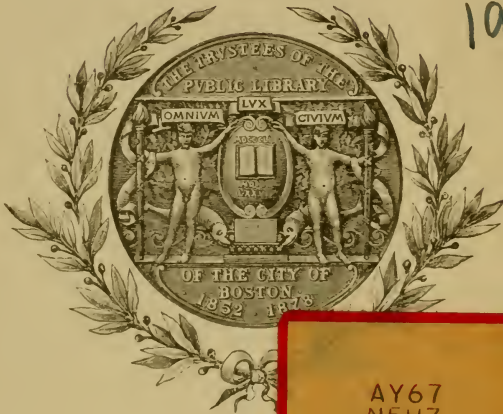


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1915



AY67
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—“Sixes” Exclusively



“Master Six” 4-Passenger Phaeton—\$2400

The “Six” of Super-Distinction

No more distinctively beautiful motor car has ever claimed the admiration of the American automobile field. A foreign, racy appearance has been imparted to the lines of this newest “Master Six” by building the body lower than usual.

Experts concede this Four-Passenger Phaeton a ranking place with the finest European cars to which the motoring world has long turned for originality in design.

New Seating Arrangement

In this 1915 “Master Six” Phaeton is offered a new seating arrangement of rare convenience and comfort. The front seats are divided by an aisle of ample space and all the seats are slightly sloped to give absolute ease in riding.

Motor Car Goal Attained

This new 1915 “Master Six” presents a perfect combination of all the desirable

Let the Chalmers Standard Road Drive prove to you the fitness of Chalmers cars. Our nearest dealer will be glad to take you at your convenience.

features other motor car makers have long been striving to achieve.

The rugged motor possesses wonderful flexibility and tremendous power. Manufactured completely in the Chalmers plant of the finest materials, this splendid car has the strength and quality to keep sweet running and give efficient service for years and years.

Chalmers Refinements

A great, strong torque tube and rod take up all torsion strains and make the “Master Six” Phaeton cling closely to the highest crowned roads and ride with utmost smoothness.

Chalmers “Sixes” are truly silent cars. There’s no rattle. No vibration to tire your nerves and tear at the mechanism.

All open cars have electric starter, Chalmers tailor-made top, rain vision windshield, Klaxon-made horn, demountable rims, full electric lights. No car carries better or more complete equipment.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

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Maybe you feel well today
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But some day you'll need Partola

The Candy Doctor

A remarkable Laxative, Blood Purifier, a reliable and harmless remedy for *Liver Trouble, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilioussness, Jaundice, etc.* Clears your system of waste matter and leaves your stomach healthy. Gentle in action.

Like candy to take. Sold under definite guarantee.

At all Druggists
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Gentlemen: Enclosed find 25c (stamps or coin); for which please send me a box of Partola and your valuable, illustrated 100-page book. "How Are You?"

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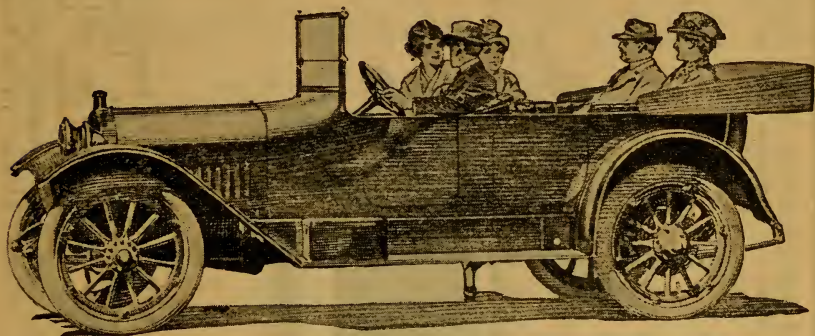
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1915 Hupmobile

Car of the American Family



\$1200

For the third time the Hupp Motor Car Company has produced a car which, we believe, will prove immeasurably superior to any that assumes to compete with it.

The first Hupmobile "20" made for itself, and held against all rivalry, an immense following, at home and abroad.

The "32" put the Hupmobile into another class and surpassed the "20" in world-wide popularity.

This new Hupmobile bids fair to eclipse them both, as the *very utmost a motorist can desire*.

A highly specialized, individualized, *Hupmobilized* motor car which gives you, we believe, more service and comfort for your money that you can find if you comb the market a dozen times over.

Price F. O. B. Detroit

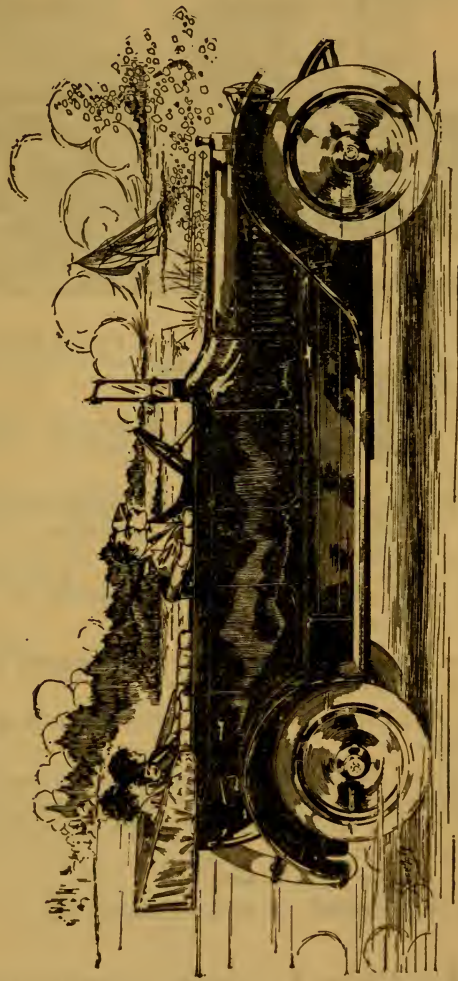
In Canada, \$1400, F. O. B. Windsor

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1331 Milwaukee Avenue - - Detroit, Mich.

SATISFACTION!

There is just one and only one human motive that causes men to buy things, and that motive is—satisfaction, contentment in possession, use and enjoyment.



WINTON SIX

Every Winton Six is practically built to order. Your Winton Six will be finished to meet *your* taste, giving it a personality and a distinction representative of a discriminating owner. It will be a car to command respect and win commendation wherever you may drive it, and you will enjoy a personal satisfaction above any you have yet experienced as an automobile owner. And that personal satisfaction is, after all, the only real reason for buying any car. Catalog upon request. The Winton Motor Car Company, 124 Berea Road, Cleveland. Branch Houses in 20 Cities.

A New Beauty for 1915

With Distinctive Individuality for You Personally

THE rare beauty of this car challenges admiration. Best of all, we give *your personal* car a special individuality to meet your own good taste and to distinguish *your* car from every other owner's car. But that's a matter we prefer to take up with you personally.

All the sterling features of Winton construction are retained in Model 21. The enlarged radiator and bonnet blend into a pleasing unit with the new body, which is of singularly attractive design. The raised stream-line panel has been seen heretofore on limousines only. Doors are wider and swing on concealed hinges. No outside handles. Seats are roomier. The cowl board arrangement is new. A tonneau light is provided. Springs are always automatically oiled by Dann cushion inserts. Wheel base 136 inches (on four-passenger and runabout cars, 130 inches). Especial provision has been made for the most satisfying comfort.

WINTON SIX

Note the Equipment:

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|---|--|
| Electric starter, or Air starter. You may have your choice WITHOUT extra charge. | First-grade Warner speedometer. |
| Complete electric lighting system. | Improved tire carriers at rear. |
| One-man top of finest mohair: has easily handled curtains. | Demountable rims. |
| New-design rain-vision glass front. | Tires—37x5-inch, all around. |
| Klaxon electric horn, concealed under bonnet. | Power-driven tire pump. |
| Waltham eight-day clock, with highest-grade watch movement. | Full set of tools. |
| | The price of the five-passenger car, fully equipped, is \$3250, and— |
| | You may write your own guarantee. |

Write for 1915 catalog; now ready. Ask us about the exclusive feature of individuality for your own car.

The Winton Motor Car Company

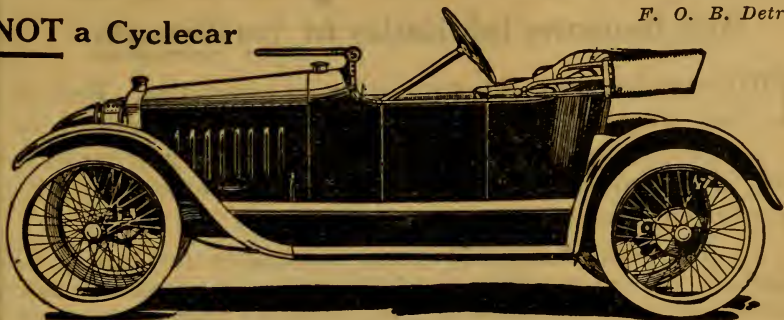
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Direct Factory Branch Houses in 20 Leading Automobile Centers

SAXON \$395

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Absolutely the Best Two-Passenger Automobile Built

The Saxon car to-day is the best two-passenger automobile in the whole world at anywhere near its price.

It has more room than any other; it is more comfortable to ride in; it is better looking; it has better materials; it is more up-to-date in design; it has plenty of power for all emergencies and all road conditions, and it can be kept running for less cost per mile than any other car.

The Saxon is an advanced example of the type of car toward which the public demand is tending—a sturdy, thoroughly dependable motor car of standard design, both good and good looking. It costs little to buy and little to keep. It is the car of widest usefulness.

In owners' hands Saxon cars are averaging from 28 to 35 miles per gallon of gasoline. Tire expense is so low as to be almost negligible.

Everything in Good Taste

When you look at the Saxon you do not think first of low price, for the Saxon does not look like a cheap car. There is about it something stylish, distinctive, different, yet not freakish; everything is in good taste. It has the same

type of body as cars costing \$1,500 to \$2,000. Its tapered bonnet, characteristic radiator, moulded oval fenders, graceful running boards give it a snap and style never before approached in any low priced car.

There is plenty of width in the Saxon for two people to sit comfortably. Plenty of length for the tallest man to stretch his legs. Good cushions to sit on and a comfortable back to lean against.

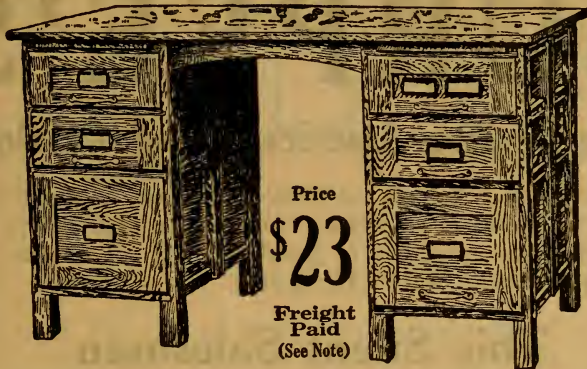
The Saxon with running boards and other improvements has caused a wave of Saxon enthusiasm throughout the country. Write for catalog giving full description of the new Saxon. Address Dept. W. A.

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Plenty of Room
Remarkable Comfort
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Greatest Economy
4-Cylinder Motor, 15 H.-P.
Sliding Gear Transmission
Dry Plate Clutch
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Easiest Car to Handle

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit

Weis Filing Desks Keep Your Records at Your Finger Tips



Price
\$23

Freight Paid
(See Note)

With your choice of any assortment and arrangement of 10 kinds of filing Drawers

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Built of Solid, Seasoned Oak. Top 28x52. Drawers on roller bearings. All your papers at your finger tips. This "Office on Legs" performs the functions of assorted files as well as desk.



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are expandable, so you can add to meet growing requirements. Many attractive stacks in various styles, woods and finishes shown in Bookcase Catalog "H".

Popular Priced File which answers every filing need

Weis Solid Oak No. 421

holds 20,000 letter size papers, or equivalent of catalogs, etc. on edge for quickest finding. Drawers roll on roller bearings. Dust tight and fitted with follow blocks:

\$13.25

Golden, Natural or Weathered finish -----

Made also in two drawer size, \$8.00 and three drawer size \$11.25. Freight paid (See Note)

Note:—We pay the freight at prices named to Ry. Stations in Eastern and Central States—consistent prices in West and South.

Free:—"Filing Suggestions"—our helpful booklet sent with Catalog "F"—96 pages Office Equipment, time and temper saving Appliances.



No. 421

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"The Leading American Seed Catalog"

As usual it is sent unsolicited only to "Customers of Record." We shall be pleased, however, to mail a copy immediately upon application (a postal card will do) to every one who appreciates **QUALITY IN SEEDS.**

This Silent Salesman

(and we employ no "talking" salesman to solicit orders) tells the plain truth about the **Best Seeds That Can Be Grown.** Besides colored plates of Burpee Specialties, this bright book of 182 pages shows hundreds of the choicest vegetables and most beautiful flowers, illustrated from photographs. It is almost indispensable to all who garden, either for pleasure or profit.

The "HOUSE OF BURPEE"

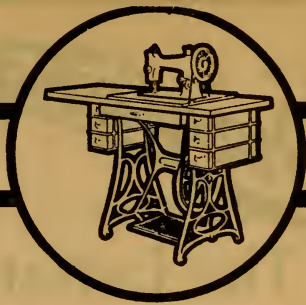
is known the world over, not only as **EXPERTS IN SWEET PEAS,** but also as **SEED SPECIALISTS.** No other American firm has ever introduced so many novelties of sterling value—and no other growers supply seeds annually direct to so many planters. It might be to your interest to read **THE BURPEE ANNUAL.**

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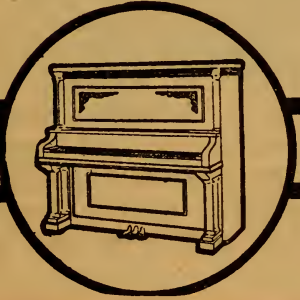
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Overland

\$1075

Model 80

F. O. B. Toledo, O.

The Latest and Greatest Overland of All

Again we have made expensive improvements, costly enlargements, and incorporated numerous, high-priced refinements.

But we have not advanced the price.

The body is brand new—the full stream-line type, with new crowned fenders, new rounded radiator and new sloping hood.

The electrical equipment is the finest and most reliable we could get.

The rear springs are new—for the 1915 springs are not only improved, but are longer and underslung, which makes the Overland one of the easiest riding cars in the world.

The luxurious new, softer and deeper cushioned upholstery insures solid comfort at all times.

The tonneau, this year, has all kinds of room, being considerably longer and wider.

There is left-hand drive and centre control.

Larger tires (34 in. x 4 in. all around) and the long wheel base of 114 inches mean smooth, jarless riding.

The big, snappy and powerful 35 h. p. Overland motor is regarded and referred to as the world's most highly developed four-cylinder power plant.

Demountable rims (with one extra) are another expensive addition.

This car comes complete. Electric starter, electric lights, built-in windshield, mohair top and boot, extra rim, jeweled magnetic speedometer, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest and curtain box.

There does not exist another automobile manufacturer who can give such big value at such a low figure.

If we were not the world's largest producers of this type of car neither could we.

Our dealers are making deliveries now. Get in touch with the nearest one at once. Order your new Overland to-day.

Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 166.

A Few of the 1915 Model 80 Features

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Motor, 35 h. p. | Windshield, rain vision, ventilating type, built in. | Larger tires, 34 in. x 4 in. |
| New full streamline body. | Crowned fenders. | Rear springs, extra long, underslung, 3-4 elliptic. |
| Instrument board in cowl dash. | High tension magneto. | Demountable rims —one extra. |
| Individual front seats, high backs. | Thermo-syphon cooling. | Left-hand drive |
| Tonneau, longer and wider. | Five-bearing crankshaft. | Centre control. |
| Upholstery, deeper and softer. | Rear axle, floating type. | Body, beautiful new Brewster green finish. |
| Electric starter. | Wheel base, 114 in. | Complete equipment. |
| Electric lights. | | |

The Willys-Overland Co., Dept. 166, Toledo, O.



Model 81 Prices:
 5 Passenger Touring Car. \$850
 2 Passenger Roadster.... \$795

Model 80 Prices:
 5 Passenger Touring Car.. \$1075
 2 Passenger Roadster.... \$1050
 4 Passenger Coupe..... \$1600

Model 81 Prices:
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No Plates--No Films New Camera Just Out



This wonderful camera makes pictures DIRECT ON POST CARDS without films, plates, printing or dark room. Camera weighs about 24 ounces and measures about 4 x 4½ x 6 in.; size of pictures, 2½ x 3½ in. Loads in daylight with 16 or 50 cards at one time—no dark room necessary. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Perfect working shutter. Combined "3-in-1" Developer eliminates any other solution. Pictures develop automatically in less than a minute—can't over-develop. Plain instructions with each outfit enable you to begin making pictures the very hour outfit arrives. **SEND FOR THE OUTFIT TODAY.**

FREE BOOK

about this new method of picture-taking is yours for the asking. Write today. Learn of the advantages, the actual big saving in making pictures with the "Mandel-ette". You can use the camera for profit too and earn money selling one-minute pictures. Send for book today.

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HERE at last the very camera you have always wanted—a camera for man, woman or child. No experience needed to operate. Amazing invention. Think of it! Pictures taken and finished on the spot in a minute's time.

The "Mandel-ette"

A one-minute camera. Eliminates films, plates, printing and dark room. No fuss, muss or trouble. No developer worries. Pictures cost you only 1½¢ each to make. Great camera invention. Get a "Mandel-ette" for your vacation. Use it for all occasions. You can't afford to be without one.

Special Money Back Offer

We are the inventors and manufacturers of the "Mandel-ette" Camera and want everybody to own one. We sell it direct to you and at rock bottom price. Order from this ad; make pictures with the camera; and if it does not do all we claim we will refund your money. This fair offer fully protects you.

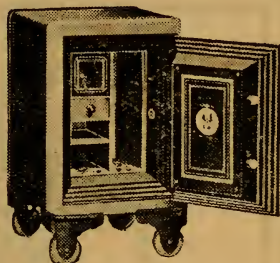
\$5.00 COMPLETE OUTFIT

50¢ (extra by parcel post)
Outfit includes "Mandel-ette" Camera and supplies to make 16 finished pictures. \$1 additional for tripod. Extra cards 25¢ per package of 16. You begin making pictures at once. Don't wait—Order now.

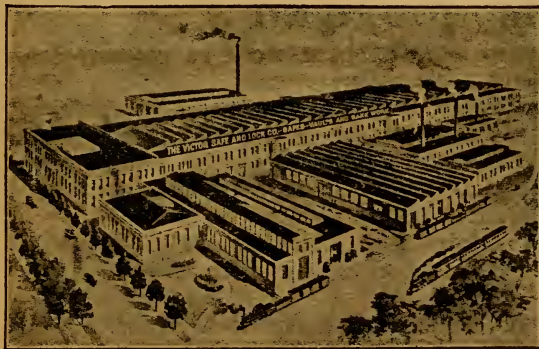
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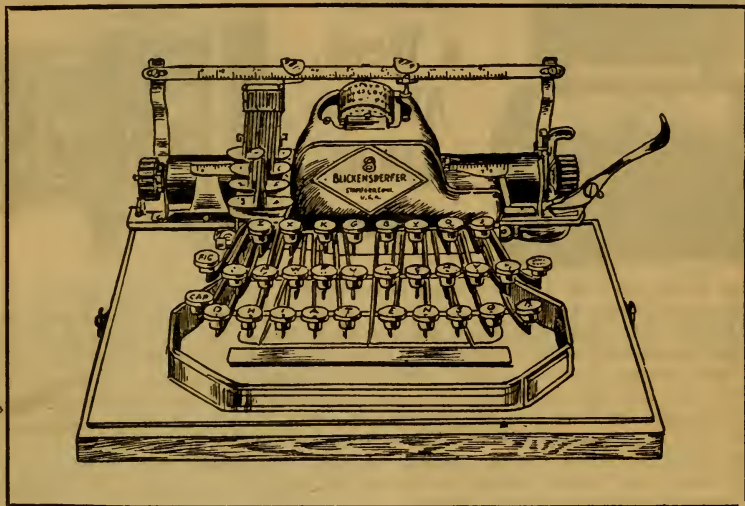
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STRONG ENOUGH FOR ANY WORK © LIGHT ENOUGH TO CARRY



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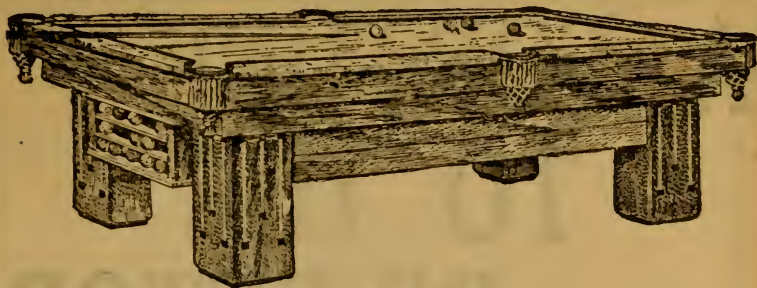
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Deposits made on or before the 5th of the month draw interest from the 1st of every month.

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Billiards holds the sceptre of supremacy over all indoor games for the home. It affords the delightful combination of physical exercise, mental relaxation, excitement and fun for young and old. **Real billiards** can only be played on a **real** billiard table. You can now secure in **home sizes**, the famous Brunswick Tables, used exclusively by the billiard experts of the world. Equal in playing qualities to the standard tables.

The Magnificent Brunswick "BABY GRAND" Billiard or Pocket-Billiard Table

This is the world's finest Home Billiard Table. Genuine mahogany, inlaid design, highly finished. Celebrated Baby Monarch cushions. Vermont slate bed. Concealed drawer holds complete playing equipment.

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Our Brunswick "Convertible" Billiard or Pocket-Billiard Tables serve also as Dining and Library Tables or Davenport.

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Play while you pay! Our low prices and easy terms bring Brunswick Tables within reach of all who love the game. Complete Playing Equipment and all accessories furnished free with each table. Outfit includes cues, balls, bridge, rack, markers, rules and book, "How to Play."

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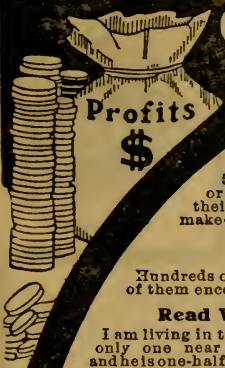
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Start an attractive and profitable business of your own, paying 500 per cent profits and over, requiring no experience and only \$20.00 or \$25.00 capital. We have started hundreds of men in a business of their own who are making money they never dreamed they could make—and make so easy.

Make \$50 to \$75 a week

Hundreds of successful money-making Daydark operators are at work, most of them encouraged to test their ability by our liberal 10 day Free Trial Offer.

Read What a Few Proud Daydark Owners Write Us

I am living in the woods, only one near neighbor and he is one-half mile from me, and there is no one else within two miles of me, and I made \$4.50 in two hours, never even left home; they came to me after seeing a sample of the DAYDARK Cards. Very truly,
Farmdale. B. Simmons.

The machine is a dandy. I made \$4.10 in four hours Sunday, and rain shut me out.

Please ship the enclosed order at once.
Yours truly,
Hardy. A. L. Tackett

I made my first attempt at making a picture last week, and Saturday and Sunday worked my Model D DAYDARK at a picnic.

My partner and I took in over \$22, and if I hadn't run out of developer could have made a great deal more.

I have just returned from a mill town "Glenn," and in 8 hours made \$42.50.
Florida. Engessor.

I was out to a picnic and from about 12 o'clock till 5:00 I made \$27.75, and I don't call that bad at all, do you?

Very truly,
Sioux Falls. L. C. Lece.

Yours truly,
St. Louis. C. E. Earle.

PLATELESS DAYDARK PHOTO POST-CARD MACHINE

Earn big money at home, traveling, at fairs, on the street—anywhere—any time—taking, finishing and delivering 3 photo post-cards a minute—all done with the DAYDARK.

No Experience Necessary—500% Profit

Be independent—be prosperous. There is big money in the business. The above mentioned men don't write such letters without reason. No plates—no printing—simple to extremes. Anyone can successfully make post card photos of any subject at the rate of one per minute.

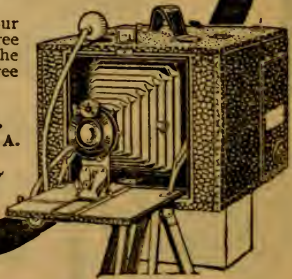
5 Sizes and 9 Styles with One Machine

The Daydark is complete. You can take pictures in sizes as follows: Full size $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, also post cards and tin types $3 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 inch photo button pictures. All in the same machine and the same holder.

If you have ambition, and we all have, and want money you won't miss this opportunity. You take no risk for we send it to you for TRIAL.

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You surely have given me the quickest service and obtained for me more and better claims than any or all combined attorneys who have heretofore done my work at the Patent Office during the past fifty years.

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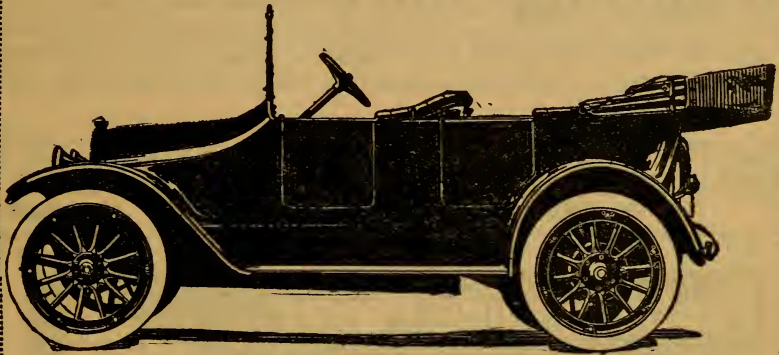
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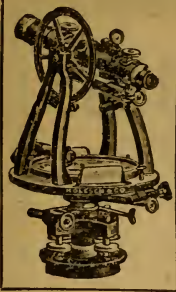
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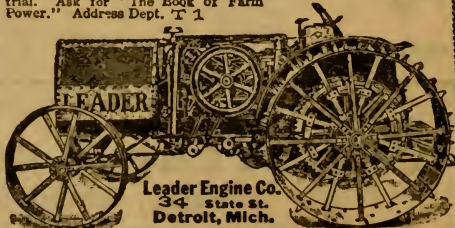
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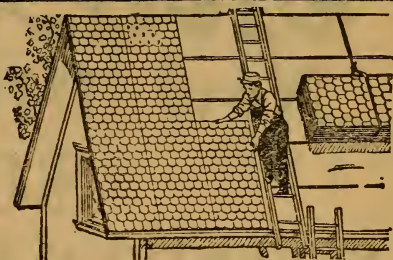
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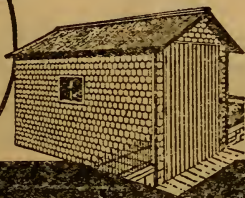
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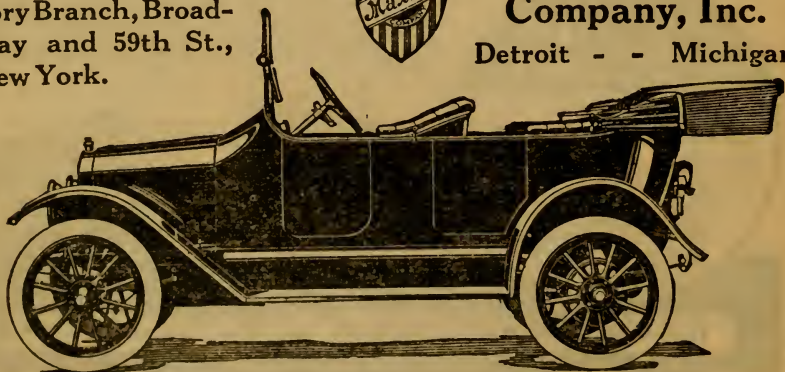
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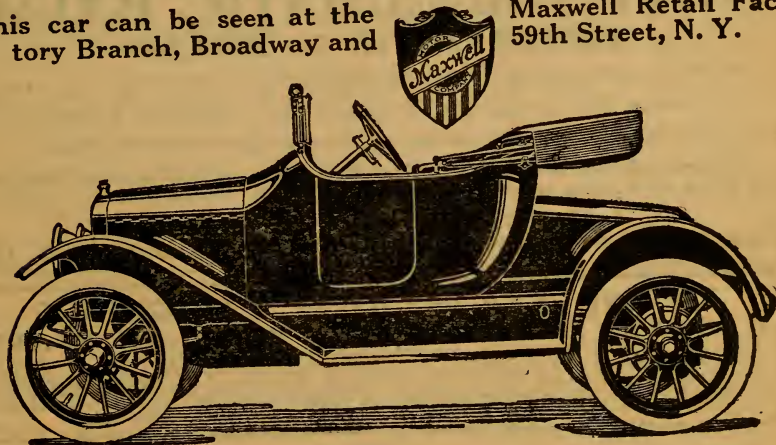
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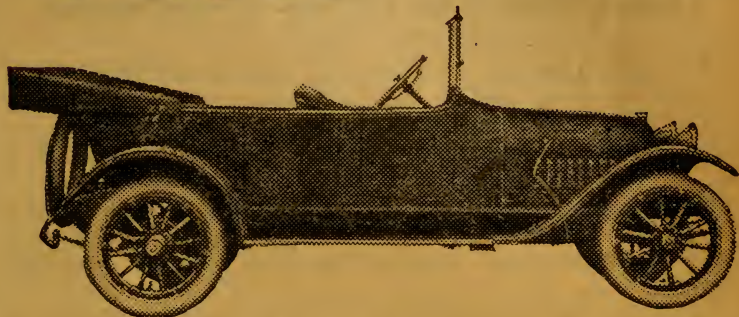
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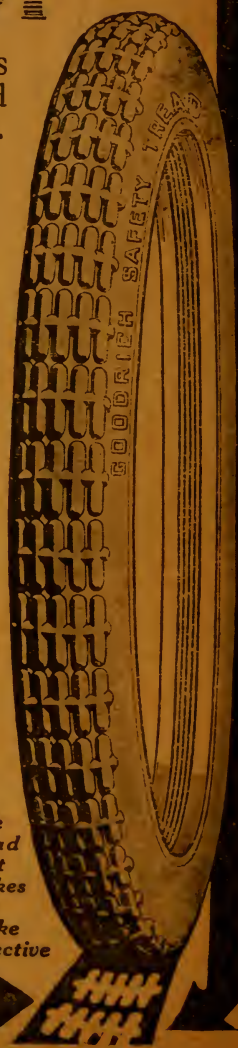


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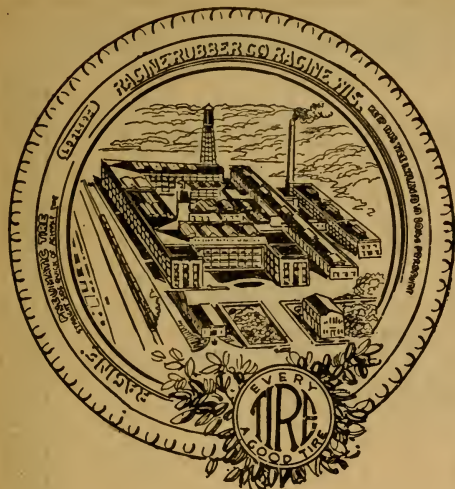
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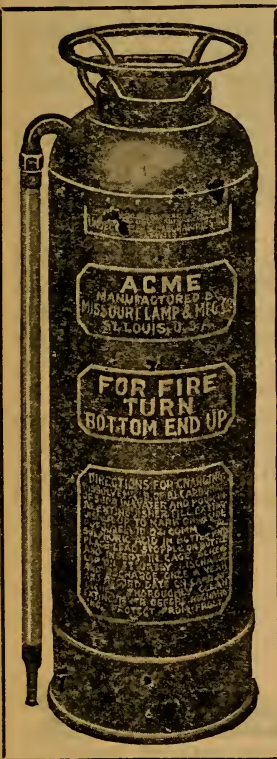
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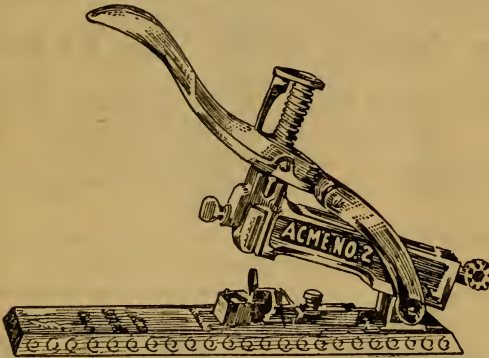
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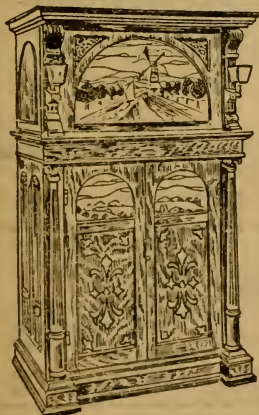
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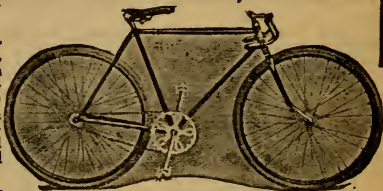
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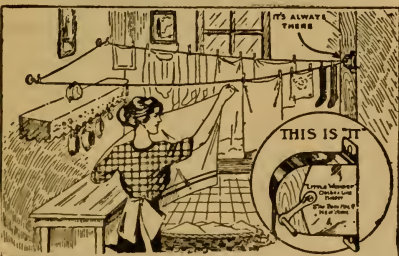
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While for the year ending September 30, 1913, the sum collected was	18,142,557.69
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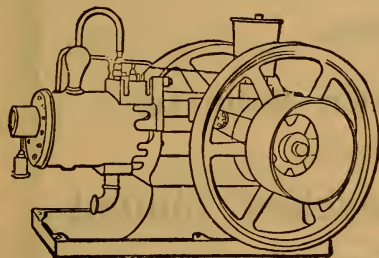
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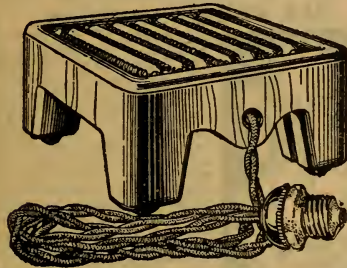
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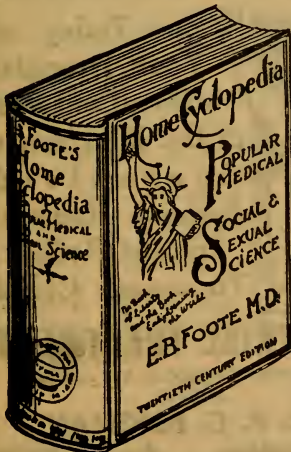
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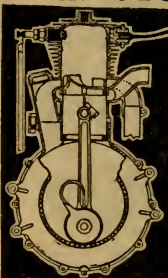


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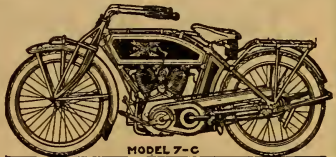
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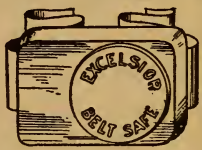
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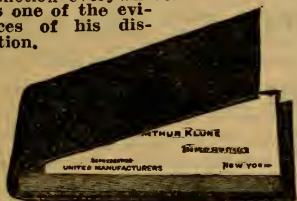
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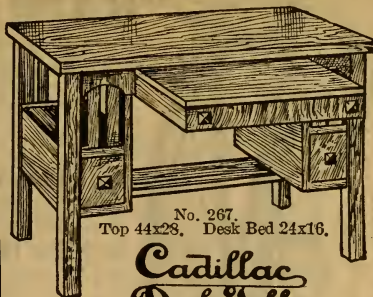


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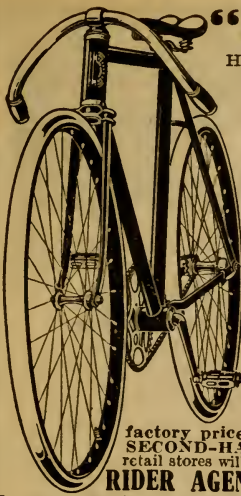
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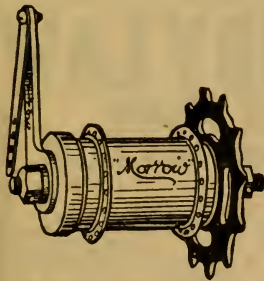
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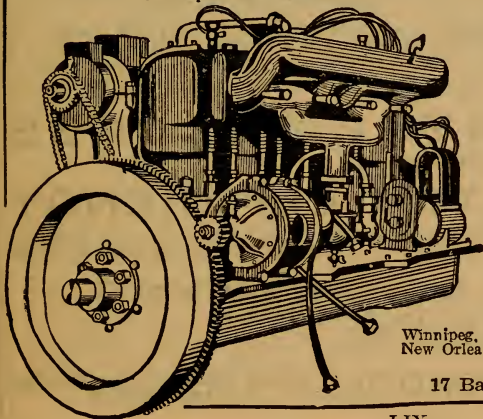
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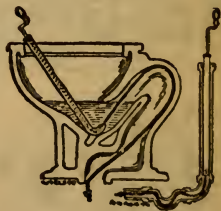
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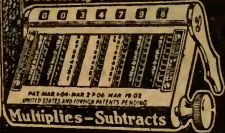
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It has jewelled needle—heavy and tempered steel point—silvered metal dial—screw stop and white metal non-tarnishing case.

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The Latest and Most Ingenious Device in Detective Service

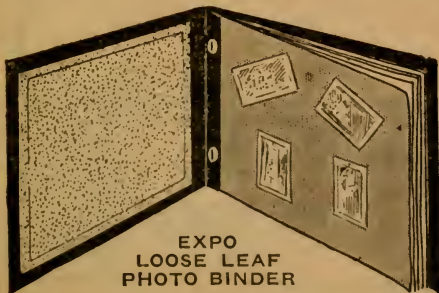
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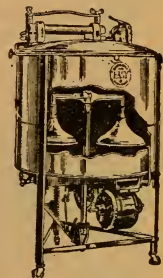
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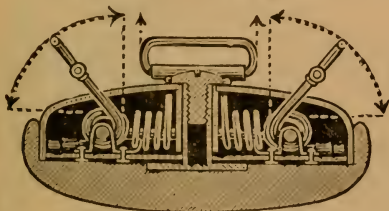
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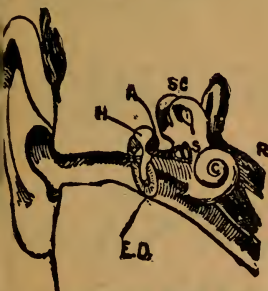
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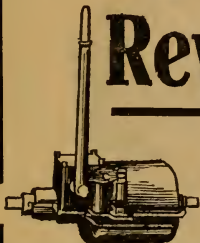
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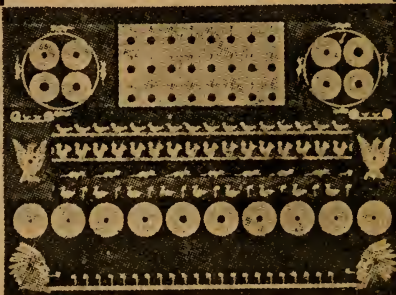
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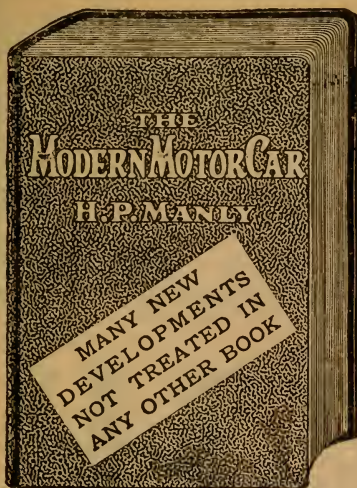
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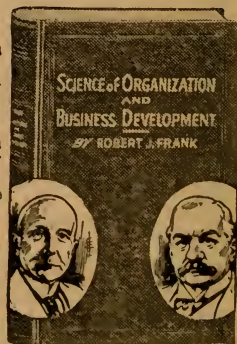
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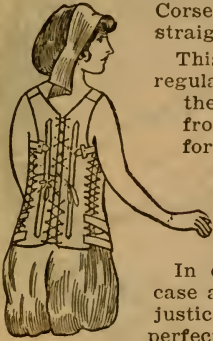
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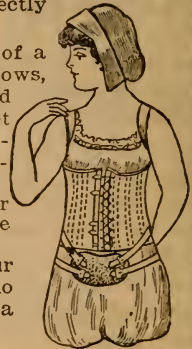
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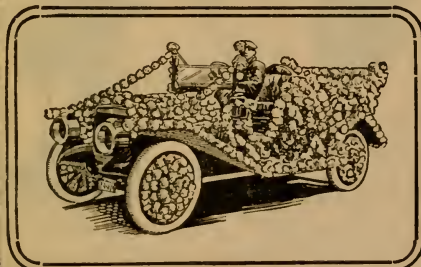
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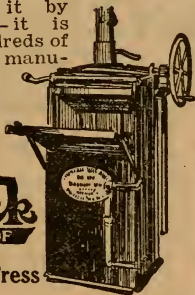
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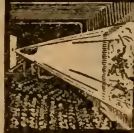
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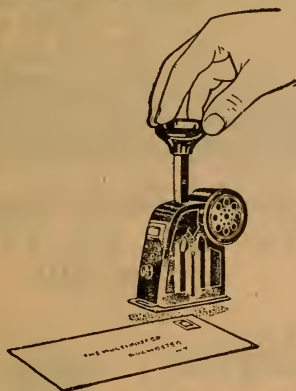


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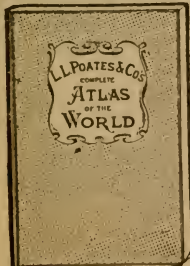
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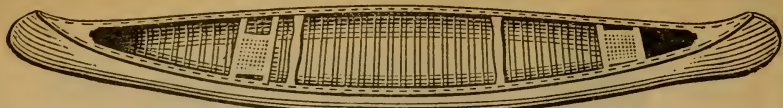
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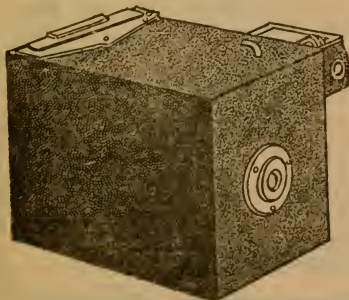
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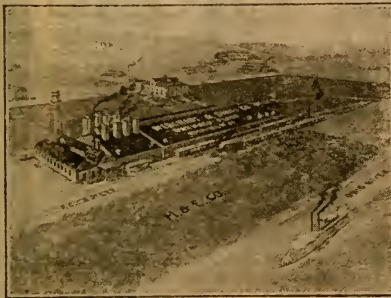
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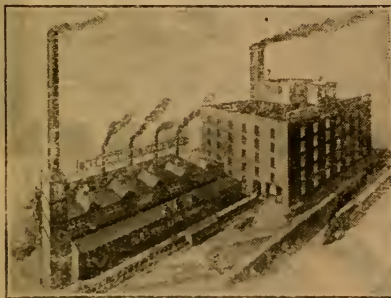
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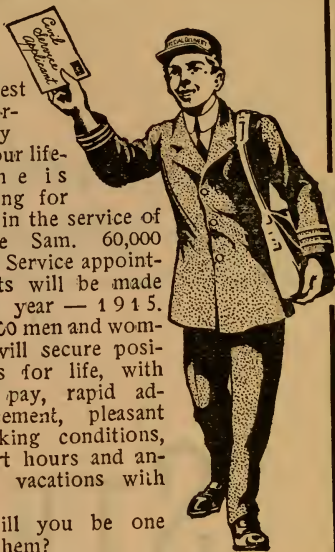
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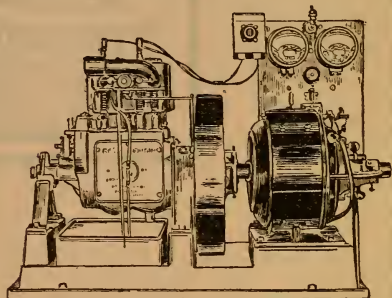
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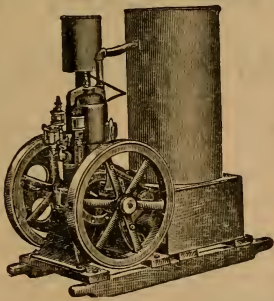
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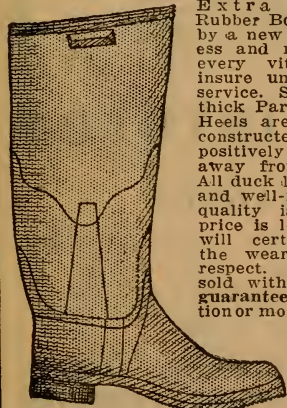
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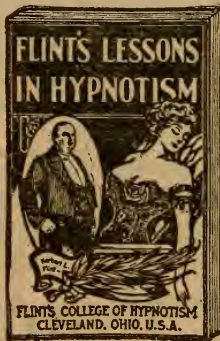
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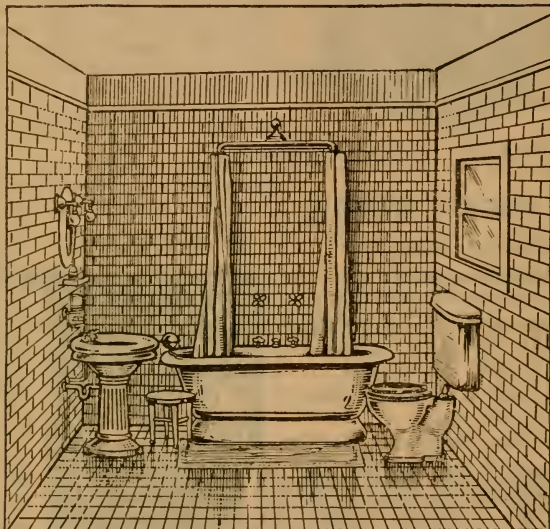
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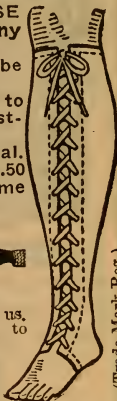
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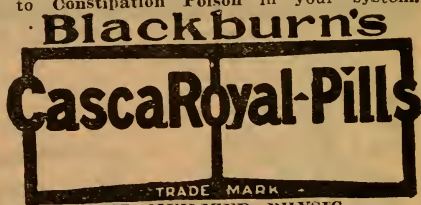
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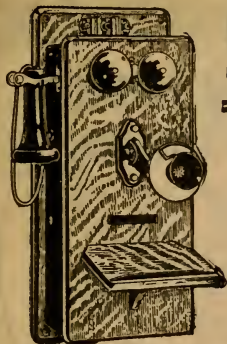
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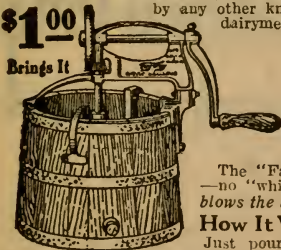
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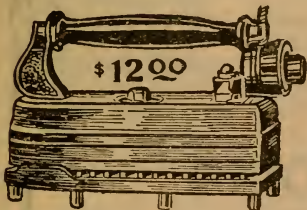
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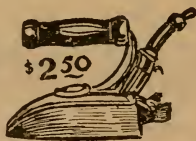
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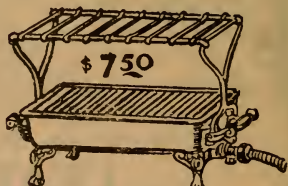


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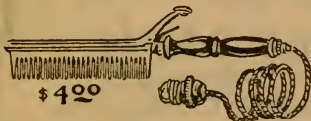


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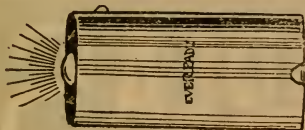


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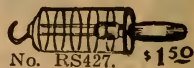
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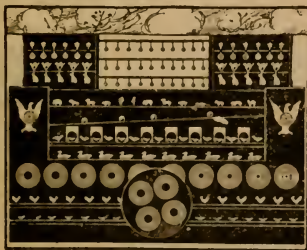
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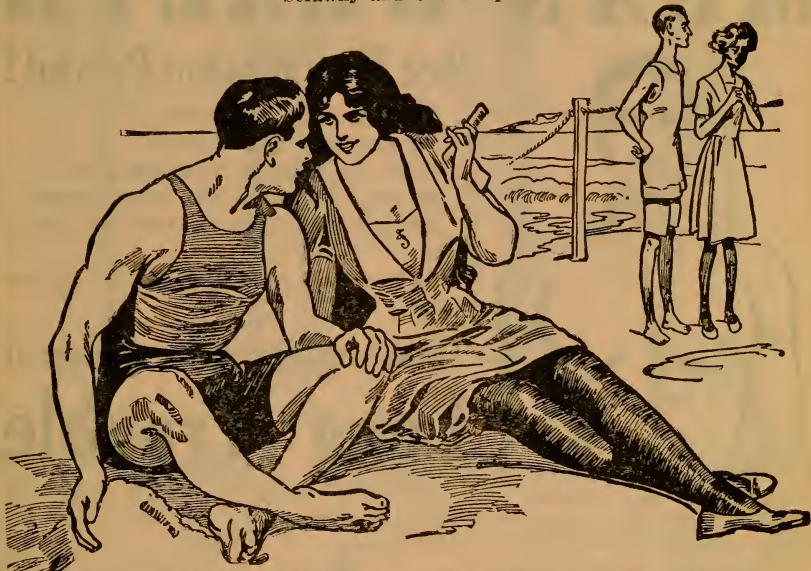
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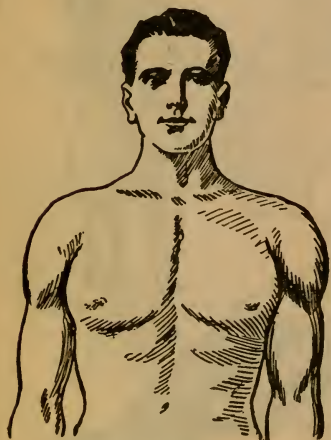
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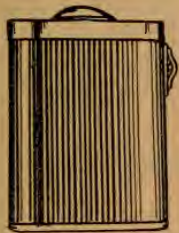


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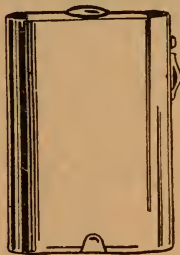
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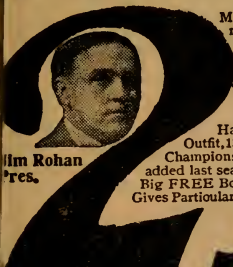
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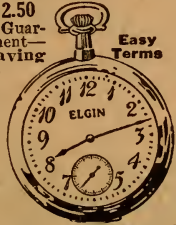
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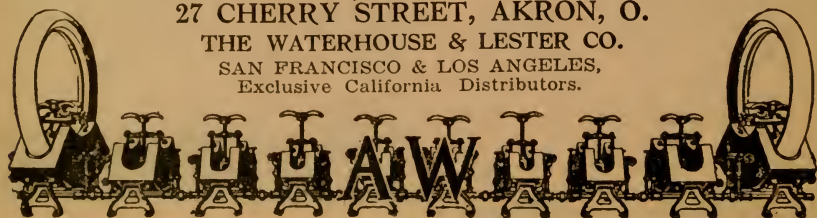
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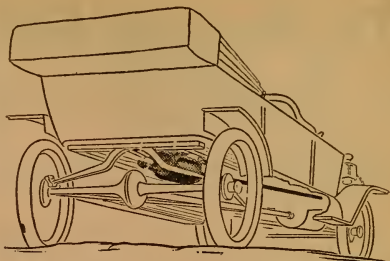
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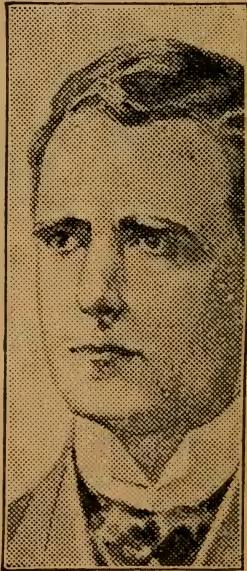
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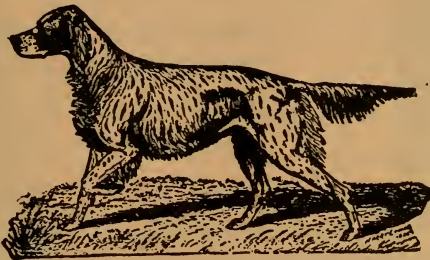
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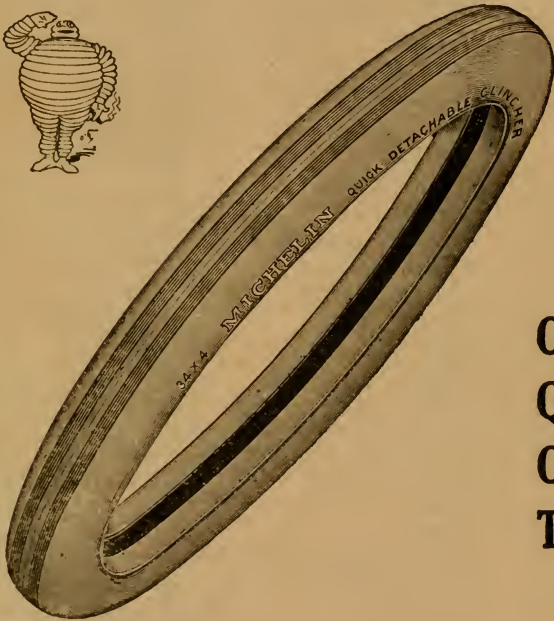
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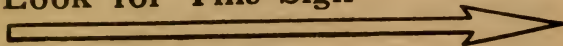
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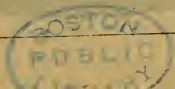
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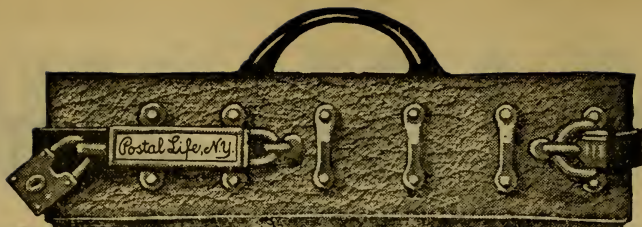
Encyclopedia

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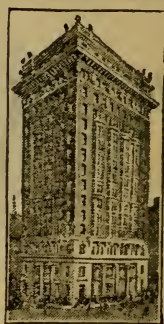
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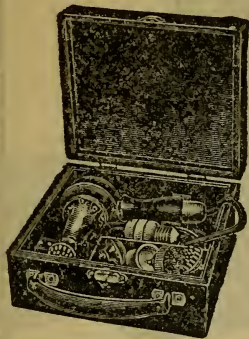
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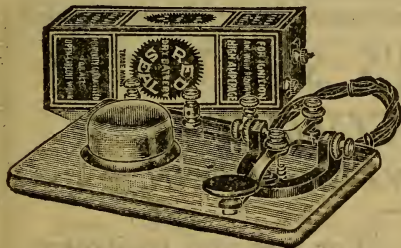
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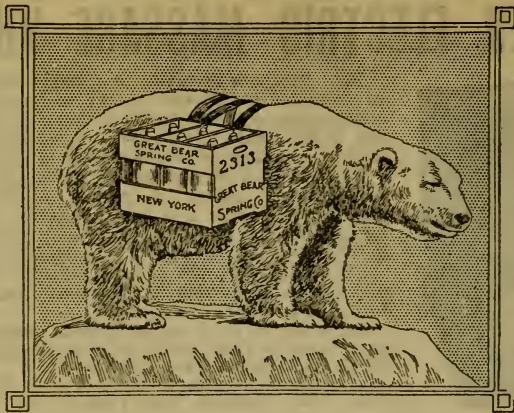
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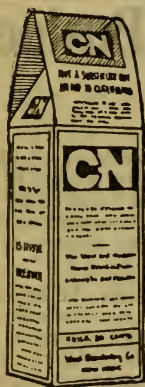
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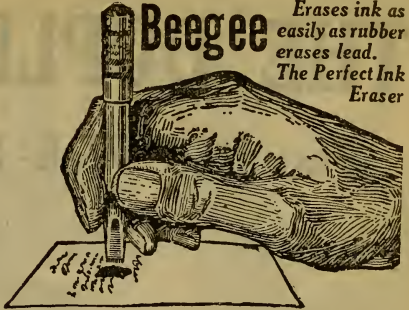
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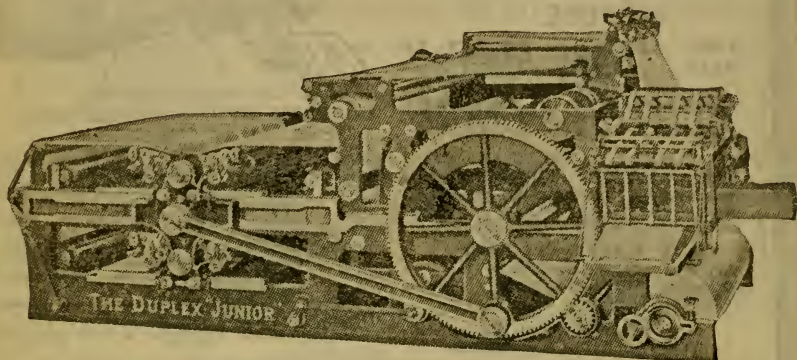
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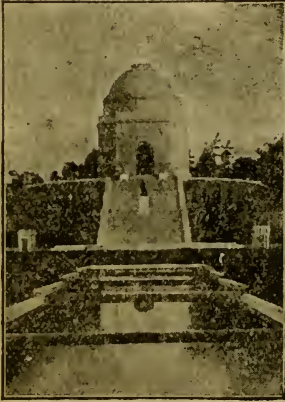
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TRADE MARK.

This plate is on the end of every Springfield Metallic Casket.



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The McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio. In this tomb lie the remains of the late President McKinley and his wife in Springfield Metallic Caskets of bronze.

SPRINGFIELD Metallic Caskets are indestructible. They are made of bronze, of cast metal or of steel.

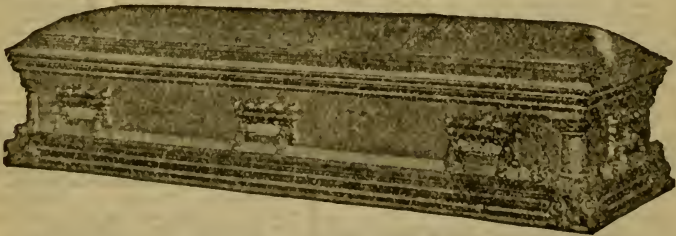
They protect the bodies of your dead from the hideous violations of the earth. They keep the remains sacred forever. They place within the reach of every one the protection which, formerly, only entire nations could yield to their saints and kings.

Their simple beauty is impressive and lends dignity to the last rites.

“The Final Tribute” tells of the efforts of all peoples, even savages, to preserve the bodies of their dead. Write for it.

The Springfield Metallic Casket Co.

Springfield, Ohio.



The Springfield Bronze Casket.

The most perfect burial receptacle known. U. S. Letters Patent Sept. 13, 1893



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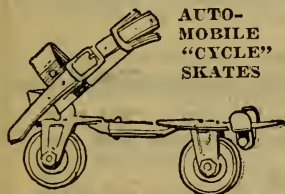
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Girls' Model—No. 1, extension 8 to 9 in.; No. 2, extension 9 to 10 in.
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Mounted with Steel or Rubber Rolls.

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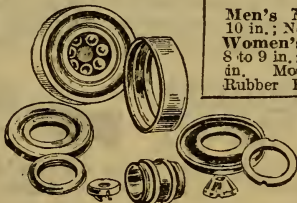
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Automobile “Cycle”
Skates Are Particularly
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use.

The SKATES are recommended by the leading Physicians as Health Makers for Boys and Girls.



Showing Construction—Steel and Wood Rolls.

Owing to their superior construction and the high-grade quality of the material throughout, they will outlast any other skate in the market.

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Men's Model—No. 9, extension 9 to 10 in.; No. 10, extension 10 to 11 in.
Women's Model—No. 11, extension 8 to 9 in.; No. 12, extension 9 to 10 in.
Mounted with Steel, Wood or Rubber Rolls—

Price \$7.50 per pair.

Mounted with Boxwood, Dogwood or Maple Rolls.
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Most of the professional and amateur skaters in the United States use the No. 999 Hy-Spede Racer.

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The Good-Night Bugle for The Good-Morning Call

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO YOUR HEALTH

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TAPS is NOT a Patent Medicine, but the creation of eminent practising Specialists for the Specific Purpose of giving to Humanity a harmless, gentle, yet effective LAXATIVE, FREE from the weakening after-effects of all forcing Physics, Mineral Salts and Waters, Cathartics or other deleterious Lax's and Purge's to which people resort for temporary relief. Such act as a Purgative without remedial influence on the Intestinal Organs, and irritate and weaken the sensitive linings of the Stomach and Bowels, aggravating simple Costive Conditions into Chronic Constipation.

MEDICALLY PERFECT **TAPS** is composed of the active principles of Remedies that have special beneficial and TONIC influence upon the Intestinal Organs as a REMEDY to become an ultimate CURE for CONSTIPATION.

TAPS AIDS NATURE and causes a gentle and natural movement without griping, sickening or uncomfortable feeling, although **TAPS** is Absolutely FREE from any pain-disguising Narcotics.

ALWAYS BENEFICIAL and A TRUE BOWEL TONIC, **TAPS** is HONESTLY HARMLESS, and SAFE for the Weakest and the Strong, for tender Children as for Adults; for Nursing Mothers and Pregnant Women; A Life-Preserver for the Aged.

TAPS cleanses and rejuvenates the entire System, CLEARS THE COMPLEXION FROM THE INSIDE, and "Makes and Keeps You FIT for Work and Play."

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Buy the Box with the
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For Sale at all Druggists, or if not obtainable will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Boxes 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. The larger sizes are the more economical.

Send for our Pamphlet giving you full information regarding the many Ailments due to neglect of Intestinal Irregularities for which **TAPS** will prove a PERFECT BOON.

Grateful Testimonials, from People willing to answer your inquiry, open at our New York office.

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TAPS PHARMACAL COMPANY
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NERVOUS DEBILITY

Every reader of this almanac who is under a nervous strain, lacks NERVE FORCE, POWER and ENERGY, and particularly those who are subject to WEAKNESS and EXCESSIVE DRAINS on the NERVOUS SYSTEM, should not fail to send to **Winchester & Co.**, the Pioneer Manufacturers of Hypophosphite preparations (Est. 56 years), 994 Beekman Building, New York, for their free booklet on NERVOUSNESS, LOST VITALITY, ETC.

"I know of no remedy in whole Materia Medica equal to your Specific Pill in Nervous Debility."—Adolph Behre, M. D., Professor of Organic Chemistry, N. Y.

"For Neurasthenia the Hypophosphites are our mainstays."—Dr. J. G. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I do not think that there is a more honest remedy for Nervous Debility than your Specific Pills."—B. R., Princeton, Ill.

(No C. O. D. or Treatment Scheme)

Price \$1.00 per Box or Bottle (Sent prepaid in the U. S.)

For Weak Lungs Use Winchester's Hypophosphites.

For Kidney Complaints Use Winchester's Manganese.

The World Remedy for RHEUMATISM

"A Muller's
Famous Prescription 100,384"

Great special treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc. Especially and earnestly recommended for all deep-seated and apparently hopeless cases. Since 1861—Fondly called "The Master Cure," "God's Medicine," and the like. Free from opiates and injurious drugs, and not bad to take. Accept nothing but MULLER'S FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION—used and endorsed by physicians. At druggists 75c bottle. Write for booklet. WM. H. MULLER, 352 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THREE SCORE and TEN YEARS is a long life, yet about THIRTY YEARS of it is spent in bed.

Then why not make your bed as comfortable as it can be made?

Quilted Mattress pads will not only make it comfortable, but as they are spread over the mattress they will protect it, and will keep

your bed or baby's crib in a perfect sanitary condition.

Quilted Mattress pads wash perfectly and are as good as new after Laundering.

For sale by all Dry Goods dealers.



"None genuine without Trade Mark."

Excelsior Quilting Co.
15 Laight Street New York

Beer Is a Natural Food Product and The Real Temperance Beverage

The constant growth of the brewing industry, and the upward trend of the beer sales, despite prohibitory legislation, gives beer the right to be called the national beverage. There is a very general confidence that it is a pure product, and it is generally known that the brewers of the United States were among the first advocates of a pure food law. The brewers take pride in the cleanliness and the wholesomeness of their product. Their brew-houses stand open to the public, whose inspection is invited. They are glad to have people visit their plants, see how beer is made, and thus learn how appropriately beer has been called "liquid bread."

Bread and Beer

The making of beer bears a striking resemblance to the making of bread. Bread is baked. Beer is boiled. One is a solid food, the other a liquid refreshment. Beer carries the process of digestion a little farther than bread, which is also partly digested starch, made so by alcoholic fermentation, like beer. In beer, as in bread, the consumer gets the essence of the golden grain, prepared and extracted by natural processes.

Beer Is a Natural Tonic

As a diet, beer possesses a three-fold property; it quenches thirst, stimulates digestion and nourishes. Beefsteak as a foundation and beer as a support, furnishes the most nutritious food, approved by the most eminent physicians.

Liebig, the great German chemist, has said: "In beer-drinking countries, beer is the universal tonic for the healthy as well as for the sick, and it is milk to the aged."

Who Wants to Be a Turk?

Beer is the chief beverage of the American people. Its use dates back thousands of years. There has been steady progress in Germany, France, Belgium, England and America—all beer-drinking countries. The tee-total nations are the ones that are most backward.

"The moderate drinker," says Dr. Sidney Hillier, the famous English pathologist, "is in a far better position than the total abstainer who often consumes an excess of solid food."

Best Brain Food

"Beer," says Prof. Charles Frederick Chandler, of Columbia University, "is a beverage prepared from barley, water, hops and yeast. Beer is food. American beer contains 6 per cent. solid food, only 3 to 4 per cent. alcohol and also lecithin, which is real brain food. Beer and bread are both made from cereals; bread with water and is solid; beer with more water and is liquid. Yeast converts both into palatable and readily digested food. Both contain alcohol. Beer is not intoxicating in ordinary quantities, and beer is one of the foods that is free from bacteria. It is appetizing and aids digestion.

"If the prohibitionists drive beer from the household they will deprive a large part of the population of a wholesome article of food."—Advertisement.

Popularity of American Wines

THE INCREASED USE OF OUR NATIVE WINES AND CHAMPAGNES AT TABLE IN THE HOME, AND IN THE RESTAURANTS AND BEST HOTELS

There is now a great demand for wines "Made in America." It is due to some extent to the European war, which largely cut off the supply of foreign wines. It is also due to the popular feeling and movement in favor of buying and using American-made products of all kinds.

Long before the European war American wines, through their excellence, were crowding foreign wines from our home market. This is proved by the actual figures given in the 1914 World Almanac. These figures show that in the year 1912 only 5,804,831 gallons of foreign wines were consumed, as against 50,619,880 gallons of American wines. In fact, the only foreign wines holding their ground were the French champagnes, which are bought by people who like to pay for a name and a label.

WINES AT THE TABLE.—The great bulk of all our American wines is consumed in the family—that is, daily at the table, with the meals. That is the time and place to drink wine. That is the way wines are used in Europe, where practically every one in the family, father, mother and children, drinks wine with their midday meal and at dinner.

The American people are now "getting the habit." It is a good habit. It makes for temperance. The sensible man will no more drink too much at his own table than he will eat too much. He will thus set a good example.

WINE FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.—The daily work of the business man usually leaves him tired out when night time comes. The more constant the strain the more tired is the man, whether employer or employee.

A dangerous way—and a bad way—to overcome this tired feeling and nervous tension is to take strong drink. The cocktail and spirits produce a temporary feeling of exhilaration, which passes away and leaves depression.

The right way—and the best way—is to drink a glass or two of light wine. It is both a food and a gentle tonic. The moderate proportion of alcohol, the fruit acids, the tannin, the mineral elements, as iron, phosphates and phosphoric acid—all these combine to make red and white wines tonic and recuperative without being exciting or fatiguing to the stomach and nervous system.

The proof of the wine is in the drinking of it. Just try it for a week or two, and at the end of that time you will learn how much wine has aided you in throwing off that tired feeling and in soothing body and mind.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF WINES.—There are three classes of wines, namely: (1) Dry wines, (2) Sweet wines and (3) Sparkling wines.

Dry wines, so called because the natural sugar in the grape juice is all converted during the fermentation. Claret, Burgundy, Riesling, Catawba, etc., are dry wines which, with or without a little water put in the glass (except in a fine old wine), add zest and pleasure to the meal.

Sweet wines contain more or less sugar and have a little brandy added so as to make them "keep" for some time after they are exposed to the air. Port, Sherry, Sweet Catawba, Tokay, Angelica, etc., are sweet wines. They are also known as dessert wines, because they are to be served with the pastry or dessert.

Sparkling wines contain carbonic gas, which is set free when the bottle is opened and produces that sparkling effect which is so pleasing to the eye and palate. Imitation champagnes are made by being artificially charged with the gas, but the true American champagnes are produced by natural fermentation in the bottle with the same care and skill as the foreign champagnes. They are equal in every way to the latter and can be had at half the price.

WINE IS NOT A LUXURY.—It is a mistake to regard wine as a luxury. It is a natural food and a tonic. It should be one of the necessities of life among our people, the same as it is among millions of people in Europe, where wine is part of the daily food and meal.

Finally, good, pure American wine is cheap. You can now buy wine at the stores by the bottle or gallon at a very moderate price. You can get a gallon of ordinary wine at from seventy-five cents to one dollar a gallon, or from twenty to twenty-five cents a quart, which makes it about as cheap a drink as milk, tea, coffee or soda water.

If you would like to know more about our good American wines write for the following booklets: "The Food Value of Wines," by Prof. E. H. Twight; "The One Best Drink—Wine," by Rev. R. D. Sawyer; "How to Use Wines," by L. J. Vance. They will be sent free by addressing the AMERICAN WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, 304 Broadway, New York.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime



Get Rid of Elastic Bands, Springs and Leg-Straps. Such Harness Has Forced Thousands to Undergo Dangerous Operations.

Trusses like those shown above—the belt and leg-strap, elastic and spring contraptions sold by drug stores, surgical supply houses and many self-styled “Hernia Specialists”—make life miserable for everybody who wears them.

And—even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on—they do no good whatever.

Instead, they often do immense harm—they squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation—dig into the pelvic bone in front—press against the sensitive spinal column at the back.

The Plain Truth Is This

Rupture—as explained in our free book—can’t be relieved or cured—can’t even be kept from growing worse—unless constantly held in place. Just as a broken bone can’t “knit” unless the parts are held securely together.

And—just as a bandage or splint is the only way a broken bone can be held—the right kind of a truss is the only thing in the world that can keep a rupture from coming out.

What a difference it will make when you get that kind of truss!

And you can get exactly that kind of truss—without risking a cent of your money.

It’s the famous Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager.

Far more than a truss—far more than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

So different from everything else for rupture that it has received 18 separate patents.

Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing.

No belt, elastic belt or springs around your waist, and no leg-straps. Self-regulating, self-adjusting. Can’t shift or slip—the only truss in existence that is honestly guaranteed to hold your rupture every minute of the day.

Sent on 60 Days’ Trial to Prove It

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss—we have seen it work wonders for so many others—that we want to make one especially for your case and let you try it on the most liberal trial plan ever offered to ruptured people for their protection.

We’ll give you 60 days’ trial to prove that this truss will keep your rupture from coming out, when you are working and at all other times—that it will put an end to the trouble you’ve heretofore had with your rupture. If the trial we allow you doesn’t prove it, then the truss won’t cost you a cent.

How It Holds and Strengthens

In addition to holding the rupture the Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager is constantly giving a *strengthening massage* to the weak ruptured parts.

All automatically—the massage goes on all day long, all without any attention whatever from you.

This massage—which strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—is so remarkably beneficial—that nearly all feel better and stronger—get immediate relief after trying this truss.

Get World’s Greatest Rupture Book

Don’t go on letting your rupture get worse—don’t spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our book of advice—which two cents for a stamp—or a penny for a postal—will bring you.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages, 21 separate articles, and 19 photographic pictures—took us over 40 years of day-after-day experience to find out all the facts we’ve put in it.

It explains the dangers of operations and why they don’t always cure to stay cured. Tells why—for the protection of the public—drug stores should not be allowed to sell trusses.

Explains why belt, spring and elastic trusses can do no good. Exposes the humbug “methods,” “locks,” “appliances,” “plasters,” “systems,” etc.

And tells all about the Cluthe Truss—just how it holds—how it is water-proof—how it ends constant expense—how you can get it on 60 days’ trial—thus giving you plenty of time to make sure of its wonderful holding and strengthening powers—and gives names and addresses of over 5,000 people who have tried it and want you to know about it.

Write for it to-day—don’t put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal, “Send me the Book.” In writing us please give our box number as below—

Box 12—CLUTHE COMPANY—
125 East 23d St., NEW YORK CITY

Send me your Free Book on The Cure of Rupture.

Name

Street

Town.....

OCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

SOME months are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as THE WORLD ALMANAC, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or "forms." Changes are in the mean time occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date, which is done below. The readers of the ALMANAC are requested to observe these additions, corrections and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

191. Regulation of Railroad Rates—Increases granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in freight tariffs, but not to full 5 per cent. asked. Coal and iron not included in awards. Only ten days' notice required of intention to change tariff.
329. Rowing—October 12, New York City. First Fall Regatta, New York Rowing Association, Speedway Course, Harlem River (1 mile). Summaries: Junior Single Sculls Race—Won by Percy O. Smith, Nonpareil Rowing Club; J. S. Roberts, Nonpareil Rowing Club, second; Dominick Mulo, Wahneta Boat Club, third. Time—6m. 33s. Junior Single Gig Race—Won by Lawrence Hartung, Wahneta Boat Club; Joseph Brodigan, Hudson Boat Club, second. Only two starters. Time—6m. 54s.
496. Heads of Governments—Vice-President Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland was elected President on December 18. Prince Hussein Kamel installed as Sultan of Egypt December 19.
529. Foreign Embassies and Legations—Count Macchi di Cellere, new Italian Ambassador to United States.
646. Benefactions—William B. Irvine of Philadelphia willed \$200,000 to the University of Pennsylvania, the sum to revert to the institution on the death of his sister. Victor M. Osborn of New York willed that on the death of his widow his estate of \$136,529 goes to the S. P. C. A. Harvard University is the principal legatee in the will of J. Arthur Beebe of Boston. In addition the Harvard Club of Boston gets \$150,000, and \$25,000 goes to Trinity Church of Boston. A Christmas gift of \$650,000 was made by the Crane Elevator Company of Chicago to its employes. An anonymous donor contributed 43,350 barrels of flour to the Virginia Belgium relief ship which sailed from Norfolk, Va., to the relief of the stricken Belgians. Mrs. Morris K. Jesup willed \$8,500,000 to charitable institutions, including \$5,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History.
854. Clubs—A new organization of bankers, its membership limited to 1,000 and recruited from the entire country, has been organized under the name of the Bankers' Club of America. Rooms for the new club have been taken on the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth floors of the Equitable Building, at Broadway, Pine, Cedar, and Nassau Streets. A. Barton Hepburn, President; T. Coleman du Pont and George T. Wilson, Vice-Presidents; Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer; Franklin A. Plummer, Secretary.

BROOKLYN MACISTRATES.

Chief Magistrate (vacant), \$8,000; G. H. Folwell, Charles J. Dodd, A. H. Geismar, J. C. McGuire, A. E. Steers, A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., H. Nash, E. G. Dooley, L. H. Reynolds, John Naumer, J. J. Walsh, salary \$7,000 each.

THE JEWS OF THE WORLD.

There are 11,483,876 Jews in the world, 8,876,299 are in Europe, 1,880,579 in America. The Russian Empire leads by far all the nations with 5,215,805. The United States follows second with 1,800,000. The distribution in the United States is very incomplete. While the city of Warsaw leads Russian cities with 220,000, New York City alone includes 905,000 Jews in its population, Philadelphia has only 100,000 and Chicago 98,000. New York City embraces one-thirteenth of the entire Jewish race. Every fourth person in New York is a Jew. Even London has only 140,000 Jews.—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., Secretary; (2) 19 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., District Secretary; (3) Mechanics' Savings Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal., _____ District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—_____, *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, L. L. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D. Edward L. Smith, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During its history it has sent out over 3,000 missionaries, of whom 611 are now in service. Into the 629 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first 224,582 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been \$44,386,196; for year 1914, \$1,681,000.

The mission fields now occupied by the board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Poochow and Canton, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; in Southern Africa, the Rhodesian Branch and the Zulu Branch; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, Spain, Greece and Servia.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: *President*—Mrs. A. H. Evans. *General Secretary*—Miss Clara Morehouse. *Treasurer*—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth.

The order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, National, State and Provincial organizations. Branches are established in thirty-two States and in eight Canadian provinces.

The objects of the order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." It has a paid membership in all countries of 62,000. The order has established and is supporting several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. Its members are engaged in every form of helpful work, religious, educational and philanthropic. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, *The Silver Cross*, is the official organ of the order.

MEN'S DRESS CHART FOR 1915.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Spring season of 1915, prepared and copyrighted by The *Haberddasher*, New York.

Day Weddings, Afternoon Calls and Matinee Receptions.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway, Chesterfield or skirted overcoat.
 Waistcoat—To match coat, or white.
 Trousers—Striped worsted of dark gray, or to match coat.
 Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff or pleated white.
 Collar—Wing or poke.
 Cravat—Pearl Ascot, or four-in-hand, to match gloves.
 Gloves—Pearl suede, reindeer, or glace, to match cravat.
 Boots—Patent leather, laced or buttoned kid tops.
 Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links, studs, and cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket, Chesterfield overcoat.
 Waistcoat—To match jacket, or fancy fabric.
 Trousers—To match jacket, or of different fabric with dark jacket.
 Hat—Derby or soft.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated or negligé.
 Collar—Fold or wing.
 Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie.
 Gloves—Tan cape or chamolis.
 Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
 Jewelry—Pearl, gold, or jewelled links and gold chain.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk, Mackinaw, or jacket, belted or Chesterfield overcoat.
 Waistcoat—To match jacket.
 Trousers—Flannel or to match jacket; knickers for field sports.
 Hat—Cap or soft.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Negligé with soft cuffs.
 Collar—Fold, outing or self-attached collar or kerchief.
 Cravat—Four-in-hand tie, stock or kerchief.
 Gloves—Tan cape or chamolis.
 Boots—Laced calf or russet, high or low.
 Jewelry—Pearl or gold links, gold chain.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Black cutaway.
 Waistcoat—To match coat, or of fancy fabric.
 Trousers—Gray striped worsted, or to match coat.
 Hat—High silk or black derby.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated, white or fancy.
 Collar—Fold or wing.
 Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand.
 Gloves—Gray suede or reindeer.
 Boots—Patent leather or dull calf, laced or buttoned kid tops.
 Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links, studs and cravat pin.

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinners and Theatres.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape skirted or Chesterfield overcoat.
 Waistcoat—White, single or double-breasted, of pique, linen or silk.
 Trousers—Same material as coat.
 Hat—High silk, with broad felt band.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff pique or linen, white.
 Collar—Poke, wing, or lap-front.
 Cravat—White tie of plain or figured pique or linen.
 Gloves—White glace or white reindeer; white cape for theatre.
 Boots—Patent leather, buttoned kid tops, patent leather pumps.
 Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links and studs, platinum bar-chain, or white ribbon.

Evening, Informal Dinners, Club, Stag, and at Home Dinners.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
 Waistcoat—Black or black-and-white silk or linen single or double-breasted.
 Trousers—Same material as jacket.
 Hat—Derby or soft.
 Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated, white linen or pique.
 Collar—Fold or wing.
 Cravat—Black or black-and-white tie.
 Gloves—Tan cape, chamolis, or gray suede.
 Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps.
 Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs, gold bar-chain, or black ribbon.

BIRTHSTONES.

List as adopted by the American National Retail Jewelers' Association in convention Aug. 8, 1913.
 January—Garnet.
 February—Amethyst.
 March—Bloodstone and aquamarine.
 April—Diamond.
 May—Emerald.
 June—Pearl and moonstone.
 July—Ruby.
 August—Sardonyx and peridot.
 September—Sapphire.
 October—Opal and tourmaline.
 November—Topaz.
 December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
 Second—Paper.
 Third—Leather.
 Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
 Fifth—Wooden.
 Sixth—Sugar.
 Seventh—Woolen.
 Eighth—India Rubber.
 Ninth—Willow.
 Tenth—Tin.
 Eleventh—Steel.
 Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
 Thirteenth—Lace.
 Fourteenth—Ivory.
 Fifteenth—Crystal.
 Twentieth—China.
 Twenty-fifth—Silver.
 Thirtieth—Pearl.
 Fortieth—Ruby.
 Fiftieth—Golden.
 Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France.....	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland.....	100	Vettis, Norway.....	950
Grand, Labrador.....	2,000	Seven Falls, Colorado.....	256	Victoria, Africa.....	400
Minnehaha, Minnesota.....	50	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway.....	530	Voringfos, Norway.....	600
Missouri, Montana.....	90	Shoshone, Idaho.....	210	Yellowstone(upper)Montana	110
Montmorenci, Quebec.....	265	Snoqualmie, Washington.....	268	Yellowstone(lower)Montana	310
Multnomah, Oregon.....	850	Staubach, Switzerland.....	1,000	Ygnassu, Brazil.....	210
Murchison, Africa.....	120	Stirling, New Zealand.....	500	Yosemite(upper)California	1,436
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Sutherland, New Zealand.....	1,904	Yosemite(middle), California	626
Rjukan, Norway.....	780	Takkakaw, British Columbia	200	Yosemite(lower), California	400
		Twin, Idaho.....	180		

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✦ October 29, 1911.

THE WORLD'S purpose, to "turn on the light" in the interest of the people at large, was not forgotten during the year 1914. This inspiring aim was responsible for a remarkable feat in the journalistic world. It led THE WORLD to investigate the business methods of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, nothing daunted by the fact that the corporation was controlled by some of the greatest living financiers, men whose decisions were supposed to be the last word in financial matters.

It showed that millions of dollars were unaccounted for following the consolidation of the New Haven and other interests; pointed the journalistic finger at the men who controlled the road, and asked for an investigation. It held firmly that there had been wrongdoing, and asked that the guilt be made personal and justice done the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad.

With this result: That an investigation into the financial transactions of the New Haven was ordered by the Senate and made for it by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Following this investigation twenty-three directors and former directors were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury under the Sherman Anti-Trust law; the indictment, presented to Judge Rufus E. Foster in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, being conspiracy "to monopolize by unlawful means and methods part of the common carrier business of transporting passengers and property by railroad, by water, and partly by railroad and partly by water from each of the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire to each and every other State in the United States."

The proof of THE WORLD'S responsibility for this indictment and the investigation, if proof be needed, is in the statement of George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska, who introduced the resolution providing for the investigation which was afterward adopted by the Senate.

He said: "The exposure in the New Haven Railroad is due to a tremendous degree to the intelligence and activity which marked the campaign of the NEW YORK WORLD. When I first introduced my resolution providing for the investigation I read to the Senate a number of articles printed exclusively in the NEW YORK WORLD showing the need for an investigation. I am convinced that the force of these articles, combined with the knowledge of the Senators of the painstaking accuracy of THE WORLD in investigating the facts in such articles before publishing them, had a great deal to do with the passage by the Senate of the resolution.

"Many of the incidents in the history of the railroad which made the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission necessary at all were brought to my attention, and I am sure to the attention of the public at large, first through the news columns of the NEW YORK WORLD. I want to give that paper its full share of the credit for bringing about this investigation and for forcing full publicity at a time when it might have been that the investigation would have been prematurely choked off."

Thus did Mr. Norris summarize THE WORLD'S work in this matter, that work giving the most striking and unusual proof of the great powers and responsibilities of the press. Views of other Senators who wrote their approval to THE WORLD follow:

To the Editor of THE WORLD:

I have read most of THE WORLD articles on the startling exposure of criminal looting of the New Haven Railroad, and I heartily approve of its attitude in relation to this foul blot

in the financial world. THE WORLD is doing a distinct service in exposing and uncompromisingly condemning such methods in the business world as it has shown have been practised in the mismanagement of the New Haven road. THE WORLD has assumed in this, as in many other questions, an attitude of fearlessness, independence, courage, and integrity that is a refreshing and encouraging feature of journalism. It is doing a signal service to the rights of the people and deserves commendation. Again I want to say that I heartily approve of its course.

HENRY L. MYERS, Senator from Montana.

To the Editor of THE WORLD:

I am delighted with the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the New Haven financing, and the ultimate near-wrecking of the property, has got right to the bottom of the whole situation. I want to give the credit for this culmination to THE NEW YORK WORLD.

I voted for the resolution as passed by the Senate, which, I might say, was advocated by THE NEW YORK WORLD at the time, and I have been in favor of carrying out the terms of that resolution to the letter, which policy THE WORLD has steadfastly advocated.

MORRIS SHEPPARD, Senator from Texas.

To the Editor of THE WORLD:

The investigation of the looting of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission is proving, in my judgment, of great interest and value to the public. Publicity of the matters which are being disclosed will be powerful to prevent the repetition of the shameful practices which appear to have been pursued in connection with the New Haven's history.

THE NEW YORK WORLD is to be commended for its position on this important subject and its efforts to promote the investigation.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, Senator from Arkansas.

To the Editor of THE WORLD:

I am in favor of the most radical stirring up of the New Haven's affairs so that we may see what has been going on in that property. I am delighted that such a powerful influence as THE NEW YORK WORLD has lent itself to the prosecution of this propaganda. Those of us who stand with the people in this thing think that this kind of an exposé, made in the midst of the efforts of the railroads to get an increase in freight rates, is particularly timely, and we feel like saying to the railroads: "If you had not been robbed so much by your officers and directors you would not need to have your treasures replenished now by charging the people of the country more for carrying their freight."

J. E. MARTINE, Senator from New Jersey.

THE WORLD'S exposure of the business methods of the New Haven road began with the first of the year 1914.

THE WORLD, on January 18 of this year, told how the New Haven road was wrecked by its undertakings in the line of investments outside of its legitimate railway sphere, and of the problem that the late J. P. Morgan picturesquely described as "unscrambling the eggs," there being 336 eggs, or corporations, owned directly, leased, operated under contract or controlled by the New Haven, and in which \$204,000,000 of the resources of the road were invested.

It showed the decline in the price of stock since Mr. Mellen assumed control in 1903, this telling in cold figures the story of the road's financial difficulties. The stock from a high record of 225 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1903 touched 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ as its low point in 1913.

THE WORLD, on January 19, presented facts showing how huge sums were spent by the New Haven for political aid and the workings of its system to control laws.

THE WORLD, on January 25, showed how the New Haven was looted in trolley deals as part of its extending its transportation tentacles throughout New England.

THE WORLD, on February 1, told "the story of \$12,000,000," or how that amount of New Haven Railroad money vanished into thin air. It gave facts and figures of the part played by J. P. Morgan & Co., Oakleigh Thorne, Marsden J. Perry, Charles S. Mellen, and many lesser lights in financing and constructing the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad.

THE WORLD, on February 3, was praised by Senator Norris of Nebraska, who as a result of its revelations introduced a resolution to investigate the New Haven company.

THE WORLD, on February 7, was further commended when the Norris resolution passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, Senator Kenyon saying: "I think THE WORLD is entitled to the thanks of the American people for exposing the tale of infamy, the exposé of as corrupt a gang of financial plunderers as ever robbed a bank without requiring the same amount of courage that it does to rob a bank. I want to ask that this editorial of THE WORLD on 'A Chapter of Financial Infamy,' which concludes with the significant words, 'There can be no constitutional peace on a policy of plunder,' be inserted in the Record as a part of my remarks."

THE WORLD, on February 8, further drew aside the veil of secrecy by which the officials of the New Haven sought to effectually conceal the actual purchase by the road in 1910 of the properties and securities of the Metropolitan Steamship Company in utter disregard of the prohibitory provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, on April 10, held its first public session in the investigation of the affairs of the New Haven directed by the United States Senate under the Norris resolution.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, took the witness stand on May 19 and placed all responsibility for the New Haven's disastrous plunge into the acquisition of the Westchester road and the waste of millions upon J. P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was dead when Mr. Mellen testified, transferring the blame on him, and Mr. J. P. Morgan, Jr., then the head of the Morgan house, had deposed Mr. Mellen as President of the road and Mr. Howard Elliott had been placed in the President's chair before the testimony was given. Mr. Mellen wanted it to be understood that Mr. Morgan, Sr., had treated him as he might an office boy, not trusting the President with all the secrets of the road.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., spoke for his late father; characterized as untrue the testimony of Charles S. Mellen before the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that J. P. Morgan, Sr., concealed from Mr. Mellen facts regarding the New Haven road which the latter should have known. He took full responsibility upon himself for the change in the road's presidency, by which Mr. Mellen resigned, and said it was untrue that his father in any sense took from Mr. Mellen the management of the road or any part of its affairs.

In its report the Interstate Commerce Commission censured every one, Mr. Mellen included, for the condition of the New Haven's affairs.

Regarding the absorption of the Boston and Maine by the New Haven, Mr. Morgan said his father deemed it advisable for the public benefit, since it was recognized by others as well as by the late J. P. Morgan himself that changing economic conditions threatened the commercial position of New England.

The following from THE WORLD of February 1 is a summary of its article showing

HOW WESTCHESTER WAS "LOADED" FOR NEW HAVEN.

J. P. Morgan & Co. notes for money advanced to the Millbrook Company.....	\$11,155,000.00
Collateral to secure above notes in September, 1907 (net).....	200,200.00
J. P. Morgan & Co. got for interest.....	5 per cent.
Messrs. Thorne and Perry got for spending the borrowed money a commission of...	7½ per cent.
This amounted approximately to.....	800,000.00
Had they continued throughout the construction of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, estimating that construction at \$30,000,000, they would have been entitled to a commission amounting to.....	2,250,000.00
They were paid cash to cancel the contract.....	275,000.00
C. H. Smith received for assignment of the contract to build the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway in cash.....	1,050,000.00
And in stock.....	1,050,000.00
James P. McDonald was paid for services in securing the contract (in cash).....	375,000.00
Dick & Robinson received for underwriting bonds, 2½ per cent. commission, being in cash.....	375,000.00
They also received a bonus in stock of the par value of.....	1,500,000.00
The Trust Company of America got for services in buying the capital stock (par value \$631,250) of the New York Railroad and Development Co.....	50,000.00
The Trust Company of America got for acting as transfer agent of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company in cash.....	50,000.00
Stetson, Jennings & Russell demanded and received as a fee for organizing the Millbrook Company (capital stock \$1,000).....	15,000.00
SOME ONE received for the capital stock of the Portchester Company, all issued and outstanding, 156 shares of a par value of \$156,100.....	940,000.00
The New York, New Haven and Hartford, up to June 30, 1910, according to their own figures, had expended in cash on the New York, Westchester and Boston for franchises, real estate and construction.....	21,020,094.62
They reported tangible assets (which had not been audited).....	12,326,421.18
On the company's own figures George F. Swain, in his validation report on the assets and liabilities of the company, estimated the value of the New Haven's investment in the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company as.....	12,066,921.18
The difference between the cash paid by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the valuation of the New Haven's investment is.....	8,953,173.44
Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty in his report on the hearing before him says that the New Haven reported on June 30, 1912, its investment in the Westchester had cost it almost.....	34,000,000.00
Its report to the New York Public Service Commission three months later showed that it had tangible assets in the Westchester of less than.....	22,000,000.00
"Vanished into thin air".....	12,000,000.00

MR. MELLE'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Mellen's explanation of the extraordinary cost of this Westchester road given by him in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission is as follows: "I wish I could give a better explanation. I do not know, really. I know that it did cost, and I suppose and believe its cost was represented by the lawsuits, litigation, franchise values, giving away of the capital stock, giving away of rights before we got hold of it, and we simply had to pay by the nose to settle with everybody and everything, and it came pretty near settling me."

Mr. Mellen expressed the belief that the earnings of the road will be very much larger when contemplated connections with the New York subways are completed, but has "no anticipation that anything I can see in the immediate future is going to enable the road to earn the full interest on the full cost to the New Haven road."

He also told the commission:

"I believe the New Haven was working on the right lines for the benefit of the public, the benefit of the stockholders, and the benefit of the whole community.

"I think that if Mr. Morgan had lived the road would have been paying dividends to-day." To return to THE WORLD's work and the result: The revelations in THE WORLD concerning the New Haven, showing where the \$12,000,000 that Chairman Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission said had vanished, actually went, impressed the Senators from every section. The feeling culminated in the Norris resolution. With slight modifications it passed the Senate without a dissenting voice. As passed it reads:

"Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to make public the facts in its possession concerning the financial transactions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and as far as it may be necessary to get additional information to thoroughly cover the subject to reopen its examination of the affairs of that company and make a further investigation of its financial transactions with a view of ascertaining:

"First—What became of the funds of said company invested in the various enterprises and corporations mentioned in the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, numbered 2384; case numbered 4842, entitled 'The New England investigation in the matter of rates, classifications, regulations, and practices of carriers,' submitted May 20, 1913, and decided June 20, 1913.

"Second—Whether the person or persons authorizing such investment of the funds of said company and the person or persons receiving the benefit thereof are liable to punishment under existing laws.

"Third—Whether, under existing law, such funds so invested can be recovered on behalf of the stockholders of said company.

"Fourth—What legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the recurrence of similar transactions."

The Interstate Commerce investigation was thorough. It was made notable by the full testimony of former President of the New Haven Charles S. Mellen. His testimony was in large part a repetition of the statements concerning the New Haven printed in THE WORLD.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made July 13 to the Senate, upheld THE WORLD's charges. Although THE WORLD was frank in its characterization of the methods used in exploiting this rich railroad, the commission not only upheld every charge, but was more emphatic than THE WORLD in some respects.

Demands made by THE WORLD for the restitution of millions taken from stockholders and for action against the financiers responsible for the wrecking of the great property were upheld without qualification. The Interstate Commerce Commission thus epitomized the result of its inquiry into New Haven Railroad affairs:

"If these directors, who were faithless to their stewardship, were held responsible in the courts and at the bar of public opinion for their failure to do those things they should have done, the lesson to directors who do not direct would be very salutary.

"Directors should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust. A corporation can be no better or worse than those who operate it.

"It should be just as grave a crime to plunder stockholders or the public through a railroad corporation as it is to personally rob an individual."

The report, in its entirety, is the most sensational and far reaching document of its kind ever put forth by that powerful and plain speaking body. Its principal findings against the management of the road are as follows:

That the directors of the New Haven are liable to the stockholders for from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000 losses as a result of the mismanagement of the financial affairs of that road.

That the directors should not only be forced to make good the loss resulting from their negligence, but should be held criminally responsible for their acts.

That many of the transactions, characterized as violations of the laws of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and the Federal Anti-Trust laws, have been reported to the authorities of the States and the Federal Department of Justice.

That the financial transactions undertaken by the New Haven directors were a species of "financial joy-riding."

That the directors were knowingly violating criminal laws and suppressing competition in acquiring the different railroad, steamship and trolley lines.

That the New Haven directors were responsible for the despoliment of the Boston and Maine, the depreciation of the road beginning when the "Mellen-Morgan-Rockefeller" régime came into control.

That the Connecticut and Rhode Island trolleys were purchased at prices exorbitantly in excess of their market value.

That the retention by John L. Billard of more than \$2,700,000 in the Boston and Maine transaction in which he represented the New Haven was illegal.

That Billard never used a dollar of his own money, and that a suit by the railroad against Billard and those who participated in the transactions should be maintained.

That Oakleigh Thorne failed to account for \$1,032,000 of the funds of New Haven entrusted to him in carrying out the Westchester deal.

That the affairs of the New Haven were dominated by the late J. P. Morgan and Mr. Mellen.

That Mellen's dealings with former Police Inspector Byrnes in the Westchester Railroad transaction were "corrupt and unlawful," and that the amount illegally expended should be recoverable.

That hundreds of thousands of dollars of money belonging to stockholders was spent for the purpose of "educating public opinion."

That there was an unwarranted increase of the New Haven liabilities from \$93,000,000 in 1903 to \$417,000,000 in 1913.

All these strictures by the commission were upon the management of the New Haven system under former President Mellen.

The commission called attention to the fact that in its inquiry it was compelled to overcome many obstacles, such as the burning of books, letters and documents, as well as the obstinacy of witnesses who declined to testify until criminal proceedings were begun for their refusal to answer questions. It added:

The result of our research into the financial workings of the former management of the New Haven system has been to disclose one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading.

The commission called attention to the fact that it has turned over the evidence concerning local occurrences in New York City to the District-Attorney, and the irregularities practised by the New Haven officials have been laid before the proper authorities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The commission believes it has collected sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions in the various States in which the New Haven operated for the return of many millions of dollars squandered by the directors belonging to the stockholders in the road.

In touching upon the Westchester deal, which resulted in an expenditure of \$36,434,173 for a road but eighteen miles long and which is being operated at an annual loss of \$1,250,000, the commission said:

WESTCHESTER PURCHASE UP TO DIRECTORS ALONE.

The blame for the Westchester purchase rests squarely upon the directors of the New Haven road; some are guilty for acts committed; others, the greater number, for their failure to act. They are alike culpable and responsible to the stockholders.

The purchase of the Rhode Island trolleys was characterized by the commission as "another instance of millions wasted in acquiring properties that bring in an annual deficit instead of a surplus, and constitute a liability instead of an asset in the New Haven system."

The transaction between John L. Billard, the Connecticut coal dealer, and the New Haven, whereby Billard reaped a profit of \$2,700,000 in the sale of the Boston and Maine to the New Haven, was called a "fraud upon the stockholders" by the commission.

The commission said that all the evidence shows that Billard acted at all times for the New Haven road, and that he never paid a dollar for his stock in Boston and Maine. The commission said the Billard Company and its assets belonged to and were the property of the New Haven road.

The practice of employing "dummy" directors was bitterly denounced. The report pointed out that some one high in the counsels of the New Haven "had an obsession upon the subject of the utility of such sham methods."

As the next step in the 1914 history of the railroad, the New Haven directors rejected an agreement of modified dissolution made with the Government. They received in return a suit for dissolution. Suit was filed in the United States District Court in New York July 24 for the dissolution of the New Haven community of railroad, steamship and trolley lines in New England. The petition asked action by the court under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Suit was instituted by direction of President Wilson following a Cabinet meeting.

The directors of the railroad decided to yield to the Government. The meeting of the board held in New York August 12 rectified an arrangement accepted by the Attorney-General for a peaceful dissolution of the properties. Thus the civil suit for the breaking up of the system was not

brought to trial. On October 18 the New Haven Railroad dissolution decree was entered by the court. The defendant, by written consent to the decree, cancelled the violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and got from the Government immunity to further civil suits against it.

NEW HAVEN PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD.

The following is a summary of the properties to be sold by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad under its agreement with the Department of Justice, with the book value thereof as carried on the books of the railroad and the New England Navigation Company:

	AS CARRIED ON BOOKS OF New Haven Company.	ON BOOKS OF New England Navigation Co.
Beston Railroad Holding Company.....	\$29,371,165.97	.....
Boston and Maine Railroad subsidiary lines.....	1,417,216.95	.....
The Connecticut Company.....	2,125,000.00	\$40,000,000.00
The Rhode Island Company.....	27,852,336.41	1,266,379.37
Berkshire Street Railway Company.....	9,809,395.58	.....
The Vermont Company.....	1,477,164.31	4,200,000.00
Eastern Steamship Company.....	1,395,523.40	.....
New York and Stamford Railway.....	1,152,150.84	.....
The Westchester Street Railroad.....	.....	117,000.00
Shore Line Electric Railroad.....	.....	13,631,750.00
New England Investment and Security Company.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$74,599,953.46	\$59,215,129.37

While these legal details were being arranged the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company instituted suit in the New Haven County Superior Court against the officers of the Billard Company for the recovery of \$3,324,147 alleged to have been acquired and withheld as a result of the purchase of stock in the Boston and Maine Railroad for the New Haven. The property in New Haven of certain of the Billard directors was attached by the Sheriff, also the home of Charles S. Mellen, President of the New Haven at the time of the Billard trial.

Simultaneously with these suits a Special United States Grand Jury was inquiring into the charges of violations of the Sherman law laid against the New Haven and its directors, the search being for a basis of criminal charges against members of the boards during the time of the acts conceded by the New Haven in the agreed decree of October 17, under which immunity to further civil suits was granted.

Charles S. Mellen was the chief witness, this fact earning him immunity from indictment on a criminal charge. He always claimed that in return for his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission he had been promised immunity from prosecution on the indictment filed against him in December, 1912, charging violation of the Sherman law by restraining interstate trade in the abandonment of the Grand Trunk extension construction. His call to testify by the Government before this Special Grand Jury made certain he was to be given immunity from prosecution. He emerged from the Grand Jury room smiling and apparently well pleased. The Billard suit was a different matter, however. He was held legally responsible there with the Billard Company. That suit Mr. Mellen characterized as "pure cussedness."

November 3 the indictment followed of twenty-one New Haven directors—present and former directors.

This was the result of "turning on the light" in New Haven Railroad affairs. It was one of the most notable, if not the most notable, achievements in the journalistic world in this century.

The list of defendants represents many millions of dollars and forms a striking beginning for a 1914 edition de luxe, "Who's Who in the Financial World." It follows:

William Rockefeller, for more than twenty-five years a director of the New Haven, heads the list of the indicted. The others are George Macculloch Miller, for forty-one years a director of lines in the New Haven system; Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. P. Morgan's personal attorney for many years; Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, Alexander Cochrane, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank; T. De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vall, Edward Milligan, Francis T. Maxwell.

WORLD'S WORK FOR THE CANAL TOLLS REPEAL BILL.

Throughout the Congressional fight on the Canal Tolls Repeal measure THE WORLD worked unceasingly to this end: That the Hay-Pauncetote Treaty be respected and free tolls be not given to the coastwise shipping.

It called on all good Democrats to support Democratic principles. It asked that the Nation keep faith. To THE WORLD a treaty between two great Nations was more than a "scrap of paper." It was a binding obligation. As the fight wavered all along the line, THE WORLD held to its point. That it helped to win the votes necessary to repudiate the blunder of 1912—which permitted the plank in the platform favoring the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal—is certain.

THE WORLD called attention to this plank in 1912. It held then that the plank favoring the exemption from tolls of American ships was a declaration in favor of a ship subsidy. In 1914, as the Canal was about to be opened and the matter became a live issue, THE WORLD held that there was but one thing to do—repudiate that plank; undo the blunder by prompt legislation. It held that to uplift Democratic principles was infinitely finer than to uphold Democratic partisan politics. It asked that the Sims bill repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act be passed for the honor of the Nation.

To sum up THE WORLD'S arguments and position on this question into one statement: It held that the Democratic party should be big enough and wise enough and strong enough when a blunder had been made to acknowledge that mistake by swiftly correcting it by proper legislation.

That the exemption clause was in violation of the Hay-Pauncetote Treaty, and for this reason alone should be repealed, THE WORLD was equally insistent. To repeal the clause was the only thing this Government could do with honor. While daily advancing arguments in favor of repeal, THE WORLD briefly told the story of England's interest in an isthmian canal and the treaties that followed, each to this end, that she and her dependencies might use such a canal on terms of equality with the United States. This bit of history showed the imperative necessity, if this Government would be loyal to her high ideals, of admitting and upholding her treaty obligations.

THE WORLD showed that former Ambassador to England Joseph H. Choate and former Secretary and at one time Charge d'Affaires Henry White, the only living Americans who took part in the negotiations, held that "exempting coastwise shipping from tolls is a clear violation of the treaty." This was furnished the last word in the argument that hotly waged before the Congressional vote settled the question and repealed the clause.

A lobbyist undertook to defeat repeal. THE WORLD gave a history of his career. As the fight over the bill progressed it was quite clear that the issue was being fought by the Idealists, the men who believed in upholding the Government's honor, and the "special interests." As all the world now knows, the Idealists won, and when "the greatest engineering feat" was consummated and the Panama Canal opened to the world's traffic in August it was open to all the Nations of the earth on equal terms.

THE WORLD'S WORK ALONG VARIOUS LINES.

THE WORLD's series of revelations of the Tammany traffic in Aqueduct contracts was officially verified in 1914 by the Special Grand Jury investigating graft. The result of its labors before Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis was a presentment to this end; this presentment stating also that these conditions of graft "can be largely obviated in the future by the enactment of appropriate laws." Such a recommendation and action thereon was the ultimate point of THE WORLD's efforts as an investigator of the Aqueduct scandals.

THE WORLD voiced swift approval of Mayor Mitchel's efforts to induce the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to accelerate favorable action on the proposed appropriation for the improvement of New York Harbor. This because New York is now the first seaport of the world, both in tonnage and value of merchandise. Most of the mall matter concerned with the four and a half billions of foreign commerce of the United States passes in and out of New York Harbor, to say nothing of the general commerce. Of all applicants for Federal harbor work, New York should stand first when appropriations are to be made by this committee. THE WORLD is with Mayor Mitchel in his efforts to get Federal millions for a big ship channel in the East River, for dock and general improvement of New York Harbor.

THE WORLD asked for prison terms, more strict laws in this State for the reckless automobile drivers who run men down in the streets and highways; laws that would be no respecter of persons or occupations; laws that would hold and punish the reckless speeder driving the post-office trucks at racing speed through crowded city streets, as well as the thoughtless "joy riders."

THE WORLD sounded a note of approval of the new Anti-Noise ordinance which provides prompt punishment for any person who shall make or permit to be made "any noise tending to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighborhood for the purpose of directing attention to his wares or trade or calling." This ordinance was only a step in the right direction, a step that THE WORLD hoped might be followed by other ordinances that would tend to decrease the nerve-racking noise so much a part of life in New York. This, to increase the comforts of life, and for the added and vital reason: Neurologists, speaking from the depths of knowledge and experience, claim that the rapidly increasing number of nervous wrecks in the cities is largely due to the constantly increasing noises; noises which penetrate to the nerve centres in many instances, even during sleep, as well as make life burdensome during waking hours.

THE WORLD is for rapid subway work and against every delay, legal or otherwise, that will delay the completion of new lines. It has endeavored to impress on the Public Service Commission the full sense of the commission's responsibility to the public; it has asked that all contracts be let and that work be rushed in all ways to this end—that a long-suffering public may have proper facilities for getting to and from work without expending all its energy strap-hanging before the day's duties are begun.

THE WORLD strenuously opposed the literacy test for immigrants as unwise in every sense. If necessary to check immigration and control the traffic of the steamship companies THE WORLD would do this openly. It would keep out of the United States people physically and mentally defective. It would bar a criminal record or persons suffering from disease. But to bar a man because he cannot read or write, THE WORLD held, was inconsistent and illogical, to state the case mildly, since many of the most successful and respected of the early settlers in America were unable to sign their names, except by their mark, throughout life. Yet many of these same citizens died wealthy, as wealth was estimated in the early years of this country's history. And their descendants are, in many cases, numbered with the "great men" of to-day.

THE WORLD gave substantial aid to President Wilson and Mayor Mitchel when they took action to end "war prices" for food. Law for food extortioners was the repeated request of THE WORLD. The new free markets were welcomed as one of the ways to keep food prices normal. THE WORLD called for swift, determined action daily, so that the poor might not suffer. The wide publicity given to the campaign against a war rise in food prices quickly re-established the markets on the old basis.

THE WORLD'S WAR NEWS SERVICE.

THE WORLD's war news service has been notable. Never since newspapers were first printed have their representatives encountered such difficulties getting the news and sending it to their home offices as during the cataclysm of 1914. The immensity of the territory covered by the great armies alone would make the problem colossal of following their actions each day under the most favorable circumstances. This problem is as nothing, however, compared with the barriers erected by the censors of each of the fighting Nations, the result being conditions to try the soul of the publisher whose first wish is to give his readers "up-to-the-minute news" of the greatest war in history.

THE WORLD arranged for special war news from the leading foreign newspapers, and it sent its own representatives into the war zone. The result was exclusive accounts, pictures of the horrors of war that were remarkable for their vividness, their truthfulness to life in all phases, though the facts were often gleaned and written in face of death.

Notable in this respect was the work of THE WORLD's representative in Belgium, E. Alexander Powell. He was the only correspondent in Antwerp who was not a Belgian. He was officially designated by that Nation as the medium of communication with the American people and was the only correspondent permitted to accompany the army. When Belgium desired to make a protest against the cruelty of Germany, her Foreign Minister gave that country's facts to Mr. Powell, wishing to reach the American people through the medium of THE WORLD.

E. Alexander Powell remained in Antwerp during the bombardment, stayed until the Germans took possession; and his descriptions of those days and nights of horror are classics in their vividness.

He rode in his car through stricken Belgium during the days of fighting as fearlessly as if in New York's streets, his experiences a continued marvel to WORLD readers. One of the most notable of his many brave acts was a conversation held with Gen. von Boehm, commanding the Ninth Imperial Field Army and the mouthpiece of the German General Staff. The General asserted "that accounts of atrocities perpetrated on Belgian non-combatants were lies. "And "Herr Powell" replied by stating to the General one case after another that had come under his own personal ob-

ervation of Belgian non-combatants, some of them women and children, who had been maimed, tortured and killed. He told this conversation without comment and left it to "readers of THE WORLD to decide for themselves just how convincing are the answers of the German General Staff to Belgian accusations."

Mr. Powell has proved himself one of the few very great war correspondents.

Arno Dosch, another of THE WORLD'S special correspondents, was with the German army while it crossed Belgium. There were no accredited correspondents with the army. He sent THE WORLD an account of the great battle of the Alsne that was one of the big achievements of the western campaign. H. B. Swope, a WORLD staff man, sent the story of Capt.-Lieut. Otto Weddingen, commander of the submarine U-9 which destroyed three English cruisers. Lieut. Weddingen's account had been officially announced and verified by German navy headquarters. It was first published in THE WORLD.

Another of the many exclusive bits of war news in THE WORLD was a letter that was written from day to day in the trenches—really a diary. The writer was Capt. Norman G. Thwaites of the Fourth (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards. This diary gave a vivid glimpse of life in the trenches on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Capt. Thwaites was one of the foreign editors of THE WORLD until the outbreak of the war. He had fought in the Boer war and was on the reserve list. He cabled for an assignment at once when war was declared and was called to London. When his diary-letter was sent to THE WORLD he was in the hospital severely injured by a bullet.

Another exclusive feature of THE WORLD war news was from the Russian armies October 25. THE WORLD sent a cablegram to Gen. W. Soukhomlinoff, Russia's Minister of War and Adjutant-General of Emperor Nicholas II., asking for authoritative details of the situation in the eastern theatre of war. Full details were sent direct to the newspaper of the great Russian victory after the hard-fought battles between the East Prussian frontier and the River Nieman.

Mention of THE WORLD'S special features in the way of exclusive war news would be incomplete without referring to THE WORLD'S account of the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico. This was the journalistic achievement of Robert H. Murray, the special representative there of THE WORLD.

THE SANTA CLAUS SHIP.

THE WORLD co-operated to the fullest extent with the Chicago Herald and perhaps 150 other newspapers of the United States to this end—that the children of Europe, whose fathers have been killed in the war might be remembered by Santa Claus on Christmas. The idea originated with James Kelsey, publisher of the Chicago Herald. Generous response to the call in behalf of the children was made. THE WORLD established sixty-four receiving depots in New York. A general receiving station was established through the co-operation of Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith. This station was on the upper deck of Pier No. 1, North River. Its use was given to Commissioner Smith in behalf of the Christmas Ship by the lessees, the Iron Steamboat Company. The American Red Cross, under the guidance of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, co-operated by offering to convey and deliver gifts to the children. This co-operation meant a wide and impartial distribution. Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, offered the use, without cost, of the Bush Terminal stores. Gifts were handled there as well as at the Iron Steamboat Pier. The collier Jason was given by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to carry the Christmas presents to Europe. The quantity of merchandise that was sent in response to THE WORLD'S call for help for the orphan children was great. The pier was strung with electric lights and the work of preparing the cargo for shipment was rushed night and day. The soldiers from Fort Hamilton worked under Major Lawton of the Quartermaster's Department assorting the gifts. A company of marines helped the Red Cross representatives. The wives and daughters of the officers on Governor's Island and many others worked each day until the gifts were all stowed away in the big collier. When she steamed away, Lieutenant-Commander, C. E. Courtney commanding, she bore 6,000,000 gifts. It was probably the most remarkable cargo that any ship ever carried from this or any other port.

She was given a great send-off. Mayor Mitchel sent a letter and Mr. McAneny as his representative to see her sail. John Callan O'Laughlin, representing the Chicago Herald, went with the ship as American Commissioner. All paid tribute to the work of THE WORLD to the end that the undertaking might be a success and bring joy, or at least a measure of comfort, to the helpless children, sufferers because of the war.

Earl Kitchener expressed his thanks and the thanks of the army to the American people for sending Christmas gifts to the children of British soldiers.

Queen Mary sent a letter of thanks for the gifts to the donors through Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain.

THE WORLD'S WINNING FIGHT FOR EFFICIENCY OF THE COURTS.

THE WORLD'S fight for longer court hours and shorter vacations for the Judges of General Sessions scored a success in November, when the Committee on Courts of Criminal Procedure of the New York County Lawyers' Association sent to the Judges a copy of the resolution they passed, approving the new vacation schedule suggested by the Judges.

How THE WORLD fight for longer court hours and shorter vacations for the Judges of General Sessions was won:

September, 1913—THE WORLD published a series of articles calling attention to the regular Summer overcrowding of the Tombs and the long vacations enjoyed by the Judges. At the following session the Legislature passed a bill establishing six full parts of General Sessions instead of five.

September 22, 1913—THE WORLD began the publication of articles showing that conditions had not been relieved and that prisoners were in the Tombs clamoring for trials which they could not get.

September 27—The suggestion was made that the Legislature might take further action.

September 30—The Tombs reached high-water mark of 891 prisoners.

October 3—Jonah J. Goldstein called the attention of the Committee on Courts of Criminal Procedure of the County Lawyers' Association to articles in THE WORLD and asked for an investigation.

October 4—Three Judges returned from vacations and six Judges sat long hours in an effort to reduce the calendars.

October 7—Samuel Untermyer drafted a summary of the statistics which had been printed in THE WORLD, in the form of a resolution to be presented to the New York County Lawyers' Association.

October 8—The New York Lawyers' Association called on its Committee on Courts of Criminal Procedure to begin an investigation.

October 9—The General Sessions Judges called a meeting to plan how to meet the criticism directed against them.

October 13—The District-Attorney's staff announced willingness to shorten its vacations to relieve conditions. The Committee on Courts of Criminal Procedure sent a letter to the Judges, inviting a conference.

October 17—The Judges announced that they had a plan to relieve conditions.

October 21—The Judges submitted to the New York County Lawyers' Association a plan for

holding four parts of courts in Summer, instead of three, and for lengthening their daily sessions until 5 o'clock.

November 12—The Committee on Courts of Criminal Procedure wrote to the Judges approving this plan.

The new schedule will give the Judges about two months and two weeks' freedom from the bench each year. This is almost a month less than the Justices of the Supreme Court now have and a month less than the Sessions Judges had prior to this year.

Indictments were ordered by the Grand Jury after that body investigated graft conditions on Blackwell's Island that had been exposed by THE WORLD. The indictments charged perjury against three men directly connected with furnishing supplies to the penitentiary workshop.

THE PULITZER STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

The statue of Thomas Jefferson, for which Joseph Pulitzer made provision in his will, was unveiled this year. It was the desire of Mr. Pulitzer that the statue should "adorn some public place in New York, the foremost Democratic city of this new republic." The site chosen is before the School of Journalism that Mr. Pulitzer established at Columbia University. The statue was unveiled on the university's commencement day. It was the work of William Ordway Partridge. The figure is nine feet in height, to which the pedestal and plinth add six feet more. On the front of the pedestal appears the single word:

JEFFERSON.

On the rear:

"Presented by Joseph Pulitzer to the City of New York."

The statue stands in striking contrast with the figure of Hamilton, just across South Field. This, also, was the work of Mr. Partridge. Hamilton reveals the fire of the orator, as Jefferson shows reflective repose. It was Jefferson, the thinker, that the sculptor set himself to portray.

OTHER WORLD ACTIVITIES.

SUNDAY WORLD activities on behalf of the school children continued through 1914. With pleasure it was noted there was growing interest in the competition for WORLD prizes given to competitors in the athletic events. The big city schools held field days to compete for the prizes. Nearly sixty thousand participated prior to the final meet. In this meet 1,500 boys, representing more than a hundred public schools, competed. A great number of new school walking clubs were organized during the year. Hosts of children were awarded WORLD prizes for garden work. Seventy-four schools and nearly twenty-five thousand children comprised the year's enlistments for this work.

THE EVENING WORLD'S WORK FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE EVENING WORLD has kept up its fight during the year for lower telephone rates. With the first of the year this newspaper registered its New Year's resolution:

"1914 shall see the speedy abolition of telephone tollgates and the establishment of a five-cent phone rate throughout Greater New York."

The status at the first of the year of the fight of New Yorkers from telephone extortion was as follows:

New York City is paying higher rates than any other city in the United States.

New York is the only city that is compelled to pay additional toll charges for communication between boroughs within the city limits.

New York is being milked to support losing operations of the telephone company in other cities.

New York is contributing millions of dollars for the purchase of rival telephone companies throughout the State.

A few days after this statement appeared in THE EVENING WORLD the New York Telephone Company offered to reduce subscribers' charges 10 per cent. pending the appraisal of its property.

This proposal was accepted at a hearing before the Second District Public Service Commission. This meant a reduction of \$2,250,000 a year, according to the estimate of Vice-President Frank H. Bethell.

Also the company frankly conceded that its New York patrons were entitled to lower rates. The rate voluntarily conceded by the company was a seven-cent rate. THE EVENING WORLD asked for a five-cent rate. Time passed. The Public Service Commission dallied in the telephone matter. The Goldberg Five-Cent Phone bill was passed by the Assembly. THE EVENING WORLD wanted to know why the commission did not do its own work and order an appraisal of the New York Telephone Company's property preparatory to a reduction of rates. Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen at this juncture joined in the fight begun by THE EVENING WORLD. Both houses at Albany favored inserting in the Appropriation bills an item to provide for the expenses of the Second District Public Service Commission in valuing the New York Telephone Company's property in New York City as a basis for fixing new and equitable telephone charges. This was the next step, an important one. The appraisal of the telephone company's property began, but lags slowly. Civic organizations are joining with THE EVENING WORLD in the effort to hurry the telephone company into taking action. And THE EVENING WORLD iterates: "Whether through the Public Service Commission or through the Legislature, a five-cent phone for all New York must come."

FORT LEE FERRY FARES REDUCED.

The fight led by THE EVENING WORLD to reduce to three cents, from five, the fare on the Fort Lee Ferry was won in time for the Summer travel to the cool country. This ferry, which crosses the Hudson River from the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to Edgewater, unites northern Manhattan and New Jersey. Cheaper ferry rates mean much to the New Jersey citizen and his wife as well as to the Manhattan shop owner. Cheaper transportation rates also meant a stimulus to property values on both sides of the river. The fifteen "Fighting Mayors" of New Jersey, the Harlem Board of Commerce, and other organizations were all working to one end—lower ferry fares. The work of THE EVENING WORLD for and with them was deeply appreciated by the citizens interested, their feeling being given expression by the Bergen County Improvement Association in the following resolution:

"We hereby express our thanks to THE NEW YORK EVENING WORLD for taking up the fight for a three-cent fare on the Fort Lee Ferry. We believe that great newspaper will have a powerful influence in winning a victory that will be of inestimable benefit to the people of Eastern Bergen and the business men of New York City."

Victory rewarded THE EVENING WORLD's campaign. The Bergen County Board of Freeholders ordered the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey to reduce the fare from five to three cents, the new rate to go into effect June 25.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DATES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	428	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700	1	366	397	428	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	429	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701	2	367	398	429	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	430	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702	3	368	399	430	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	431	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703	4	369	400	431	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	432	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704	5	370	401	432	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	433	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705	6	371	402	433	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	434	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706	7	372	403	434	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	435	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707	8	373	404	435	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	436	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708	9	374	405	436	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	437	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709	10	375	406	437	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	438	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710	11	376	407	438	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	439	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711	12	377	408	439	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	440	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712	13	378	409	440	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	441	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713	14	379	410	441	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	442	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714	15	380	411	442	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	443	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715	16	381	412	443	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	444	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716	17	382	413	444	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	445	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717	18	383	414	445	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	446	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718	19	384	415	446	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	447	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719	20	385	416	447	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	448	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720	21	386	417	448	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	449	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721	22	387	418	449	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	450	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722	23	388	419	450	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	451	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723	24	389	420	451	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	448	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724	25	390	421	448	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725	26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726	27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727	28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	425	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728	29	394	425	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	426	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729	30	395	426	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	427	455	486	516	547	577	608	639	669	700	730	31	396	427	455	486	516	547	577	608	639	669	700	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—i. e., 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.	1835—April 19.	1869—Mar. 28.	1902—Mar. 30.	1935—April 21.	1968—April 14.
1802—April 18.	1836—April 3.	1870—April 17.	1903—April 12.	1936—April 12.	1969—April 6.
1803—April 10.	1837—Mar. 26.	1871—April 9.	1904—April 3.	1937—Mar. 28.	1970—Mar. 29.
1804—April 1.	1838—April 15.	1872—Mar. 31.	1905—April 23.	1938—April 17.	1971—April 11.
1805—April 14.	1839—Mar. 31.	1873—April 13.	1906—April 15.	1939—April 9.	1972—April 2.
1806—April 6.	1840—April 19.	1874—April 5.	1907—Mar. 31.	1940—Mar. 24.	1973—April 22.
1807—Mar. 29.	1841—April 11.	1875—Mar. 28.	1908—April 19.	1941—April 13.	1974—April 14.
1808—April 17.	1842—Mar. 27.	1876—April 16.	1909—April 11.	1942—April 5.	1975—Mar. 30.
1809—April 2.	1843—April 16.	1877—April 1.	1910—Mar. 27.	1943—April 25.	1976—April 18.
1810—April 22.	1844—April 7.	1878—April 21.	1911—April 16.	1944—April 9.	1977—April 10.
1811—April 14.	1845—Mar. 23.	1879—April 13.	1912—April 7.	1945—April 1.	1978—Mar. 26.
1812—Mar. 29.	1846—April 12.	1880—Mar. 28.	1913—Mar. 23.	1946—April 21.	1979—April 15.
1813—April 18.	1847—April 4.	1881—April 17.	1914—April 12.	1947—April 6.	1980—April 6.
1814—April 10.	1848—April 23.	1882—April 9.	1915—April 4.	1948—Mar. 28.	1981—April 19.
1815—Mar. 26.	1849—April 8.	1883—Mar. 25.	1916—April 23.	1949—April 17.	1982—April 11.
1816—April 14.	1850—Mar. 31.	1884—April 13.	1917—April 8.	1950—April 9.	1983—April 3.
1817—April 6.	1851—April 2.	1885—April 5.	1918—Mar. 31.	1951—Mar. 25.	1984—April 22.
1818—Mar. 22.	1852—April 11.	1886—April 25.	1919—April 20.	1952—April 13.	1985—April 7.
1819—April 11.	1853—Mar. 27.	1887—April 10.	1920—April 4.	1953—April 5.	1986—Mar. 30.
1820—April 2.	1854—April 16.	1888—April 1.	1921—Mar. 27.	1954—April 18.	1987—April 19.
1821—April 22.	1855—April 8.	1889—April 21.	1922—April 16.	1955—April 10.	1988—April 3.
1822—April 7.	1856—Mar. 23.	1890—April 6.	1923—April 1.	1956—April 1.	1989—Mar. 26.
1823—Mar. 30.	1857—April 12.	1891—Mar. 29.	1924—April 20.	1957—April 21.	1990—April 15.
1824—April 18.	1858—April 4.	1892—April 17.	1925—April 12.	1958—April 6.	1991—Mar. 31.
1825—April 3.	1859—April 24.	1893—April 2.	1926—April 4.	1959—Mar. 29.	1992—April 19.
1826—Mar. 26.	1860—April 8.	1894—Mar. 25.	1927—April 17.	1960—April 17.	1993—April 11.
1827—April 15.	1861—Mar. 31.	1895—April 14.	1928—April 8.	1961—April 2.	1994—April 3.
1828—April 6.	1862—April 20.	1896—April 5.	1929—Mar. 31.	1962—April 22.	1995—April 16.
1829—April 19.	1863—April 5.	1897—April 18.	1930—April 20.	1963—April 14.	1996—April 7.
1830—April 11.	1864—Mar. 27.	1898—April 10.	1931—April 5.	1964—Mar. 29.	1997—Mar. 30.
1831—April 3.	1865—April 16.	1899—April 2.	1932—Mar. 27.	1965—April 18.	1998—April 12.
1832—April 22.	1866—April 1.	1900—April 15.	1933—April 16.	1966—April 10.	1999—April 4.
1833—April 7.	1867—April 21.	1901—April 7.	1934—April 1.	1967—Mar. 26.	2000—April 23.
1834—Mar. 30.	1868—April 12.				

GAME LAWS OF THE CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

The following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist, or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative, should be consulted. The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given.

	MAMMALS.				BIRDS.
	Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou.	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1 Alabama.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (a).....	.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....
2 Alaska (d).....	Nov. 2-Aug. 15.....	Dec. 11-Aug. 1 (a)31	.....	.....	Feb. 2-Oct. 15.....
3 Arizona.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1, (a).....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....
4 Arkansas.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....
5 California.....	Sept. 1-Aug. 15 (a).....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	Feb. 1-July 31.....	At all times.....
6 Colorado.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Nov. 24-Oct. 8.....
7 Connecticut.....	To June 1, 1917.....	.....	Nov. 22-Oct. 8.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 8 (27).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.....
8 Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....
9 Dist. of Col.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....
10 Florida (12).....	Feb. 21-Nov. 20.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....
11 Georgia.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (a).....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.....
12 Idaho.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (12).....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (1).....	.....	.....	Feb. 21-Nov. 20 (12)
13 Illinois.....	To 1923 (11).....	.....	Nov. 16-July 2.....	.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 20.....
14 Indiana.....	At all times (9).....	.....	Oct. 1-July 1.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 1.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.....
15 Iowa.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Dec. 21-Nov. 10.....
16 Kansas.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.....
17 Kentucky.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 15 (23)	Sept. 15-Nov. 15.....	At all times.....
18 Long Island.....	At all times.....	.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....
19 Louisiana.....	Dec. 16-Aug. 15 (a).....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 16-Nov. 1.....
20 Maine.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1 (12).....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1 (2).....	.....	.....	At all times.....
21 Maryland.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....
22 Massachusetts.....	(32).....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 13-Oct. 12.....
23 Michigan.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 10 (9).....	At all times.....	To Oct. 15, 1915.....	Mar. 2-Sept. 1.....	To Nov. 1, 1917.....
24 Minnesota.....	Nov. 30-Nov. 10.....	Nov. 30-Nov. 10 (a).....	.....	.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....
25 Mississippi.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 15 (a).....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....
26 Missouri.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (a).....	.....	Dec. 1-July 1.....	.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.....
27 Montana.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (3).....	.....	.....	At all times.....
28 Nebraska.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 1.....
29 Nevada.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 15.....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2-Oct. 1.....
30 New Hampshire.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 1 (12).....	At all times.....	To Oct. 1, 1919 (12)	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (12).....
31 New Jersey (9).....	Nov. 6-Nov. 1 (a).....	.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 10.....
32 New Mexico.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 1 (b).....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....
33 *New York.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 1*.....	At all times.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 1.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	To Oct. 1, 1918.....
34 North Carolina.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....	Local laws.....	.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....
35 North Dakota.....	To Nov. 10, 1916.....	At all times.....	.....	.....	At all times.....
36 Ohio.....	.....	.....	Oct. 21-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 5-Nov. 15.....	To Nov. 15, 1915.....
37 Oklahoma.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1 (a).....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 15.....
38 Oregon.....	Nov. 1-Aug. 1 (a).....	At all times.....	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....	Nov. 1-Oct. 1 (12).....
39 Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 26-Nov. 10 (b).....	.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 1.....
40 Rhode Island.....	At all times (9).....	.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....
41 South Carolina.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 (12).....	.....	Local laws.....	.....	Mar. 16-Nov. 15 (12)
42 South Dakota.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1 (a).....	.....	.....	.....	At all times.....
43 Tennessee.....	To Oct. 1, 1915 (14).....	.....	Mar. 1-June 1 (12)	.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1 (12).....
44 Texas.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (a).....	To Nov. 1, 1916.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....
45 Utah.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 1 (b).....	At all times.....	.....	.....	At all times (12).....
46 Vermont.....	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 (9).....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....
47 Virginia.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (12).....	.....	Local laws.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (29).....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....
48 Washington.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (a).....	At all times.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (12).....
49 West Virginia.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15 (a).....	.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.....
50 Wisconsin.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 11 (12).....	At all times.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 10 (12)	Feb. 1-Sept. 10 (12).....	To Oct. 1, 1915.....
51 Wyoming.....	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.....	At all times.....	.....	.....	To Sept. 25, 1915.....

1 Elk only. 2 Cow and calf moose, all year. 3 Moose, caribou, bison or buffalo, all the year. 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. 5 Rail excepted. 6 Female protected all the year. 7 Snipe only. 8 Rail—Connecticut, Dec. 1-Sept. 15. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certain species. 11 Deer raised in enclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1-Feb. 1. 12 Local exceptions. 14 Except Forest Counties, Jan. 1-Dec. 1. 18 Except July. 19 Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl. 21 Rail, coot, mud hen, Dec. 1-Sept. 1. 23 Except June 15-Spt. 15. 27 Between Nov. 24 and Jan. 1, hunting with dog and ferret only. 28 Cuck pheasant may be killed Nov. 1-Feb. 1, under permit. 29 Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own land at any time. 30 Grouse to 1920. 31 Season varies according to latitude. 32 Open season for few days only late in November. Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns. Non-resident not permitted to kill. (c) Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Esquimaux, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed cannot be shipped or sold.

*NEW YORK. Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region only; rest of State no open season. Exceptions: Ulster, Orange and Sullivan Counties, Nov. 16-Nov. 1. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps or devices of any kind prohibited.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow, hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout—April 15 to August 31. Minimum length, six inches. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person in one day. Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling.

SEVERAL STATES, 1915.
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Open season may be found by reversing dates. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and absence in laws of many States of express legislation as to inclusion or exclusion of date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility. Compiled and corrected to October 20, 1914.

BIRDS.

Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Brant.	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
Dec. 15-Nov. 15.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 1 (6).....	Dec. 15-Nov. 15.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (21).....	1
Mar. 2-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 2-Sept. 1.....	Mar. 2-Sept. 1.....	2
At all times.....	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.....	At all times.....	.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.....	3
Dec. 1-Oct. 31.....	May 1-Sept. 1.....	.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Feb. 16-Sept. 1.....	4
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 31.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 15 (5).....	5
Oct. 11-Aug. 15.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (5).....	6
Nov. 24-Oct. 8.....	.....	Nov. 24-Oct. 8.....	Nov. 24-Oct. 10.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (8).....	7
.....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	8
Mar. 15-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (5).....	9
At all times.....	Feb. 21-Nov. 20.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 16-Nov. 20.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 20 (5).....	10
Dec. 1-Aug. 15 (4).....	Mar. 1-Nov. 20.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.....	Feb. 16-Nov. 20 (10).....	Feb. 1-Dec. 1 (12).....	11
Nov. 25-Nov. 11 (30).....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.....	.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	12
Dec. 21-Nov. 10 (4).....	At all times.....	To July 1, 1923 (26).....	To July 1, 1920.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 2.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 2 (5).....	13
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	14
At all times.....	.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	15
Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.....	To 1918.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	16
To Dec. 1, 1915.....	Feb. 16-Nov. 1 (6).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (12).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	17
Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Jan. 11-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.....	18
Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....	To Dec. 1, 1915.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	19
Nov. 13-Oct. 12 (4).....	To Sept. 1, 1915.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (10).....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.....	20
At all times.....	At all times.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....	Dec. 25-Nov. 10.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	21
Nov. 7-Sept. 7.....	May 1-Jan. 1.....	To Nov. 1, 1917.....	Nov. 13-Oct. 12.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (10).....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.....	22
At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	23
Nov. 1-Oct. 1.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	Nov. 7-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 7.....	Nov. 7-Sept. 7.....	24
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	25
Dec. 16-Oct. 1.....	.....	At all times.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (12).....	26
Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	27
Dec. 15-Nov. 10.....	To 1919.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 10.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (12).....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	28
Nov. 16-Sept. 1 (4).....	Jan. 16-Nov. 1.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 10 (12).....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15 (5).....	29
Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....	At all times (12).....	Nov. 16-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 11-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	30
Nov. 2-Sept. 7.....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	31
To Nov. 15, 1915.....	.....	To Nov. 15, 1915.....	Nov. 2-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 7.....	Nov. 2-Sept. 7.....	32
Nov. 1-Sept. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (19).....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 (19).....	33
Nov. 1-Oct. 1 (3).....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	34
Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	To May 8, 1915.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Jan. 16-Nov. 1 (12).....	Dec. 16-Nov. 1 (12).....	35
Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 16-Sept. 1.....	36
Oct. 10-Sept. 10.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 15.....	.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.....	37
Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Feb. 16-Nov. 20.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 20.....	38
To Nov. 1, 1916.....	April 1-Dec. 1.....	To 1916.....	Oct. 10-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 10.....	Oct. 10-Sept. 10.....	39
Oct. 16-Oct. 6.....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1.....	40
Dec. 1-Sept. 15.....	.....	At all times.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.....	41
Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	.....	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1 (7).....	42
Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (12).....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (12).....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.....	43
Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Jan. 16-Oct. 1 (12).....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1 (12).....	44
Oct. 2-Sept. 7.....	.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Jan. 16 Oct. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	45
Nov. 16-Sept. 15 (12).....	.....	To Oct. 1, 1915.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 7.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 7.....	46
.....	.....	To Sept. 25, 1915.....	.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—Lake trout not less than 1¾ pounds in weight, and whitefish not less than twelve inches in length, may be taken and possessed from April 1 to December 31, both inclusive. Otsego whitefish, commonly called Otsego bass, not less than nine inches in length, may be taken and possessed from January 1 to October 31, both inclusive. A person may take by angling not to exceed ten lake trout in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed fifteen in one day. Whitefish may be taken in any number or quantity. Lake trout and whitefish may be taken in Lakes Erie and Ontario in any number or quantity at any time from October 31 to December 31, and when so taken may be possessed.

Black Bass.—June 16 to November 30, inclusive. Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, fifteen; to a boat, two or more persons, twenty-five; bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickereel and Pike.—May 1 to March 1, inclusive. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickereel, minimum length (St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Pike Perch.—Not less than twelve inches in length may be taken and possessed in any number or quantity from May 1 to March 1, both inclusive.

Frogs.—Bullfrogs, green frogs and spring frogs, may be taken in any manner, possessed, bought and sold from June 1 to March 1, both inclusive. They shall not be taken, possessed, bought or sold at any other time.

(Long Island, Open Season.)

Trout.—April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

Rainbow Trout.—April 16 to September 30, inclusive.

NOTE.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

THE astronomical calculations in this work were made expressly for it by Dr. J. Morrison and are given in local *Mean Time*.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1915 corresponds to the year 7423-24 of the Byzantine era; 5675-76 of the Jewish era, the year 5676 commencing at sun-set September 8; 2668 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; 2691 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 673d Olympiad commencing July 1; 2575 of the Japanese era, and to the third-fourth year of the period entitled Taisei; 1333-34 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1334 begins on November 9, 1915. The 140th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1915.

Chronological Cycles.

Domical Letter.....	C	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number).....	20	Roman Indiction.....	13
Epact.....	14	Solar Cycle.....	20	Julian Period.....	6628

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Began.</i>
Greclan Mundane Era.....	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Greclan or Syro-Macedonian Era.....	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople.....	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees.....	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era.....	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era.....	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period.....	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era.....	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era.....	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year.....	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era.....	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era.....	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham.....	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era.....	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads.....	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era.....	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.).....	" 753, Apr. 24	Destruction of Jerusalem.....	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle.....	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era.....	" 622, July 16

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins	21	11	43	A. M. }
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins	June	22	7	A. M. }
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins	September	23	10	P. M. }
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins	December	22	5	S. P. M. }

Washington Mean Time.

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to January 4; February 21 to May 1; June 27 to August 14; October 22 to December 15.
 VENUS—January 1 to September 12.
 MARS—.....
 JUPITER—February 24 to September 17.
 SATURN—June 28 to December 31.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—January 4 to February 21; May 1 to June 27; August 14 to October 22; December 15 to December 31.
 VENUS—September 12 to December 31.
 MARS—January 1 to December 31.
 JUPITER—January 1 to February 24; September 17 to December 31.
 SATURN—January 1 to June 28.

Church Memoranda for 1915.

<i>January.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>October.</i>
1 Friday.	1 Thursday.	1 Thursday.	1 Friday.
3 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas.	2 Good Friday.	4 v. Sun. aft. Trinity.	3 xviii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
6 Epiphany.	4 Easter Sunday.	11 vi. " " "	10 xix. " " "
10i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.	11 i. Sunday aft. Easter.	18 vii. " " "	17 xx. " " "
17 ii. " " "	18 ii. " " "	25 viii. " " "	18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
24 iii. " " "	23 St. George.		24 xxi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
31 Septuagesima Sunday	25 iii. Sunday aft. Easter.		31 xxii. " " "
<i>February.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>August.</i>	<i>November.</i>
1 Monday.	1 Saturday.	1 ix. Sun. aft. Trinity.	1 Monday—All Saints.
2 Purification.	2 iv. Sunday aft. Easter	6 Transfiguration.	7 xxiii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
7 Sexagesima Sunday.	9 Rogation Sunday.	8 x. Sun. aft. Trinity.	14 xxiv. " " "
14 Quinquagesima Sun.	13 Ascension Day.	15 xi. " " "	21 xxv. " " "
17 Ash Wednesday.	16i. Sun. aft. Ascension.	22 xii. " " "	28 i. Sunday in Advent.
21i. Sunday in Lent.	23 Pentecost—Whit Sun.	29 xiii. " " "	30 St. Andrew.
28 ii. " " "	30 Trinity Sunday.		
<i>March.</i>	<i>June.</i>	<i>September.</i>	<i>December.</i>
1 Monday.	1 Tuesday.	1 Wednesday.	1 Wednesday.
7 iii. Sunday in Lent.	6i. Sun. after Trinity.	5 xiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.	5 ii. Sunday in Advent.
11 Thurs. (St. Carême).	13 ii. " " "	12 xv. " " "	12 iii. " " "
14 iv. Sunday in Lent.	20 iii. " " "	19 xvi. " " "	19 iv. " " "
21 v. " " "	24 St. John (Baptist).	26 xvii. " " "	25 Christmas.
25 Annunciation.	27 iv. Sun. aft. Trinity.	29 Michaelmas.	26 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.
28 Palm Sunday.			27 St. John (Evangelist).
			31 Friday.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, and are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn; and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal Day*, and is invariably, while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent Solar Day*, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean Solar Day* is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of $50''$.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4, contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*; hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B. C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centennial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and if in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centennial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 200 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

STANDARD TIME.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.)

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

Theoretically, the divisions should be half way between the above meridians, but for general convenience the railroads change their time at the ends of railroad divisions, so that Eastern standard time is used from the Atlantic coast to an irregular line through Buffalo, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va.; Holloway, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va.; Bristol, Tenn.; Norton, Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Central Junction, Ga. Some of these cities use Eastern and some Central time, while the railroads use one time in one direction and the other time in the other direction.

The same applies to the cities on the dividing lines between the Central and Mountain divisions, the line running through Bismarck, N. D.; South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas to El Paso; also to the cities on the dividing line between the Mountain and Pacific division, the line running through Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

For Time Difference table see page 33.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States (including District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska), except Arkansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally.)

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

FEBRUARY ——— MARDI-GRAS DAY, SHROVE TUESDAY: In Alabama and Florida (in counties having a carnival).

MARCH. First Wednesday prior to Spring election at which Circuit Judges are elected and in counties and cities where offices are filled at Spring election in Michigan.

MARCH (Third Tuesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: (every Presidential year) in North Dakota.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the U. S. is inaugurated.

MARCH 22. EMANCIPATION DAY: In Porto Rico.

APRIL (First Monday in 1916 and every four years thereafter). PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY: In Michigan.

APRIL 2, 1915. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: in Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday). CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska), except Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. In Louisiana, known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

JUNE 11. KAMEHAMEHA DAY: In Ter. Hawaii.

JUNE 15. PIONEER DAY: In Idaho.

JUNE (Last Wednesday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In North Dakota.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

JULY 10. ADMISSION DAY: In Wyoming.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY 25. LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS: Porto Rico.

JULY (Fourth Saturday). PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Texas.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Missouri. In Michigan (last Tuesday in August preceding every general November election).

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1915. LABOR DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia and Alaska). In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish.

SEPTEMBER. PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Nevada and Wisconsin, First Tuesday.

SEPTEMBER (Third Saturday). REGATTA DAY: In Territory of Hawaii.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia.

OCTOBER 18. ALASKA DAY: In Alaska.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER (first Friday). PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

NOVEMBER 2. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, (from 12 m. to 5:30 p. m. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, (biennially in even years) South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1915 in States holding such elections the date is November 2.

NOVEMBER 25, 1915. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Alaska.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14) and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday.

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in many States, although in some it is observed as designated by the Governor.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana in all cities exceeding 10,000 inhabitants; in Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more; in New Hampshire in State offices.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON STANDARD (EASTERN) TIME IN THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden.....	8.00 P.M.	Dublin.....	4.34 P.M.	Manila.....	1.04 A.M.*
Amsterdam.....	6.20 P.M.	Hamburg.....	5.10 P.M.	Melbourne.....	2.40 A.M.*
Athens.....	6.35 P.M.	Havre.....	5.00 P.M.	Paris.....	5.09 P.M.
Berlin.....	5.54 P.M.	Hongkong.....	12.37 A.M.*	Rome.....	5.50 P.M.
Bombay.....	9.51 P.M.	Honolulu.....	6.29 A.M.	Sto'kholm.....	6.12 P.M.
Bremen.....	5.33 P.M.	Liverpool.....	4.43 P.M.	St.Pet'b'g(Petrograd)	7.01 P.M.
Constantinople.....	6.56 P.M.	London.....	5.00 P.M.	Vlenna.....	6.06 P.M.
Copenhagen.....	5.50 P.M.	Madrid.....	4.45 P.M.	Yokohama.....	2.19 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

† "EASTERN" time includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

"CENTRAL," which is one hour slower than Eastern time, includes: Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

"MOUNTAIN," which is two hours slower than Eastern time, includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

"PACIFIC," which is three hours slower than Eastern time, includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY: Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas, and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and **Maundy Thursday,** the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. **Mothing Sunday** is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

FROM Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

AREA.	Earth- quakes.	AREA.	Earth- quakes.	AREA.	Earth- quakes.
Scandinavia.....	646	Greece.....	10,306	United States, Atlantic coast.....	937
British Isles.....	1,139	Russia.....	258	Mexico.....	5,586
France.....	2,793	Asia Minor.....	4,451	Central America.....	2,739
Spain and Portugal.....	2,656	India.....	813	West Indies.....	2,561
Switzerland.....	3,895	Japan.....	27,562	South America.....	8,081
Italy.....	27,672	Africa.....	179	Australia and Tasmania.....	2,155
Holland and North Ger- many.....	2,326	Atlantic Islands.....	1,704	New Zealand.....	1,925
Sicily.....	4,331	United States, Pacific coast.....	4,467		

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59' .5, in latitude 70° 5' .2 N. and longitude 96° 45' .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been located in latitude 72° 23' S. and longitude 154° E., by Prof. Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole, which left New Zealand on January 1, 1908.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

MEMORABLE DATES.

B. C.	A. D.	A. D.
1183 Fall of Troy.	1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Angl.	1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1089 Era of the Great Pyramid.	1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.	1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
873 Carthage founded.	1790 South Sea Bubble.	1865 Pres. Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
776 Olympic Era began.	1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.	1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
763 Foundation of Rome.	1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.	1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.	1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.	1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept 24.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.	1759 Canada was taken from the French.	1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.	1765 Stamp Act enacted.	1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.	1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.	1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
55 Caesar conquered Britain.	1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.	1871 The Germ an Empire re-established.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.	1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.	1871 The Irish Church was dissolved.
A. D.	1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.	1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
29 The Crucifixion.	1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.	1872 The great fire in Boston Nov. 9.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.	1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.	1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.	1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.	1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.	1781 Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.	1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
827 Egbert, first king of England, Oct. 14.	1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.	1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.	1789 The French Revolution began July 14.	1886 Charleston, S. C., Earthquake, Aug. 31.
1096 The Crusades began.	1789 Washington first inaugurated President.	1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.	1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.	1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.	1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.	1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.	1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.	1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.	1798 The Irish rebellion.	1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.	1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.	1895 Cuban Revolution began Feb. 20.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.	1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.	1896 "Greater New York" bill signed May 11.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.	1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.	1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1459 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.	1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.	1898 The Spanish-American War.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.	1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.	1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.	1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.	1899 The South African War began.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.	1812 Second war with Great Britain.	1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.	1812 The French expedition to Moscow.	1900 Hoboken docks fire, June 30.
1535 The first English Bible printed.	1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.	1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.	1814 The printing machine invented.	1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.	1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.	1901 Assassination of President McKinley May 11.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.	1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.	1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.	1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.	1903 Republic of Panama established.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.	1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.	1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.	1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.	1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.	1830 Revolution in France, Orleansist succession.	1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.	1835 Morse patented the telegraph.	1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 15-19.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.	1835 Seminole War in Florida began.	1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe.
1609 Hudson River first explored.	1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.	1908 Great Earthquake in Southern Italy.
1610 Shakespeare died, April 23.	1845 Texas annexed.	1909 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.	1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.	1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.	1846 The Irish Potato Famine.	1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.	1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.	1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.	1846 War with Mexico began.	1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.	1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.	1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.	1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept. 1.	1912 Balkan War began.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.	1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.	1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 28-27.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.	1851 First International Exhibition, London.	1913 Rebellion in Mexico.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.	1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.	1913 Parcel Post System in U. S., Jan. 1.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.	1853 Crimean War began.	1914 General European war.
1664 The great plague of London.	1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.	1914 Panama Canal opened Aug. 15.
1686 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.	1857 The Great Mutiny in India.	1914 City of Mexico invested by the Constitutionalists.
1679 Habes Corpus Act passed in England.	1857 The Dred Scott decision.	1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.	1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.	1914 S. E. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.	1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.	1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.	1859 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.	1914 Japan drew fire on Germany, Aug. 23.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.	1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.	1914 Austria decided war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.	1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.	
1710 Gibraltar was taken by the English.		
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.		

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire (Vintage), September 23 to October 22.	Germinal (Budding), March 22 to April 21.
Brimaire (Foggy), October 23 to November 22.	Floreal (Flowery), April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire (Sleety), November 22 to December 21.	Pastoral (Pasture), May 21 to June 20.
Nivose (Snowy), December 22 to January 21.	Messidor (Harvest), June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose (Itainy), January 21 to February 20.	Thermidor (Hot), July 20 to August 19.
Ventose (Windy), February 20 to March 19.	Fructidor (Fruit), August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympio, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

CALENDARS FOR 1915 AND 1916.

1915							1916								
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	July.	4	5	6	7	1	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		25	26	27	28	29	30	
Feb.	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		13	14	15	16	17	18	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		20	21	22	23	24	25	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		27	28	29	30	31		
Mar.	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	Sept.	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		10	11	12	13	14	15	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		17	18	19	20	21	22	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		24	25	26	27	28	29	
Apr.	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		8	9	10	11	12	13	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		15	16	17	18	19	20	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		22	23	24	25	26	27	
May.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Nov.	29	30	31	1	2	3	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		5	6	7	8	9	10	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		12	13	14	15	16	17	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		19	20	21	22	23	24	
June.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Dec.	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	30	31	1	2	3	4	5		3	4	5	6	7	8	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		10	11	12	13	14	15	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		17	18	19	20	21	22	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		24	25	26	27	28	29	
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2		31	1	2	3	4	5	

ANNIVERSARIES.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

Jan. 1.	Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.	July 1-3.	Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.
Jan. 7.	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	July 2.	President Garfield shot, 1881.
Jan. 18.	Franklin born, 1706.	July 3.	Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
Jan. 19.	Robert E. Lee born, 1807.	July 4.	Declaration of Independence, 1776.
Jan. 27.	German Emperor born, 1859.	July 12.	Orangetown's Day.
Jan. 29.	William McKinley born, 1843.	July 14.	The Bastille was destroyed, 1789.
Feb. 12.	Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.	July 15.	Santiago surrendered, 1898.
Feb. 15.	Battle-ship Maine blown up, 1898.	July 21.	Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Feb. 22.	George Washington born, 1732.	Aug. 7.	Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
March 5.	Boston Massacre, 1770.	Aug. 13.	Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
March 15.	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.	Aug. 16.	Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
March 18.	Grover Cleveland born, 1837.	Aug. 20.	City of Mexico entered by the Constitutionalists, 1914.
April 6.	The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, 1909.	Aug. 28.	Montenegro became a kingdom, 1910.
April 9.	Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.	Sep. 1.	Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
April 12.	Henry Clay born, 1777.	Sep. 6.	President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
April 12.	Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.	Sep. 10.	Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.
April 13.	Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.	Sep. 11.	Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
April 14.	Lincoln assassinated, 1865.	Sep. 13.	Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.
Ap. 13-19.	Earthquake and great conflagration at San Francisco, 1906.	Sep. 14.	City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
April 19.	Primrose Day in England; Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	Sep. 15.	William H. Taft born, 1857.
April 19.	Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.	Sep. 17.	Battle of Antietam, 1862.
April 23.	Shakespeare born, 1564.	Sep. 19-20.	Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
April 27.	Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.	Sep. 20.	Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
April 30.	Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.	Oct. 8-11.	Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
May 1.	Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.	Oct. 12.	Columbus discovered America, 1492.
May 13.	First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.	Oct. 17.	Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
May 13.	Society of the Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.	Oct. 19.	Cornwallis surrendered, Yorktown, 1781.
May 18.	The Czar of Russia born, 1868.	Oct. 27.	Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
May 20.	Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.	Nov. 5.	Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
May 24.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	Nov. 9.	Great fire of Boston, 1872.
June 3.	King George V. born, 1865.	Nov. 10.	Martin Luther born, 1483.
June 4.	Flag Day in the United States.	Nov. 25.	British evacuated New York, 1783.
June 15.	Steamboat Gen. Slocum burned, 1904.	Dec. 2.	Battle of Ansterlitz, 1805.
June 17.	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.	Dec. 14.	Washington died, 1799.
June 13.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	Dec. 14.	The South Pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, 1911.
June 28.	Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., 1776.	Dec. 16.	Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
July 1.	Dominion Day in Canada.	Dec. 16.	The great fire in New York, 1835.
		Dec. 22.	Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
		Dec. 25-26.	Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.
		Dec. 28.	Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR FOR 200 YEARS.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1851 1907	1867 1818	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1813	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928		7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6			
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904		5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4			
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908		3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2			
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912		1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7			
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916		6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5			
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920		4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3			
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924		2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1			

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example:—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1915, will fall, look in the table of years for 1915, and in a parallel line under July is figure 4, which directs to column 4, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Sunday.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31
						SUNDAY	31
						Monday	31
						Tuesday	31

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3-13 were omitted).—This calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.						Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.						Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.						Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.					
		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
		rises.						rises.						rises.						rises.					
1	Fr	7	30	4	37	rises.	7	24	4	42	rises.	7	19	4	48	rises.	7	4	5	4	rises.				
2	Sa	7	30	4	38	5 49	7	24	4	41	5 45	7	19	4	49	6 0	7	4	5	5	6	17			
3	S	7	30	4	39	6 59	7	24	4	45	7 3	7	19	4	50	7 8	7	4	5	6	7	20			
4	M	7	30	4	40	8 10	7	24	4	46	8 13	7	19	4	51	8 16	7	4	5	7	8	25			
5	Tu	7	30	4	41	9 21	7	24	4	47	9 29	7	19	4	52	9 24	7	4	5	8	9	28			
6	W	7	30	4	42	10 31	7	24	4	48	10 31	7	19	4	53	10 31	7	4	5	9	10	31			
7	Th	7	30	4	43	11 43	7	24	4	49	11 41	7	19	4	54	11 40	7	4	5	9	11	36			
8	Fr	7	30	4	44	A. M.	7	24	4	50	A. M.	7	19	4	55	A. M.	7	4	5	10	A. M.				
9	Sa	7	30	4	45	12 57	7	24	4	51	12 54	7	19	4	56	12 51	7	4	5	11	12	42			
10	S	7	30	4	46	2 14	7	24	4	52	2 10	7	19	4	58	2 5	7	4	5	12	1	51			
11	M	7	29	4	47	3 33	7	24	4	53	3 28	7	19	4	59	3 21	7	4	5	13	3	3			
12	Tu	7	29	4	48	4 51	7	23	4	54	4 44	7	18	5	0	4 38	7	4	5	13	4	15			
13	W	7	29	4	49	6 2	7	23	4	55	5 54	7	18	5	1	5 46	7	4	5	14	5	24			
14	Th	7	28	4	50	7 0	7	23	4	56	6 53	7	18	5	2	6 46	7	4	5	15	6	24			
15	Fr	7	28	4	51	sets.	7	22	4	57	sets.	7	17	5	3	sets.	7	3	5	16	sets.				
16	Sa	7	27	4	52	6 12	7	22	4	58	6 16	7	17	5	4	6 21	7	3	5	17	6	34			
17	S	7	27	4	53	7 25	7	22	4	59	7 28	7	17	5	5	7 30	7	3	5	18	7	39			
18	M	7	26	4	55	8 34	7	21	5	0	8 35	7	16	5	6	8 37	7	3	5	19	8	41			
19	Tu	7	26	4	56	9 40	7	21	5	1	9 40	7	16	5	7	9 40	7	2	5	20	9	40			
20	W	7	25	4	58	10 43	7	20	5	2	10 42	7	15	5	8	10 41	7	2	5	21	10	37			
21	Th	7	24	4	59	11 47	7	19	5	4	11 44	7	14	5	9	11 41	7	2	5	22	11	33			
22	Fr	7	23	5	0	A. M.	7	18	5	5	A. M.	7	13	5	10	A. M.	7	1	5	23	A. M.				
23	Sa	7	22	5	1	12 49	7	18	5	6	12 45	7	12	5	12	12 42	7	1	5	24	12	33			
24	S	7	21	5	2	1 53	7	17	5	7	1 48	7	12	5	13	1 43	7	0	5	25	1	27			
25	M	7	20	5	3	2 56	7	16	5	9	2 51	7	11	5	14	2 44	7	0	5	26	2	26			
26	Tu	7	20	5	4	3 58	7	16	5	10	3 51	7	10	5	15	3 44	6	59	5	27	3	23			
27	W	7	19	5	5	4 56	7	15	5	11	4 48	7	9	5	16	4 41	6	59	5	28	4	19			
28	Th	7	19	5	7	5 47	7	14	5	12	5 40	7	9	5	17	5 33	6	58	5	29	5	11			
29	Fr	7	18	5	8	6 30	7	13	5	13	6 24	7	8	5	18	6 17	6	58	5	30	5	58			
30	Sa	7	17	5	10	rises.	7	13	5	15	rises.	7	7	5	19	rises.	6	57	5	31	rises.				
31	S	7	16	5	11	5 56	7	12	5	16	6 0	7	7	5	20	6 4	6	57	5	32	6	14			

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.									
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.							
1	12	3	25	8	12	6	35	14	12	9	0	20	12	11	1	26	12	12	35
2	12	3	53	9	12	7	1	15	12	9	22	21	12	11	19	27	12	12	48
3	12	4	21	10	12	7	26	16	12	9	43	22	12	11	36	28	12	13	0
4	12	4	49	11	12	7	50	17	12	10	4	23	12	11	52	29	12	13	12
5	12	5	16	12	12	8	14	18	12	10	24	24	12	12	7	30	12	13	22
6	12	5	43	13	12	8	37	19	12	10	43	25	12	12	22	31	12	13	32
7	12	6	9																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Jan.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Jan.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Boston	1	5	48	6	19	11	5	48	6	28	21	5	46	6	38
New York..	1	5	46	6	21	11	5	46	6	30	21	5	44	6	39
Wash' ton .	1	5	43	6	24	11	5	44	6	32	21	5	42	6	41
Charleston..	1	5	35	6	23	11	5	36	6	40	21	5	30	6	57

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakots, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 15	5 13	7 8	7 11	5 17	7 10	7 7	5 21	7 12	6 56	5 32	7 18
2	Tu	7 14	5 14	8 21	7 10	5 18	8 21	7 6	5 22	8 22	6 55	5 33	8 23
3	W	7 13	5 15	9 33	7 9	5 19	9 30	7 5	5 23	9 30	6 55	5 34	9 28
4	Th	7 11	5 16	10 48	7 7	5 20	10 45	7 4	5 24	10 42	6 54	5 34	10 35
5	Fr	7 10	5 18	A. M.	7 6	5 22	11 59	7 3	5 25	11 55	6 53	5 35	11 43
6	Sa	7 9	5 19	12 3	7 5	5 23	A. M.	7 2	5 26	A. M.	6 52	5 36	A. M.
7	S	7 8	5 20	1 21	7 4	5 24	1 16	7 1	5 27	1 10	6 51	5 37	12 53
8	M	7 7	5 22	2 39	7 3	5 25	2 33	7 0	5 28	2 26	6 50	5 38	2 5
9	Tu	7 6	5 23	3 50	7 2	5 26	3 42	6 59	5 29	3 35	6 49	5 39	3 13
10	W	7 5	5 25	4 52	7 1	5 28	4 44	6 58	5 30	4 37	6 48	5 40	4 14
11	Th	7 4	5 26	5 41	7 0	5 29	5 35	6 57	5 32	5 28	6 47	5 41	5 8
12	Fr	7 3	5 27	6 19	6 59	5 30	6 14	6 56	5 33	6 8	6 46	5 42	5 52
13	Sa	7 1	5 29	sets.	6 58	5 31	sets.	6 55	5 34	sets.	6 46	5 43	sets.
14	S	7 0	5 30	6 14	6 57	5 33	6 16	6 54	5 35	6 19	6 45	5 44	6 25
15	M	6 59	5 31	7 22	6 55	5 34	7 22	6 53	5 36	7 23	6 44	5 45	7 25
16	Tu	6 57	5 32	8 27	6 54	5 36	8 26	6 52	5 38	8 25	6 43	5 46	8 23
17	W	6 55	5 33	9 31	6 53	5 37	9 29	6 51	5 39	9 27	6 42	5 47	9 21
18	Th	6 54	5 35	10 35	6 51	5 38	10 32	6 49	5 40	10 28	6 41	5 48	10 18
19	Fr	6 52	5 36	11 38	6 49	5 39	11 34	6 48	5 41	11 30	6 40	5 49	11 15
20	Sa	6 51	5 38	A. M.	6 48	5 41	A. M.	6 47	5 42	A. M.	6 39	5 50	A. M.
21	S	6 50	5 39	12 42	6 46	5 42	12 37	6 46	5 43	12 31	6 38	5 51	12 14
22	M	6 48	5 40	1 45	6 45	5 44	1 38	6 44	5 44	1 32	6 36	5 52	1 11
23	Tu	6 47	5 42	2 44	6 43	5 45	2 37	6 43	5 46	2 29	6 35	5 53	2 8
24	W	6 46	5 43	3 37	6 42	5 47	3 30	6 41	5 47	3 23	6 34	5 54	3 1
25	Th	6 44	5 44	4 24	6 40	5 48	4 17	6 40	5 48	4 10	6 33	5 55	3 49
26	Fr	6 42	5 46	5 2	6 39	5 49	4 57	6 38	5 49	4 51	6 33	5 56	4 33
27	Sa	6 40	5 47	5 35	6 37	5 50	5 28	6 37	5 50	5 26	6 32	5 56	5 11
28	S	6 39	5 48	6 2	6 36	5 51	5 59	6 35	5 51	5 56	6 31	5 57	5 46
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SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H. M. S.
1	12 13 41	7	12 14 16	13	12 14 24	19	12 14 4	25	12 13 20
2	12 13 49	8	12 14 20	14	12 14 23	20	12 13 59	26	12 13 10
3	12 13 56	9	12 14 22	15	12 14 20	21	12 13 52	27	12 13 0
4	12 14 2	10	12 14 24	16	12 14 17	22	12 13 45	28	12 12 49
5	12 14 8	11	12 14 24	17	12 14 14	23	12 13 37		
6	12 14 12	12	12 14 25	18	12 14 9	24	12 13 29		

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Feb.			Feb.			Feb.		
	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.		Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.		Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	
Boston....	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13	
New York.	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 15	7 13	
Wash'ton.	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13	
Charleston	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13	

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 38	5 49	rises.	6 35	5 52	rises.	6 34	5 52	rises.	6 30	5 58	rises.
2	Tu	6 36	5 50	7 16	6 34	5 53	7 16	6 33	5 53	7 15	6 28	5 59	7 14
3	W	6 35	5 51	8 32	6 32	5 54	8 30	6 31	5 54	8 28	6 27	5 59	8 22
4	Th	6 33	5 52	9 50	6 31	5 55	9 46	6 30	5 55	9 43	6 26	6 0	9 32
5	Fr	6 32	5 54	11 9	6 29	5 56	11 4	6 28	5 56	10 59	6 25	6 0	10 43
6	Sa	6 30	5 55	A. M.	6 28	5 57	A. M.	6 27	5 57	A. M.	6 24	6 1	11 56
7	S	6 29	5 56	12 28	6 27	5 59	12 22	6 26	5 59	12 15	6 23	6 2	A. M.
8	M	6 27	5 58	1 42	6 25	6 0	1 35	6 24	6 0	1 27	6 22	6 3	1 5
9	Tu	6 26	5 59	2 47	6 24	6 1	2 39	6 23	6 1	2 31	6 21	6 3	2 9
10	W	6 24	6 0	2 39	6 22	6 2	3 32	6 21	6 2	3 25	6 20	6 4	3 4
11	Th	6 23	6 1	4 20	6 20	6 3	4 14	6 19	6 3	4 8	6 19	6 5	3 50
12	Fr	6 21	6 2	4 53	6 18	6 4	4 48	6 18	6 4	4 43	6 17	6 6	4 29
13	Sa	6 19	6 3	5 19	6 16	6 5	5 16	6 16	6 5	5 12	6 16	6 6	5 3
14	S	6 17	6 4	5 41	6 15	6 6	5 39	6 15	6 6	5 37	6 15	6 7	5 31
15	M	6 15	6 5	sets.	6 13	6 7	sets.	6 13	6 7	sets.	6 13	6 8	sets.
16	Tu	6 13	6 6	7 17	6 12	6 8	7 15	6 12	6 8	7 14	6 12	6 9	7 9
17	W	6 11	6 7	8 21	6 10	6 9	8 18	6 10	6 9	8 15	6 10	6 9	8 7
18	Th	6 9	6 8	9 24	6 9	6 10	9 20	6 9	6 10	9 16	6 9	6 10	9 4
19	Fr	6 7	6 9	10 28	6 7	6 11	10 24	6 7	6 11	10 18	6 8	6 11	10 2
20	Sa	6 5	6 10	11 31	6 5	6 12	11 25	6 5	6 12	11 19	6 6	6 12	11 0
21	S	6 2	6 11	A. M.	6 3	6 13	A. M.	6 3	6 13	A. M.	6 5	6 12	11 57
22	M	6 0	6 12	12 32	6 2	6 14	12 25	6 2	6 14	12 18	6 3	6 13	A. M.
23	Tu	5 59	6 14	1 28	6 1	6 15	1 20	6 0	6 15	1 13	6 2	6 14	12 51
24	W	5 57	6 15	2 16	6 0	6 16	2 9	5 58	6 16	2 2	6 1	6 14	1 41
25	Th	5 55	6 16	2 57	5 58	6 17	2 51	5 56	6 17	2 45	5 59	6 15	2 26
26	Fr	5 53	6 17	3 32	5 56	6 18	3 27	5 55	6 18	3 21	5 58	6 16	3 5
27	Sa	5 51	6 19	4 1	5 54	6 19	3 57	5 54	6 19	3 53	5 57	6 16	3 41
28	S	5 50	6 20	4 26	5 53	6 20	4 24	5 53	6 20	4 21	5 56	6 17	4 13
29	M	5 48	6 21	4 50	5 52	6 21	4 49	5 52	6 21	4 47	5 55	6 17	4 45
30	Tu	5 46	6 22	rises.	5 50	6 22	rises.	5 51	6 22	rises.	5 54	6 18	rises.
31	W	5 45	6 24	7 26	5 48	6 23	7 23	5 49	6 23	7 20	5 52	6 18	7 16

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	38	8	12	11	6	14	12	9	32	20	12	7	49
2	12	12	26	9	12	10	51	15	12	9	15	21	12	7	31
3	12	12	14	10	12	10	36	16	12	8	58	22	12	7	13
4	12	12	1	11	12	10	20	17	12	8	41	23	12	6	55
5	12	11	48	12	12	10	4	18	12	8	24	24	12	6	36
6	12	11	34	13	12	9	48	19	12	8	6	25	12	6	18
7	12	11	20												

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston.....	1	5	2	7	23	11	4	45	7	35
New York	1	5	3	7	22	11	4	47	7	33
Wash' ton.	1	5	4	7	21	11	4	49	7	31
Charleston	1	5	6	7	19	11	4	53	7	27

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 44	6 25	8 47	5 46	6 23	8 43	5 48	6 23	8 38	5 50	6 19	8 25
2	Fr	5 43	6 26	10 9	5 45	6 24	10 4	5 46	6 24	9 58	5 49	6 20	9 40
3	Sa	5 42	6 28	11 28	5 44	6 26	11 21	5 45	6 25	11 14	5 48	6 21	10 53
4	S	5 40	6 29	A. M.	5 42	6 27	A. M.	5 43	6 26	A. M.	5 46	6 21	A. M.
5	M	5 38	6 30	12 38	5 40	6 28	12 31	5 41	6 27	12 23	5 44	6 22	12 1
6	Tu	5 36	6 31	1 36	5 38	6 29	1 29	5 40	6 28	1 20	5 42	6 23	1 0
7	W	5 34	6 32	2 20	5 36	6 30	2 14	5 38	6 29	2 8	5 41	6 23	1 49
8	Th	5 32	6 33	2 55	5 34	6 31	2 51	5 36	6 30	2 45	5 39	6 24	2 30
9	Fr	5 31	6 34	3 23	5 33	6 32	3 20	5 35	6 31	3 16	5 38	6 25	3 5
10	Sa	5 29	6 35	3 46	5 31	6 33	3 44	5 33	6 32	3 42	5 37	6 25	3 35
11	S	5 27	6 36	4 7	5 29	6 34	4 6	5 31	6 33	4 5	5 35	6 26	4 2
12	M	5 26	6 37	4 25	5 28	6 35	4 25	5 30	6 34	4 26	5 34	6 27	4 23
13	Tu	5 24	6 38	sets.	5 27	6 36	sets.	5 28	6 35	sets.	5 33	6 27	sets.
14	W	5 23	6 40	7 15	5 25	6 37	7 12	5 27	6 36	7 8	5 32	6 28	6 57
15	Th	5 21	6 41	8 17	5 24	6 38	8 13	5 26	6 37	8 8	5 31	6 29	7 53
16	Fr	5 19	6 42	9 21	5 22	6 39	9 15	5 24	6 38	9 9	5 30	6 30	8 52
17	Sa	5 18	6 43	10 22	5 21	6 40	10 15	5 23	6 39	10 9	5 29	6 30	9 48
18	S	5 16	6 44	11 19	5 19	6 41	11 13	5 22	6 40	11 5	5 28	6 31	10 43
19	M	5 14	6 45	A. M.	5 17	6 42	A. M.	5 20	6 41	11 56	5 27	6 32	11 34
20	Tu	5 13	6 46	12 10	5 16	6 43	12 3	5 19	6 42	A. M.	5 25	6 32	A. M.
21	W	5 11	6 48	12 53	5 14	6 44	12 46	5 17	6 43	12 40	5 24	6 34	12 20
22	Th	5 10	6 49	1 29	5 13	6 45	1 24	5 16	6 44	1 18	5 23	6 35	1 1
23	Fr	5 8	6 50	2 0	5 11	6 46	1 55	5 14	6 45	1 51	5 22	6 35	1 37
24	Sa	5 6	6 51	2 26	5 10	6 47	2 23	5 13	6 46	2 20	5 21	6 36	2 10
25	S	5 5	6 52	2 50	5 9	6 48	2 48	5 12	6 47	2 46	5 20	6 37	2 40
26	M	5 3	6 53	3 13	5 7	6 49	3 12	5 10	6 48	3 12	5 19	6 37	3 10
27	Tu	5 2	6 54	3 35	5 6	6 50	3 36	5 9	6 49	3 37	5 18	6 37	3 41
28	W	5 1	6 55	4 0	5 5	6 52	4 3	5 8	6 49	4 6	5 17	6 38	4 14
29	Th	4 59	6 56	rises.	5 3	6 53	rises.	5 6	6 50	rises.	5 16	6 38	rises.
30	Fr	4 58	6 57	9 3	5 2	6 54	8 57	5 5	6 51	8 50	5 15	6 39	8 31

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.					
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.			
1	12	4	9	7	12	2 23	13	12	0 44	19	11 59	17	25	11 58	4
2	12	3	51	8	12	2 6	14	12	0 29	20	11 59	4	26	11 57	53
3	12	3	33	9	12	1 49	15	12	0 14	21	11 58	51	27	11 57	43
4	12	3	15	10	12	1 32	16	11 59	59	22	11 58	39	28	11 57	33
5	12	2	58	11	12	1 16	17	11 59	45	23	11 58	27	29	11 57	24
6	12	2	40	12	12	1 0	18	11 59	31	24	11 58	15	30	11 57	15

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	APR.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		APR.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		APR.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston	1	4	6	8	2	11	3	36	8	16	21	3	25	8	32
New York,	1	4	10	7	58	11	3	50	8	12	21	3	31	8	26
Wash' ton,	1	4	14	7	54	11	3	56	8	7	21	3	37	8	20
Charleston	1	4	24	7	43	11	4	10	7	52	21	3	55	8	2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.						Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.						Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.						Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.					
		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON R. & S.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Sa	4 56	6 59	10	20	5 0	6 55	10 13	5 4	6 51	10 5	5 14	6 40	9 43											
2	S	4 55	7 0	11	26	4 59	6 56	11 19	5 2	6 52	11 11	5 13	6 41	10 49											
3	M	4 53	7 1	A. M.	4 57	6 57	A. M.	5 1	6 53	A. M.	5 12	6 42	11 44												
4	Tu	4 52	7 2	12 17	4 56	6 58	12 10	5 0	6 54	12 4	5 11	6 43	A. M.												
5	W	4 50	7 3	12 56	4 54	6 59	12 51	4 59	6 55	12 45	5 10	6 44	12 29												
6	Th	4 49	7 4	1 26	4 53	7 0	1 22	4 57	6 56	1 18	5 10	6 45	1 6												
7	Fr	4 48	7 5	1 52	4 52	7 1	1 49	4 56	6 57	1 46	5 9	6 45	1 38												
8	Sa	4 47	7 6	2 12	4 51	7 2	2 11	4 55	6 58	2 9	5 8	6 46	2 7												
9	S	4 46	7 7	2 32	4 50	7 3	2 32	4 54	6 59	2 32	5 7	6 47	2 32												
10	M	4 45	7 8	2 51	4 49	7 4	2 52	4 53	7 0	2 54	5 6	6 47	2 57												
11	Tu	4 44	7 9	3 11	4 48	7 5	3 14	4 52	7 1	3 16	5 5	6 48	3 24												
12	W	4 43	7 10	3 33	4 47	7 6	3 37	4 51	7 2	3 41	5 5	6 49	3 52												
13	Th	4 42	7 11	sets.	4 46	7 7	sets.	4 50	7 3	sets.	5 4	6 49	sets.												
14	Fr	4 41	7 12	8 14	4 45	7 8	8 8	4 49	7 4	8 1	5 3	6 50	7 42												
15	Sa	4 40	7 13	9 13	4 44	7 9	9 6	4 48	7 5	8 59	5 2	6 51	8 38												
16	S	4 39	7 14	10 6	4 43	7 10	9 59	4 47	7 6	9 51	5 2	6 51	9 30												
17	M	4 38	7 15	10 51	4 42	7 11	10 44	4 46	7 7	10 37	5 1	6 52	10 17												
18	Tu	4 37	7 16	11 29	4 42	7 11	11 23	4 46	7 8	11 18	5 0	6 53	10 59												
19	W	4 36	7 17	A. M.	4 41	7 12	11 56	4 45	7 8	11 51	5 0	6 53	11 37												
20	Th	4 35	7 18	12 1	4 40	7 13	A. M.	4 44	7 9	A. M.	4 59	6 54	A. M.												
21	Fr	4 34	7 19	12 27	4 39	7 14	12 24	4 44	7 10	12 20	4 58	6 55	12 9												
22	Sa	4 33	7 20	12 51	4 39	7 15	12 50	4 43	7 10	12 51	4 58	6 55	12 40												
23	S	4 32	7 21	1 13	4 38	7 16	1 12	4 43	7 11	1 11	4 57	6 56	1 9												
24	M	4 31	7 22	1 35	4 37	7 17	1 36	4 42	7 12	1 36	4 57	6 57	1 38												
25	Tu	4 30	7 23	1 59	4 36	7 18	2 0	4 42	7 13	2 2	4 56	6 57	2 8												
26	W	4 30	7 24	2 25	4 35	7 19	2 28	4 41	7 14	2 32	4 56	6 58	2 43												
27	Th	4 29	7 25	2 57	4 35	7 20	3 2	4 41	7 15	3 7	4 56	6 58	3 23												
28	Fr	4 28	7 26	rises.	4 34	7 20	rises.	4 40	7 15	rises.	4 55	6 59	rises.												
29	Sa	4 28	7 27	9 6	4 34	7 21	8 59	4 40	7 16	8 51	4 55	7 0	8 29												
30	S	4 27	7 28	10 6	4 33	7 22	9 59	4 39	7 17	9 52	4 54	7 0	9 31												
31	M	4 27	7 29	10 51	4 33	7 23	10 45	4 38	7 18	10 39	4 54	7 1	10 28												

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	7	8	11	56	26	14	11	56	13	20	11	56	21
2	11	57	0	9	11	56	22	15	11	56	13	21	11	56	24
3	11	56	53	10	11	56	19	16	11	56	13	22	11	56	28
4	11	56	46	11	11	56	17	17	11	56	14	23	11	56	32
5	11	56	40	12	11	56	15	18	11	56	16	24	11	56	36
6	11	56	35	13	11	56	14	19	11	56	18	25	11	56	42
7	11	56	30												

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	May.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		May.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		May.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston, ...	1.	3	6	8	48	11	2	47	9	6	21	2	31	9	22
New York.	1	3	13	8	40	11	2	56	8	56	21	2	42	9	11
Wash'ton.	1	3	21	8	33	11	3	5	8	47	21	2	52	9	0
Charleston	1	3	42	8	21	11	3	30	8	22	21	3	21	8	32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 26	7 29	11 26	4 32	7 23	11 22	4 38	7 19	11 17	4 54	7 1	11 3
2	W	4 26	7 30	11 53	4 32	7 24	11 50	4 37	7 19	11 47	4 54	7 2	11 38
3	Th	4 25	7 31	A. M.	4 31	7 25	A. M.	4 37	7 19	A. M.	4 53	7 2	A. M.
4	Fr	4 24	7 32	12 16	4 31	7 26	12 15	4 36	7 20	12 13	4 53	7 3	12 8
5	Sa	4 23	7 32	12 37	4 30	7 26	12 37	4 36	7 20	12 36	4 53	7 3	12 35
6	S	4 23	7 33	12 56	4 30	7 27	12 57	4 36	7 21	12 58	4 52	7 3	1 1
7	M	4 23	7 33	1 16	4 29	7 27	1 18	4 35	7 21	1 21	4 52	7 4	1 27
8	Tu	4 22	7 34	1 38	4 29	7 28	1 41	4 35	7 22	1 45	4 52	7 4	1 55
9	W	4 22	7 35	2 2	4 28	7 28	2 7	4 35	7 23	2 11	4 52	7 5	2 25
10	Th	4 22	7 36	2 31	4 28	7 29	2 37	4 34	7 23	2 43	4 52	7 6	2 59
11	Fr	4 22	7 37	3 6	4 28	7 30	3 13	4 34	7 24	3 19	4 52	7 6	3 39
12	Sa	4 22	7 37	sets.	4 28	7 30	sets.	4 34	7 24	sets.	4 52	7 7	sets.
13	S	4 22	7 38	8 49	4 28	7 31	8 42	4 34	7 25	8 36	4 52	7 7	8 15
14	M	4 22	7 38	9 29	4 28	7 31	9 23	4 34	7 25	9 17	4 52	7 8	8 58
15	Tu	4 22	7 38	10 2	4 28	7 32	9 57	4 34	7 26	9 52	4 52	7 8	9 37
16	W	4 22	7 39	10 31	4 28	7 32	10 27	4 34	7 26	10 23	4 52	7 8	10 11
17	Th	4 22	7 39	10 55	4 28	7 32	10 53	4 34	7 27	10 50	4 52	7 9	10 42
18	Fr	4 22	7 39	11 17	4 28	7 33	11 16	4 34	7 27	11 15	4 52	7 9	11 10
19	Sa	4 22	7 39	11 39	4 28	7 33	11 39	4 34	7 27	11 39	4 52	7 9	11 39
20	S	4 22	7 39	A. M.	4 28	7 33	A. M.	4 34	7 27	A. M.	4 52	7 10	A. M.
21	M	4 22	7 39	12 0	4 28	7 33	12 1	4 34	7 27	12 3	4 52	7 10	12 7
22	Tu	4 22	7 40	12 23	4 28	7 34	12 26	4 34	7 28	12 29	4 52	7 10	12 38
23	W	4 23	7 40	12 53	4 29	7 34	12 57	4 35	7 28	1 2	4 53	7 11	1 15
24	Th	4 23	7 40	1 29	4 29	7 34	1 34	4 35	7 28	1 40	4 53	7 11	1 57
25	Fr	4 23	7 40	2 16	4 29	7 34	2 23	4 35	7 28	2 30	4 53	7 11	2 50
26	Sa	4 23	7 40	3 14	4 29	7 34	3 21	4 35	7 28	3 29	4 53	7 11	3 50
27	S	4 24	7 40	rises.	4 30	7 34	rises.	4 36	7 29	rises.	4 54	7 11	rises.
28	M	4 24	7 40	9 21	4 30	7 34	9 16	4 36	7 29	9 11	4 54	7 11	8 55
29	Tu	4 24	7 40	9 52	4 30	7 34	9 49	4 36	7 29	9 45	4 54	7 11	9 34
30	W	4 24	7 40	10 17	4 31	7 35	10 15	4 36	7 29	10 13	4 54	7 11	10 6

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.									
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.							
1	11	57	31	7	11	58	30	13	11	59	41	19	12	0	58	25	12	2	15
2	11	57	40	8	11	58	42	14	11	59	54	20	12	1	11	26	12	2	28
3	11	57	49	9	11	58	53	15	12	0	6	21	12	1	24	27	12	2	41
4	11	57	59	10	11	59	5	16	12	0	19	22	12	1	37	28	12	2	53
5	11	58	9	11	11	59	17	17	12	0	32	23	12	1	50	29	12	3	5
6	11	58	20	12	11	59	29	18	12	0	45	24	12	2	3	30	12	3	17

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	June.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		June.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		June.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston.....	1	2	17	9	38	11	2	9	9	51	21	2	8	9	55
New York..	1	2	29	9	26	11	2	23	9	37	21	2	22	9	41
Wash' ton..	1	2	41	9	14	11	2	36	9	24	21	2	35	9	28
Charleston.	1	3	13	8	43	11	3	9	8	51	21	3	9	8	54

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 25	7 40	10 40	4 31	7 35	10 39	4 37	7 29	10 38	4 55	7 11	10 35
2	Fr	4 25	7 40	11 0	4 31	7 34	11 1	4 37	7 29	11 1	4 55	7 11	11 2
3	Sa	4 26	7 40	11 20	4 32	7 34	11 22	4 37	7 29	11 24	4 55	7 11	11 29
4	S	4 27	7 40	11 41	4 33	7 34	11 44	4 38	7 29	11 48	4 56	7 11	11 56
5	M	4 27	7 39	A. M.	4 34	7 33	A. M.	4 38	7 28	A. M.	4 56	7 11	A. M.
6	Tu	4 28	7 39	12 5	4 35	7 33	12 8	4 39	7 28	12 14	4 57	7 11	12 26
7	W	4 29	7 39	12 33	4 35	7 33	12 38	4 40	7 28	12 43	4 58	7 11	12 59
8	Th	4 29	7 39	1 4	4 36	7 33	1 11	4 40	7 28	1 18	4 58	7 11	1 37
9	Fr	4 30	7 38	1 45	4 37	7 32	1 52	4 41	7 27	1 59	4 59	7 11	2 20
10	Sa	4 31	7 38	2 33	4 37	7 32	2 40	4 42	7 27	2 48	5 0	7 10	3 9
11	S	4 32	7 38	3 28	4 38	7 32	3 36	4 42	7 26	3 43	5 0	7 10	4 3
12	M	4 33	7 37	sets.	4 39	7 31	sets.	4 43	7 26	sets.	5 1	7 10	sets.
13	Tu	4 33	7 37	8 33	4 40	7 31	8 29	4 44	7 25	8 25	5 1	7 10	8 12
14	W	4 34	7 37	9 0	4 40	7 30	8 57	4 44	7 25	8 56	5 2	7 9	8 45
15	Th	4 35	7 36	9 23	4 41	7 30	9 21	4 45	7 24	9 19	5 3	7 9	9 14
16	Fr	4 36	7 36	9 44	4 42	7 29	9 44	4 46	7 24	9 43	5 3	7 9	9 42
17	Sa	4 37	7 35	10 5	4 43	7 29	10 6	4 47	7 23	10 7	5 4	7 8	10 10
18	S	4 37	7 34	10 28	4 44	7 28	10 30	4 48	7 23	10 33	5 4	7 8	10 40
19	M	4 38	7 33	10 54	4 45	7 28	10 58	4 49	7 22	11 1	5 5	7 8	11 13
20	Tu	4 39	7 32	11 25	4 46	7 27	11 30	4 50	7 21	11 36	5 5	7 7	11 52
21	W	4 40	7 32	A. M.	4 46	7 26	A. M.	4 50	7 21	A. M.	5 6	7 7	A. M.
22	Th	4 41	7 31	12 5	4 47	7 26	12 12	4 51	7 20	12 18	5 7	7 6	12 36
23	Fr	4 42	7 30	12 57	4 48	7 25	1 4	4 52	7 19	1 12	5 7	7 6	1 33
24	Sa	4 43	7 29	2 1	4 49	7 24	2 9	4 53	7 18	2 16	5 8	7 5	2 38
25	S	4 44	7 28	3 17	4 50	7 23	3 23	4 54	7 17	3 31	5 9	7 5	3 50
26	M	4 45	7 27	rises.	4 51	7 22	rises.	4 55	7 17	rises.	5 9	7 4	rises.
27	Tu	4 46	7 26	8 18	4 52	7 21	8 15	4 56	7 16	8 12	5 10	7 3	8 3
28	W	4 47	7 25	8 41	4 53	7 20	8 40	4 57	7 15	8 38	5 10	7 3	8 33
29	Th	4 48	7 24	9 2	4 54	7 19	9 2	4 57	7 15	9 2	5 11	7 2	9 2
30	Fr	4 49	7 23	9 23	4 54	7 18	9 25	4 58	7 14	9 26	5 11	7 1	9 29
31	Sa	4 50	7 22	9 45	4 55	7 18	9 47	4 59	7 14	9 49	5 12	7 0	9 57

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.									
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.							
1	12	3	29	8	12	4	44	14	12	5	35	20	12	6	8	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	40	9	12	4	54	15	12	5	42	21	12	6	11	27	12	6	20
3	12	3	52	10	12	5	3	16	12	5	48	22	12	6	14	28	12	6	20
4	12	4	3	11	12	5	11	17	12	5	54	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	19
5	12	4	14	12	12	5	20	18	12	5	59	24	12	6	18	30	12	6	17
6	12	4	24	13	12	5	27	19	12	6	4	25	12	6	20	31	12	6	15
7	12	4	34																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	July.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		July.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		July.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Boston.....	1	2	14	9	54	11	2	24	9	45	21	2	39	9	34
New York..	1	2	27	9	40	11	2	37	9	34	21	2	49	9	23
Wash' ton..	1	2	40	9	27	11	2	49	9	22	21	3	0	9	12
Charleston.	1	3	13	8	54	11	3	20	8	50	21	3	29	8	43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 51	7 21	10 7	4 55	7 17	10 11	4 59	7 13	10 15	5 13	6 59	10 26
2	M	4 52	7 20	10 34	4 56	7 16	10 39	5 0	7 12	10 43	5 14	6 58	10 59
3	Tu	4 53	7 19	11 4	4 57	7 15	11 10	5 1	7 11	11 16	5 14	6 57	11 34
4	W	4 54	7 18	11 41	4 58	7 14	11 48	5 1	7 10	11 55	5 15	6 56	A. M.
5	Th	4 55	7 17	A. M.	4 59	7 12	A. M.	5 2	7 9	A. M.	5 16	6 55	12 15
6	Fr	4 56	7 16	12 26	5 0	7 11	12 33	5 3	7 8	12 41	5 16	6 55	1 2
7	Sa	4 57	7 15	1 19	5 1	7 10	1 26	5 4	7 7	1 33	5 17	6 54	1 54
8	S	4 58	7 14	2 19	5 2	7 9	2 26	5 5	7 6	2 33	5 18	6 53	2 52
9	M	4 59	7 13	3 25	5 3	7 7	3 30	5 6	7 6	3 36	5 18	6 52	3 52
10	Tu	5 0	7 11	sets.	5 4	7 6	sets.	5 7	7 5	sets.	5 19	6 51	sets.
11	W	5 1	7 10	7 28	5 5	7 5	7 26	5 8	7 3	7 24	5 20	6 50	7 17
12	Th	5 2	7 9	7 50	5 6	7 4	7 49	5 9	7 2	7 48	5 21	6 48	7 45
13	Fr	5 3	7 8	8 11	5 7	7 3	8 12	5 10	7 0	8 12	5 21	6 47	8 14
14	Sa	5 4	7 7	8 32	5 8	7 1	8 35	5 11	6 59	8 37	5 22	6 46	8 43
15	S	5 5	7 5	8 58	5 9	7 0	9 1	5 12	6 58	9 5	5 23	6 45	9 15
16	M	5 6	7 4	9 27	5 10	6 58	9 32	5 13	6 57	9 36	5 23	6 44	9 52
17	Tu	5 7	7 3	10 4	5 11	6 57	10 10	5 14	6 55	10 16	5 24	6 43	10 34
18	W	5 8	7 1	10 50	5 12	6 56	10 57	5 15	6 54	11 4	5 25	6 42	11 25
19	Th	5 9	6 59	11 48	5 13	6 55	11 55	5 16	6 53	A. M.	5 25	6 41	A. M.
20	Fr	5 10	6 57	A. M.	5 14	6 54	A. M.	5 17	6 51	12 3	5 26	6 40	12 25
21	Sa	5 11	6 55	12 57	5 15	6 53	1 4	5 18	6 49	1 11	5 27	6 39	1 32
22	S	5 12	6 54	2 13	5 16	6 51	2 19	5 19	6 48	2 25	5 27	6 38	2 43
23	M	5 13	6 53	3 31	5 17	6 50	3 35	5 20	6 46	3 40	5 28	6 36	3 54
24	Tu	5 14	6 51	rises.	5 18	6 48	rises.	5 21	6 45	rises.	5 29	6 35	rises.
25	W	5 15	6 50	7 5	5 19	6 46	7 4	5 22	6 44	7 3	5 29	6 34	7 0
26	Th	5 16	6 48	7 26	5 20	6 44	7 26	5 23	6 42	7 27	5 30	6 33	7 29
27	Fr	5 17	6 47	7 47	5 21	6 42	7 50	5 24	6 41	7 52	5 31	6 32	7 57
28	Sa	5 18	6 45	8 9	5 22	6 41	8 12	5 25	6 40	8 16	5 31	6 31	8 25
29	S	5 19	6 43	8 33	5 23	6 39	8 38	5 26	6 38	8 42	5 32	6 30	8 56
30	M	5 20	6 41	9 3	5 24	6 38	9 9	5 27	6 37	9 14	5 33	6 28	9 31
31	Tu	5 22	6 39	9 39	5 25	6 36	9 43	5 27	6 35	9 51	5 33	6 27	10 10

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.			DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.										
	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.								
1	12	6	12	8	12	5	35	14	12	4	41	20	12	3	27	26	12	1	55
2	12	6	8	9	12	5	28	15	12	4	30	21	12	3	13	27	12	1	38
3	12	6	4	10	12	5	19	16	12	4	19	22	12	2	58	28	12	1	21
4	12	6	0	11	12	5	11	17	12	4	6	23	12	2	43	29	12	1	4
5	12	5	54	12	12	5	1	18	12	3	54	24	12	2	28	30	12	0	46
6	12	5	49	13	12	4	52	19	12	3	41	25	12	2	12	31	12	0	28
7	12	5	42																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Aug.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Aug.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Boston.....	1	2	57	9	16	11	3	13	8	57	21	3	29	8	37
New York.	1	3	6	9	6	11	3	22	8	48	21	3	35	8	31
Wash' ton.	1	3	15	8	57	11	3	29	8	41	21	3	41	8	24
Charleston,	1	3	40	8	32	11	3	50	8	20	21	3	59	8	7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 23	6 37	10 20	5 26	6 35	10 26	5 28	6 33	10 33	5 34	6 26	10 55
2	Th	5 24	6 35	11 9	5 27	6 33	11 16	5 29	6 31	11 23	5 35	6 25	11 45
3	Fr	5 25	6 33	A. M.	5 28	6 31	A. M.	5 30	6 29	A. M.	5 35	6 24	A. M.
4	Sa	5 27	6 32	12 7	5 30	6 30	12 13	5 31	6 27	12 20	5 36	6 23	12 40
5	S	5 28	6 30	1 10	5 30	6 28	1 15	5 32	6 25	1 21	5 37	6 21	1 29
6	M	5 29	6 28	2 16	5 31	6 26	2 20	5 33	6 24	2 26	5 37	6 19	2 40
7	Tu	5 30	6 26	3 25	5 32	6 24	3 28	5 34	6 23	3 31	5 38	6 18	3 42
8	W	5 31	6 25	4 34	5 33	6 23	4 36	5 35	6 21	4 38	5 38	6 16	4 44
9	Th	5 32	6 23	sets.	5 34	6 21	sets.	5 36	6 20	sets.	5 39	6 15	sets.
10	Fr	5 33	6 21	6 38	5 35	6 19	6 39	5 37	6 18	6 41	5 40	6 14	6 45
11	Sa	5 35	6 19	7 2	5 36	6 17	7 5	5 38	6 16	7 8	5 40	6 12	7 17
12	S	5 36	6 17	7 31	5 37	6 16	7 35	5 39	6 15	7 39	5 41	6 11	7 52
13	M	5 37	6 15	8 5	5 38	6 14	8 10	5 40	6 13	8 16	5 42	6 9	8 33
14	Tu	5 38	6 14	8 48	5 39	6 13	8 54	5 41	6 12	9 1	5 42	6 8	9 22
15	W	5 39	6 12	9 42	5 40	6 11	9 49	5 41	6 10	9 57	5 43	6 7	10 19
16	Th	5 40	6 10	10 47	5 41	6 9	10 54	5 42	6 9	11 2	5 43	6 6	11 23
17	Fr	5 41	6 8	A. M.	5 42	6 7	A. M.	5 43	6 7	A. M.	5 44	6 5	A. M.
18	Sa	5 42	6 6	12 0	5 43	6 5	12 6	5 44	6 5	12 13	5 45	6 4	12 31
19	S	5 43	6 5	1 16	5 44	6 4	1 20	5 45	6 4	1 25	5 45	6 3	1 41
20	M	5 44	6 3	2 30	5 44	6 2	2 34	5 46	6 2	2 37	5 46	6 1	2 48
21	Tu	5 45	6 1	3 42	5 45	6 1	3 44	5 47	6 0	3 47	5 47	6 0	3 53
22	W	5 46	6 0	4 52	5 46	6 0	4 53	5 48	5 59	4 54	5 47	5 59	4 56
23	Th	5 47	5 58	rises.	5 47	5 58	rises.	5 49	5 57	rises.	5 48	5 57	rises.
24	Fr	5 48	5 56	6 12	5 48	5 56	6 14	5 50	5 56	6 17	5 48	5 56	6 25
25	Sa	5 50	5 54	6 36	5 49	5 54	6 40	5 51	5 54	6 44	5 49	5 54	6 55
26	S	5 51	5 52	7 3	5 50	5 53	7 8	5 52	5 53	7 13	5 50	5 53	7 29
27	M	5 52	5 50	7 36	5 51	5 51	7 42	5 53	5 51	7 48	5 50	5 51	8 6
28	Tu	5 53	5 49	8 15	5 52	5 49	8 21	5 53	5 49	8 28	5 51	5 50	8 49
29	W	5 54	5 47	9 1	5 53	5 48	9 8	5 54	5 48	9 15	5 52	5 49	9 37
30	Th	5 55	5 46	9 55	5 54	5 46	10 1	5 55	5 46	10 8	5 53	5 48	10 29

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	0	9	7	11	58	12	13	11	56	9	19	11	54	2	25	11	51	55
2	11	59	50	8	11	57	52	14	11	55	48	20	11	53	40	26	11	51	34
3	11	59	31	9	11	57	32	15	11	55	27	21	11	53	19	27	11	51	14
4	11	59	12	10	11	57	11	16	11	55	5	22	11	52	58	28	11	50	53
5	11	58	52	11	11	56	51	17	11	54	44	23	11	52	37	29	11	50	33
6	11	58	32	12	11	56	30	18	11	54	23	24	11	52	16	30	11	50	14

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Boston.....	1	3	45	8	14	11	3	59	7	54	21	4	12	7	34
New York.	1	3	50	8	9	11	4	3	7	50	21	4	15	7	31
Wash' ton.	1	3	55	8	4	11	4	7	7	46	21	4	18	7	28
Charleston	1	4	9	7	51	11	4	17	7	36	21	4	20	7	20

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 56	5 44	10 55	5 55	5 45	11 1	5 55	5 45	11 8	5 53	5 47	11 26
2	Sa	5 57	5 42	11 59	5 56	5 43	A. M.	5 56	5 44	A. M.	5 54	5 45	A. M.
3	S	5 58	5 40	A. M.	5 57	5 41	12 4	5 57	5 42	12 10	5 55	5 43	12 25
4	M	5 59	5 39	1 6	5 58	5 40	1 10	5 58	5 41	1 14	5 56	5 42	1 26
5	Tu	6 1	5 38	2 14	6 0	5 38	2 16	5 59	5 39	2 19	5 57	5 41	2 27
6	W	6 2	5 36	3 23	6 1	5 37	3 24	6 0	5 38	3 26	5 57	5 40	3 30
7	Th	6 3	5 34	4 34	6 2	5 35	4 34	6 1	5 36	4 34	5 58	5 38	4 34
8	Fr	6 4	5 32	sets.	6 3	5 33	sets.	6 2	5 35	sets.	5 59	5 37	sets.
9	Sa	6 5	5 31	5 31	6 4	5 32	5 34	6 3	5 34	5 38	5 59	5 36	5 50
10	S	6 6	5 30	6 4	6 5	5 30	6 9	6 4	5 32	6 14	6 0	5 35	6 30
11	M	6 8	5 29	6 45	6 6	5 28	6 51	6 5	5 30	6 58	6 1	5 34	7 17
12	Tu	6 9	5 27	7 36	6 7	5 27	7 44	6 6	5 28	7 51	6 1	5 33	8 13
13	W	6 10	5 25	8 41	6 8	5 25	8 47	6 7	5 26	8 55	6 2	5 31	9 16
14	Th	6 11	5 23	9 51	6 9	5 24	9 58	6 8	5 24	10 4	6 3	5 30	10 24
15	Fr	6 12	5 22	11 6	6 10	5 22	11 11	6 9	5 23	11 17	6 3	5 29	11 33
16	Sa	6 13	5 20	A. M.	6 11	5 21	A. M.	6 10	5 21	A. M.	6 4	5 28	A. M.
17	S	6 14	5 18	12 20	6 12	5 19	12 24	6 11	5 19	12 28	6 5	5 26	12 40
18	M	6 15	5 16	1 32	6 13	5 17	1 35	6 12	5 18	1 37	6 6	5 25	1 45
19	Tu	6 16	5 14	2 41	6 14	5 16	2 42	6 13	5 16	2 44	6 7	5 24	2 47
20	W	6 18	5 12	3 48	6 16	5 14	3 48	6 15	5 15	3 48	6 8	5 23	3 49
21	Th	6 19	5 11	4 54	6 17	5 13	4 52	6 16	5 14	4 51	6 8	5 22	4 46
22	Fr	6 20	5 9	rises.	6 18	5 12	rises.	6 17	5 13	rises.	6 9	5 21	rises.
23	Sa	6 21	5 8	5 5	6 19	5 11	5 9	6 18	5 11	5 14	6 10	5 19	5 28
24	S	6 22	5 6	5 36	6 20	5 9	5 41	6 19	5 10	5 47	6 11	5 18	6 4
25	M	6 23	5 4	6 12	6 21	5 8	6 18	6 20	5 9	6 25	6 12	5 17	6 45
26	Tu	6 24	5 2	6 56	6 22	5 6	7 2	6 21	5 8	7 9	6 13	5 16	7 30
27	W	6 26	5 0	7 46	6 23	5 5	7 53	6 22	5 6	8 0	6 14	5 15	8 21
28	Th	6 27	4 59	8 44	6 24	5 3	8 50	6 23	5 5	8 57	6 15	5 14	9 16
29	Fr	6 28	4 58	9 46	6 25	5 2	9 51	6 24	5 4	9 57	6 15	5 14	10 14
30	Sa	6 29	4 57	10 50	6 26	5 0	10 54	6 24	5 3	10 59	6 16	5 13	11 13
31	S	6 30	4 56	11 56	6 27	4 59	11 59	6 25	5 2	A. M.	6 17	5 12	A. M.

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DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF MONTH.
1	8	14	20	26	
2	9	15	21	27	
3	10	16	22	28	
4	11	17	23	29	
5	12	18	24	30	
6	13	19	25	31	
7					

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Oct.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.						
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.					
Boston.....	1	4	24	7	15	11	4	35	6	58	21	4	46	6	43
New York.	1	4	26	7	14	11	4	36	6	57	21	4	47	6	43
Wash' ton.	1	4	27	7	12	11	4	37	6	56	21	4	47	6	43
Charleston.	1	4	32	7	7	11	4	39	6	54	21	4	47	6	42

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 31	4 55	A. M.	6 29	4 58	A. M.	6 26	5 1	12 26	6 17	5 11	12 12
2	Tu	6 32	4 54	1 2	6 30	4 57	1 4	6 27	5 0	1 6	6 18	5 10	1 12
3	W	6 34	4 53	2 11	6 31	4 56	2 11	6 28	4 59	2 12	6 19	5 9	2 14
4	Th	6 35	4 51	3 22	6 32	4 55	3 21	6 29	4 58	3 20	6 20	5 8	3 17
5	Fr	6 36	4 50	4 36	6 33	4 54	4 34	6 30	4 57	4 31	6 21	5 7	4 24
6	Sa	6 38	4 49	5 53	6 35	4 53	5 50	6 31	4 56	5 46	6 22	5 7	5 34
7	S	6 39	4 47	sets.	6 36	4 51	sets.	6 32	4 55	sets.	6 23	5 6	sets.
8	M	6 40	4 46	5 26	6 38	4 50	5 32	6 33	4 54	5 39	6 24	5 5	6 0
9	Tu	6 42	4 45	6 27	6 39	4 49	6 34	6 34	4 53	6 41	6 25	5 4	7 3
10	W	6 43	4 44	7 38	6 40	4 48	7 44	6 36	4 52	7 51	6 26	5 3	8 12
11	Th	6 45	4 43	8 54	6 42	4 47	9 1	6 37	4 51	9 6	6 27	5 2	9 23
12	Fr	6 47	4 41	10 10	6 43	4 46	10 14	6 38	4 50	10 19	6 28	5 2	10 32
13	Sa	6 48	4 40	11 24	6 44	4 45	11 27	6 39	4 49	11 30	6 29	5 1	11 39
14	S	6 50	4 39	A. M.	6 46	4 44	A. M.	6 41	4 48	A. M.	6 30	5 0	A. M.
15	M	6 52	4 37	12 34	6 47	4 43	12 35	6 42	4 47	12 37	6 31	5 0	12 42
16	Tu	6 53	4 36	1 40	6 48	4 42	1 41	6 43	4 46	1 41	6 32	4 59	1 42
17	W	6 55	4 35	2 46	6 49	4 41	2 45	6 44	4 45	2 44	6 33	4 58	2 40
18	Th	6 57	4 34	3 50	6 50	4 40	3 48	6 45	4 44	3 46	6 34	4 57	3 38
19	Fr	6 58	4 33	4 55	6 51	4 40	4 52	6 46	4 44	4 48	6 35	4 56	4 37
20	Sa	6 59	4 33	6 0	6 52	4 39	5 55	6 47	4 43	5 50	6 36	4 56	5 35
21	S	7 0	4 32	rises.	6 53	4 38	rises.	6 48	4 42	rises.	6 37	4 55	rises.
22	M	7 1	4 31	4 53	6 54	4 38	4 59	6 49	4 42	5 6	6 38	4 55	5 27
23	Tu	7 2	4 30	5 41	6 55	4 37	5 48	6 50	4 41	5 55	6 39	4 55	6 16
24	W	7 3	4 30	6 37	6 57	4 36	6 43	6 51	4 41	6 50	6 40	4 54	7 10
25	Th	7 4	4 29	7 36	6 58	4 36	7 42	6 52	4 40	7 48	6 40	4 54	8 5
26	Fr	7 5	4 29	8 40	7 0	4 35	8 44	6 53	4 40	8 49	6 41	4 54	9 4
27	Sa	7 6	4 29	9 44	7 1	4 35	9 48	6 54	4 40	9 51	6 41	4 54	10 2
28	S	7 7	4 28	10 48	7 2	4 35	10 51	6 55	4 40	10 53	6 42	4 54	11 1
29	M	7 8	4 28	11 54	7 2	4 34	11 55	6 56	4 40	11 56	6 42	4 54	A. M.
30	Tu	7 9	4 28	A. M.	7 3	4 34	A. M.	6 58	4 40	A. M.	6 43	4 54	12 0

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	40	7	11	43	44	13	11	44	17	19	11	45	20	25	11	46	52
2	11	43	39	8	11	43	47	14	11	44	25	20	11	45	33	26	11	47	10
3	11	43	38	9	11	43	51	15	11	44	34	21	11	45	47	27	11	47	29
4	11	43	38	10	11	43	56	16	11	44	44	22	11	46	2	28	11	47	49
5	11	43	39	11	11	44	2	17	11	44	55	23	11	46	18	29	11	48	9
6	11	43	41	12	11	44	9	18	11	45	7	24	11	46	35	30	11	48	30

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Nov.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Nov.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Boston.....	1	4	58	6	29	11	5	9	6	19	21	5	20	6	12
New York.	1	4	58	6	29	11	5	8	6	20	21	5	18	6	14
Wash' ton.	1	4	57	6	30	11	5	7	6	21	21	5	16	6	16
Charleston	1	4	54	6	33	11	5	2	6	26	21	5	10	6	22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 9	4 28	1 1	7 4	4 34	1 0	6 59	4 40	1 0	6 44	4 54	12 59
2	Th	7 10	4 28	2 11	7 5	4 34	2 9	7 0	4 39	2 7	6 45	4 54	2 2
3	Fr	7 11	4 28	3 25	7 6	4 34	3 22	7 1	4 39	3 19	6 46	4 54	3 9
4	Sa	7 12	4 28	4 43	7 7	4 34	4 39	7 2	4 39	4 34	6 46	4 54	4 20
5	S	7 13	4 28	6 4	7 8	4 33	5 58	7 3	4 39	5 52	6 47	4 54	5 34
6	M	7 14	4 28	sets.	7 9	4 33	sets.	7 4	4 38	sets.	6 48	4 54	sets.
7	Tu	7 15	4 28	5 14	7 10	4 33	5 21	7 5	4 38	5 28	6 49	4 54	5 49
8	W	7 16	4 28	6 32	7 11	4 33	6 37	7 6	4 38	6 43	6 50	4 54	7 2
9	Th	7 17	4 28	7 51	7 12	4 33	7 56	7 8	4 38	8 1	6 50	4 54	8 16
10	Fr	7 18	4 28	9 9	7 13	4 33	9 12	7 9	4 38	9 16	6 51	4 54	9 26
11	Sa	7 19	4 28	10 22	7 14	4 33	10 24	7 10	4 38	10 26	6 52	4 54	10 32
12	S	7 20	4 28	11 32	7 15	4 33	11 33	7 11	4 38	11 33	6 53	4 55	11 35
13	M	7 21	4 28	A. M.	7 16	4 33	A. M.	7 11	4 38	A. M.	6 54	4 55	A. M.
14	Tu	7 22	4 28	12 38	7 17	4 33	12 38	7 12	4 38	12 37	6 54	4 55	12 34
15	W	7 23	4 28	1 44	7 18	4 33	1 42	7 13	4 38	1 39	6 55	4 55	1 33
16	Th	7 24	4 29	2 48	7 18	4 34	2 45	7 13	4 39	2 41	6 56	4 56	2 21
17	Fr	7 24	4 29	4 2	7 19	4 34	3 48	7 14	4 39	3 43	6 57	4 56	3 29
18	Sa	7 25	4 29	4 56	7 19	4 34	4 51	7 14	4 39	4 45	6 57	4 57	4 28
19	S	7 25	4 29	5 57	7 20	4 34	5 51	7 15	4 40	5 44	6 58	4 57	5 25
20	M	7 26	4 29	6 54	7 20	4 34	6 46	7 15	4 40	6 40	6 58	4 58	6 19
21	Tu	7 26	4 30	rises.	7 21	4 34	rises.	7 15	4 40	rises.	6 59	4 58	rises.
22	W	7 27	4 30	5 29	7 21	4 34	5 36	7 16	4 40	5 42	7 0	4 59	6 0
23	Th	7 27	4 31	6 32	7 21	4 35	6 37	7 16	4 41	6 42	7 0	4 59	6 58
24	Fr	7 27	4 31	7 36	7 22	4 35	7 40	7 17	4 42	7 44	7 0	5 0	7 56
25	Sa	7 28	4 32	8 40	7 22	4 36	8 43	7 17	4 43	8 45	7 0	5 1	8 54
26	S	7 28	4 32	9 44	7 22	4 36	9 46	7 17	4 44	9 47	7 1	5 2	9 52
27	M	7 28	4 33	10 49	7 23	4 37	10 49	7 18	4 45	10 49	7 1	5 2	10 50
28	Tu	7 29	4 33	11 55	7 23	4 38	11 54	7 18	4 45	11 53	7 1	5 3	11 50
29	W	7 29	4 34	A. M.	7 23	4 39	A. M.	7 18	4 46	A. M.	7 2	5 3	A. M.
30	Th	7 29	4 35	1 5	7 23	4 40	1 2	7 18	4 46	1 0	7 2	5 4	12 52
31	Fr	7 30	4 36	2 19	7 24	4 41	2 15	7 19	4 47	2 11	7 2	5 4	1 59

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	48	52	8	11	51	42	14	11	54	27	20	11	57	22
2	11	49	14	9	11	52	9	15	11	54	56	21	11	57	52
3	11	49	38	10	11	52	36	16	11	55	25	22	11	58	22
4	11	50	1	11	11	53	3	17	11	55	54	23	11	58	52
5	11	50	26	12	11	53	31	18	11	56	23	24	11	59	22
6	11	50	51	13	11	53	59	19	11	56	53	25	11	59	51
7	11	51	16												

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Dec.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.						
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.					
Boston.....	1	5	29	6	9	11	5	38	6	9	21	5	45	6	12
New York.	1	5	27	6	11	11	5	36	6	11	21	5	42	6	14
Wash'ton..	1	5	25	6	13	11	5	33	6	14	21	5	40	6	17
Charleston.	1	5	17	6	20	11	5	25	6	22	21	5	31	6	26

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; and Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday). *Black.*—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green.*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1915.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.

		1915.
5675.		
Sebat	1 New Moon.....	Jan. 16
Adar	1 ".....	Feb. 15
	14 Purim.....	" 28
Nisan	1 New Moon.....	Mar. 16
	15 First Day of Passover.....	" 30
	21 Last ".....	April 5
Iyar	1 New Moon.....	" 15
	18 Lag B'omer.....	May 2
Sivan	1 New Moon.....	" 14
	6 Pentecost.....	" 19
Tamuz	1 New Moon.....	June 13
	17 Fast of Tamuz.....	" 29
Ab	1 New Moon.....	July 12
	9 Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem).....	" 20
Elul	1 New Moon.....	Aug. 11

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.

		1915.
5676.		
Tisri	1 New Moon (New Year).....	Sept. 9
	4 Fast of Guadaliah.....	" 12
	10 Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur).....	" 18
	15 Feast of Tabernacles.....	" 23
	22 " Eighth Day.....	" 30
	23 Rejoicing with the Law.....	Oct. 1
Hesvan	1 New Moon.....	" 9
Kislev	1 ".....	Nov. 8
	25 Dedication of Temple.....	Dec. 2
Tebet	1 New Moon.....	" 3
	10 Fast of Tebet.....	" 17
		1916.
Sebat	1 New Moon.....	Jan. 6
Adar	1 ".....	Feb. 5
Veadar	1 ".....	Mar. 6

The year 5675 is an ordinary imperfect year of 353 days, and 5676 an embolismic perfect year of 355 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1915.

A. D. 1915, A. M. 8024.

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision.....	Jan. 1	July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29
" 19	Theophany (Epiphany).....	" 6	Aug. 19	Transfiguration.....	Aug. 6
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification).....	Feb. 2	" 28	Repose of Theotokos.....	" 15
" 21	Carnival Sunday.....	" 8	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	" 30
" 24	Ash Wednesday.....	" 11	" 21	Nativity of Theotokos.....	Sept. 8
April 4	Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 22	" 27	Exaltation of the Cross.....	" 14
" 7	Annunciation.....	" 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos.....	Oct. 1
" 9	Great Friday.....	" 27	Nov. 28	First Day of Fast of Theotokos.....	Nov. 15
" 11	Holy Pasch (Easter).....	" 29	Dec. 3	Entrance of Theotokos.....	" 20
May 6	St. George.....	April 23	" 22	Conception of Theotokos.....	Dec. 9
" 20	Ascension Day.....	May 7	1916.		
" 27	Coronation of Emperor*.....	" 14	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas).....	Dec. 25
" 30	Pentecost.....	" 17	" 14	Circumcision.....	8025.
" 31	Holy Ghost.....	" 18	" 19	Theophany (Epiphany).....	Jan. 1
					" 6

*Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1915.

YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.
1333...	Muharram (New Year).....	Nov. 19, 1914	1333...	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence).....	July 13, 1915
"	Saphar.....	Dec. 19, "	"	Shawall.....	Aug. 12, "
"	Rabia I.....	Jan. 17, 1915	"	Dulkaada.....	Sept. 10, "
"	Rabia II.....	Feb. 16, "	"	Dulheggia.....	Oct. 10, "
"	Jomadi I.....	Mar. 17, "	1334...	Muharram (New Year).....	Nov. 9, "
"	Jomadi II.....	April 16, "	"	Saphar.....	Dec. 9, "
"	Rajab.....	May 15, "	"	Rabia I.....	Jan. 7, 1916
"	Shaabau.....	June 14, "			

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)
NEW ENGLAND.

KIND OF CROP.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30.	Sandy or clay loam.	8 to 12 tons.	8 to 12 qts.	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring.	Clay loam.	18 tons.	2 bu. h.	20
Oats	Apr. to May.	Strong oam.	6 to 8 tons.	2 to 3 bush.	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20.	Strong loam.	7 to 8 tons.	2 to 3 bush.	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam.	7 to 8 tons.	5 to 6 pecks.	40
Buckwheat.	June 1 to 20.	Light loam.	4 to 6 tons.	1 to 1½ bush.	10-15
White beans.	May to June.	Sandy loam.	7 to 8 tons.	8 to 16 qts.	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1.	Rich loam.	15 to 20 tons.	8 to 20 bush.	12-20
Turnips.	July 1 to Aug. 3.	Sandy loam.	10 tons.	1 lb.	10
Mangels.	Apr. 15 to May 5.	Strong heavy loam.	8 to 15 tons.	4 to 6 lbs.	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam.	8 to 12 tons.		9-12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam.	8 to 12 tons manure.	6 to 8 qts.	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 bush.	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May.	Moist clay loam.	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush.	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May.	Clay loam.	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	2 to 2½ bush.	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1.	Sand or gravel loam.	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer.	1½ bush.	40-43
Buckwheat.	June to July.	Loam.	5 tons.	½ to 1½ bush.	8-10
White beans.	May to June.	Sandy loam.	8 tons.	1½ bush.	13-14
Potatoes.	Mar. to May.	Loam.	10 to 18 tons.	8 to 15 bush.	14-22
Sweet potatoes.	May to June.	Sandy loam.		10 to 12 bush.	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July.	Clay or sandy loam.	300 to 600 lbs. fer.	4 to 8 oz.	8-15
Turnips.	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs.	10-12
Mangels.	May	Loam.	10 to 20 tons.	10 to 15 bush.	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam.		20 qts.	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam.	Commercial fer.		15-20
Hay, timothy.	Aug. to Oct.	Clay loam.		6 to 8 qts.	
Hay, clover.	Feb. to Apr.	Clay loam.		6 qts.	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1.	Black or sandy loam.	5 to 10 tons.	6 qts.	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring.	Strong loam.	8 tons.	2 bush.	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1.	Clay loam.	8 tons.	2 to 3 bush.	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1).	Clay loam.	8 tons.	2 bush.	11-13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30.	Light loam.	3 tons.	1 to 2 bush.	35-40
Buckwheat.	June	Clay loam.	5 tons.	1 to 2 bush.	10-12
White beans.	May 10 to June 10.	Clay loam.	8 tons.	1½ bush.	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1.	Sandy loam.	5 to 10 tons.	5 to 10 bu. h.	10-20
Turnips.	July 15 to Aug. 30.	Loam or muck.	8 to 10 tons.	1 to 6 lbs.	10-16
Mangels.	Apr. 1 to May 15.	Sandy loam.	8 to 12 tons.	6 to 8 lbs.	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15.	Loam	10 to 15 tons.	2 to 3 pecks.	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam.	8 to 10 tons.	Oz. to 6 sq. rd.	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May.	Clay loam.	10 tons.	8 to 15 lbs.	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2).		1 to 3 bush.	20-30
Coru	Feb. to June.	Rich loam.	10 bush. cot. seed.	8 qts.	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov.	Clay loam (2).	8 tons.	2 bush.	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2).	8 to 10 tons.	2½ bush.	17
Barley	Apr. to May.	Clay loam (2).	8 to 10 tons.	2½ bush.	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct.	Clay loam (2).	10 tons.	1½ bush.	43
White beans.	Mar. to May.	Light loam.	8 tons.	1 to 2 bush.	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May.	Light loam	6 to 10 tons.	½ to ½ lbs.	14
Watermelons.	Mar. 1 to May 10.	Rich, light loam.	5 tons; 500 lbs. fer.	2 to 7 lbs.	16-20
Onions.	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10.	Loam or muck.			16-24
Potatoes.	Jan., Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam.	8 to 12 tons.	8 to 10 bush.	11-15
Sweet potatoes.	May to June.	Sandy loam.		10 to 12 bush.	12-15
Pumpkins.	Apr. 1 to May 1.	Rich, light loam.		4 to 7 lbs.	17-20
Tomatoes.	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19.	Rich, sandy loam.		4 to 9 oz.	14-20
Turnips.	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam.		2 to 6 lbs.	8-12
Tobacco.	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam.	8 to 15 tons.	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18-20
Cow peas.	May 1 to July 15.	Sandy loam.	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks.	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goard-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, pool, fife; Southern States, flucaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Sprug wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43 2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9', in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years, 218 days, 21 hours, 22 minutes and 46 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41'. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1.49 and her mass 1.81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscopic furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. — *Whitaker*.

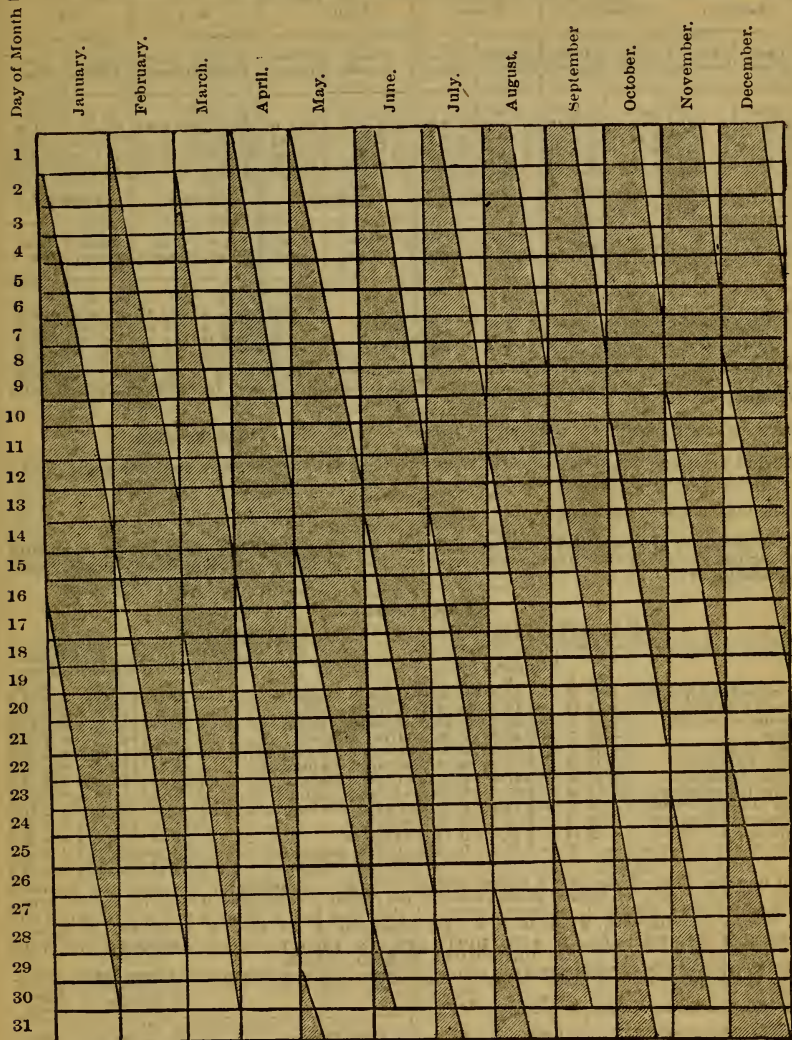
AREA OF ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.
Amboyna.....	262	Guam.....	210	Manhattan (N. Y. City)....	22	Prince of Wales	15,000
Baffin Land....	236,000	Hawallah.....	6,740	Martha's		Porto Rico....	3,600
Banks.....	25,000	Hayti.....	23,800	Vineyard....	120	Reunlon.....	970
Bermudas.....	20	Hokkaido.....	36,500	Mauritius....	710	Sakhain.....	29,100
Borneo.....	284,000	Hongkong.....	30	Melville Land.	20,000	Samoa.....	1,100
Cape Breton....	3,120	Honshu.....	87,500	Mindanao....	36,290	Stelly.....	9,800
Cape Cod.....	380	Iceland.....	39,800	Na tucket....	60	South (N. Z.)	54,525
Celebes.....	72,000	Ireland.....	32,650	Newfoundland	42,000	Southampton	17,800
Ceylon.....	24,700	Jamaica.....	4,200	New Guinea..	330,000	Sumatra.....	162,000
Corku.....	300	Java.....	48,400	New Hebrides.	3,000	Tasmania....	26,280
Corsica.....	3,400	Jersey.....	45	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Crete.....	2,900	Long Is., N. Y.	1,378	North Devon	24,000	Teneriffe.....	900
Cuba.....	44,164	Luzon.....	41,000	No. Somerset	12,000	Trinidad.....	1,750
Cyprus.....	3,800	Madagascar..	227,000	Nova Zembla.	35,000	Tutula.....	
Chesmere.....	40,000	Madeira.....	510	Philippines..	115,026	(Samoa)....	55
Formosa.....	14,000	Malta.....	100	Plnes.....	614	Vancouver....	18,000
Greenland.....	827,300	Man.....	230	Prince Edward	2,134	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Great Britain..	88,600						

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1915.

1915.	PHASE.	Day.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHINGTON.	CHARLESTON.	CHICAGO.
January.	Full Moon.	1	H. M. 7 36 A.M.	H. M. 7 24 A.M.	H. M. 7 12 A.M.	H. M. 7 1 A.M.	H. M. 6 30 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	8	4 28 P.M.	4 16 P.M.	4 4 P.M.	3 53 P.M.	3 21 P.M.
	New Moon.	15	9 58 A.M.	9 46 A.M.	9 34 A.M.	9 23 A.M.	8 52 A.M.
	First Quarter.	23	12 48 A.M.	12 36 A.M.	12 24 A.M.	12 13 A.M.	11 42 P.M.
	Full Moon.	30	11 57 P.M.	11 45 P.M.	11 33 P.M.	11 22 P.M.	10 51 P.M.
Febr'y.	Last Quarter.	7	12 27 A.M.	12 15 A.M.	12 3 A.M.	11 52 A.M.	11 21 A.M.
	New Moon.	13	11 47 P.M.	11 35 P.M.	11 23 P.M.	11 12 P.M.	10 41 P.M.
	First Quarter.	21	10 14 P.M.	10 2 P.M.	9 50 P.M.	9 39 P.M.	9 8 P.M.
March.	Full Moon.	1	1 48 P.M.	1 36 P.M.	1 24 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	12 42 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	8	7 43 A.M.	7 31 A.M.	7 19 A.M.	7 8 A.M.	6 37 A.M.
	New Moon.	15	2 58 P.M.	2 46 P.M.	2 34 P.M.	2 23 P.M.	1 52 P.M.
	First Quarter.	23	6 4 P.M.	5 52 P.M.	5 40 P.M.	5 29 P.M.	4 58 P.M.
	Full Moon.	31	12 53 A.M.	12 41 A.M.	12 33 A.M.	12 22 A.M.	11 51 P.M.
April.	Last Quarter.	16	3 28 P.M.	3 16 P.M.	3 4 P.M.	2 53 P.M.	2 22 P.M.
	New Moon.	24	6 51 A.M.	6 39 A.M.	6 27 A.M.	6 16 A.M.	5 45 A.M.
	First Quarter.	22	10 55 A.M.	10 43 A.M.	10 31 A.M.	10 20 A.M.	9 49 A.M.
	Full Moon.	29	9 35 A.M.	9 23 A.M.	9 11 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	8 29 A.M.
May.	Last Quarter.	13	12 38 A.M.	12 26 A.M.	12 14 A.M.	12 3 A.M.	11 32 P.M.
	New Moon.	20	10 47 P.M.	10 35 P.M.	10 23 P.M.	10 12 P.M.	9 41 P.M.
	First Quarter.	22	12 6 A.M.	21d 11 54 P.M.	21d 11 42 P.M.	21d 11 31 P.M.	21d 11 0 P.M.
	Full Moon.	28	4 49 P.M.	4 37 P.M.	4 25 P.M.	4 14 P.M.	3 43 P.M.
June.	Last Quarter.	4	11 48 A.M.	11 36 A.M.	11 24 A.M.	11 13 A.M.	10 42 A.M.
	New Moon.	12	2 13 P.M.	2 1 P.M.	1 49 P.M.	1 38 P.M.	1 7 P.M.
	First Quarter.	20	9 40 A.M.	9 28 A.M.	9 16 A.M.	9 5 A.M.	8 34 A.M.
	Full Moon.	26	11 43 P.M.	11 31 P.M.	11 19 P.M.	11 8 P.M.	10 37 P.M.
July.	Last Quarter.	4	1 10 A.M.	12 58 A.M.	12 46 A.M.	12 35 A.M.	12 4 A.M.
	New Moon.	12	4 47 A.M.	4 35 A.M.	4 23 A.M.	4 12 A.M.	3 41 A.M.
	First Quarter.	19	4 25 P.M.	4 13 P.M.	4 1 P.M.	3 50 P.M.	3 19 P.M.
	Full Moon.	26	7 27 A.M.	7 15 A.M.	7 3 A.M.	6 52 A.M.	6 21 A.M.
August.	Last Quarter.	2	4 43 P.M.	4 32 P.M.	4 20 P.M.	4 9 P.M.	3 38 P.M.
	New Moon.	10	6 8 P.M.	5 56 P.M.	5 44 P.M.	5 33 P.M.	5 2 P.M.
	First Quarter.	17	9 33 P.M.	9 21 P.M.	9 9 P.M.	8 58 P.M.	8 27 P.M.
	Full Moon.	24	4 56 P.M.	4 44 P.M.	4 32 P.M.	4 21 P.M.	3 50 P.M.
Septem'r.	Last Quarter.	1	10 12 A.M.	10 0 A.M.	9 48 A.M.	9 37 A.M.	9 6 A.M.
	New Moon.	9	6 8 A.M.	5 56 A.M.	5 44 A.M.	5 33 A.M.	5 2 A.M.
	First Quarter.	16	2 37 A.M.	2 25 A.M.	2 13 A.M.	2 2 A.M.	1 31 A.M.
	Full Moon.	23	4 51 A.M.	4 39 A.M.	4 27 A.M.	4 16 A.M.	3 45 A.M.
October.	Last Quarter.	1	5 0 A.M.	4 48 A.M.	4 36 A.M.	4 25 A.M.	3 54 A.M.
	New Moon.	8	4 58 P.M.	4 46 P.M.	4 34 P.M.	4 23 P.M.	3 52 P.M.
	First Quarter.	15	9 7 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	8 43 A.M.	8 32 A.M.	8 1 A.M.
	Full Moon.	22	7 31 P.M.	7 19 P.M.	7 7 P.M.	6 56 P.M.	6 25 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	30	11 55 P.M.	11 43 P.M.	11 31 P.M.	11 20 P.M.	10 49 P.M.
Novem'r.	New Moon.	7	3 8 A.M.	2 56 A.M.	2 44 A.M.	2 33 A.M.	2 2 A.M.
	First Quarter.	13	6 19 P.M.	6 7 P.M.	5 55 P.M.	5 44 P.M.	5 13 P.M.
	Full Moon.	21	12 52 P.M.	12 40 P.M.	12 28 P.M.	12 17 P.M.	11 46 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	29	5 26 P.M.	5 14 P.M.	5 2 P.M.	4 51 P.M.	4 20 P.M.
Decem'r.	New Moon.	6	1 19 P.M.	1 7 P.M.	12 55 P.M.	12 44 P.M.	12 13 P.M.
	First Quarter.	13	6 54 A.M.	6 42 A.M.	6 30 A.M.	6 19 A.M.	5 48 A.M.
	Full Moon.	21	8 8 A.M.	7 56 A.M.	7 44 A.M.	7 33 A.M.	7 2 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	29	8 15 A.M.	8 3 A.M.	7 51 A.M.	7 40 A.M.	7 9 A.M.

MOONLIGHT CHART, 1915.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 1, March 1, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 7, February 6, etc., when the moon rises at or near midnight, when the latter half of the night has moonlight; January 15, February 14, etc., new moon, no moonlight during the whole night; January 23, February 22, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1915 Day of Month.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /
1	6 47 3	1 8 29	4 45 36	1 8 26	2 56 4	1 8 31	12 53 57	1 8 39	10 52 9	1 8 48	8 30 33	1 8 55
11	6 7 33	1 8 27	4 7 6	1 8 27	2 16 40	1 8 33	12 14 37	1 8 42	10 12 55	1 8 50	8 11 28	1 8 56
21	5 28 3	1 8 26	3 27 36	1 8 29	1 37 15	1 8 36	11 31 24 P.M.	1 8 45	9 33 43	1 8 53	7 32 19	1 8 57

1915 Day of Month.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	A. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /	P. M. H. M. S.	O / / /
1	6 53 11	1 8 57	4 53 32	1 8 55	2 52 26	1 8 43	12 54 48	1 8 37	10 49 4	1 8 25	8 50 56	1 8 15
11	6 14 4	1 8 57	4 14 40	1 8 53	2 13 20	1 8 44	12 15 32	1 8 33	10 9 44	1 8 22	8 11 30	1 8 12
21	5 24 56	1 8 56	3 35 32	1 8 51	1 34 2	1 8 41	11 32 19 P.M.	1 8 30	9 20 21	1 8 18	7 32 3	1 8 10

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where *A* denotes the azimuth, *p* the polar distance, and *l* the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let *H* denote the hour angle, and *l* and *p* as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in mean time is

$$H_m = H^p \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, *H_m*, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the mean time of the greatest elongation at any place whose north latitude is *l*.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

NAME OF STAR.	Declination.	On Meridian.		NAME OF STAR.	Declination.	On Meridian.	
		Upper.	Lower.			Upper.	Lower.
	O /	H. M.	H. M.		O /	H. M.	H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpher'z)	+ 28 36	- 1 18.0	+ 10 40.0	α Leonis (Regulus).....	+ 12 24	+ 8 40.1	+ 20 38.1
γ Pegasi (Algenib).....	+ 14 42	- 1 13.2	+ 10 44.8	α Virginis (Spica).....	- 10 42	+ 11 56.5	+ 23 54.5
α Cassiopeie (Schedir)...	+ 56 3	- 0 42.2	+ 11 15.8	α Bootis (Arcturus).....	+ 19 38	+ 12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
α Arietis.....	+ 23 3	+ 0 40.0	+ 12 38.0	β Ursæ Minoris.....	+ 74 31	+ 13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
β Persæ (Algo).....	+ 40 37	+ 1 39.9	+ 13 37.9	α Coronæ Borealis.....	+ 27 1	+ 13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
α Tauri (Aldebaran).....	+ 16 20	+ 3 8.2	+ 15 6.2	α Scorpii (Antares).....	- 26 14	+ 14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
α Aurigæ (Capella).....	+ 45 54	+ 3 47.6	+ 15 45.1	α Lyræ (Vega).....	+ 38 42	+ 17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
α Orionis (Betelgeuse)...	+ 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+ 16 25.6	α Aquilæ (Altair).....	+ 8 38	+ 18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)...	- 16 36	+ 5 18.4	+ 17 16.4	α Cygni (Deneb).....	+ 44 58	+ 19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
α Geminorum (Castor).....	+ 32 5	+ 6 5.7	+ 18 3.7	α Cephei.....	+ 62 13	+ 19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
β Geminorum (Pollux).....	+ 28 14	+ 6 16.6	+ 18 14.6	α Aquarii.....	- 0 45	+ 20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
α Canis Minor (Procyon)	+ 5 27	+ 6 11.6	+ 18 9.6	α Piscis Australis.....	- 30 5	+ 21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
				α Pegasi (Markab).....	+ 14 44	+ 21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 1. Lower Transit of Pole Star is 4 h. 45 m. 4 s. A. M. to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 3 h. 25 m. 4 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7 h. 31 m. 22 s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	//			//	
Polaris (Pole Star).....	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega).....	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella).....	0.046	71	β Cygni.....	0.348 - 0.564	6-8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius).....	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ.....	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)...	0.123	27	γ Draconis.....	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus).....	0.127	28	δ Pegasi.....	0.054	60
α Centauri.....	0.316	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly, but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAME OF PLANET.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	DISTANCE FROM THE SUN.			
			Astronomical Units.			In Miles.
			Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	
Mercury.....	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466693	0.307505	35,951,105
Venus.....	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,193,688
Earth.....	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,894,800
Mars.....	1886.5182	686.97937	1.523688	1.665377	1.331499	141,542,690
Jupiter.....	295.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,313,340
Saturn.....	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538833	10.071570	9.006106	886,108,900
Uranus.....	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190973	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,742,060
Neptune.....	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,788,764,300

NAME OF PLANET.	Eccentricity of Orbit.	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.			Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			°	'	"	
Mercury.....	0.2056167	115.877	7	0	11.2	29.55
Venus.....	0.0068150	583,920	3	23	37.5	22.61
Earth.....	0.0167460					18.38
Mars.....	0.0933198	779,936	1	51	1.0	15.00
Jupiter.....	0.0483570	398,866	1	18	29.1	8.06
Saturn.....	0.0558482	378,090	2	29	30.6	5.94
Uranus.....	0.0470781	369,650	0	46	21.9	4.20
Neptune.....	0.0085410	367,482	1	46	41.2	3.35

NAME OF PLANET.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*		Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*		Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.		Annual Sidereal Motion.	LIGHT AT				
	°	'	°	'		°	'		Perihelion.	Aphelion.			
	"	"	"	"		"	"		"	"	"		
Mercury.....	115	4	3.26	76	5	10.9	+ 5.7	47	17	17.4	- 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus.....	165	4	20.94	130	19	55.0	+ 0.4	75	53	15.5	-17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth.....	99	47	20.22	101	25	37.8	+11.6					1.03	0.97
Mars.....	70	45	5.47	334	26	21.8	+15.9	48	52	42.6	- 22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter.....	242	24	21.96	12	54	18.0	+ 7.6	99	33	33.3	-13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn.....	53	23	10.90	91	19	26.1	+20.2	112	53	17.7	-18.9	0.012	0.016
Uranus.....	294	57	2.33	169	14	25.8	+ 7.4	73	33	2.1	-32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune.....	111	24	32.14	43	51	38.2	-18.9	130	48	38.9	-10.7	0.001	0.001

*Epoch 1912 January 0d Greenwich mean time.

SUN AND PLANETS.	SEMI-DIAMETER.			Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).					
Sun.....	15 59.6	.....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	D. H. M. S.	27.6057
Mercury...	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	25 7 48 0	.37979
Venus....	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.875328	0.87574	24 5 ?	.85236
Earth.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars.....	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter...	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 20	2.57115
Saturn....	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus....	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune..	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1915.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	♄	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	☐	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♁	Saturn.	☉	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
♁	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (♄) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, i. e., when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (♁) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (☐) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1915.—Continued.

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1915 there will be only two eclipses and both of the sun, as follows:

1. An annular eclipse of the sun February 13-14 invisible in America. The path of the annulus lies in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the northwestern portion of Australia.
2. An annular eclipse of the sun August 10 invisible in America. The path of the annulus lies wholly in the Pacific Ocean. It is visible as a partial eclipse in the Sandwich Islands. At Honolulu the eclipse begins at 10h. 36 Sm. A. M., ends at 1h. 53 Am. P. M., Local Mean Time.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1915.

(Washington Mean Time.)

Month	D.	H.	M.	Planet	Configuration
Jan.	1	2	0	P. M.	♂, ♀ N. 48', greatest brilliancy.
	2	7		A. M.	in perihelion.
	2	1		P. M.	♂ superior.
	5	11		A. M.	♂ in perihelion.
	7	2		A. M.	♂
	12	6	13	A. M.	♂
	14	10	41	P. M.	♂
	15	9	50	P. M.	♂ N. 7', ♀ S. 54'.
	17	5	30	P. M.	♂
	27	12	50	P. M.	♂
Feb.	2	2		A. M.	♂, ♀ N. 33', gr. elong. E. 18°.
	6	1		A. M.	gr. elong. W. 47°.
	6	1		P. M.	♂
	10	6	34	A. M.	♂ stationary.
	11	11		O. P. M.	♂
	12	10	57	P. M.	♂ N. 24'.
	14	3	20	P. M.	♂
	14	7		P. M.	♂ S. 27'.
	14	10	7	P. M.	♂
	18	11		A. M.	♂ in perihelion inferior.
Mar.	21	7		A. M.	♂
	21	1		P. M.	♂ stationary.
	23	8		P. M.	♂
	24	10		A. M.	♂
	26	12		A. M.	♂
	1	2		A. M.	♂
	11	8	24	P. M.	♂
	13	8	36	A. M.	♂
	14	1	24	A. M.	♂
	14	12	5	P. M.	♂
Apr.	17	4		A. M.	♂
	19	1		A. M.	♀ N. 1° 10', gr. elong. W. 28°.
	20	10		A. M.	♂
	23	5	30	A. M.	♂ S. 12'.
	23	8		P. M.	♂
	29	8		P. M.	♂ in perihelion.
	3	9		P. M.	♂
	5	11		A. M.	♂
	10	10		P. M.	♂
	11	7		A. M.	♂
May	12	4	56	A. M.	♂
	12	8	40	P. M.	♂
	15	11		A. M.	♀ S. 9'.
	19	4	15	P. M.	♂ in aphelion.
	29	8		A. M.	♂ superior.
	1	1		P. M.	♂
	9	12		A. M.	♂
	11	4	50	A. M.	♂
	11	7	46	A. M.	♂
	14	8		A. M.	♀ S. 56'.
June	15	9	18	A. M.	♂
	17	3	50	A. M.	♂
	31	9		A. M.	♂ N. 2° 19', gr. elong. E. 23°.
	31	4		P. M.	♂
	5	3		P. M.	♂
	9	8	50	A. M.	♂
	10	10	9	A. M.	♂
	13	4	14	P. M.	♂
	13	11		P. M.	♂ stationary.
	14	2	32	A. M.	♂
19	6		A. M.	♂	
July	25	2		A. M.	♂ inferior.
	27	12		A. M.	♂
	28	12		P. M.	♂
	3	3	34	A. M.	♂ in aphelion.
	5	4		P. M.	♂
	8	7	52	A. M.	♂
	10	3	5	P. M.	♂
	10	3	42	P. M.	♂
	10	11		P. M.	♂
	11	5	25	A. M.	♂
Aug.	17	8		A. M.	♀ N. 38°, gr. elong. W. 20° 22', stationary.
	18	10		P. M.	♂
	19	9		P. M.	♂
	22	2		P. M.	♂ N. 1°.
	30	1		P. M.	♂
	4	7		A. M.	♀ S. 18'.
	6	5	30	A. M.	♂
	7	7	15	P. M.	♂
	9	11		P. M.	♂
	10	11		A. M.	♂ superior.
Sept.	14	5		A. M.	♂ in perihelion.
	19	6		P. M.	♂
	26	6	14	P. M.	♂
	4	2		A. M.	♂
	4	9		A. M.	♂
	9	7	15	A. M.	♂
	10	6		P. M.	♂ S. 1° 8'.
	11	12	43	A. M.	♂
	12	1		P. M.	♂ superior.
	17	7		A. M.	♂
Oct.	22	8	15	P. M.	♂ gr. elong. E. 26°.
	28	12		A. M.	♂
	1	9	15	P. M.	♂
	2	8	30	P. M.	♂
	9	9	22	A. M.	♂
	10	6	32	A. M.	♂
	10	8		A. M.	♂
	17	12		P. M.	♂ inferior.
	19	9	16	P. M.	♂
	22	9		A. M.	♂ stationary.
Nov.	29	6	32	A. M.	♂ stationary.
	29	7		P. M.	♂
	30	9		P. M.	♂
	31	11	30	A. M.	♂
	5	11		P. M.	♂
	7	5		A. M.	gr. elong. W. 19°.
	8	5	28	A. M.	♂
	9	10		P. M.	♂ stationary.
	15	3		A. M.	♂
	16	12	46	A. M.	♂
Dec.	25	12		P. M.	♂
	28	7	9	P. M.	♂
	6	5	8	A. M.	♂ in aphelion.
	8	1	28	A. M.	♂
	10	12		A. M.	♂
	12	8		P. M.	♂ superior.
	13	9	35	A. M.	♂
	15	7		P. M.	♂
	22	2	34	P. M.	♂
	26	2		P. M.	♂

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

DATE—1915.			Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			DATE—1915.			Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			
			H.	M.	S.	°	'	"				H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	
Jan.	1	18	44	28.76	-23	3	30.2		Mar.	27	0	21	53.25	+ 2	22	8.2		
	2		48	53.62	-22	58	34.9			28		25	31.34		45	36.8		
	3		53	18.15		53	12.2			29		29	9.43	+ 3	9	2.0		
	4		57	42.32		47	22.2			30		32	47.55		32	23.5		
	5	19	2	6.10		41	5.0			31		36	25.73		55	41.0		
	6		6	29.48		34	20.8			Apr	1		40	3.98	+ 4	18	54.2	
	7		10	52.43		27	0.8			2		43	42.34		42	2.8		
	8		15	14.92		19	32.3			3		47	20.82	+ 5	5	6.5		
	9		19	36.92		11	28.3			4		50	59.46		28	4.9		
	10		23	58.40		2	58.2			5		54	38.26		50	57.6		
	11		28	19.35	-21	54	2.1			6		58	17.25	+ 6	13	44.4		
	12		32	41.23		44	37.1			7	1	1	56.46		36	24.9		
	13		37	1.09		34	49.6			8		5	35.89		58	58.8		
	14		41	20.34		24	37.0			9		9	15.56	+ 7	21	25.7		
	15		45	38.95		13	59.6			10		12	55.49		43	45.2		
	16		49	56.89		2	57.8			11		16	35.70	+ 8	5	57.0		
	17		54	14.14	-20	51	31.8			12		20	16.19		28	0.7		
	18		58	30.67		39	42.0			13		23	56.99		49	56.0		
	19	20	2	46.47		17	28.7			14		27	38.11	+ 9	11	42.4		
	20		7	1.52		14	58.2			15		31	19.55		33	19.6		
	21		11	13.81		1	53.2			16		35	1.33	+ 10	54	47.3		
	22		15	29.31	-19	48	31.6			17		38	4.47		16	5.1		
	23		19	42.03		34	48.0			18		42	29.97		37	12.7		
	24		23	53.95		20	42.7			19		46	8.85	+ 11	58	9.7		
	25		28	5.06		6	16.2			20		49	52.12		18	55.7		
	26		32	15.36	-18	51	28.7			21		53	35.79		39	30.5		
	27		36	24.84		36	20.7			22		57	19.87	+ 12	59	53.7		
	28		40	33.50		20	52.5			23	2	1	4.38		20	5.0		
	29		44	41.34		5	4.6			24		4	49.33	+ 13	40	4.0		
	30		48	48.35	-17	48	57.4			25		8	34.72		59	50.5		
	31		52	54.53		32	31.0			26		12	20.58		19	24.2		
Feb.	1	21	56	59.90	-16	58	42.7		27		16	6.91	+ 14	38	44.7			
	2		1	4.45		58	42.7		28		19	53.73		57	51.7			
	3		5	8.19		41	21.3		29		23	41.06	+ 15	16	45.0			
	4		9	11.13		23	42.9		30		27	28.90		35	24.3			
	5		13	13.26		5	47.2		May	1		31	17.27	+ 16	53	49.2		
	6		17	14.59	-15	47	34.6		2		35	6.19		11	59.4			
	7		21	15.14		29	5.7		3		38	55.67		29	54.7			
	8		25	14.90		10	21.0		4		42	45.71	+ 17	47	34.8			
	9		29	13.87	-14	51	20.8		5		46	36.32		4	59.4			
	10		33	12.07		32	5.5		6		50	27.51	+ 18	22	8.1			
	11		37	8.50		12	35.5		7		54	19.28		39	0.6			
	12		41	6.17	-13	52	51.3		8		58	11.64		55	36.5			
	13		45	2.07		32	53.3		9	3	5	4.59	+ 19	11	55.6			
	14		48	57.21		12	42.0		10		9	58.13		27	57.5			
	15		52	51.61	-12	52	17.9		11		13	52.25		43	42.0			
	16		56	45.27		31	41.4		12		17	46.95	+ 20	59	8.7			
	17		0	38.19		10	52.9		13		21	38.10		14	17.3			
	18		4	30.39	-11	49	52.8		14		25	34.54	+ 21	43	38.9			
	19		8	21.88		28	41.6		15		29	31.54		57	51.4			
	20		12	12.67		7	19.7		16		33	29.11	+ 22	11	44.6			
	21		16	2.78	-10	45	47.6		17		37	27.24		25	18.3			
	22		19	52.22		24	5.6		18		41	25.91	+ 23	38	32.2			
	23		23	41.00		2	14.2		19		45	25.11		51	26.0			
	24		27	29.15	- 9	40	13.7		20		49	24.85	+ 24	3	59.4			
	25		31	16.67		18	4.6		21		53	25.11		16	12.2			
	26		35	3.58	- 8	55	47.3		22		57	25.89	+ 25	28	4.2			
	27		38	49.92		33	22.1		23		1	27.17		39	35.1			
	28		42	35.69		10	49.4		24	4	5	28.94	+ 26	50	44.7			
	Mar.	1		46	20.92	- 7	48	9.6		25		9	31.20	+ 27	11	32.9		
		2		50	5.62		25	23.0		26		13	33.95		11	59.4		
		3		53	49.83		2	30.0		27		17	37.17	+ 28	22	3.9		
4			57	33.56	- 6	59	31.1		28		21	40.85		31	46.4			
5			1	16.84		16	26.5		29		25	45.00	+ 29	41	6.6			
6			4	59.69	- 5	53	16.6		30		29	49.60		50	6.3			
7			8	42.12		30	1.7		31		33	54.64	+ 30	58	39.3			
8			12	24.17		6	42.3		June	1		38	0.11	+ 31	6	51.5		
9			16	5.86	- 4	43	18.7		2		42	6.00		14	40.6			
10			19	47.19		19	51.4		3		46	12.28	+ 32	22	6.4			
11			23	28.19	- 3	56	20.6		4		50	18.95		29	8.8			
12			27	8.87		32	46.8		5		54	28.97	+ 33	35	47.6			
13			30	49.25		9	10.5		6		58	33.34		42	2.7			
14			34	29.36	- 2	45	32.0		7		2	41.03	+ 34	47	54.0			
15			38	9.20		21	51.8		8	5	6	49.02		53	21.3			
16			41	48.80	- 1	58	10.2		9		10	57.28	+ 35	58	24.3			
17			45	28.17		34	27.6		10		15	5.79	+ 36	3	3.1			
18			49	7.32		10	44.4		11		19	14.53		7	17.5			
19			52	46.28	- 0	47	9.1		12		23	23.47	+ 37	11	7.5			
20			56	25.06	+ 0	23	17.9		13		27	32.58		14	32.9			
21		0	0	3.69	- 0	0	24.7		14		31	41.84	+ 38	17	33.7			
22			3	42.18		24	6.4		15		35	51.22		20	9.8			
23			7	20.56		47	46.8		16		40	0.70	+ 39	22	21.2			
24			10	58.83	+ 1	11	25.5		17		44	10.24		24	7.8			
25			14	37.02		35	2.2		18		48	19.83	+ 40	25	29.7			
26			18	15.15		58	36.6		19									

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—Continued.

DATE— 1915.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			DATE— 1915.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	s.	°	'	"		H.	M.	s.	°	'	"
June 20...	5	52	29.14	+23	26	26.8	Sept. 15...	11	29	44.61	+ 3	16	5.7
21...	5	56	39.03		26	59.1	16...	23	19.89	+ 2	52	59.7	
22...	6	0	48.60		27	6.6	17...	36	55.12		29	50.5	
23...	4	4	58.11		26	49.4	18...	40	30.32		6	38.6	
24...	9	7	55		26	7.4	19...	44	5.52	+ 1	43	24.1	
25...	13	16	8.9		25	0.7	20...	47	40.73		20	7.4	
26...	17	26	12		23	29.3	21...	51	15.99	+ 0	56	48.9	
27...	21	35	22		21	33.2	22...	54	51.32		33	28.8	
28...	25	44	18		19	12.6	23...	58	26.73	+ 0	10	7.4	
29...	29	52	9.7		16	27.4	24...	12	2.25	+ 0	13	15.0	
30...	34	1	5.8		13	17.7	25...	5	37.91		36	38.0	
July 1...	38	9	9.8		9	43.6	26...	9	13.73	- 1	0	1.4	
2...	42	18	16		5	45.2	27...	12	47.74		23	24.8	
3...	46	26	10		1	22.5	28...	16	25.96		46	47.8	
4...	50	33	7.8		22	35.7	29...	20	2.40	- 2	10	10.1	
5...	54	41	17	+22	56	24.8	30...	23	39.09		33	31.5	
6...	58	48	25		45	50.1	Oct. 1...	27	16.05		56	51.8	
7...	2	55	0.0		39	51.6	2...	30	53.30	- 3	20	9.8	
8...	7	4	40		23	29.4	3...	34	30.87		43	26.0	
9...	11	7	44		26	43.7	4...	35	8.75	- 4	6	39.8	
10...	15	13	0.9		19	34.7	5...	41	47.04		29	50.7	
11...	19	18	32		12	2.5	6...	45	25.66		52	58.5	
12...	23	23	12		4	7.4	7...	49	4.67	- 5	16	2.7	
13...	27	27	47	+21	55	49.5	8...	52	44.09		39	2.9	
14...	31	31	35		47	9.0	9...	56	23.93	- 6	1	58.7	
15...	35	34	7.4		38	6.2	10...	0	4.20		24	49.7	
16...	39	37	6.2		28	41.3	11...	3	44.92		47	35.6	
17...	43	39	9.8		18	54.5	12...	7	26.11	- 7	10	15.9	
18...	47	41	8.0		8	46.1	13...	11	7.77		32	50.3	
19...	51	43	0.7	+20	58	16.2	14...	14	49.03		55	18.3	
20...	55	43	7.8		47	25.2	15...	18	32.61	- 8	17	39.5	
21...	5	43	9.2		36	13.3	16...	22	15.82		39	53.7	
22...	3	43	4.8		24	40.7	17...	25	59.57	- 9	2	0.4	
23...	7	42	4.5		12	47.6	18...	29	43.89		23	59.2	
24...	11	40	8.3		0	34.3	19...	33	28.80		45	49.9	
25...	15	38	6.3	+19	48	1.0	20...	37	14.31	-10	7	32.0	
26...	19	35	8.4		35	8.0	21...	41	0.45		29	5.2	
27...	23	32	4.5		21	55.6	22...	44	47.24		50	29.1	
28...	27	27	28.4		8	23.9	23...	48	34.69	-11	11	43.4	
29...	31	23	8.8	+18	54	33.2	24...	52	22.83		32	47.6	
30...	35	18	7.2		40	23.8	25...	56	11.68	-12	14	24.4	
31...	39	12	9.6		25	55.9	26...	0	1.24		34	56.3	
Aug. 1...	43	6	6.2	+17	56	5.6	27...	3	51.54	-13	55	16.5	
2...	46	59	6.9		40	43.9	28...	7	42.69		35	20.6	
3...	50	52	17		25	4.9	29...	11	34.40		35	20.6	
4...	54	44	0.6	+16	52	8.8	30...	15	27.08		56	3.7	
5...	58	35	36		59	55.9	31...	19	20.88	-14	33	6.6	
6...	2	16	20		36	26.6	1...	23	14.57		33	49.9	
7...	6	1	6		19	41.1	2...	27	9.58		52	52.1	
8...	10	5	7.4	+15	45	23.0	3...	31	5.40	-15	11	39.8	
9...	13	54	7.1		2	39.8	4...	35	2.05		30	12.6	
10...	17	43	0.9	+14	52	2.8	5...	38	59.54	-16	48	30.2	
11...	21	30	8.9		10	4.2	6...	42	57.86		6	32.0	
12...	25	18	13	+13	56	35.0	7...	46	57.02		24	17.6	
13...	29	4	7.9		33	47.3	8...	50	57.02		41	46.5	
14...	32	50	8.9		15	17.9	9...	54	57.86	-17	58	58.4	
15...	36	36	4.2	+12	59	8.8	10...	58	59.54		15	52.0	
16...	40	21	4.0		18	30.2	11...	7	5.39		32	29.5	
17...	44	5	8.3	+11	59	35.2	12...	11	9.57	-18	48	47.8	
18...	47	49	7.2		39	35.2	13...	15	14.57		20	28.2	
19...	51	33	0.9	+10	58	54.2	14...	19	20.41		35	49.6	
20...	55	15	9.5		19	49.6	15...	23	27.07	-19	50	51.1	
21...	58	58	3.1		39	43.9	16...	27	34.56		19	53.5	
22...	2	40	18	+9	56	21.7	17...	31	42.88		33	53.4	
23...	6	21	5.8		38	13.5	18...	35	62.03	-20	47	32.3	
24...	10	13	0.6		17	22.6	19...	40	1.99		40	49.6	
25...	13	23	17	+ 8	56	11.4	20...	44	12.77		13	44.9	
26...	17	21	2.8		35	11.4	21...	48	24.36		26	18.0	
27...	21	42	2.1	+ 8	52	23.9	22...	52	36.76	-21	38	28.4	
28...	25	21	1.9		13	51.7	23...	56	49.95		50	15.9	
29...	28	31	59.8	+ 7	47	6.8	24...	1	8.92		12	40.6	
30...	31	39	13.3		52	23.9	25...	5	18.68		23	17.2	
31...	35	38	13.3	+ 6	40	41.6	26...	9	34.20		33	29.5	
Sept. 2...	42	53	8.2		9	0.4	27...	13	50.47	-22	10	37.4	
3...	46	31	2.5		7	6.8	28...	18	7.47		52	39.8	
4...	50	8	4.2	+ 5	55	50.9	29...	22	25.19		1	9.6	
5...	53	45	3.4		2	57.1	30...	26	43.62		18	16.0	
6...	57	22	0.4	+ 4	47	51.5	Dec. 1...	31	2.73		25	56.3	
7...	0	58	5.2		18	19.4	2...	35	22.49		33	10.4	
8...	4	34	8.1	+ 5	55	50.9	3...	39	42.88		39	57.9	
9...	8	10	9.2		33	16.6	4...	44	3.88		46	18.6	
10...	11	46	8.6	+ 4	47	51.5	5...	48	25.45		33	10.4	
11...	15	22	6.5		25	1.4	6...	52	47.57		39	57.9	
12...	18	58	3.0	+ 3	39	8.2	7...	57	10.20		46	18.6	
13...	22	33	8.4		2	6.9	8...	1	33.80		52	12.3	
14...	26	9	27		3	8.2	9...	5	56.85				

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—Continued.

DATE— 1915.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			DATE— 1915.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	''		H.	M.	S.	°	'	''
Dec. 11...	17	10	20.82	-22	57	39.2	Dec. 22...	17	59	2.75	-23	27	3.3
12...	14	45.16	-23	2	38.7	23...	18	3	29.25	26	57.3		
13...	19	9.85		7	10.7	24...	7	55.76	26	21.1			
14...	23	34.86		11	15.2	25...	12	22.26	25	16.6			
15...	28	0.16		14	51.9	26...	16	48.70	23	43.8			
16...	32	25.71		18	0.8	27...	21	15.06	21	42.8			
17...	36	51.49		20	41.8	28...	25	41.31	19	13.6			
18...	41	17.47		22	54.8	29...	30	7.42	16	16.2			
19...	45	43.62		24	39.7	30...	34	33.35	12	50.8			
20...	50	9.90		25	56.5	31...	18	38	59.06	-23	8	57.4	
21...	54	36.29		26	45.0								

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1915.	Sun's Semi- Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1915.	Sun's Semi- Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1915.	Sun's Semi- Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
Jan. 1	16 17.90	8.95	May 11	15 51.75	8.71	Sept. 18	15 57.11	8.76
11	17.68	8.95	21	49.79	8.69	28	59.80	8.78
21	17.00	8.94	31	48.19	8.68	Oct. 8	16 2.82	8.81
31	15.87	8.93	June 10	46.89	8.67	18	5.33	8.83
Feb. 10	14.22	8.92	20	46.08	8.66	28	7.98	8.86
20	12.25	8.90	30	45.71	8.66	Nov. 7	10.42	8.88
Mar. 2	10.00	8.88	July 10	45.70	8.66	17	12.70	8.90
12	7.41	8.86	20	46.23	8.66	27	14.61	8.92
22	4.73	8.83	30	47.16	8.67	Dec. 7	16.08	8.93
April 1	1.99	8.81	Aug. 9	48.45	8.68	17	17.20	8.94
11	15 59.18	8.78	19	50.20	8.69	27	17.77	8.95
21	56.54	8.76	29	52.24	8.71	31	17.83	8.95
May 1	54.07	8.73	Sept. 8	54.52	8.73			

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8".80. Nutation constant, 9".21.
 Aberration constant, 20".47. Annual precession, 50".2564.
 Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27' 8".26—0".4684 (t—1900).
 Annual diminution of obliquity, 0".4684.
 Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57' 2".68.
 Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,850 miles.
 Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,894,800 miles.
 Velocity of light, 186,320 miles per second.
 Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,894,800 miles in 498.566 seconds.
 Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
 Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
 Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of the Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar year, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).
 Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.
 Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.23 miles. Polar radius, 3949.79 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0822718.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. For the information of those who appreciate such matters the following are the elements of its orbit as deduced from the last visitation:

Perihelion Passage 1910, April, 19.67. Greenwich Mean Time.	Longitude of the ascending node = 57° 16' 12".
Eccentricity = 0.967281.	Distance from perihelion to node = 111° 42' 16".
Semi-axis major = 17.9468.	Daily motion (mean) = 46".669.
Perihelion distance = 0.58720.	Period = 74.424 years.*
Inclination to the plane of the earth's orbit = 17° 47' 18".	Motion, retrograde.

The semi-axis major and the perihelion distance are expressed in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, taken as unity. See also article on Halley's Comet and on Comets in ALMANACS of 1910 and 1911.

* The periodic time varies considerably by reason of the attraction of the planets. Its average duration is about 76.5 years.—J. M.

THE SOURCE AND MAINTENANCE OF SOLAR ENERGY.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Dr. J. Morrison.)

THE solar energy is manifested in part by the radiation of heat and light on which the existence of all animated nature depends. From time immemorial the cause of the solar heat and light has been the subject of study by astronomers and scientists in all lands, and by patient and laborious observations continued for centuries, by profound research and by unremitting toil, man has at last forced nature to yield up to him these hitherto mysterious secrets. A rational explanation of the solar energy was not possible under the old theory of the cause of heat and light—not, in fact, until the promulgation of the mechanical theory of the former and the undulatory theory of the latter—two scientific achievements of the nineteenth century, a period which will go thundering down the ages as the golden age of scientific discovery and research.

In order to obtain a clear idea of the cause of heat and light it is necessary to digress a little to speak briefly of the constitution of matter. Like time and space, matter cannot be defined; we know nothing of its intrinsic nature or essence. In a general way, we may say, matter is any substance which occupies space, and exists in three forms, viz.: gaseous, liquid and solid, according to the temperature and pressure. In whatever form it may exist, matter is not a continuous substance, that is to say, it is composed of masses of infinitesimally small portions called *molecules*, each of which consists of two or more still smaller portions called *atoms*. The molecules of a body, whether in the gaseous, liquid or solid state, are not in absolute contact, but separated from one another by an infinitesimally small space which permits of a certain amount of motion.

THE ETHER.

This space is filled with that mysterious, invisible, colorless, odorless, and inconceivably rarified substance called *ether*, which fills all space and holds the universe in its grasp. The molecules of a body are never at rest, but always in motion, and this motion, infinitesimal as it is, causes undulations or waves in the ether, and these undulations manifest themselves as heat, or light, or both, according to their intensity.

Heat and light are thus manifestations of molecular motion propagated by the ether, just like sound, which is a manifestation of undulations or waves of the air. In fact, heat, light, and sound are quite similar as regards their mode of production and propagation. Now, as regards the sun, this luminary has been radiating into space a stupendous amount of both heat and light for an inconceivably long period of time, and that, too, without any visible source of supply. Whence, then, is the origin or source of this prodigious expenditure of energy? Is this radiation of heat and light to continue forever? Does this dissipation of energy imply a waste of the solar substance? Does the solar globe contain within itself the elements of its own decay and death? Stupendous questions, are they not? Let us see what answer modern science has to give to them. It is now universally accepted by astronomers and scientists that

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS

originally propounded by Swedenborg and subsequently accepted by Herschell, Kant, Laplace and other distinguished scholars, mathematicians, and astronomers, is the true cosmogony of our solar system. The evidence upon which this hypothesis rests is so strong that it rises almost to the dignity of a demonstration. Without entering into all the numerous details which would render this paper far too long for the space afforded, it must suffice here to say that the gaseous nebula revealed in the sidereal heavens by the telescope and spectroscope, all the structural and dynamical features of the sun and planets, and the physical structure of the earth and moon, confirm the hypothesis in a most remarkable manner. Indeed, it is hardly possible that so many concurrent circumstances could be the result of chance.

All the evidence tends to show that the Creator evolved the solar system by means of the physical laws of matter established by Himself, just as He developed the giant oaks of the forest from the tiny acorns. The nebular hypothesis assumes that the matter composing the sun and planets once existed as a vast gaseous nebula, spiral in form, having an inconceivably high temperature and slowly revolving on an axis passing through its centre of gravity. As the mass cooled by radiating heat into space, contraction of volume with accelerated axial rotation would ensue in accordance with well known dynamical principles. The centrifugal force thus rapidly increased would cause the separation of large masses, which would, by the mutual attraction of their own particles, gradually assume a spherical figure and become planets. By a repetition of this process planet after planet would be thrown off until the central glowing sun would remain.

RESULTS OF SOLAR CONTRACTION.

Assuming, then, that the sun has attained his present dimensions by the slow contraction of the original gaseous mass, the question which now confronts us is: What amount of contraction or diminution of volume is necessary to supply the quantity of heat and light now radiated? In order to put this in as clear a light as practicable, we will first describe an experiment whose results are quite apparent. Let a large globe of iron, say ten feet or more in diameter, be thoroughly and uniformly heated in a furnace until it has attained a "white heat," or is on the point of melting, during which time it will expand until its diameter be half a foot more. If it be then taken out and suspended in space it will radiate heat and light in all directions, and, as it cools, it will not only contract in volume, but also give out a light which will gradually change in color from white to dull red, after which the surface will become dark, when heat vibrations only would be manifest.

As the cooling proceeds, the surface will contract and compress the semi-molten interior to such a degree that it may crack and the soft material of the interior exude through it. The temperature of the entire mass, with diminution of volume, will continue to decline until it attains the temperature of surrounding objects, when it will cease; but if it were suspended in the inter-planetary or inter-stellar spaces, where it could not receive any heat from external objects, the cooling and contraction of volume would go on incessantly until the temperature reached the absolute zero point, or, in other words, until all molecular motion ceased. In this condition it would probably fall into dust, the power which hitherto held the molecules together having become dissolved—a condition which may be inferred from the fact that when an iron bar is placed for some time in liquid air or oxygen it becomes as brittle as glass, and yet the temperature of liquid air is far above the absolute zero tempera-

ture. The condition of the heated iron globe and the phenomena resulting therefrom are almost precisely similar to those of the sun, which is a huge, gaseous globe, over 866,000 miles in diameter, intensely hot, cooling off very slowly by radiating heat and light in prodigious quantity in all directions, and also slowly contracting under its own gravity, by which a portion of its potential energy is transformed into molecular energy manifested by heat and light.

THE THERMAL UNIT.

Heat is measured by an arbitrary unit, that is to say, the *thermal unit* is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fah. in temperature. Carefully conducted experiments show that one square yard of the earth's surface receives about twenty-five thermal units in one second when the sun's rays fall vertically, due allowance being made for atmospheric absorption, which may amount to about one-thirtieth of the whole.

From the solar parallax, viz., $8'' \cdot 81$ and the well known dimensions of the earth we can easily calculate the surface of a sphere having the sun's distance as a radius, and hence also the amount of heat received by it in one second or the amount radiated by the sun in that time, and this must be, approximately, at least, equal to the amount generated in same interval by the contraction or shrinkage of the solar mass. The amount of heat generated can be approximately determined by the aid of "the mechanical equivalent of heat," which may be expressed thus: If a pound of matter (iron, for instance) falls freely through 772 feet it will strike a blow which will raise the temperature of the body struck one *thermal unit*, or if 772 pounds fall one foot it will do the same thing. Instead, however, of a blow thus struck, a constant and equivalent pressure will produce the same result. By the radiation of heat and consequent contraction of volume, aided by the sun's gravity, the entire mass is gradually falling toward the centre.

By means of all the data now at hand it can be shown mathematically, by a process far too abstruse and complicated for insertion here, that a contraction or shortening of about 315 feet annually in the sun's diameter is sufficient to account for the amount of heat and light at present radiated. This result obtained from the most conservative estimate of all the factors that enter into the computation, must be regarded as an approximation, and it may be a very rough one at that, but however much it may differ from the actual condition of things, a contraction of the sun's volume due to gravity and the radiation of heat, is amply sufficient to account for the source and maintenance of solar energy.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

This contraction of volume due to the above causes will of course continue, and a time must come in the far distant future—how many millions of years, it is impossible to say—when the sun will cease to radiate sufficient heat and light to maintain animal and vegetable life on the earth.

It is certain that all animal and vegetable existences on the earth had a beginning, and it is equally certain that they will have an end. Geology speaks to us out of the rocky strata of the earth's crust, of the extinction of numerous races of animals and plants in the remote past. There have been six grand groups or periods of animated existences on the earth, and five of these have already passed away, and that, too, long before the advent of man.

Many of our sedimentary rocks are the solid sarcophagi of countless millions of once living creatures. Our statuary halls and portrait galleries are replete with the memorials of empires and kingdoms, of dynasties and generations of men that have long since passed away. Man himself, nature's greatest paradox, must pass off the stage of his earthly existence and leave to his successors the fruits of his labors and researches.

Each day dies and sinks into the silent tomb of night before the next can be born. Every Summer gradually fades away into the cold dreary Winter before its successor can come forth. The grain of wheat which is cast into the ground must perish before the new grain can exist. Death thus appears to follow life, *pari passu*, throughout the entire realm of material creation. To be born, to live and to die, appear to be the destiny of all organized bodies; the tomb of the past is the womb of the future. So, likewise, suns and their systems of planets must die in order that their successors may be born. There is strong evidence of the existence of dark or dead suns in the sidereal heavens.

At the rate of contraction just stated the sun will have shrunk to about three-fourths of its present dimensions in four or five millions of years, and during that long interval its light will gradually change from white, through blue, green, yellow, and orange to a dull red and, finally, cast a lurid glare over the dying embers of the solar system.

Ages before this animal and vegetable life will have become extinct, and on some rocky crag or frozen knoll the last man may stand shivering in the wintry blasts, and while taking his last, long, lingering look at the universal desolation produced by the appalling calamity which has overtaken the world and overwhelmed his race, he himself will expire "unknelled, unconfined and unknown."

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

THE RESTORATION.

Such is the logical sequence of the Nebular Hypothesis and such is the fate which awaits the sun and the solar system in the far distant future. There are, however, agencies at work in the sidereal heavens, by which these dead suns and systems may be restored to their original gaseous nebula, endowed with all their pristine vigor and destined for the formation of new suns and new systems of planets, but space will not permit their discussion now.

The solar energy will continue with little or no diminution for perhaps a million of years, during which its benign influence will be felt throughout the solar system into which it infuses life, energy and activity.

By its genial warmth and marvellous light it clothes our hills and valleys in their glorious garb of green, so pleasing to the eyes, and by the action of its chemical rays of light it gradually changes this same green mantle into the golden tints of Autumn. It paints the maiden's cheeks in their rosy tints and the evening clouds in their gorgeous hues. It sets in motion the gentle zephyr that cools our heated brow on a hot Summer day, and it also arouses into activity the hurricane and cyclone which frequently carry death and destruction in their paths. It releases from their icy fetters the tiny streams that trickle down the sides of snow-clad mountains to form the source of the mighty rivers that irrigate our plains and facilitate commerce and international communication. It distills from our oceans and lakes enormous volumes of aqueous vapor which ascend into the atmosphere to form clouds to temper the solar heat, and by the condensation of these clouds to produce the copious showers of rain to purify our atmosphere, to fertilize our fields, to nourish the kindly fruits of the earth for our sustenance, to raise every fainting flower and to revive all animated nature.

In remote geologic ages, a portion of the solar energy was stored away in these gigantic forests which ultimately were transformed into beds of coal, which we now exhume to warm and light our homes, to propel our ships and locomotives, to drive our mills and factories and to contribute to our comfort in a thousand ways. In short, there is not on the surface of our planet a form of energy which has not been derived directly or indirectly from the glorious orb of day.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

ACCORDING TO the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the equatorial semi-diameter of the earth is 6,378,283 metres, 20,926,039 feet, 3,963,265 miles, and the polar semi-diameter 6,356,868 metres, 20,856,804 feet, 3,950,158 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator is 69.407 miles; one degree at the poles is 68,704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.		CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,513,579	180,000,000	16	Australasia.	3,456,290	8,000,000	2.31
America, N.	8,037,714	130,000,000	17	Europe.....	3,754,282	450,000,000	121
America, S.	6,851,306	35,000,000	5.2	Polar Reg.....	6,970,268	300,000	0.05
Asia	17,057,666	900,000,000	52.76	Total.....	57,641,102	1,732,000,000	30

The estimate of areas in the above table are by Professor Sapan of Gotha, with the exception of the Polar Continental area. The total population figures are from the United States Statistical Abstract, as are also many of the continental figures of population.

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall*. The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain, will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States, 934; England, 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

The area and cubic contents of the earth are approximately as follows: Surface, 196,791,000 square miles; cubic contents 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

The deepest trench in the seas yet discovered is off Mindanao, in the Pacific, 32,088 feet deep. Seven other soundings in the Pacific show depths greater than 30,000 feet. From the bottom of the deepest hole in the seas to the top of the highest peak on the land (Mt. Everest) there is a range of 61,090 feet, which on a globe six feet in diameter would be represented by the tenth of an inch. The deepest place yet found in the Atlantic Ocean is in Nares Deep, to the north of the West Indies, 27,972 feet; of the Indian Ocean, 21,968 feet. According to Murray the area of the oceans approximates 139,400,000 square miles, divided between the three great oceans as follows: Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

	HIGHEST POINT.	Elevation (ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (ft.).
North America..	Mount McKinley, Alaska.....	20,300	Death Valley, California.....	276
South America...	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina...	23,080	Sea level.....	.....
Europe.....	Mont Blanc, France.....	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia.....	86
Asia.....	Mount Everest, India-China.....	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine.....	1,290
Africa.....	Kilou Peak, German East Africa.....	19,220	Desert of Sahara.....	150
Australia.....	Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales..	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia..	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white).....	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	775,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown).....	Australasia.....	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown).....	Asia.....	682,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half breeds).....	.....	25,000,000
Semitic (white).....	Africa, Arabia, etc.....	65,000,000	Total.....	.....	1,732,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black).....	Africa.....	150,000,000			

For statistics of earth's population according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The human family is subject to fifty principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute Monarchies*, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam; *Limited Monarchies*, Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey; *Republics*, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central Africa and a few insignificant independent states.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

LANGUAGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPOKEN BY.		PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE.	LANGUAGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPOKEN BY.		PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE.		
	1801.	1911.			1801.	1911.			
English.....	20,520,000	160,000,000	12.7	27.3	Portuguese.....	7,480,000	25,000,000	4.7	4.3
French.....	31,450,000	70,000,000	19.4	11.9	Russian.....	30,770,000	100,000,000	19.0	17.1
German.....	30,320,000	130,000,000	18.7	22.2	Total.....	161,890,000	585,000,000	100.0	100.0
Italian.....	15,070,000	50,000,000	9.3	8.6					
Spanish.....	26,190,000	50,000,000	16.2	8.6					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language.

THE GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (a) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (b) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

PERIODS.		Eras.		Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.		3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.		4. Pliocene. 3. Miocene. 2. Oligocene. 1. Eocene.	English Crag. Upper Molasse. Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.		4. Laramie. 3. Colorado. 2. Dakota. 1. Lower.	Upper Chalk. Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl. Gault. Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias.	Jurassic	3. Purbeck. 2. Oolite. 1. Lias.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge. Oxford Oolites. Lower or Bath Oolite.
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.		4. Rhaetic. 3. Upper. 2. Middle. 1. Lower.	1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias. Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Keuper. [Trias, in part. Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.		3. Permian. 2. Carboniferous. 1. Subcarboniferous.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes. 3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2. Lower Coal-Measures. 1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.		5. Catskill and Chemung. 4. Portage. 3. Hamilton. 2. Coniferous. 1. Oriskany.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung. Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone.
		Lower Silurian.		3. Lower Helderberg. 2. Onondaga. 1. Niagara.	Lower Helderberg. Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime. 3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. Upper Llandoverly. 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandoverly.
		Cambrian.		3. Trenton. 2. Chazy. 1. Calciferous.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandoverly. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone. { Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
Archæan Period.			Eozoic (dawn of life). Azolic (lifeless).	1. Laurentian. Huronian.	

TABLE OF MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1915—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1905 AND 1910 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (−) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	STATION.	Approximate Latitude.		Approximate Longitude.		Variation January, 1915	Annual Change.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	STATION.	Approximate Latitude.		Approximate Longitude.		Variation January, 1915	Annual Change.
		O	I	O	I					O	I	O	I		
Ala.	Montgomery	32	22	86	18	2 46 E	−1	Mo.	Jefferson City	38	35	92	09	7 10 E	+1
	Mobile	30	42	88	03	4 34 E	+1		St. Louis	38	33	90	16	5 30 E	+0
	Huntsville	34	44	86	35	3 40 E	−1		Kansas City	39	07	94	38	8 29 E	+2
Alaska.	Sitka	57	03	135	20	30 16 E	+3	Neb.	Helena	46	37	112	02	20 34 E	+4
	Kodiak	57	48	152	24	23 51 E	+2		Lincoln	40	49	96	42	10 25 E	+2
	St. Michael	63	29	162	01	21 05 E	−4	Nevada.	Omaha	41	16	95	58	9 49 E	+2
	Dutch Harbor	53	53	166	33	15 40 E	−4		Carson City	39	10	119	46	18 10 E	+5
Ariz.	Kiska	51	59	182	28	7 35 E	−5	Eureka	39	31	115	58	17 50 E	+5	
	Prescott	34	34	112	30	15 09 E	+5	N. H.	Concord	43	12	71	29	14 00 W	+6
	Yuma	32	44	114	37	15 00 E	+5	N. J.	Trenton	40	13	74	44	8 55 W	+5
	Nogales	31	20	110	56	13 24 E	+5	N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35	41	105	57	13 31 E	+4
Ark.	Little Rock	34	44	92	16	6 41 E	+1	N. Y.	Albany	42	40	73	45	11 49 W	+6
	Sacramento	38	34	121	30	18 04 E	+5		New York	40	43	74	00	9 51 W	+5
Cal.	San Francisco	37	48	122	25	18 24 E	+5	Ithaca	42	27	76	29	9 50 W	+5	
	Los Angeles	34	04	118	15	15 40 E	+5	Buñalo	42	55	78	54	6 25 W	+4	
	San Diego	32	43	117	12	15 25 E	+5	N. C.	Raleigh	35	47	73	38	2 41 W	+3
Col.	Denver	39	45	105	00	14 55 E	+3	Wilmington	34	13	77	56	2 30 W	+3	
	Hartford	41	46	72	40	11 30 W	+6	N. Dak.	Bismarck	46	48	100	47	14 50 E	+2
New Haven	41	18	72	55	10 54 W	+4	Pemba		43	58	97	14	11 55 E	+1	
Del.	Dover	39	9	75	31	7 25 W	+5	Ohio.	Columbus	40	00	83	00	0 41 W	+2
	Washington	38	53	77	00	5 46 W	+4		Cleveland	41	30	81	42	3 26 W	+2
Florida.	Tallahassee	30	26	84	17	2 35 E	−1	Cincinnati	39	08	84	25	0 25 E	+2	
	Jacksonville	30	20	81	39	0 55 E	−2	Atoka	34	24	96	09	8 45 E	+2	
	Key West	24	33	81	48	2 25 E	−2	Guthrie	35	53	97	25	9 51 E	+2	
Georgia.	Atlanta	32	44	84	22	1 46 E	−2	Portland	45	31	122	41	32 35 E	+5	
	Savannah	32	05	81	05	0 06 W	+2	Harrisburg	40	16	76	53	7 14 W	+5	
Idaho.	Boise	43	37	116	12	20 06 E	+4	Philadelphia	39	58	75	10	8 25 W	+4	
	Springfield	39	50	89	39	4 29 E	+0	Allegheny	40	29	80	01	8 25 W	+4	
Illinois.	Chicago	41	54	87	37	2 54 E	−1	Providence	41	50	71	24	13 00 W	+3	
	Indianapolis	39	47	86	09	1 30 E	−2	Columbia	34	00	81	02	0 29 W	+3	
Indiana.	Fort Wayne	41	03	85	03	0 11 W	+2	Charleston	32	47	79	56	0 44 W	+5	
	Des Moines	41	36	93	36	8 05 E	+1	Pierre	44	22	100	22	13 30 E	+2	
Iowa.	Keokuk	40	23	91	23	6 01 E	+0	Yankton	42	53	97	25	11 31 E	+1	
	Topeka	39	02	95	43	9 30 E	+2	Nashville	36	09	86	48	3 25 E	+4	
Kansas.	Ness City	38	28	99	54	11 21 E	+2	Knoxville	35	58	83	55	0 10 W	+2	
	Lexington	38	04	84	30	0 30 E	+2	Memphis	35	08	90	03	5 24 E	+1	
Ky.	Paducah	37	05	83	37	4 29 E	+2	Austin	30	17	97	44	9 00 E	+3	
	Louisville	38	15	85	46	1 41 E	+2	San Antonio	29	27	98	28	9 25 E	+3	
La.	Baton Rouge	30	27	91	11	6 14 E	+2	Houston	29	47	95	20	8 16 E	+2	
	New Orleans	30	00	90	05	5 41 E	+1	Galveston	29	18	94	47	7 56 E	+2	
Maine.	Shreveport	32	50	93	45	7 30 E	+2	El Paso	31	46	106	29	12 40 E	+4	
	Bangor	44	48	68	48	18 15 W	+6	Utah.	Salt Lake	40	46	111	54	17 20 E	+4
Md.	Portland	43	39	70	17	15 40 W	+6	Ogden	41	13	112	00	18 20 E	+4	
	Eastport	44	54	66	59	20 00 W	+6	Montpelier	44	15	72	32	14 45 W	+6	
Mass.	Annapolis	38	59	76	29	6 21 W	+4	Burlington	44	28	73	12	13 30 W	+6	
	Baltimore	39	16	76	35	6 31 W	+4	Rhmond	37	32	77	26	4 45 W	+4	
Mich.	Boston	42	22	71	04	14 10 W	+6	Norfolk	36	52	76	17	5 30 W	+4	
	Pittsfield	42	27	73	17	12 15 W	+6	Lynchburg	37	25	79	09	3 16 W	+3	
Minn.	Lansing	42	44	84	30	0 51 W	+2	Wash.	Olympia	47	02	123	54	23 25 E	+6
	Detroit	42	21	83	07	1 45 W	+3	Walla Walla	46	04	118	21	22 14 E	+5	
Miss.	Marquette	46	33	87	23	1 21 E	+2	Charleston	38	21	81	38	2 31 W	+3	
	St. Paul	44	58	93	05	8 04 E	+1	Wheeling	40	03	80	44	2 56 W	+2	
N. E. Corner	Duluth	46	46	92	04	6 45 E	+0	Madison	43	04	89	25	4 30 E	+1	
	Jackson	32	19	90	12	6 05 E	+1	Milwaukee	43	04	87	53	2 54 E	+1	
Oxford	Oxford	34	22	89	33	5 19 E	+1	La Crosse	43	50	91	14	5 40 E	+0	
								Cheyenne	41	05	104	49	15 20 E	+3	

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine....	N. E. Corner...	22 30 W	+6	Alaska....	N. E. Corner...	40 29 E	−1
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DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 03	82 33	3 04 E	0	Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 51 E	+3
	Santiago	20 01	75 50	0 59 E	−3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 06 E	+2
Porto Rico.	San Juan	18 29	66 07	2 46 W	+8	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 50	66 40	2 30 W	+7						

HUMIDITY.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, IN PERCENTAGES.

From a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 14 years of record.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
Ablene, Tex.	69	68	59	60	68	63	59	61	66	64	66	67	64
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	77	69	71	72	72	76	77	79	81	81	76
Atlanta, Ga.	76	73	70	64	64	71	76	78	74	70	73	76	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	81	79	80	79	83	83	84	84	82	80	80	80	81
Baker, Ore.	75	72	66	57	58	55	44	45	52	60	70	75	61
Baltimore, Md.	72	70	67	62	67	69	70	71	74	71	72	71	67
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	73	67	64	69	65	64	65	72	76	74	70
Block Island, R. I.	76	76	79	81	86	87	87	87	83	80	78	75	81
Boston, Mass.	72	71	68	66	71	72	71	75	77	75	75	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	78	78	75	69	71	72	71	71	73	72	74	76	73
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	77	77	77	74	75	79	80	81	81	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	70	69	62	66	72	75	78	76	71	71	72	71
Chattanooga, Tenn.	76	72	69	64	69	74	75	77	76	74	72	75	73
Cheyenne, Wyo.	52	59	56	55	58	58	51	52	46	50	54	52	54
Chicago, Ill.	82	81	77	72	71	73	70	71	70	72	77	80	75
Cincinnati, Ohio.	77	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	69	73	75	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	78	77	75	70	71	71	68	70	73	72	75	75	73
Denver, Col.	53	55	51	48	52	46	49	44	44	46	47	50	49
Des Moines, Iowa.	73	76	72	66	66	70	67	70	71	69	72	78	71
Detroit, Mich.	83	81	76	70	70	70	67	70	73	75	79	81	74
Dodge City, Kan.	72	72	64	61	64	63	62	62	63	64	66	69	67
Duluth, Minn.	80	73	75	73	69	72	71	74	74	76	79	80	75
Eastport, Me.	73	73	74	73	79	82	83	84	82	79	77	74	78
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	24	23	28	45	46	47	45	44	45	39
Fort Smith, Ark.	73	71	67	66	72	73	71	72	73	71	70	80	80
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	84	84	79	80	77	78	77	76	80	84	78
Grand Haven, Mich.	75	77	68	66	70	73	70	74	76	77	80	84	78
Hannibal, Mo.	87	87	88	81	72	73	69	69	72	66	72	77	71
Hatteras, N. C.	84	84	82	83	84	84	84	84	81	81	82	84	83
Helena, Mont.	68	66	62	52	54	52	44	42	50	56	62	66	56
Huron, S. Dak.	80	79	74	65	62	67	65	66	64	69	73	77	70
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	76	71	64	66	66	63	65	67	68	72	75	69
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	79	76	73	74	79	80	81	83	81	82	82	79
Kansas City, Mo.	75	76	72	67	68	70	68	70	69	66	69	75	70
Key West, Fla.	81	79	76	73	74	76	74	75	78	78	79	80	77
Knoxville, Tenn.	76	72	70	64	70	74	77	79	77	75	74	77	74
Lexington, Ky.	76	73	70	64	67	70	71	72	69	66	72	73	70
Little Rock, Ark.	77	72	70	67	71	74	74	75	75	72	72	74	73
Los Angeles, Cal.	67	69	72	73	76	75	76	76	73	75	66	63	72
Louisville, Ky.	72	71	68	62	65	66	65	67	67	67	79	71	68
Marquette, Mich.	84	84	80	76	73	73	72	77	78	80	82	84	79
Memphis, Tenn.	74	72	70	66	68	73	74	75	73	70	72	74	71
Milwaukee, Wis.	78	78	78	73	71	73	71	73	74	76	77	77	75
Mobile, Ala.	83	83	81	78	79	79	82	84	81	78	82	84	81
Montgomery, Ala.	75	74	71	66	65	70	76	79	74	71	73	76	72
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	68	64	66	69	70	72	72	69	72	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	75	73	72	71	76	77	78	79	81	78	77	75	76
New Orleans, La.	79	80	77	75	73	77	78	79	77	74	79	79	77
New York, N. Y.	75	74	71	68	72	72	74	75	76	74	75	74	73
Northfield, Vt.	79	76	76	70	72	75	77	83	84	82	80	79	78
Oklahoma, Okla.	74	72	68	65	72	72	69	67	68	66	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	72	64	64	67	66	69	67	65	70	76	69
Oswego, N. Y.	83	82	77	71	73	73	73	74	74	74	77	80	76
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	78	69	70	73	72	76	77	76	77	79	76
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	72	68	63	68	68	70	72	74	72	72	71	70
Pierre, S. Dak.	74	73	71	68	68	68	69	67	67	63	70	75	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79	77	75	68	69	70	68	69	71	69	75	76	72
Portland, Me.	75	74	72	69	76	76	76	80	81	79	77	75	75
Portland, Ore.	85	81	74	70	69	69	64	67	72	80	85	87	74
Raleigh, N. C.	73	73	71	67	71	73	77	80	78	75	75	73	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	68	71	68	58	56	57	51	51	51	56	64	66	60
Richmond, Va.	82	78	81	75	77	76	79	84	82	86	82	81	80
Rochester, N. Y.	79	79	76	67	69	67	67	71	75	76	77	78	73
St. Louis, Mo.	74	74	71	65	68	68	66	68	69	66	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	80	80	75	66	63	68	66	70	70	71	75	80	72
Salt Lake City, Utah.	74	70	59	49	47	38	35	36	39	52	62	72	53
San Diego, Cal.	71	72	74	74	77	78	80	80	78	77	70	68	75
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	78	78	79	80	84	86	81	79	77	80	80
Sante Fe, N. M.	55	55	43	35	36	31	47	47	46	47	48	55	45
Savannah, Ga.	77	77	75	73	74	79	81	84	84	80	79	79	78
Shreveport, La.	75	71	68	69	73	76	75	76	74	72	74	73	73
Spokane, Wash.	84	77	68	58	56	52	44	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	77	76	73	66	69	70	67	69	71	69	74	76	71
Springfield, Mo.	77	76	71	66	71	75	73	73	72	70	72	76	73
Tampa, Fla.	81	81	79	74	75	81	82	83	85	81	81	83	80
Toledo, Ohio.	82	80	76	69	69	70	67	70	72	73	78	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	74	72	67	69	71	76	79	81	76	71	72	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	86	79	71	61	58	53	42	43	56	68	76	85	65
Washington, D. C.	73	71	68	63	71	73	74	77	78	76	72	72	72
Wilmington, N. Dak.	80	80	77	63	68	64	59	57	61	70	77	79	69
Wilmington, N. C.	78	79	78	76	79	81	83	84	83	81	79	79	80
Yuma, Ariz.	45	42	41	35	36	36	43	47	44	44	42	45	42

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reamur, 80°.	Centi- grade, 100°.	Fahr- enheit, 32°.
76	95	203
72	90	194
68	85	185
63.1	78.9	177
60	75	174
56	70	158
52	65	149
48	60	140
44	55	131
42.2	52.8	127
40	50	122
36	45	113
33.8	42.2	108
32	40	104
29.3	36.7	98
28	35	95
25.8	32.2	90
24	30	86
21.3	26.7	80
20	25	77
16	20	68
12.4	15.3	60
10.2	12.8	55
8	10	50
5.8	7.2	45
4	5	41
1.3	1.7	35
0	0	32
-0.9	-1.1	30
-4	-5	23
-5.3	-6.7	20
-8	-10	14
-9.8	-12.2	10
-12	-15	5
-14.2	-17.8	0
-16	-20	-4
-20	-25	-13
-24	-30	-22
-28	-35	-31
-32	-40	-40

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STRADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from north-west by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from south-east by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear	Cloudy	Rain	Clearing
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
South to Southwest.....	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast.....	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast.....	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations.

ELEVATION—FEET.		Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.		Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.		Miles.
1	.....	1.31	30	.....	7.25	90	.....	12.25
5	.....	2.96	35	.....	7.83	100	.....	13.23
6	.....	3.24	40	.....	8.37	150	.....	16.22
7	.....	3.49	45	.....	8.87	200	.....	18.72
8	.....	3.73	50	.....	9.35	300	.....	22.91
9	.....	3.96	60	.....	10.25	500	.....	29.58
10	.....	4.18	70	.....	11.07	1,000	.....	33.41
20	.....	5.92	80	.....	11.83	1 mile	.....	96.10
25	.....	6.61						

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1914.
(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1915.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Stations.	TEMPERATURE				Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (Inches).	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Stations.	TEMPERATURE				Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (Inches).
		Mean.		Ex- tremes.					Mean.		Ex- tremes.		
		January.	July.	Highest.	Lowest.				January.	July.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Ala.....	Birmingham.....	45	82	104	-10	49.5	Mont....	Kalispell.....	20	64	96	-34	16.9
	Mobile.....	50	80	102	-1	62.0		Miles City.....	14	73	111	-49	13.2
	Montgomery.....	48	81	107	-8	51.2		North Platte.....	21	74	107	-35	18.9
Ariz.....	Flagstaff.....	27	65	93	-22	23.0	Neb.....	Omaha.....	20	76	107	-32	30.7
	Phoenix.....	50	90	113	12	7.9		Valentine.....	18	73	106	-38	22.5
	Yuma.....	55	91	123	22	3.1		Winnemucca.....	29	72	104	-28	8.4
Ark.....	Fort Smith.....	38	81	108	-15	41.3	N. C.....	Charlotte.....	40	79	102	-5	49.2
	Little Rock.....	41	81	106	-12	49.9		Hatteras.....	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Fresno.....	45	82	115	17	9.7		Wilmington.....	46	79	103	5	51.0
Cal.....	Los Angeles.....	53	67	109	28	15.6	N. Dak.....	Bismarck.....	7	70	107	-44	17.6
	Red Bluff.....	45	82	115	18	25.0		Williston.....	6	69	107	-49	15.1
	Sacramento.....	46	72	110	19	20.1		Concord.....	21	69	102	-35	40.1
Col.....	San Diego.....	54	67	110	25	10.0	N. J.....	Atlantic City.....	32	72	99	-7	40.8
	San Francisco.....	50	57	101	29	22.3		Cape May.....	34	73	96	-7	40.8
	Denver.....	29	72	105	-29	14.0		Roswell.....	39	79	110	-29	15.8
Conn.....	Grand Junction.....	25	79	104	-16	8.3	N. Mex.....	Santa Fe.....	28	69	97	-13	14.5
	Pueblo.....	29	74	104	-27	12.0		Albany.....	22	72	104	-24	36.4
	New Haven.....	27	72	100	-14	47.2		Binghamton.....	23	70	98	-26	32.9
D. C.....	Washington.....	33	77	104	-15	43.5	N. Y.....	Buffalo.....	25	70	95	-11	37.3
	Jacksonville.....	54	81	104	10	53.2		New York City.....	30	74	100	-6	44.6
	Jupiter.....	64	81	96	26	60.2		Oswego.....	24	70	100	-23	36.2
Florida..	Key West.....	69	84	100	41	38.7	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	32	78	105	-17	38.3
	Pensacola.....	52	81	103	7	56.2		Columbus.....	29	75	104	-20	36.9
	Tampa.....	57	80	96	19	53.1		Toledo.....	26	74	102	-16	30.6
Georgia..	Atlanta.....	42	78	100	-8	49.4	Okla.....	Oklahoma.....	35	80	108	-17	31.7
	Augusta.....	46	80	105	3	47.9		Portland.....	39	66	102	-2	45.1
	Savannah.....	50	80	105	8	50.3		Roseburg.....	41	66	106	-6	34.4
Idaho.....	Boise.....	29	73	111	-28	12.7	Oregon.....	Erie.....	26	72	96	-16	38.6
	Pocatello.....	25	71	102	-20	12.9		Philadelphia.....	32	76	103	-6	41.2
	Cairo.....	35	79	106	-16	41.7		Pittsburgh.....	31	75	103	-20	36.4
Illinois..	Chicago.....	24	72	103	-23	33.3	R. I.....	Block Island.....	31	68	92	-4	44.4
	Springfield.....	26	76	107	-24	37.0		Charleston.....	49	81	104	7	52.1
	Indianapolis.....	28	76	106	-25	41.5		Huron.....	10	72	108	-43	21.1
Indiann..	Des Moines.....	20	76	109	-30	32.4	S. C.....	Pierre.....	14	75	110	-40	16.6
	Dubuque.....	18	75	106	-32	34.0		Yankton.....	16	75	107	-36	25.4
	Keokuk.....	24	77	108	-27	35.1		Chattanooga.....	41	78	101	-10	50.7
Iowa.....	Concordia.....	24	78	110	-25	27.5	Tenn.....	Memphis.....	40	81	104	-9	50.3
	Dodge.....	27	78	108	-26	20.8		Nashville.....	38	79	104	-13	48.5
	Wichita.....	30	79	107	-22	30.6		Abilene.....	43	82	110	-6	24.7
Ky.....	Louisville.....	31	79	107	-20	44.3	Texas....	Amarillo.....	34	76	105	-16	22.6
	New Orleans.....	53	81	102	7	57.4		El Paso.....	44	80	113	-5	9.8
	Shreveport.....	46	82	110	-5	45.7		Galveston.....	53	83	98	8	47.1
La.....	Eastport.....	20	60	93	-21	43.3	Utah.....	Palestine.....	46	82	108	-6	43.0
	Portland.....	22	68	103	-17	42.5		San Antonio.....	51	82	108	4	26.8
	Baltimore.....	33	77	104	-7	43.2		Salt Lake City.....	29	76	102	-20	16.0
Md.....	Boston.....	27	71	104	-13	43.4	Vt.....	Burlington.....	16	68	100	-27	31.6
	Detroit.....	19	66	101	-27	33.2		Northfield.....	15	67	98	-35	33.8
	Marquette.....	16	65	108	-27	32.6		Lynchburg.....	36	77	102	-7	43.4
Mass.....	Port Huron.....	22	69	101	-25	30.6	Va.....	Norfolk.....	40	78	102	-2	49.5
	Duluth.....	16	63	99	-41	29.9		Seattle.....	39	64	96	-11	36.6
	Moorhead.....	3	69	102	-48	24.9		Spokane.....	27	69	104	-30	18.8
Minn.....	St. Paul.....	12	72	104	-1	28.7	W. Va.....	Walla Walla.....	33	74	113	-17	17.7
	Vicksburg.....	47	80	101	-1	53.7		Elkins.....	29	70	97	-21	42.8
	Kansas City.....	26	78	106	-22	37.3		Parkersburg.....	51	76	102	-37	40.2
Mo.....	St. Louis.....	31	79	107	-22	37.2	Wis.....	La Crosse.....	15	73	104	-43	31.2
	Springfield.....	31	76	106	-29	44.6		Milwaukee.....	20	70	100	-25	31.4
	Havre.....	14	68	108	-53	13.7		Weyaukee.....	26	67	100	-38	13.6
Mont.....	Helena.....	20	67	103	-42	12.8	Wyo.....	Lander & Wash- akle.....	17	68	100	-54	13.9

The minus (-) sign indicates temperature below zero.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

(From Hann's Lehrbuch der Meteorologie.)

CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria.....	69.0	8	Florence.....	59.2	41	Naples.....	60.3	33
Algiers.....	64.3	27	Frankfort.....	50.0	...	Nice.....	58.0	29
Amsterdam.....	49.9	...	Geneva.....	52.7	37	Odessa.....	49.3	...
Archangel.....	33.0	...	Genoa.....	61.1	42	Para.....	78.3	94
Astrakhan.....	50.1	6	Glasgow.....	49.8	44	Paris.....	50.0	22
Athens.....	63.0	...	Hamburg.....	47.0	...	Peking.....	53.0	25
Bagdad.....	71.6	.....	Havana.....	76.6	52	Port Said.....	...	2
Barcelona.....	63.0	.....	Hongkong.....	71.2	85	Prague.....	47.5	14
Berlin.....	48.2	23	Honolulu.....	73.9	...	Quebec.....	40.3	...
Bermuda.....	72.0	55	Iceland.....	39.0	30	Quito.....	55.0	42
Berne.....	46.0	46	Jerusalem.....	60.6	25	Rio de Janeiro.....	72.7	43
Birmingham.....	48.2	...	Lima.....	66.7	...	Rome.....	60.5	30
Bombay.....	77.7	75	Lisbon.....	60.1	29	Rotterdam.....	51.0	23
Bordeaux.....	54.1	33	London.....	50.8	25	San Domingo.....	81.3	108
Brussels.....	50.0	29	Lyons.....	51.1	32	Shanghai.....	59.0	...
Budapest.....	49.8	24	Madeira.....	66.0	27	Smyna.....	60.0	24
Buenos Ayres.....	62.8	...	Madrid.....	56.1	9	St. Petersburg.....	39.6	17
Cairo.....	70.0	...	Malta.....	64.0	20	Stockholm.....	42.3	17
Calcutta.....	79.5	65	Manchester.....	48.8	36	Sydney.....	62.8	49
Canton.....	71.0	39	Manila.....	80.1	76	The Hague.....	52.0	...
Cape Town.....	62.0	25	Maranham.....	...	277	Tobolsk.....	32.0	...
Cayenne.....	...	116	Marselles.....	57.0	23	Tokio.....	56.4	58
Cherrapongee*.....	...	458	Melbourne.....	57.0	29	Trieste.....	55.0	43
Christiania.....	41.5	...	Mexico.....	59.7	23	Valdivia.....	52.0	106
Constantinople.....	57.7	...	Milan.....	55.1	38	Valparaiso.....	57.7	...
Copenhagen.....	45.3	22	Montevideo.....	62.0	44	Venice.....	55.4	...
Delhi.....	77.0	28	Montreal.....	41.9	...	Vera Cruz.....	77.0	180
Dublin.....	50.1	26	Moscow.....	38.5	21	Vienna.....	48.6	25
Edinburgh.....	47.1	28	Munich.....	48.4	35			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches. † Name changed to Petrograd.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

GREATEST ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Name of Place.	Height Feet.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Name of Place.	Height Feet.
Alabama.....	Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co.).....	2,407	Montana.....	Granite Peak (Carbon Co.).....	12,850
Alaska.....	Mt. McKinley.....	20,300	Nebraska.....	S. W. part Banner Co.....	5,350
Arizona.....	San Francisco Peak (Cocconino Co.).....	12,611	Nevada.....	East Peak White Mts. (Esmeralda Co.).....	13,145
Arkansas.....	Blue Mt. (Polk-Scott Co.).....	2,800	N. Hampshire.....	Mt. Washington (Coos Co.).....	6,293
California.....	Mt. Whitney (Inyo-Tulare Co.).....	14,501	New Jersey.....	High Point (Sussex Co.).....	1,809
Colorado.....	Mt. Elbert (Lake Co.).....	14,402	New Mexico.....	N. Truchas Peak (Rio Arriba Co.).....	13,306
Connecticut.....	Bear Mt. (Litchfield Co.).....	2,355	New York.....	Mt. Marcy (Essex Co.).....	5,344
Delaware.....	Centerville (Newcastle Co.).....	440	North Carolina.....	Mt. Mitchell (Yancey Co.).....	6,711
D. of Columbia.....	Tenley (Northwest).....	420	North Dakota.....	Summit in Bowman Co.....	3,500
Florida.....	Mt. Pleasant (Gadsden Co.).....	301	Ohio.....	Near Bellefontaine (Logan Co.).....	1,550
Georgia.....	Brasstown Bald (Townsend Union Co.).....	4,768	Oklahoma.....	West end of Cimarron Co.....	4,750
Hawaii.....	Mauna Kea (Hawaii Co.).....	13,823	Oregon.....	Mt. Hood (Clackamas-Wasco Co.).....	11,225
Idaho.....	Hyndman Peak (Blaine-Custer Co.).....	12,078	Pennsylvania.....	Blue Knob (Bedford Co.).....	3,136
Illinois.....	Charles Mound (J. Daviess Co.).....	1,241	Philippines.....	Mt. Apo.....	9,610
Indiana.....	Carlos City (Randolph Co.).....	1,210	Porto Rico.....	Luquillo Mts.....	3,532
Iowa.....	Pringhar (O'Brien Co.).....	1,800	Rhode Island.....	Durlee Hill (Providence Co.).....	805
Kansas.....	On West Boundary.....	4,135	South Carolina.....	Sassafras Mt.....	3,548
Kentucky.....	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.).....	4,100	South Dakota.....	Harney Peak (Pennington Co.).....	7,242
Louisiana.....	Claiborne Co.....	400	Tennessee.....	Mt. Guyot.....	6,636
Maine.....	Katahdin Mt. (Piscataquis Co.).....	5,273	Texas.....	El Capitan (El Paso Co.).....	9,020
Maryland.....	Rackbone Mt. (Garret Co.).....	3,340	Utah.....	Kings Peak (Wasatch Co.).....	13,498
Massachusetts.....	Mt. Greylock (Berkshire Co.).....	3,505	Vermont.....	Mt. Mansfield.....	4,364
Michigan.....	Porcupine Mt. (Ontonagon Co.).....	2,023	Virginia.....	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.).....	5,719
Minnesota.....	Mesabi Range (St. Louis Co.).....	1,920	Washington.....	Mt. Rainier (Pierce Co.).....	14,408
Mississippi.....	Holly Springs (Marshall Co.).....	600	West Virginia.....	Spruce Knob (Pendleton Co.).....	4,860
Missouri.....	Taum Sauk Mt. (Iron Co.).....	1,750	Wisconsin.....	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.).....	1,940
			Wyoming.....	Gannett Peak (Fremont Co.).....	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 276 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is thought there may be higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

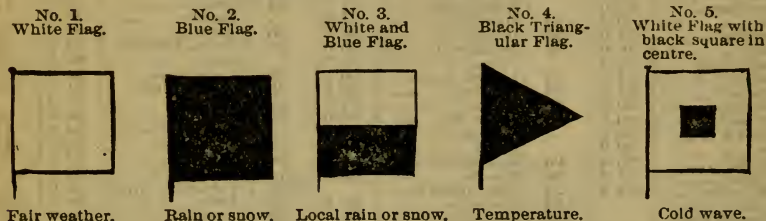
This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to October 1, 1914.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.



When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long.....	Fair weather.	One short.....	Lower temperature.
Two long.....	Rain or snow.	Two short.....	Higher temperature.
Three long.....	Local rain or snow.	Three short.....	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery. Arizona, Phoenix. Arkansas, Little Rock. California, San Francisco. Colorado, Denver. Florida, Jacksonville. Georgia, Atlanta. Idaho, Boise. Illinois, Springfield. Indiana, Indianapolis. Iowa, Des Moines. Kansas, Topeka. Kentucky, Louisville. Louisiana, New Orleans. Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).	Massachusetts, Boston (for New England). Michigan, Grand Rapids. Minnesota, Minneapolis. Mississippi, Vicksburg. Missouri, Columbia. Montana, Helena. Nebraska, Lincoln. Nevada, Reno. New Jersey, Trenton. New Mexico, Santa Fe. New York, Ithaca. North Carolina, Raleigh. North Dakota, Bismarck. Ohio, Columbus.	Oklahoma, Oklahoma. Oregon, Portland. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. South Carolina, Columbia. South Dakota, Huron. Tennessee, Nashville. Texas, Houston. Utah, Salt Lake City. Virginia, Richmond. Washington, Seattle. West Virginia, Parkersburg. Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Wyoming, Cheyenne.
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THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft.

Storm.

Hurricane.



NW. winds.

SW. winds.

NE. winds.

SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm Warning—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warning—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic coast.

Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings are displayed at night.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1914, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.		Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.		Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.		Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.			Mi.	Mi.			Mi.	Mi.	
Ablene, Texas.....	11	66		El Paso, Texas.....	5	78		Philadelphia, Pa.....	10	75	
Albany, N. Y.....	6	70		Fort Smith, Ark.....	5	66		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	69	
Alpena, Mich.....	9	72		Galveston, Texas.....	10	*84		Portland, Me.....	5	61	
Atlanta, Ga.....	9	66		Havre, Mont.....	11	76		Red Bluff, Cal.....	7	60	
Bismarck, N. D.....	8	74		Helena, Mont.....	6	70		Rochester, N. Y.....	11	78	
Boise, Idaho.....	4	55		Huron, S. D.....	10	69		St. Louis, Mo.....	11	80	
Boston, Mass.....	11	72		Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	70		St. Paul, Minn.....	7	102	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	11	90		Keokuk, Iowa.....	8	60		St. Vincent, Minn.†	9	72	
Charlotte, N. C.....	5	55		Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	84		Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6	60		Leavenworth, Kan.†	7	66		San Diego, Cal.....	6	43	
Chicago, Ill.....	9	84		Louisville, Ky.....	7	66		San Francisco, Cal.....	9	60	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7	59		Lynchburg, Va.....	4	50		Santa Fé, N. M.....	6	53	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	73		Memphis, Tenn.....	6	75		Savannah, Ga.....	7	88	
Custer, Mont.†.....	7	72		Montgomery, Ala.....	5	54		Spokane, Wash.....	4	52	
Denver, Col.....	7	75		Nashville, Tenn.....	6	75		Toledo, Ohio.....	9	84	
Detroit, Mich.....	9	86		New Orleans, La.....	7	66		Vicksburg, Miss.....	6	62	
Dodge City, Kan.....	11	75		New York City, N. Y.	9	96		Washington, D. C.....	5	68	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	5	60		North Platte, Neb.....	9	96		Wilmington, N. C.....	7	68	
Duluth, Minn.....	7	78		Omaha, Neb.....	8	66					
Eastport, Me.....	9	78		Palmate, Texas.....	8	60					

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.				DESCRIPTION.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.			
	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.		Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible.....	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind.....	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible.....	3	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	4	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind.....	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze.....	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm.....	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze.....	10	880	14.67	.492		60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107	Great storm.....	70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind.....	20	1,760	29.3	1.968		80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075	Hurricane.....	100	8,800	146.6	49.200

LOSS BY LIGHTNING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,258; value of property lost, \$3,616,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, \$129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being \$3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1915.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	H. 7 35	H. 8 1	H. 8 32	H. 9 1	H. 7 36	H. 8 2	H. 8 39	H. 8 55	H. 9 17	H. 9 57	H. 11 7	H. 11 21
2	8 15	8 44	9 8	9 39	8 14	8 39	9 23	9 45	10 11	10 30	.....	12 7
3	8 49	9 20	9 47	10 20	8 53	9 18	10 11	10 35	11 10	11 30	12 19	1 7
4	9 24	10 0	10 30	11 7	9 33	10 1	11 5	11 33	.....	12 16	1 18	2 9
5	10 4	10 43	11 18	.....	10 16	10 48	.....	12 10	12 34	1 27	2 18	3 7
6	10 48	11 31	12 0	12 13	11 8	11 41	12 41	1 33	1 45	2 36	3 18	4 0
7	11 38	.....	1 3	1 23	.....	12 6	2 1	2 54	2 53	3 41	4 15	4 43
8	12 27	12 35	2 21	2 53	12 47	1 25	3 19	4 4	3 56	4 37	5 7	5 35
9	1 31	1 43	3 40	4 18	2 11	2 57	4 24	5 4	4 1	5 25	5 55	6 15
10	2 41	3 1	4 51	5 27	3 32	4 15	5 21	5 55	5 42	6 8	6 39	6 54
11	3 51	4 20	5 32	6 23	4 42	5 20	6 9	6 38	6 26	6 47	7 20	7 31
12	4 58	5 29	6 46	7 16	5 41	6 14	6 53	7 17	7 6	7 24	7 59	8 6
13	5 58	6 30	7 33	8 3	6 28	7 0	7 33	7 52	7 45	7 58	8 34	8 38
14	6 59	7 27	8 18	8 4	7 16	7 41	8 9	8 25	8 20	8 29	9 0	9 10
15	7 46	8 19	9 0	9 20	7 50	8 21	8 48	8 53	8 54	8 59	9 40	9 40
16	8 35	9 0	9 40	10 8	8 35	8 57	9 18	9 26	9 25	9 29	10 15	10 14
17	9 22	9 53	10 18	10 46	9 12	9 19	9 47	9 55	9 58	10 0	10 53	10 53
18	10 8	10 45	10 54	11 25	9 45	10 3	10 19	10 26	10 3	10 35	11 35	11 38
19	10 53	11 33	11 31	.....	10 17	10 23	10 51	11 3	11 12	11 17	.....	12 24
20	11 38	.....	12 4	12 11	10 46	11 5	11 32	11 46	11 58	.....	12 20	1 17
21	12 20	12 24	12 50	1 2	11 21	11 42	.....	12 25	12 4	12 55	1 21	2 18
22	1 10	1 16	1 48	2 14	12 30	1 2	1 41	1 32	1 56	3 0	3 42	4 29
23	2 3	2 14	2 55	3 30	1 36	2 29	2 66	3 55	3 11	4 0	4 56	5 23
24	2 57	3 15	3 58	4 33	2 54	3 46	4 4	4 49	4 18	5 1	6 6	6 34
25	3 50	4 13	4 53	5 24	4 2	4 45	5 3	5 38	5 24	5 56	7 5	7 32
26	4 40	5 6	5 39	6 9	4 2	4 58	5 6	6 25	6 23	6 50	8 6	8 27
27	5 27	5 53	6 21	6 49	4 45	5 32	6 47	7 11	7 21	7 43	9 3	9 20
28	6 48	7 14	.....	.....	6 29	6 56	7 3	7 58	8 16	8 33	9 58	10 12
29	7 23	7 50	.....	.....	7 12	7 37	8 26	8 46	9 11	9 30	10 51	11 4
30	7 58	8 25	.....	.....	7 53	8 17	.....	.....	10 0	10 25	.....	.....

1915.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1	H. 11 45	H. 11 55	H. 12 11	H. 12 49	H. 1 0	H. 1 39	H. 1 30	H. 1 45	H. 2 49	H. 2 46	H. 2 47	H. 2 49
2	12 39	12 39	1 0	1 38	2 10	2 38	2 36	2 48	3 39	3 43	3 40	3 50
3	12 47	1 32	1 54	2 30	3 14	3 37	3 35	3 45	4 26	4 35	4 33	4 49
4	1 38	2 25	2 51	3 25	4 12	4 31	4 3	4 34	5 10	5 21	5 1	5 46
5	2 36	3 18	3 54	4 18	5 3	5 19	5 10	5 19	5 54	6 10	6 15	6 43
6	3 33	4 9	4 48	5 10	5 50	6 1	5 50	6 2	6 38	7 1	7 7	7 38
7	4 38	4 57	5 38	5 56	6 9	6 40	6 29	6 43	7 4	7 54	8 0	8 34
8	5 20	5 43	6 24	6 38	7 7	7 16	7 8	7 24	8 11	8 42	8 53	9 32
9	6 9	6 27	7 6	7 15	7 43	7 53	7 48	8 6	9 3	9 37	9 50	10 33
10	6 54	7 6	7 43	7 50	8 13	8 31	8 30	8 54	9 56	10 38	10 9	11 51
11	7 35	7 43	8 17	8 23	8 55	9 11	9 16	9 43	10 58	11 47	11 49	.....
12	8 12	8 17	8 5	8 56	9 37	9 54	10 5	10 37	.....	12 4	12 40	12 52
13	8 47	8 49	9 26	9 23	10 21	10 41	11 2	11 42	12 57	1 14	1 43	1 55
14	9 20	9 20	10 3	10 11	11 12	11 36	.....	12 8	2 7	2 22	2 43	2 57
15	9 54	9 54	10 44	10 56	.....	12 19	12 59	1 21	3 10	3 25	3 39	3 53
16	10 29	10 31	11 30	11 44	12 44	1 23	2 16	2 39	4 7	4 21	4 28	4 47
17	11 9	11 14	.....	12 23	2 7	2 43	3 26	3 46	4 5	5 12	5 14	5 36
18	11 55	.....	12 41	1 28	3 29	3 57	4 26	4 44	5 41	6 0	5 57	6 1
19	12 1	12 47	1 54	2 43	4 37	5 0	5 19	5 36	6 23	6 43	6 37	7 3
20	12 55	1 47	3 21	4 2	5 37	5 51	6 7	6 23	7 1	7 23	7 14	7 40
21	1 57	2 56	4 41	5 13	6 27	6 46	6 49	7 7	7 37	8 2	7 9	8 17
22	3 21	4 10	5 48	6 12	7 14	7 33	7 28	7 47	8 11	8 39	8 22	8 54
23	4 43	5 20	6 45	7 7	7 57	8 15	8 5	8 27	3 44	9 17	8 51	9 27
24	5 56	6 24	7 28	7 56	8 38	8 56	8 41	9 6	9 18	9 53	9 25	10 1
25	6 59	7 21	8 26	8 42	9 17	9 37	9 16	9 41	9 51	10 30	9 57	10 37
26	7 55	8 14	9 12	9 26	9 55	10 17	9 49	10 21	10 27	11 13	10 33	11 18
27	8 48	9 4	9 55	10 0	10 32	10 56	10 25	11 2	11 8	.....	11 15	.....
28	9 38	9 5	10 36	10 51	11 10	11 39	11 5	11 50	12 0	11 51	12 3	12 3
29	10 27	10 39	11 18	11 34	11 51	11 52	.....	11 50	12 55	12 47	12 55	12 57
30	11 15	11 23	12 0	12 0	12 28	12 43	12 48	12 45	1 51	1 46	1 54	2 0
31	.....	12 2	12 18	12 46	.....	.....	1 50	1 46	.....	.....	2 57	3 12

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—Continued.

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

	H.	M.		H.	M.		
Albany, N. Y.....	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.....	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.....	add	8	57	New London, Ct.....	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.....	sub.		20	Newport, R. I.....	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.....	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.....	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.....	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.....	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.....	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.....	add		39
Block Island, R. I.....	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.....	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.....	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.....	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.....	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.....	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.....	sub.		14	Portland, Me.....	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.....	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.....	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.....	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.....	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.....	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.....	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.....	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.....	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.....	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.....	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.....	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.....	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.....	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.....	add	1	37	Salem, Mass.....	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.....	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.....	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.....	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.....	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.....	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.....	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.....	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.....	add	4	21	Washingtown, D. C.....	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.....	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.....	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.....	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.....	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.....	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.....	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inches.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inches.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	3	New London, Ct.....	3	9	San Diego, Cal.....	3	7
Boston, Mass.....	9	8	New Orleans, La.....	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.....	4	7
Charleston, S. C.....	5	1	Newport, R. I.....	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.....	4	9
Eastport, Me.....	18	2	New York, N. Y.....	4	4	Savannah, Ga.....	6	5
Galveston, Tex.....	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.....	2	5	Seattle, Wash.....	12	2
Key West, Fla.....	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	0	Tampa, Fla.....	2	2
Mobile, Ala.....	1	2	Portland, Me.....	9	1	Washington, D. C.....	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

As announced by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service in Bureau Circular of June 29, 1912, and as amended in circular letter of September 13, 1912:

All pleasure steamers, and all other steamers over 150 tons, but not exceeding 750 tons, limited by their certificates of inspection to routes not more than 15 miles from any harbor, shall not be required to have more than one of the lifeboats to be of 180 cubic feet capacity. Nothing, however, in this proviso shall exempt any such steamer from carrying the aggregate cubic feet of lifeboat capacity required by the rules.

All steamers other than steamers carrying passengers, except as otherwise provided for in the rules, must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board. One-half of such equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Ocean steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. One-half of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Coastwise steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Provided, however, that such steamers navigating during the interval from the fifteenth day of May to the fifteenth day of September in any one year, both dates inclusive, will be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 60 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew; two-thirds of such required lifeboat equipment throughout the year may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

Lake, bay and sound steamers carrying passengers and navigating the waters of the lakes, bays and sounds tributary to the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast south of the 33d parallel of north latitude and the Gulf of Mexico, must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 30 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew; Provided, however, that such steamers navigating routes lying at all points within a distance of five miles from land, or over waters whose depth is not sufficient to entirely submerge the vessel in case of disaster, will be required to be equipped with lifeboats of only such capacity as will be sufficient to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of the lifeboat capacity required on lake, bay and sound steamers may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

River steamers carrying passengers must be equipped with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate at one time at least 10 per cent. of all persons on board, including passengers and crew. Three-fourths of such lifeboat equipment may be in approved liferafts or approved collapsible lifeboats.

The navigation of ferry boats must be confined to the ferry routes specified in the certificate of inspection, but such vessels may be permitted, under excursion permits, to go beyond the authorized routes with passengers only, or without such permit, to lighten or relieve vessels in distress. When any ferry boat leaves her ferry route and carries passengers she shall be required to carry the same officers, crew, and equipment, as required of other steamers carrying passengers.

A TABLE OF PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	LENGTH, MILES.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa, Ala.	Mobile River.	175
Alleghany	Alleghany County, N. Y.	Ohio River.	460
Androscoogin	Umbagog Lake, Me.	Atlantic Ocean	140
Appalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint R., Ga.	Gulf of Mexico.	110
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col.	Mississippi River.	2170
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y.	Lake Ontario	126
Black Warrior	Formed by Locust and Mulberry Forks, Ala.	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	Highlands, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	750
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	950
Chattahoochee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga.	Appalachicola River.	430
Chowan	Mott and Meherin, N. C.	Albemarle Sound.	250
Colorado	Llano Estacado, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	890
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah.	Gulf of California.	1360
Columbia	Lewis and Clark's Fork.	Pacific Ocean	750
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, Vt.	Long Island Sound.	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga.	Alabama River.	275
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky.	Ohio River.	360
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y.	Delaware Bay.	300
Des Moines	Lake Sisseton, Minn.	Mississippi River.	400
Flint	Alleghany Mountains, Ga.	Appalachicola River.	275
Genesee	Alleghany County, N. Y.	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Sierra Madre Mountains, N. M.	Colorado River.	650
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River.	300
Grand	Highlands, Mich.	Lake Michigan.	200
Great Pedee	Yadkin River, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	375
Green	Cumberland Mountains, Ky.	Atlantic Ocean	520
Houstonic	Tag-anic Mountains, Mass.	Long Island Sound	160
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.	New York Bay.	280
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis.	Mississippi River.	435
James	Jackson and Pastur Rivers, Va.	Chesapeake Bay.	450
Kalamazoo	Highlands, Mich.	Lake Michigan.	290
Kanawha	Junction of Green-river and New Rivers, Va.	Ohio River.	400
Kansas	Smoky Hill River, Kan.	Missouri River.	600
Kaskaskia	Grand Prairie, Ill.	Mississippi River.	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me.	Atlantic Ocean	160
Kentucky	Forks Cumberland Mountains, Ky.	Ohio River.	300
Lewis's Fork	Rocky Mountains, Ore.	Columbia River.	750
Menominee	Junction Brule and Mequamecum Rivers, Wis.	Green Bay.	160
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H.	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Eastern Dakota.	Mississippi River.	1000
Missouri-Missipi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont. and †Hasee Lake, Minn.	Gulf of Mexico.	4200
Molite	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala.	Gulf of Mexico.	50
Mohawk	Ontario County, N. Y.	Hudson River.	135
Monongahela	Rich Mountains, W. Va.	Ohio River.	300
Nebraska	Junction of Sweet Water and North Fork, Wyo.	Missouri River.	1260
Neenah	Highlands, Wis.	Green Bay.	180
Neuse	Tablelands, N. C.	Pamlico Sound.	250
Ocmulgee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga.	Altamaha River.	250
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela, Pa.	Mississippi River.	950
Osage	Osage County, Kan.	Missouri River.	460
Penobscot	East Sebobe's Lake, Me.	Atlantic Ocean	270
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, Md.	Chesapeake Bay.	380
Red	Llano Estacado, Tex.	Mississippi River.	1600
Red (of the North)	Pine Lake, Minn.	Winnipeg Lake.	700
Rio Grande	Rocky Mountains, Col.	Gulf of Mexico.	1800
Roanoke	Dan and Staunton, Va.	Albemarle Sound.	275
Rock	Kooshong Lake, Wis.	Mississippi River.	320
Sabine	Highlands, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico.	460
Sacramento	Junction of North and South Forks, Sierra Madre Mountains, Cal.	Bay of San Francisco.	450
Sigulaw	Highlands, Mich.	Lake Huron.	110
St. Croix	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis.	Mississippi River.	200
St. Francis	Highlands, Mo.	Mississippi River.	460
St. John	Everglades, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean.	230
St. Joseph	Highlands, Ind.	Lake Michigan.	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal.	Bay of San Francisco.	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean.	300
Savannah	Alleghany Mountains, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean.	335
Scoto	Tabl-Janda, O.	Ohio River.	200
Susquehanna	E. Branch, Onsego Lake, N. Y. W. Branch, Alleghany Mountains, N. Y. Main, Junction of East and West Branches, Pa.	Susquehanna River. Chesapeake Bay.	286 908 158
Tallapoosa	Alleghany Mountains, Ga.	Alabama River.	175
Tennessee	" " " " " " " "	Ohio River.	1200
Tombigbee	" " " " " " " "	Mobile River.	475
Trinity	Highlands, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico.	530
Wabash	Tablelands, O.	Ohio River.	520
Washita	Poteau Hills, Ark.	Red River.	450
White	Boston Mountains, Ark.	Arkansas River.	650
Willamette	Cascade, Ore.	Columbia River.	250
Wicomico	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis.	Mississippi River.	400
Yazoo	Junction of Coldwater and Tallahatchee Rivers, Miss.	Mississippi River.	540
Yellowstone	National Park, Yellowstone Lake.	Missouri River.	1000
Yukon	Eastern Alaska	Behring Bay.	2000

*Source of Missouri River. †Source of Mississippi River. ‡Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 3 miles below Alton, Ill.

SOME OF THE LONGEST RIVERS.
(See also table of Principal American Rivers.)

RIVER.	Outflow.	Length in Miles*	RIVER.	Outflow.	Length in Miles*
Missouri-Miss'pl.	Gulf of Mexice.....	4,200	La Plata.....	South Atlantic.....	2,300
Amazon.....	Atlantic.....	3,800	St. Lawrence....	Gulf of St. Lawrence...	2,150
Nile.....	Mediterranean.....	3,766	Danube.....	Black Sea.....	1,725
Yangtse.....	North Pacific.....	3,400	Euphrates.....	Perstan Gulf.....	1,700
Yensel.....	Arctic Sea.....	3,300	Indus.....	Arabian Sea.....	1,700
Congo.....	Atlantic.....	3,000	Brahmaputra....	Bay of Bengal.....	1,680
Lena.....	Arctic Sea.....	3,000	Ganges.....	Bay of Bengal.....	1,500
Niger.....	Gulf of Guinea.....	3,000	Mekong.....	China Sea.....	1,500
Obi.....	Arctic Sea.....	2,700	Amu Daria.....	Aral Sea.....	1,300
Hoangho.....	North Pacific.....	2,600	Sao Francisco...	Atlantic.....	1,200
Amur.....	North Pacific.....	2,500	Rio Theodoro		
Volga.....	Casplan Sea.....	2,400	(River of Doubt)	River Madelra.....	950
Mackenzle.....	Beaufort Sea.....	2,300			

**OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION
ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ERIE CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.**

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.			NAVIGATION OF THE ERIE CANAL.				Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.		
Mar. 19, 1889.....	Open all Winter.....	288	May 1, 1889.....	Nov. 30.....	214	April 10, 1889	
Open all Winter.....	Dec. 3, 1890.....	337	April 28, 1890.....	Nov. 30.....	216	March 31, 1890	
Mar. 22, 1891.....	Dec. 24, 1891.....	277	May 5, 1891.....	Dec. 5.....	215	April 13, 1891	
April 1, 1892.....	Dec. 22, 1892.....	266	May 1, 1892.....	Dec. 5.....	219	April 14, 1892	
April 1, 1893.....	Dec. 6, 1893.....	250	May 3, 1893.....	Nov. 30.....	212	April 15, 1893	
Mar. 18, 1894.....	Dec. 24, 1894.....	282	May 1, 1894.....	Nov. 30.....	214	April 28, 1894	
Apr. 2, 1895.....	Dec. 9, 1895.....	252	May 3, 1895.....	Dec. 5.....	216	April 4, 1895	
April 17, 1896.....	Dec. 10, 1896.....	246	May 1, 1896.....	Dec. 1.....	214	April 19, 1896	
April 29, 1897.....	Dec. 7, 1897.....	223	May 8, 1897.....	Dec. 1.....	208	April 6, 1897	
Mar. 14, 1898.....	Dec. 12, 1898.....	274	May 7, 1898.....	Dec. 10.....	213	March 25, 1898	
Mar. 29, 1899.....	Dec. 28, 1899.....	275	April 26, 1899.....	Dec. 1.....	219	April 27, 1899	
April 8, 1900.....	Dec. 11, 1900.....	246	April 25, 1900.....	Dec. 1.....	220	April 22, 1900	
Mar. 28, 1901.....	Dec. 1, 1901.....	248	May 7, 1901.....	Nov. 30.....	207	April 20, 1901	
Mar. 17, 1902.....	Dec. 8, 1902.....	266	April 24, 1902.....	Dec. 4.....	224	April 9, 1902	
Mar. 14, 1903.....	Dec. 2, 1903.....	263	May 2, 1903.....	Nov. 28.....	210	April 6, 1903	
April 4, 1904.....	Dec. 4, 1904.....	244	May 5, 1904.....	Nov. 28.....	205	May 10, 1904	
Mar. 3, 1905.....	Dec. 15, 1905.....	257	May 4, 1905.....	Nov. 28.....	209	April 22, 1905	
Mar. 22, 1906.....	Dec. 5, 1906.....	260	May 2, 1906.....	Nov. 28.....	211	April 15, 1906	
Mar. 29, 1907.....	Dec. 6, 1907.....	253	May 1, 1907.....	Dec. 16.....	224	April 6, 1907	
Mar. 23, 1908.....	Dec. 18, 1908.....	271	May 5, 1908.....	Nov. 30.....	210	April 25, 1908	
Mar. 15, 1909.....	Dec. 22, 1909.....	283	May 15, 1909.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 22, 1909	
Mar. 17, 1910.....	Dec. 9, 1910.....	268	May 15, 1910.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 15, 1910	
Mar. 22, 1911.....	Jan. 3, 1912.....	288	May 15, 1911.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 15, 1911	
Mar. 26, 1912.....	Feb. 6, 1913.....	313	May 15, 1912.....	Nov. 15.....	185	April 28, 1912	
Mar. 17, 1913.....	Dec. 29, 1913.....	288	May 15, 1913.....	Dec. 1.....	201	April 13, 1913	
Mar. 31, 1914.....			May 15-25, 1914.....			April 14, 1914	

* At Buffalo. † Eastern and Middle Divisions, May 15, 1914; Western Division, May 25, 1914. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

CANALS.

STATEMENT showing the cost, length and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States and Canada used for commercial purposes.

CANALS.	Cost of Construction.*	Len ^h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake.....	\$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta.....	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort.....	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C., to Pamlico Sound.
Black River.....	3,581,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel.....	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.
Brazos River.....	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Cape Cod (ship canal).....	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay.
**Cayuga and Seneca.....	2,232,632	25	7	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
†Champlain.....	4,044,000	81	6	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Channel.....	450,000	32	5	Between Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware.....	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	11,290,327	185	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals.....	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company.....	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Cello.....	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, from Big Eddy to Cello Falls, Oregon.
Delaware and Raritan.....	4,888,749	66	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division.....	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
†Erie.....	52,540,800	387	7	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minim Creek.....	174,619	5	6	Winyah Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield.....	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
||Florida East Coast.....	3,500,000	350	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami.
Galveston and Brazos.....	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal).....	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River (via Spuyten Duyvil Creek) and Long Island Sound.

CANALS.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Illinois and Michigan	\$6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River near Rock L., Ill.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C.
Lake Washington-Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
||Lewes	356,000	11½	6	Connects Rehoboth and Delaware Bays.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
||Mattamuskeet Out Fall	500,000	7	10	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
||North New River	.....	56	.....	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
||N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	a)4,695,204	70	4	Cleveland, Ohio to Dresden, Ohio.
||Oswego	5,239,526	38	7	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal)	.....	7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem	.....	2	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River, 4 miles below Penn Grove, N. J.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1½	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuykill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6½	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
||South New River	.....	75	.....	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1½	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Mary's Falls	9,400,000	1½	18½	Connects Lake Superior and Huron at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
St. Mary's Falls (parallel canal)	9,475,000	1½	24½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron.

CANALS IN CANADA.

Chambly	728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133½	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	5,000,000	1½	18½	Connects Lake Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
||Trent	12,464,651	155	.....	Trenton to Lake Huron.
Welland (ship canal)	\$29,250,951	26½	14-22	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
||Williamsburg	10,490,184	12½	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

* And Improvements. † Navigable depth. ‡ Under construction. § Not including cost of improvements and changes in locks, etc., now under way. ¶ Consisting of the Farrans Point, Rapide Plat and Galops Canals. (a) Original cost of canal extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, 317 miles, but now abandoned between Portsmouth and Dresden.

† The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal are now being enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,000 tons each. The enlarged Champlain Canal between Northumberland and Whitehall, a distance of thirty-five miles, was completed and placed in commission in May, 1914. Several large sections of the Erie Barge Canal already have been completed and are in commission. At the time the ALMANAC went to press no definite date had been fixed for the opening of the Barge Canal throughout its entire length. The type of boat which may best navigate the new canal has not as yet been determined, but inasmuch as the lock-chambers will have an available length of 310 feet and a width of 45 feet, in all probability craft 150 feet in length by 30 or 35 feet in width will be best adapted for the new waterway. The estimated cost of enlarging the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals was \$101,000,000.

** The cost of enlarging the Cayuga and Seneca Canal to the same capacity as the Improved Erie Canal is estimated at \$7,000,000.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez-Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	\$127,000,000
Cronstadt-St. Petersburg	16	20½	.....	10,000,000
Manchester-Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)-Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Ribe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin	110	.....	.....	25,000,000

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.	CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.
Suez	1913	20,033,884	Sault Ste Marie	1913	79,718,344
Manchester	1913	5,780,161	Erie	1913	1,788,453
Kaiser Wilhelm	1912	9,924,237	All N. Y. Canals, incl. Erie	1913	2,602,035

PASSING OF THE SAILING SHIP.

The London Economist supplies the following table, showing the net tonnage of steamships and sailing vessels on the register of Great Britain and Ireland from 1840 to 1912:

YEAR.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	YEAR.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1840	87,930	2,680,330	2,768,260	1909	10,284,810	1,301,060	11,585,870
1860	484,330	4,204,360	4,688,690	1910	10,442,719	1,112,944	11,555,663
1880	2,723,470	3,851,040	6,574,510	1911	10,717,511	980,997	11,698,508
1906	7,207,610	2,096,490	9,304,100	1912	10,992,073	902,718	11,894,791

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria*, from the Greek, and *deci, centi, mill*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 dm.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

THE METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

THE LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

THE GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre.....	10,000 metres.	6,2137 miles.
Kilometre.....	1,000 metres.	0,62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre.....	100 metres.	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekametre.....	10 metres.	393 7 inches.
Metre.....	1 metre.	39.37 inches.
Decimetre.....	1-10 of a metre.	3.937 inches.
Centimetre.....	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937 inch.
Millimetre.....	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.	Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare.....	10,000 square metres.	2.471 acres.
Are.....	100 square metres.	119.6 square yards.
Centare.....	1 square metre.	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards.....	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre.....	100	1-10 of a cubic metre.	2 bush, and 3.35 pecks...	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre.....	10	10 cubic decimetres.....	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cubic decimetre.....	0.908 quart.....	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches.....	0.845 gill.
Centilitre.....	1-100	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.6102 cubic inch.....	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre.....	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre.....	0.061 cubic inch.....	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—Continued.

WEIGHTS,

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau.....	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo.....	1,000	1 litre.....	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 decilitre.....	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains.
Decigram.....	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre.....	1.5432 grains.
Centigram.....	1-100	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain.
Milligram.....	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Metres=Ins.	Metres=Feet.	Metres=Yards.	Kilometres=Miles.	Ins.=Centimetres	Feet=Metres.	Yards=Metres.	Miles=Kilometres.
1=39.37	1=3.28083	1=1.093611	1=0.62137	1=2.54	1=0.304801	1=0.914402	1=1.60935
2=78.74	2=6.56167	2=2.187222	2=1.24274	2=5.08	2=0.609601	2=1.828804	2=3.21869
3=118.11	3=9.84250	3=3.280833	3=1.86411	3=7.62	3=0.914402	3=2.743205	3=4.82804
4=157.48	4=13.12333	4=4.374444	4=2.48548	4=10.16	4=1.219202	4=3.657607	4=6.43739
5=196.85	5=16.40417	5=5.468056	5=3.10685	5=12.70	5=1.524003	5=4.572009	5=8.04674
6=236.22	6=19.68500	6=6.561667	6=3.72822	6=15.24	6=1.828804	6=5.486411	6=9.65608
7=275.59	7=22.96583	7=7.655278	7=4.34959	7=17.78	7=2.133604	7=6.400813	7=11.26543
8=314.96	8=26.24667	8=8.748989	8=4.97096	8=20.32	8=2.438405	8=7.315215	8=12.87478
9=354.33	9=29.52750	9=9.842500	9=5.59233	9=22.86	9=2.743205	9=8.229616	9=14.48412

SQUARE MEASURE.

CUBIC MEASURE.

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Centimetres = Square Inches.	Square Metres = Square Feet.	Square Metres = Square Yards.	Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.	Square Inches = Square Centimetres.	Square Feet = Square Metres.	Square Yards = Square Metres.
1=0.155	1=10.764	1=1.196	1=35.314	1=0.02832	1=6.452	1=0.09290	1=0.836
2=0.310	2=21.528	2=2.392	2=70.629	2=0.05663	2=12.903	2=0.18581	2=1.672
3=0.465	3=32.292	3=3.588	3=105.943	3=0.08495	3=19.354	3=0.27871	3=2.508
4=0.620	4=43.055	4=4.784	4=141.258	4=0.11327	4=25.806	4=0.37161	4=3.344
5=0.775	5=53.819	5=5.980	5=176.572	5=0.14159	5=32.257	5=0.46452	5=4.181
6=0.930	6=64.583	6=7.176	6=211.887	6=0.16990	6=38.709	6=0.55742	6=5.017
7=1.085	7=75.347	7=8.372	7=247.201	7=0.19822	7=45.160	7=0.65032	7=5.853
8=1.240	8=86.111	8=9.568	8=282.516	8=0.22654	8=51.612	8=0.74323	8=6.689
9=1.395	9=96.874	9=10.764	9=317.830	9=0.25485	9=58.063	9=0.83613	9=7.525

LIQUID MEASURE.

DRY MEASURE.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces.	Litres = Quarts.	Litres = Gallons.	Hectolitres = Bushels.	Bushels = Hectolitres	Fluid Ounces = Centilitres.	Quarts = Litres.	Gallons = Litres.
1=0.338	1=1.0567	1=0.26417	1=2.8377	1=0.35239	1=2.957	1=0.94636	1=3.78543
2=0.676	2=2.1134	2=0.52834	2=5.6754	2=0.70479	2=5.914	2=1.89272	2=7.57087
3=1.014	3=3.1701	3=0.79251	3=8.5131	3=1.05718	3=8.872	3=2.83908	3=11.35630
4=1.352	4=4.2267	4=1.05668	4=11.3509	4=1.40957	4=11.829	4=3.78544	4=15.14174
5=1.691	5=5.2834	5=1.32085	5=14.1887	5=1.76196	5=14.786	5=4.73180	5=18.92717
6=2.028	6=6.3401	6=1.58502	6=17.0264	6=2.11436	6=17.744	6=5.67816	6=22.71261
7=2.367	7=7.3968	7=1.84919	7=20.8642	7=2.46675	7=20.701	7=6.62452	7=26.49804
8=2.705	8=8.4534	8=2.11336	8=24.7019	8=2.81914	8=23.659	8=7.57088	8=30.28348
9=3.043	9=9.5101	9=2.37753	9=28.5396	9=3.17154	9=26.616	9=8.51724	9=34.06891

METRIC SYSTEM—Continued.

WEIGHT (A VOIRDUPOIS).

Centi-grams = Grams.	Kilo-grams = Ounces Av'd'ps.	Kilo-grams = Pounds Av'd'ps.	Metric Tons = Long Tons.	Grains	Centi-grams.	Ounces Av'd'ps = Grams.	Pounds Av'd'ps = Kilo-grams.	Long Tons = Metric Tons.
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161	
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2= 1.9684	2= 12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2= 2.0321	
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3= 2.9526	3= 19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3= 3.0482	
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4= 3.9368	4= 25.9196	4=113.3981	4= 1.81437	4= 4.0642	
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5= 4.9210	5= 32.3995	5=141.7476	5= 2.26796	5= 5.0803	
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6= 5.9052	6= 38.8793	6=170.0972	6= 2.72156	6= 6.0963	
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7= 6.8894	7= 45.3592	7=198.4467	7= 3.17515	7= 7.1124	
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8= 7.8736	8= 51.8391	8=226.7962	8= 3.62874	8= 8.1284	
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9= 8.8578	9= 58.3190	9=255.1457	9= 4.08233	9= 9.1445	

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).
 10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.
Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).
 1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.
Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).
 1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l.
 Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about 1/4 inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about 3/4 mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre.....	= .40 hectare.....	.4 047	1 mile.....	= 1.6 kilometres.....	1.609
1 bushel.....	= 35 litres.....	35.24	1 millimetre.....	= .039 inch.....	.0394
1 centimetre.....	= .39 inch.....	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)...	= 28 grams.....	28.35
1 cubic centimetre =	.061 cubic inch.....	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)...	= 31 grams.....	31.10
1 cubic foot.....	= .028 cubic metre.....	.0283	1 peck.....	= 8.8 litres.....	8.809
1 cubic inch.....	= 16 cubic cent. †	16.39	1 pint.....	= .47 litre.....	.4732
1 cubic metre.....	= 35 cubic feet.....	35.31	1 pound.....	= .45 kilo.....	.4536
1 cubic yard.....	= 1.3 cubic yards.....	1.308	1 quart (dry).....	= 1.1 litres.....	1.101
1 cubic yard.....	= .76 cubic metre.....	.7645	1 quart (liquid)..	= .95 litre.....	.9464
1 foot.....	= 30 centimetres.....	30.48	1 sq. centimetre..	= .15 sq. inch.....	.1550
1 gallon.....	= 3.8 litres.....	3.785	1 sq. foot.....	= .093 sq. metre.....	.0929
1 grain.....	= .065 gram.....	.0648	1 sq. inch.....	= 6.5 sq. c'timetr's.....	6.452
1 gram.....	= 15 grains.....	15.43	1 sq. metre.....	= 1.2 sq. yards.....	1.196
1 hectare.....	= 2.5 acres.....	2.471	1 sq. metre.....	= 11 sq. feet.....	10.76
1 inch.....	= 25 millimetres.....	25.40	1 sq. yard.....	= .84 sq. metre.....	.8361
1 kilo.....	= 2.2 pounds.....	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91 metric ton.....	.9072
1 kilometre.....	= .62 mile.....	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1 metric ton.....	1.017
1 litre.....	= .91 quart (dry).....	.9081	1 ton (metric)....	= 1.1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 litre.....	= 1.1 quarts (li'q'd)	1.057	1 ton (metric)....	= .98 ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 metre.....	= 3.3 feet.....	3.281	1 yard.....	= .91 metre.....	.9144

*Contraction for kilogram. †Centimetres.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat.....	60 lbs.	White Potatoes.....	60 lbs.	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	50 lbs.
Corn, in the ear.....	70 "	Sweet Potatoes.....	55 "	Timothy Seed.....	45 "
Corn, shelled.....	56 "	Onions.....	57 "	Blue Grass Seed.....	44 "
Rye.....	56 "	Turnips.....	55 "	Hemp Seed.....	44 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "	Dried Peaches.....	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley.....	48 "	Dried Apples.....	26 "	Corn Meal.....	48 "
Oats.....	32 "	Clover Seed.....	60 "	Ground Peas.....	24 "
Peas.....	60 "	Flax Seed.....	56 "	Malt.....	34 "
White Beans.....	60 "	Millet Seed.....	50 "	Bran.....	20 "
Castor Beans.....	46 "				

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836; 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity :

NAMES.	Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5	69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80	2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320	8972.77	145.39022	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,910 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 3 1/4 gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5 1/2 yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7 1/2 cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30 1/2 square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R (Lat. Recipe), take; aa, of each; ℥, pound; ʒ, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℥, scruple; ℥, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ʒ, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; As, ʒss, half an ounce; ʒi, one ounce; ʒiiss, one ounce and a half; ʒiij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mst., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haast., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St. lejit stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filtr., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5 acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136 acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4 acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = 1/2 league	= 2,214.2 acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = 1/3 league	= 1,476.13 acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = 1/4 league	= 1,107.1 acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280 acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas) = 1 section	= 640 acres
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = 1/2 section	= 320 acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = 1/4 section	= 160 acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = 1/8 section	= 80 acres
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40 acres
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1 acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177 1/4), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33 1/4 inches.

1,900.8 varas = 1 mille.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927 inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144 lb. av.
1 ple	= 11.125 inches.	1 arroba	= 25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	= 33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.494 lb. av.
1 gantah	= .8796 gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	= 21.991 gallons.		

KNOTS AND MILES.

The Statute Mile is 5,280 feet.
 The British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile is 6,080 feet.
 The Statute Knot is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot = 1.151 miles	4 knots = 4.606 miles	20 knots = 23.030 miles	600 feet = 1 cable
2 knots = 2.303 miles	5 knots = 5.757 miles	25 knots = 28.787 miles	10 cables = 1 knot
3 knots = 3.454 miles	10 knots = 11.515 miles	6 feet = 1 fathom	

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.
 The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
 The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
 The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
 The Attic choenix = nearly 1 1/2 pints.
 The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over 1/2 pint.
 The cyathus = a little over 1 1/2 pints.
 The chaus = a little over 6 3/4 pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
 The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5 1/2 inches.
 The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
 The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
 The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
 The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6 3/4 inches.

The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
 The Grecian mile = 4,030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1-10 mills.
 The as = 13-10 mills.
 The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
 The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = \$35.80+.
 The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
 The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
 The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
 The mina (100 drachmæ) = \$14.35+.
 The talent (60 minæ) = \$61.00+.
 The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = \$3.58, 79.
 The stater = daricus = \$7.16, 66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shek l.....	0	0	5	0
The Shekel.....	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels.....	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels.....	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

NAME.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10 ⁹	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .0009324 gramme of water per second.	10 ¹	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10 ⁸	.926 of a standard Daniel cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10 ¹	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (=1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10 ⁹	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad	"	"	1-millionth of farad.	10 ¹⁵	
Watt	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10 ⁷	.0013405 (or 1/746) of a horse power.
Jou	W. J.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10 ⁷	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

*C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

FOREIGN MONIES.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (d); 12 pence = 1 shilling (s); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£).
 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.
French Money: 100 centimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller = 1 krone.
 For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

TABLE OF GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	99	268435456	43	4396046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	879608022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	1759216044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	3518432088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	7036874177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	14073748355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	56294993421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	112589906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	225179913685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67118864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134237728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2—8192, and the 8th root of 256—2.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.917	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.189	0.246	0.385
French Kilometre.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.684	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.084	0.100	0.142	0.220
Austrian Mile.....	4.714	4.089	7.596	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.844	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.683	4.063	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	3.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....	13 ems	7 Point.....	14 ems	10 Point.....	13 ems
5 Point.....	17 ems	8 Point.....	14 ems	11 Point.....	13 ems
5½ Point.....	16 ems	9 Point.....	13 ems	12 Point.....	13 ems
6 Point.....	15 ems				

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on \$1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on \$100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	100	..	..	125	..	..	150	..	..	175	..	..	200
.. 2	200	..	..	250	..	..	300	..	..	350	..	..	400
.. 3	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
.. 6	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
.. 12	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4
One Hundred Dollars 1 day.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1
.. 2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2
.. 3	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	3
.. 4	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	4
.. 5	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	5
.. 6	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	6	6
.. 8	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8	8
.. 1 month.....	..	33	4	..	41	3	..	50	..	11	6	..	13	3	3
.. 2	66	7	..	83	6	..	100	..	22	6	..	26	6	6
.. 3	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	16	..	1	33
.. 6	2	..	..	2	50	..	2	..	..	2	32	..	2	66
.. 12	4	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	4	64	..	4	..

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

AMOUNT	Years.	Per cent.	Accumula-tion.	AMOUNT	Years.	Per cent.	Accumula-tion.	AMOUNT	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
\$1	100	1	\$2.70.5	\$1	100	4½	\$81.58.9	\$1	100	10	\$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24.5	1	100	5	131.50.1	1	100	11	34,064.34.6
1	100	2½	11.81.4	1	100	6	339.30.5	1	100	12	83,521.82.7
1	100	3	19.21.8	1	100	7	867.72.1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19.1	1	100	8	2,199.78.4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50.4	1	100	9	5,529.04.4	1	100	24	2,198,720,200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

RATE.	AT COMPOUND INTEREST.				RATE.	AT COMPOUND INTEREST.			
	At Simple Interest.	Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.		At Simple Interest.	Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.323
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.*

DAYS.	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2.....	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3.....	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month.....	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2.....	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3.....	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4.....	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5.....	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6.....	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7.....	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8.....	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9.....	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10.....	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11.....	1.00	1.21	1.42	1.63	1.84	2.05	2.26	2.47	2.68	2.89	3.10
1 year.....	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I.....	1	XI.....	11	XXX.....	30	CCCC.....	400
II.....	2	XII.....	12	XL.....	40	D.....	500
III.....	3	XIII.....	13	L.....	50	DC.....	600
IV.....	4	XIV.....	14	LX.....	60	DCC.....	700
V.....	5	XV.....	15	LXX.....	70	DCCC.....	800
VI.....	6	XVI.....	16	LXXX or XXC.....	80	CM.....	900
VII.....	7	XVII.....	17	XC.....	90	M.....	1000
VIII.....	8	XVIII.....	18	C.....	100	MCMXV.....	1915
IX.....	9	XIX.....	19	CC.....	200	MM.....	2000
X.....	10	XX.....	20	CCC.....	300		

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*

Liquids.		Timber.		Sundries.		Metals and Stones.	
Water.....	100	Cork.....	24	Indigo.....	77	Granite.....	278
Sea-water.....	103	Poplar.....	38	Ice.....	92	Diamond.....	353
Dead Sea.....	124	Fir.....	55	Gunpowder.....	93	Cast iron.....	721
Alcohol.....	84	Cedar.....	61	Butter.....	94	Tin.....	729
Turpentine.....	99	Pear.....	66	Clay.....	120	Bar iron.....	779
Wine.....	100	Walnut.....	67	Coal.....	130	Steel.....	783
Urine.....	101	Cherry.....	72	Opium.....	134	Brass.....	840
Cider.....	102	Maple.....	75	Honey.....	145	Copper.....	895
Beer.....	102	Ash.....	84	Ivory.....	183	Silver.....	1,047
Woman's milk.....	102	Beech.....	85	Sulphur.....	203	Lead.....	1,135
Cow's ".....	103	Mahogany.....	106	Marble.....	270	Mercury.....	1,357
Goat's ".....	104	Oak.....	117	Chalk.....	279	Gold.....	1,926
Porter.....	104	Ebony.....	133	Glass.....	289	Platina.....	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avordupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avordupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

* Compared with water.

FREEZING, FUSING, AND BOILING POINTS.

SUBSTANCES.	Reau-	Centi-	Fahren-	SUBSTANCES.	Reau-	Centi-	Fahren-
	mur.	grade.	heit.		mur.	grade.	heit.
Bromine freezes at.....	-17.60	-220	-7.80	Silver fuses at.....	8000	1,0000	1,8300
Olive oil freezes at.....	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at.....	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at.....	-31.5	-39.4	-39	Sulphur fuses at.....	92	115	239
Water freezes at.....	0	0	32	Tin fuses at.....	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at.....	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at.....	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at.....	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at.....	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at.....	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at.....	50	63	145
Iron fuses at.....	1,230	1,539	2,800	Ether boils at.....	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at.....	290	325	617	Iodine boils at.....	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at.....	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at.....	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MALES, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF 74,162 ACCEPTED APPLICANTS FOR LIFE INSURANCE AS REPORTED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

HEIGHT.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	Age.	
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet.....	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch.....	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches.....	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches.....	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches.....	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches.....	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches.....	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches.....	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches.....	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches.....	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches.....	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches.....	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet.....	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch.....	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches.....	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches.....	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

HEIGHT.	Average.			HEIGHT.	Average.		
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Maximum.		
5 feet.....	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches.....	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch.....	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches.....	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches.....	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches.....	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches.....	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches.....	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches.....	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches.....	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches.....	140	119	161	6 feet.....	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches.....	143	121	165				

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch.....	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot....	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches.....	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet....	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon....	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons....	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet.....	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons....	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch....	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon.....	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons.....	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot....	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons.....	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	HEAD, FEET.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 1.47 LBS.

DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.	PRESSURE PER SQ. INCH.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

MATERIALS.	Lbs.*	MATERIALS.	Lbs.*	MATERIALS.	Lbs.*	MATERIALS.	Lbs.*
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings...	15,000	Soft copper wire.....	35,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Spruce.....	14,500
“ sheets.....	24,000	Hard “ “.....	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel.....	129,100	White pine.....	15,000
“ wire.....	50,000	Cast iron.....	20,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Yellow “.....	11,000
“ bars.....	28,000	“ steel.....	60,000	“ (roll'd)	140,000	Red fir.....	16,000
Nickel aluminum.....	40,000	Wrought iron.....	50,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	14,000	Yellow fir.....	12,000
Aluminum bronze.....	70,000	soft steel.....	58,000	Ash.....	12,000	Teak.....	14,000
Phosphor “.....	46,000	Carbon steel (not annealed).....	75,000	Black walnut.....	12,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tobin “.....	56,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	80,000	Beech.....	14,500	Blue Stone.....	1,400
Bronze gun metal.....	35,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	85,000	Cedar.....	10,000	Granite.....	700
Platinum wire (annealed).....	32,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	80,000	Chestnut.....	10,000	Limestone.....	1,000
Platinum wire (not annealed).....	56,000	Nickel steel (annealed).....	80,000	Elm.....	13,400	Marble.....	760
Tin.....	3,500	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	90,000	Hemlock.....	8,700	Sandstone.....	100
Gold (cast).....	20,000	Rivet steel.....	53,000	Hickory.....	15,000	Bricks (common).....	200
Silver (cast).....	40,000	Steel for bridges.....	60,000	Locust.....	22,000	“ (best hand pressed).....	400
Lead.....	2,000	Medium steel.....	65,000	Lignum vitae.....	11,000	Ordinary single leather belting.....	3,000
Zinc.....	5,400	Vanadium steel (cast).....	70,000	Maple.....	10,500	Ordinary double leather belting.....	6,000
Brass (cast).....	21,000	Chromium nickel steel.....	81,400	White oak.....	14,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	6,000
Copper (cast).....	24,000	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	100,000	Live “.....	7,000	Cotton belting.....	6,000
		“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		Poplar.....	8,500		
		“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		Redwood.....			

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree. * Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude $38^{\circ} 53' 20''$.4 north and longitude $77^{\circ} 00' 35''$.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1876 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography, and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate Governmental surveys.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notices to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.

Vacancies, how filled.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Classification of Senators.

SECTION III. [See Article XVII., Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Qualifications of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

President of the Senate.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Judgment in case of conviction.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore. In the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Meeting of Congress.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Organization of Congress.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Rule of proceedings.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Journals of each House.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Adjournment of Congress.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Pay and privileges of members.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Other offices prohibited.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

How bills become laws.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and veto powers of the President. 3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other useful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken:

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Money, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Time of choosing electors.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President. 5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability. 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President. 7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President. 8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President. SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc. 2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies. 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to Congress. SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed. SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested. SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends. SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials. 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined. SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished. 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records. SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens. SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions. 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor. 3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted. SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands. 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; but nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed. SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land de- 2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all fined. treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom 3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and required and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or for what. affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitu- The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution tion. between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringing.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

ARTICLE XIV.

- Protection for all citizens.** 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
- Apportionment of Representatives.** 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
- Rebellion against the United States.** 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of Presidential Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.
- The public debt.** 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

- Right of suffrage.** 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

- Taxes on Incomes.** The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

- Senators elected by the people.** 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.
- Filling of vacancies.** 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.
3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously. | South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73. |
| Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23. | New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46. |
| New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously. | Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79. |
| Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously. | New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28. |
| Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40. | North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75. |
| Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168. | Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32. |
| Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12. | |

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

- I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.
- XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.
- XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 25, 1804.
- XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.
- XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.
- XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 6, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.
- XVI. Income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force February 25, 1913.
- XVII. Providing for the direct vote of United States Senators by the people, was ratified by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force May 31, 1913.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet by and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field. The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since, June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his Invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—Continued.

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE and INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John.....	Mass. Bay.	Lawyer....	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree.....Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel.....	Mass. Bay.	Merchant....	Sep. 22, 1722	Boston.....Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah.....	N. Hamp.	Physician....	Nov. 1, 1729	Amesbury.....Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter.....	Virginia.	Planter.....	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington.....Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles.....	Maryland.	Lawyer.....	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis.....Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel.....	Maryland.	Lawyer.....	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co.....Md	Nov. 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham.....	N. Jersey..	Lawyer.....	Feb. 1, 1726	Elizabethtown..N. J.	Sept. ....1794	69
Clymer, George.....	Penn.	Merchant....	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia.....Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Elbery, William.....	Rhode Isl..	Lawyer.....	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport.....R. I.	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William.....	New York.	Farmer.....	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket.....N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin.....	Penn.	Printer.....	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston.....Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge.....	Mass. Bay.	Merchant....	July 17, 1744	Marblehead.....Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button.....	Georgia.	Merchant....	.....1732	.....England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John.....	Mass. Bay.	Merchant....	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree.....Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman.....	Georgia.	Physician....	.....1731	.....Ct	.....1784	53
Harrison, Benj.....	Virginia.	Farmer.....	.....1740	Berkeley.....Va	Apr. ....1791	51
Hart, John.....	N. Jersey..	Farmer.....	.....1715	Hopewell.....N. J.	.....1780	65
Hewes, Joseph.....	N. Carolina	Lawyer.....	.....1730	Kingston.....N. J.	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos.....	S. Carolina	Lawyer.....	.....1746	St. Luke's.....S. C.	.....1809	63
Hooper, Wm.....	N. Carolina	Lawyer.....	June 17, 1742	Boston.....Mass	Oct. ....1790	49
Hopkins, Steph.....	Rhode Isl..	Farmer.....	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate.....R. I.	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis.....	N. Jersey..	Lawyer.....	.....1737	Philadelphia.....Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l.....	Ct.	Lawyer.....	July 3, 1732	Windham.....Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos.....	Virginia.	Lawyer.....	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell.....Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry.....	Virginia.	Soldier.....	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford.....Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia.	Farmer.....	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford.....Va	Apr. ....1797	63
Lewis, Francis.....	New York.	Merchant....	March, 1713	Llandaff.....Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip.....	New York.	Merchant....	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany.....N. Y.	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos.....	S. Carolina	Lawyer.....	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C.	.....1779	30
M'Kean, Thos.....	Delaware.	Lawyer.....	Mar. 19, 1734	New London.....N. Y.	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur.....	S. Carolina	Lawyer.....	.....1743	Middleton Pl. S. C.	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis.....	New York.	Farmer.....	.....1726	Morrisania.....N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert.....	Penn.	Merchant....	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire.....Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John.....	Penn.	Surveyor....	.....1724	Ridley.....Pa	Apr. ....1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos.....	Virginia.	Statesman..	Dec. 26, 1738	York.....Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William.....	Maryland.	Lawyer.....	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall.....Md	.....1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat.....	Mass. Bay.	Lawyer.....	.....1731	Boston.....Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John.....	N. Carolina	Lawyer.....	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co.....Va	Sept. ....1788	48
Read, George.....	Delaware.	Lawyer.....	.....1734	Cecil Co.....Md	.....1798	64
Rodney, Casar.....	Delaware.	General.....	.....1730	Dover.....Del	.....1783	53
Ross, George.....	Penn.	Lawyer.....	.....1730	Newcastle.....Del	July ....1779	49
Rush, Benjamin.....	Penn.	Physician....	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry.....Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, E. Iward.....	S. Carolina	Lawyer.....	Nov. ....1749	Charleston.....S. C.	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger.....	Ct.	Shoemaker..	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton.....Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James.....	Penn.	Lawyer.....	.....1710	.....Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard.....	N. Jersey..	Lawyer.....	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton.....N. J.	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos.....	Maryland.	Lawyer.....	.....1742	Pointon Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo.....	Penn.	Physician....	.....1716	.....Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew.....	N. Hamp.	Physician....	.....1714	.....Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George.....	Georgia.	Lawyer.....	.....1740	Frederick Co.....Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William.....	Ct.	Sailor.....	.....1730	Kittery.....Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William.....	Ct.	Statesman..	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon.....Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James.....	Penn.	Lawyer.....	.....1742	St. Andrews.....Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John.....	N. Jersey..	Minister....	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester.....Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver.....	Ct.	Physician....	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor.....Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George.....	Virginia.	Lawyer.....	.....1726	Elizabeth Co.....Va	June 8, 1806	80

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the Independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—Continued.

of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said: "It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves: for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said: "The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves: for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

The United States Senate on August 2, 1912, adopted the following resolution proposed by Senator Lodge, by a vote of 51 to 4, the negative votes being those of Senators Cummins of Iowa, McCumber of North Dakota, Percy of Mississippi, and Stone of Missouri.

"Resolved. That when any harbor or other place in the American Continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes."

This action of the Senate grew out of the report that a stretch of territory bordering on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, might be acquired by the subjects of a foreign country, and thus through their control by their own national Government become the base of permanent naval or military occupation. In explanation of the resolution Senator Lodge said: "The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudicial to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene." The Senate added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance that it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Not being a joint resolution requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives and the signature of the President, the resolution adopted as above was an expression of opinion of the Senate only. The other house took no action.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

TO COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

The Sixty-first Congress, third session, passed an act, approved February 9, 1911, "to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln." The text of the act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William H. Taft, * Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, † H. D. Money, and Champ Clark are hereby created a commission to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, subject to the approval of Congress.

SEC. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects, and others as it shall determine to be necessary, and to avail itself of the services or advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, created by the act approved May 17, 1910.

SEC. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial, herein and hereby authorized, shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created, and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion, under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding two million dollars.

SEC. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

By joint resolution, approved February 1, 1913, Congress approved the plan, design and location for the memorial recommended by the commission.

The memorial is to be erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Henry Bacon of New York City.

By Sundry Civil act of March 4, 1913, the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated to commence the work of construction, which was begun in the Fall of 1913.

* Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former United States Senator from Kentucky, was appointed by President Wilson on February 2, 1914, to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Mr. Cullom. † Thomas S. Martin, United States Senator from Virginia, was afterward appointed to fill the vacancy on the commission caused by the death of Senator Money.

The foundations of the Memorial are now under construction, and will probably be completed early in 1915. They consist of reinforced concrete piers from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 2 inches in diameter cast in steel cylinders which have been driven to bed rock and two feet into the rock, about fifty feet below the present surface of the ground. The upper foundations will rise 45 feet above the present ground level and will be surrounded by a mound of earth one thousand feet in diameter. Upon these foundations the Memorial proper, a great temple in design, will be erected of white marble.

TELESCOPES.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concave, highly polished mirror.

The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using paraboloid mirrors, but the great objection to the latter are the many mechanical difficulties that have to be overcome.

Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting.

In an equatorial mounting there are two axes, one called the "polar" that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination" at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position, and by means of clockwork follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope, at the Lick Observatory, may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

REFRACTING TELESCOPES.

The largest in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near St. Petersburg), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch being installed at the Nicolaeff Observatory of Russia.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

One of the most perfect instruments ever built is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. The mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory a 100-inch reflector is being constructed. The tube of the telescope, with the mirror at the bottom, will be 43 feet long, and with the mountings will weigh nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch.

Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet, a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia, a 60-inch at Ealing, England, a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory has had plans prepared for erecting a 72-inch near Victoria, B. C.

THE SINGLE TAX.

The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all other forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full produce of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

THE AMERICAN PEACE AND ARBITRATION LEAGUE, INC.

The corporate purposes of the organization favor universal peace by conciliation, joint commissions of inquiry and arbitration, through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for national security. *Honorary Presidents*—Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt. *President*—Henry Clews. *Treasurer*—Cornelius A. Pugsley. *Executive Director*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of Wm. J. Flynn, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1914a.
Area <i>b</i>.....square miles.	892,135	2,997,119	3,036,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population <i>c</i>.....no.	5,308,493	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,875	98,646,491
Population per square mile <i>c</i>.....no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	33.17
✓ Wealth <i>d e</i>.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	107,104,312,000
✓ Wealth, per capita <i>d e</i>.....dols.	.....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	1,318.11
Public debt less, cash in Treasury <i>g</i>.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,042,399,898
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	10.53
Interest bearing debt <i>h</i>.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	967,953,110
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	22,891,493
Interest per capita.....dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.23
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	125,433,378
Silver coined.....dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	13,194,229
Gold in circulation <i>f</i>.....dols.	.....	.....	225,695,779	610,896,472	1,614,321,674
Silver in circulation <i>f</i>.....dols.	16,000,000	147,395,456	68,622,345	142,050,334	1,230,577,851
Gold certificates in circulation, dols.	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	1,035,454,129
Silver certificates in circulation, dols.	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	479,462,376
United States notes (Greenbacks) in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	327,895,457	313,971,545	338,839,643
National bank notes in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	718,085,637
Miscellaneous currency in circulation <i>l</i>.....dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	.....	79,008,942	2,427,058
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	3,419,168,368
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	34.53
National banks.....no.	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,525
Capital.....dols.	.....	.....	455,909,665	621,536,461	1,058,192,335
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	198,121,520,000
Total United States.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	84,682,450,081	117,755,278,000
Deposits in National banks.....dols.	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	6,268,962,430
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	.....	43,431,130	1,819,106,973	2,389,719,954	4,727,403,951
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	11,766,336
Farms and farm property <i>d</i>.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,439,901,164	20,991,449,090
Farm products, value <i>d</i>.....dols.	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	09,751,119,000
Manufacturing establishments <i>d</i>.....no.	.....	123,025	253,852	207,514	268,491
Value of products <i>d</i>.....dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	11,406,926,701	20,672,051,870
United States Government receipts—net ordinary <i>q</i>.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,340,852	734,343,700
Customs.....dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	292,128,528
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	440,215,172
United States Government disbursements, net ordinary <i>s</i>.....dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	700,559,248
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	33,116,916	134,774,768	173,894,143
Navy.....dols.	3,448,716	7,404,725	13,536,985	56,953,078	139,893,614
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	173,092,065
Interest on public debt.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	23,143,741
Imports of merchandise.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	687,954,746	849,941,164	1,893,229,657
Per capita.....dols.	17.19	7.48	13.51	10.93	18.92
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,062	2,364,579,148
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	16.43	17.76	23.27
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	.....	.....	2,562,256	11,959,510	28,594,672
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,829,099	49,377,136	131,896,742
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	379,902,880	147,963,804	48,877,947
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....dols.	.....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	31,790,851
Domestic exports, iron and steel manufactures.....dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	251,480,677
Domestic exports, all manufactures of.....dols.	.....	33,223,106	121,818,288	484,846,235	1,099,632,138
Farm animals, value.....dols.	644,180,516	1,676,917,556	2,328,123,134	5,891,229,000	5,891,229,000
Cattle.....no.	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	56,592,000	56,592,000
Horses.....no.	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	20,862,000	20,862,000
Sheep.....no.	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	49,719,000	49,719,000
Mules.....no.	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,449,000	4,449,000
Swine.....no.	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	58,933,000	58,933,000
Production of gold.....dols.	50,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	83,301,023
Silver, commercial value.....dols.	50,900	34,711,000	34,711,000	35,741,100	40,864,371
Coal.....tons	6,266,233	68,822,830	240,789,310	240,789,310	477,202,303
Petroleum.....gals.	.....	4,104,017,166	8,835,191	2,672,062,218	10,434,741,660
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	30,966,301
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	1,247,325	10,188,329	31,251,303
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	849,004,022	2,157,055,000
Copper.....tons	.....	650	27,000	270,588	555,031
Wool.....lbs.	52,516,969	232,500,000	298,636,621	296,175,300	296,175,300
Wheat.....bush.	100,485,944	498,549,868	523,229,506	.....	896,000,000

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

	1800..	1850.	1880.	1900.	1914 _a .
Corn.....bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,598,000,000
Cotton.....bales	163,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,245,602	i 13,982,811
Cane sugar.....lbs.	.....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	601,074,880
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,231,478	4,477,175,236	8,566,992,928
Per capita.....lbs.	.....	.....	39.46	58.91	i 85.05
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,603,516	w 5,630,835
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	.....	638,381,804	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	4,760,940,538
Railways operated.....miles	.....	9,021	93,267	794,262	v 258,033
Passengers carried.....no.	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	w 1,004,081,346
Freight carried 1 mile, short tons	.....	.....	.....	141,596,551,161	v 264,080,745,058
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	.....	.....	.....	0.729	w 0.744
Passenger cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	34,713	w 51,490
Other cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	w 3,331,184
American vessels built <i>x</i>.....tons.	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	i 316,155
Trading domestic, etc.....tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	i 6,858,775
Trading foreign.....tons.	669,921	1,535,711	1,352,810	826,694	i 1,027,776
On Great Lakes.....tons.	.....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	i 2,939,786
Vessels passing through Sault Ste Marie Canal.....tons.	.....	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	i 57,989,715
Commercial failures.....no.	.....	.....	4,735	10,774	y 8,344
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	.....	.....	65,752,000	138,495,673	y 184,799,731
Post-Offices.....no.	.....	18,417	42,989	76,688	56,810
Receipts of P.-O. Department, dols.	280,803	5,499,985	33,515,479	102,354,579	i 266,619,625
Telegrams sent <i>z</i>.....no.	.....	.....	29,215,509	63,167,783	(1) 90,000,000
Newspapers, etc. (2).....no.	.....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,977
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	.....	.....	55,942,972	137,687,746	(3) 283,798,331
Patents issued.....no.	.....	993	13,947	26,499	i 35,788
Immigrants arrived (4).....no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	1,218,480

a Figures of 1914 are somewhat preliminary and subject to revision. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1914 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1904. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1913. *j* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about \$25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of \$135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of \$9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin. *l* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State banknotes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890-1891 to date; and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1892-1900. *m* Includes value of buildings, \$3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *n* Includes value of buildings, \$6,325,451,528. *o* Data of the Department of Agriculture, representing wealth production on farms. *p* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. *q* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *r* Includes corporation and income taxes, \$71,386,156 in 1914. *s* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *t* Imports for consumption after 1850. *u* Based on general imports. *v* Domestic exports only after 1860. *w* 1912. *x* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. *y* First six months. *z* Figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. (1) Estimated 1912. (2) 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900 from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1914 include outlying possessions. (3) Includes salaries for teachers only. Figures are for 1912. (4) 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Lt.-Col. John E. McMahon, General Staff, Department of War; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce; F. W. Hodge, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution; G. R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce; James E. Payne, Government Printing Office; Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy; William McNeir, Department of State; C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy; David M. Hildreth, Topographer, Post-Office Department; Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marlon De Vries, George E. Martin. *Attorney-General*—James C. McReynolds. *Assistant Attorney-General*—William L. Wemple. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton (\$3,500). *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs (\$3,000).

SEC. 188. There shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof. In case of a vacancy or of the temporary inability or disqualification for any reason of one or two of the Judges of said court, the President may, upon the request of the Presiding Judge of said court, designate any qualified United States Circuit or District Judge or Judges to act in his or their places and such Circuit or District Judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

SEC. 189. The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

SEC. 195. That the Court of Customs Appeals established by this chapter shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classifications, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases: *Provided, however*, That in any case in which the judgment or decree of the Court of Customs Appeals is made final by the provisions of this title, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, filed within sixty days next after the issue by the Court of Customs Appeals of its mandate upon decision, in any case in which there is drawn in question the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, or of any treaty made pursuant thereto, or in any other case when the Attorney-General of the United States shall, before the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals is rendered, file with the court a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court, to require, by certiorari or otherwise, such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any case involving only the construction of section 1, or any portion thereof, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, nor to any case involving the construction of section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911. (Amendment as approved, August 22, 1914.)

SEC. 196. No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed, by any other court in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, nor to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after August 5, 1909: *Provided further*, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

SEC. 197. Immediately upon the organization of the Court of Customs Appeals, all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Circuit, Territorial or District Courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said Court of Customs Appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

SEC. 198. If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*, That in Alaska and in the Insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the Court of Customs Appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of; and a copy of such statement shall be served on the collector, or the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said Court of Customs Appeals. The decision of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

SEC. 199. Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days: *Provided*, That such calendar need not be called during the months of July and August of any year.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES OR INTO ANY OF ITS POSSESSIONS (EXCEPT PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GUAM AND TUTUILA), GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF ACT OF 1913 COMPARED WITH THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	New Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and sulfate of.	1½c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes.	Free list	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs.	1½c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound.	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals.	50c. gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	\$1.50 lb.	\$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol.	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol.	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap.	1½c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of.	5-8c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes.	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum		15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE		
Cement.	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated.	60 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain, decorated or cut.	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles, eyeglasses, opera and field glasses, and frames for same.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at \$2,000 or more and automobile bodies.		45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than \$2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles not including tires.	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	2½c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens.	12c. gross	8c. gross
Table and kitchen utensils, metal.	40 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates.	1-2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry.	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists.	Graduated rate	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, and irons, plates stove plates, hollow ware.	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form.	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof.	Graduated rate	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets.	Graduated rate	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured.	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles.	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugar and syrups of cane juice.	Above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb.*
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured.	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees.	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar.	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound.	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less.	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	New Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, filler, leaf.....	\$1.85 lb. to \$2.50 lb.	\$1.85 lb. to \$2.50 lb.
Snuff.....	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes.....	\$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	\$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.....	25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds.....	30c. bushel	15c. bushel
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds.....	45c. bushel	25c. bushel
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel.....	15c. bushel	6c. bushel
Rice, cleaned.....	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations.....	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes.....	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor.....	6c. lb.	20c. p.c. ad val.
Hay.....	\$4 ton.	\$2 ton
Honey.....	20c. gallon	10c. gallon
Hops.....	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f.....	25c. bushel	20c. bushel
Seeds, castor.....	25c. bushel	15c. bushel
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances.....	1c. lb.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears.....	25c. bushel	10c. bushel
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.....	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, lemons and limes in bulk.....	1c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk.....	\$3 per 1,000	\$5 per 1,000
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.....	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground, n.s.p.f.....	Free list	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.....	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less.....	Graduated rate	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES & OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.....	\$2.60 gallon	\$2.60 gallon
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts.....	\$9.60 per doz.	\$9.60 per doz.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears.....	45c. gallon	45c. to 60c. gallon
Wines, still, in cases, vermouth and similar beverages.....	\$1.85 per doz.	\$1.85 per doz.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts.....	45c. gallon	45c. gallon
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons.....	30c. doz.	20c. doz.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts.....		
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers.....	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers.....	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers.....	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers.....	Graduated rate	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.....	4½c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made.....	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs.....	70c. doz. to \$2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val.	\$1.20 doz. pairs and 30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.....	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to \$2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys.....	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures.....	60 p.c. ad val.	35 to 45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number....	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors.....	3½c. sq. yard	2½c. sq. yard
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.....	Graduated rate	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns.....	Graduated rate	18 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.....	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels.....	Graduated rate	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's.....	Graduated rate	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.....	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs.....	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut.....	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	New Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk.....	35 p.c. ad val.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel.....	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads.....	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.....	Graduated rate	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, other than paper commercially known as hand-made or machine hand-made, valued above 2½c. per lb., n.s.p.f.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.	12 p.c. ad val.
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.....	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.....	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards.....	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads.....	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes.....	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles.....	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set.....	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and dcwns.....	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed.....	20 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel.....	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves.....	\$1.25 doz. to \$5.80 doz.	\$1 to \$2.50 doz. par
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.....	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured.....	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of.....	15 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments.....	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Photographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts.....	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	Graduated rate	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.....	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys.....	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.....	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).	foreign countries, professional.	Cotton waste.	Goat skins.
Aconite.	Boots.	Cottonseed oil.	Gold, bullion, medals, ore and sweepings.
Agates, unmanufactured.	Borax, crude.	Cream.	Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Agricultural implements.	Brass.	Croton oil.	Grains.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.	Brimstone.	Curry.	Granite, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.	Briquets.	Darning needles.	Grasses and fibers.
Alpaca, hair of.	Bristles, crude.	Drawings.	Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.	Broom corn.	Drugs, not advanced.	Gunny bags, old and cloth.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.	Buckwheat.	Dyeing and tanning materials.	Gunpowder.
Animals, wild.	Bullion, gold or silver.	Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.	Gutta-percha, crude.
Anthracite coal.	Burlaps.	Engravings, n.s.p.f.	Hair, n.s.p.f.
Antitoxins.	Cabinet woods, unmanufactured.	Etchings, n.s.p.f.	Hams.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.	Calcium, n.s.p.f.	Evergreen seedlings.	Handle bolts.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.	Camel's hair.	Explosive substances.	Hand sewing needles.
Arsenic.	Carbolic acid.	Extracts, n.s.p.f.	Harness, saddles and saddle-dry, or parts thereof.
Art, works of.	Cash registers.	Fans, common palm leaf.	Harvesters.
Articles returned after having been exported.	Cast-iron pipe.	Fats and grease.	Hemlock bark, extract of.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.	Cattle.	Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.	Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Asphaltum.	Cement.	Ferromanganese.	Herbs, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Bacon.	Chalk, crude.	Fibres and grasses.	Hides.
Bagging for cotton, etc.	Charts, n.s.p.f.	Films, moving picture.	Hones and whetstones.
Barbed fence wire.	Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.	Flat rails, iron or steel.	Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Barks, n.s.p.f.	Clapboards.	Flax.	Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Beans, n.s.p.f.	Coal.	Flint, flints and flint stones unground.	Horns and parts of.
Beef, fresh.	Cobalt.	Flocks.	Horsehair.
Beeswax.	Cocoa, n.s.p.f.	Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.	Horseshoe nails.
Belted leather.	Cocoanuts in the shell.	Fossils.	Horseshoes.
Benzine.	Cocoons, silk.	Fowls.	Household effects.
Berries, n.s.p.f.	Cod liver oil.	Fruit plants, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.	Ice.
Bibles.	Coffee.	Fruits or berries, n.s.p.f.	India rubber, crude.
Birds.	Coins, gold, silver and copper.	Fulminates.	Indigo.
Bismuth.	Composition metal, n.s.p.f.	Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries.	Ingots.
Bituminous coal.	Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.	Furs, undressed.	Instruments, philosophical and scientific.
Blankets, n.s.p.f.	Copperas.	Galvanized wire.	Inventions, models of.
Books for the blind and for religious, philosophical, scientific or literary purposes, persons or families from	Cork, unmanufactured.	Gasoline.	Iodine, crude and re-sublimed.
	Corn and corn-meal.	Glass, plates or disks.	
	Cotton & cotton bagging.	Glaziers' diamonds.	
	Cotton gins.	Gloves, leather, n.s.p.f.	
		Glue, stock.	

THE FREE LIST—Continued

Ipecac.	Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.	Plates, copper, glass.	Staves.
Iron Ore.	Mineral salts.	Platinum, unmanufactured.	Steel, scrap.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.	Minerals, crude.	Plows.	Stone.
Iron or steel billets.	Models of inventions.	Plumbago.	Strychnine.
Iron or steel nails, rolls and scrap.	Moss, n.s.p.f.	Pork.	Sugar-beet seed.
Jute.	Mowers.	Potash, carbonate, crude.	Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Kerosene.	Music for the blind.	Potassium, cyanide of.	Sulphur.
Kindling wood.	Mustard seed.	Potatoes.	Sulphuric acid.
Lamb and lambskin.	Mutton.	Printing paper.	Sumac, ground.
Land fowls.	Nails.	Prizes.	Swine.
Lard.	Naphtha.	Prussic acid.	T-rails, iron or steel.
Laths.	Needles, hand sewing and darning.	Pulp woods.	Tacks, cut.
Leather, boots and shoes harness, rough, saddles and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.	Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry.	Quinine.	Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.	Nickel ore.	Radium.	Tallow.
Leeches.	Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.	Rags, n.s.p.f.	Tanning material.
Lemon and lime juice.	Nut oil.	Rails, flat, iron or steel.	Taploca.
Lemon peel, not preserved.	Nux vomica.	Railway bars, iron or steel.	Tar and pitch wood.
Libraries.	Oakum.	Rapeseed.	Tea.
Lifboats and life-saving apparatus.	Oil cake.	Rattan.	Thrashing machines.
Lino-type machines.	Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.	Reapers.	Timber.
Lithographic stones not engraved.	Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.	Reeds, unmanufactured.	Tin, except plates.
Loadstones.	Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Tobacco stems.
Logs.	Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Trophies.
Loops, iron.	Paraffin and paraffin oil.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Turpentine.
Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f.	Parchment.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Twine.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.	Paris green.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Type, old.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, lino-type, sewing, thrashing, typesetting.	Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Typesetting machines.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.	Pebbles, Brazilian.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Typewriters.
Malze.	Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Vaccine virus.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.	Personal effects.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Veal.
Manila.	Petroleum.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Vegetable substances.
Manures.	Phosphates, crude.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Vellum.
Manuscripts.	Phosphorus.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Verdigris.
Maps, n.s.p.f.	Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Vitriol, blue.
Maroons.	Pigs, copper, iron.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wagons and carts.
Marrow.	Pipe, cast-iron.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Waste.
Marshmallow.	Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.	Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Water fowls.
Meal, corn.		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wax, n.s.p.f.
Meats.		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wearing apparel. (See below.)
Medals of gold, silver or copper.		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Whalebone, unmanufactured.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wheat, n.s.p.f.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Whetstones.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wild animals.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wood, n.s.p.f.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wood alcohol.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wood pulp.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wool, n.s.p.f.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Works of art.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wrought and cast iron.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.
		Regalia and gems, statutory and casts of sculpture.	Yarn, Angora goat hair, alpaca hair, etc., waste.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

The Tariff of 1913 provides for the exemption from duty of wearing apparel, etc., as shown in paragraph 642, as follows:

642. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: *Provided*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That up to but not exceeding one hundred dollars in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS.

The law requires that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of personal baggage. The senior member of a family present as a passenger may, however, declare for the entire family. A failure to declare articles acquired abroad and brought in as baggage renders the articles subject to forfeiture and the passengers liable to criminal prosecution. (Sections 2302 and 3082, R. S.)

Returning residents of the United States should use the form of declaration printed in black; non-residents should use the form printed in red.

The exact number of pieces of baggage accompanying a passenger must be stated in the declaration, including trunks, valises, boxes, hand bags, and packages or bundles of every kind. Forms of baggage declarations will be furnished passengers by the steamship officers. The declaration should

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—Continued.

be prepared and signed at least one day before the expected arrival of the vessel. Declarations spoiled in preparation should not be destroyed, but should be turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank.

When the declaration has been prepared and signed, the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and retained by the passenger and the declaration delivered to the ship's officer designated to receive the same. After all the baggage and effects of the passenger have been landed, the coupon which has been retained must be presented at the inspector's desk, and an inspector will then be detailed to examine the baggage.

Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to the declarations.

RETURNING RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad, in their baggage or on their persons, whether by purchase, by gift, or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free of duty. Exemption, however, will be allowed by customs officers of articles aggregating not over \$100 in value, if suitable for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, and whether intended for the personal use of the passengers or as gifts or presents to others, provided the articles are not bought on commission for another person nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty must, nevertheless, be declared. Articles belonging to one passenger can not be included in the exemption of another.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad. Such articles which have been used abroad may, however, be specifically noted on the declaration, and due allowance will be made by the appraising officers for depreciation through wear and use and duties charged upon the articles at their value in their condition as imported.

Passengers must not deduct the \$100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by customs officers on the pier.

All wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken out of the United States by residents shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established. If remodelled, repaired, or improved abroad, the cost of such remodelling, repairing, or improvement must be declared, and receipted bills for such alterations should be presented. The cost of such repairs is subject to duty, but may be included by customs officers within the \$100 exemption. If the cost or value of the repairs be not declared, the articles will be subject to duty upon their entire value.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have at any time resided in this country shall be deemed to be residents of the United States, unless they shall have abandoned their residence in this country and acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Such citizens or former residents who declare as nonresidents must present satisfactory evidence to the customs officers upon the pier that they have given up their residence in the United States and have become bona fide residents of a foreign country.

The residence of a wife follows that of the husband, and the residence of a minor child follows that of its parents.

The examination of baggage will be facilitated and difficulties avoided if receipted bills for foreign purchases be presented, and if all articles acquired abroad be packed separately in one or more trunks.

NONRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nonresidents of the United States must declare all articles in their baggage or on their persons which do not constitute wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, or similar personal effects, whether intended for their personal use or for others. They must also declare all articles of wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar effects when not owned by them or when intended for other persons or for sale.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Household effects, such as furniture, table linen, bed linen, tableware, etc., imported as baggage must be declared. If shown to the satisfaction of the customs officers to have been actually owned and used abroad by the passenger not less than one year and not intended for any other person nor for sale, such effects will be admitted free of duty. If not so owned and used abroad, duties must be paid thereon, unless included in the \$100 exemption allowed returning residents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Each passenger over eighteen years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not exceeding three pounds, if for the bona fide use of such passenger. These articles must be declared, but will be passed free by customs officers in addition to the \$100 exemption.

CONTESTED VALUATION.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a re-examination. Application therefor should be made to the officers in charge immediately. If, for any reason, this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisal made to the collector of customs in writing within ten days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisal can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Examination of any baggage may be postponed if the passenger requests the officer taking his declaration to have the baggage sent to the appraiser's store.

Currency or certified checks only can be accepted in payment of duties, but upon request baggage will be retained on the pier for 24 hours to enable the owner to secure currency or certified checks.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law. Customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service, and all parties concerned are liable to criminal prosecution.

Discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the collector at the custom house, to the deputy collector or deputy surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury. Passengers should not, however, deem customs officers discourteous merely because such officers examine baggage thoroughly or appraise articles at a value different from that stated in the passenger's declaration.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND

Baggage containing dutiable articles may be forwarded in bond to any other port of entry upon good reason therefor being shown.

Passengers desiring to have such baggage forwarded in bond should so indicate on their declarations, and also make a request therefor upon the inspector at the time he is assigned to the examination of their baggage. Similar action should be taken when it is desired to have baggage forwarded to another country in transit through the United States.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—Continued.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of Congress of 1897, as amended in 1912, expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Unless the owner is able to establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited by said act, they cannot be admitted.

AIGRETTES AND OTHER PLUMAGE.

Paragraph 347 of the present Tariff act contains the following proviso:

"The importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind."

Any of the above-described prohibited articles will be excluded from entry when brought in by passengers as trimmings on hats or other articles of wearing apparel, and will be confiscated whether found in the baggage or on the person. In cases where there has been no willful intent to violate the law, such prohibited articles may be exported to a foreign country.

W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Bureau a permanent bureau of the Government.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—(1) population, (2) agriculture, and (3) manufactures, mines and quarries.

The results of this census have been published, and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present ALMANAC. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 was about \$13,500,000, in addition to which \$1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount \$7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the result. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration system; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways; transportation by water; cotton production, cotton consumed, imported, exported, and cotton on hand, and active cotton spindles, and statistics of tobacco. The statistics of deaths (which now cover about two-thirds of the population, statistics of cities, and of production of cotton are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses, and the new Thirteenth Census act further provides for a census of agriculture in 1915.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The present Director is William J. Harris of Georgia. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, William L. Austin; four chief statisticians; for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Finance and Municipal Statistics, Starke M. Grogan, and one for Vital Statistics; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and eight chiefs of division. The entire number of employes in the Bureau at Washington is now about 600; in addition there are about 735 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employes in Washington was greatly increased during the decennial census; on November 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employes.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

The following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1914-15:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10.30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of business at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without appointments are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted, for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. Overseer—W. H. Vary, Watertown, N. Y. Lecturer—George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J. Steward—F. C. Bancroft, Wyoming, Del. Assistant Steward—J. A. Sherwood, Long Hill, Ct. Chaplain—A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kan. Treasurer—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, 6 Norfolk Terrace, Wellesley, Mass. Secretary—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Gatekeeper—C. L. Rice, Austin, Minn. Ceres—Mrs. Esther E. Pattee, Laconia, N. H. Pomona—Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich. Flora—Mrs. Ella Peckham, Newport, R. I. L. A. Steward—Mrs. Mabel H. Harland, Fayette, Idaho. High Priest—C. M. Gardner, Westfield, Mass. Priest Archon—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. Priest Annalist—C. E. Spence, Oregon City, Ore. Executive Committee: C. S. Stetson, Chairman, Greene, Me.; A. B. Judson, Balfour, Iowa; C. O. Raine, Secretary, Canton, Mo.

The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges throughout the United States.

Postal Information.

(Revised by the Post-Office Department for THE WORLD ALMANAC. Sections quoted in this subject refer to the Postal Laws and Regulations.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations: (Domestic rates apply to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, also to mail for officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.)

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, except as provided for under other classifications or anything containing writing not authorized on mail matter of other classifications.

First-class or letter rate of postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards**, one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(a) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(b) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(c) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(d) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that those mailed for local delivery will be returned to the sender if undeliverable and the name and address of the sender appears thereon. Undeliverable "double" postal cards will be returned to the sender if known.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unutilized.

POST CARDS—(private mailing cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails.

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(a) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2 3/4 by 4 inches.

(b) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(c) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(d) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(e) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line—the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(f) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(g) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When "post cards" are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the vertical dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all printed imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for a single book, and except, also, gold for or from Alaska sent by registered mail.

POSTAL INFORMATION—Continued.

Prepaid letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," under the act of March 3, 1879, and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication, and mailed by the publishers or news agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Also periodical publications entered under the act of August 24, 1912, of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law.

Rates of postage to publishers and news agents, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are not entitled to the pound rate under the act of March 3, 1879.

Publications which have not been admitted to the second-class are third- or fourth-class matter. Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof*. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are not entitled to second-class rates. Second-class matter is entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed engravings, circulars in print (or by the mimeograph, hectograph, electric pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print (except books), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Printed books are fourth-class matter. See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof sheets is subject to the letter rate. Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter weighing over four pounds are available at the parcel post pound or zone rates. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon articles of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be placed in writing or otherwise the words "Please do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, and there may be printed any matter available as third class. Written designation of the contents such as "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter—See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."
Third- or Fourth-Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third- or fourth-class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more identical pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Special Delivery Service—Ten cents on each letter or other article in addition to the regular postage, entitles the article to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such mail. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents in addition to the regular postage, affixed to a letter or other piece of mail will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Also to patrons of rural routes residing within one-half mile of such routes. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Registration—All domestic mail matter except fourth-class matter may be registered at the rate of ten cents for each package in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed \$50 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than \$50—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter mailed at and addressed to

a United States post-office, and an indemnity not to exceed \$25 is paid for domestic third-class matter, but no indemnity will be paid if the loser has been otherwise reimbursed. Claims for indemnity must be made within one year from date of loss of domestic mail and date of mailing of foreign mail. The limit of indemnity paid for registered articles lost in the International mails is 50 francs.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to \$100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding \$2.50, 3 cents; over \$2.50 to \$5, 5 cents; over \$5 to \$10, 8 cents; over \$10 to \$20, 10 cents; over \$20 to \$30, 12 cents; over \$30 to \$40, 15 cents; over \$40 to \$50, 18 cents; over \$50 to \$60, 20 cents; over \$60 to \$75, 25 cents; over \$75 to \$100, 30 cents.

All domestic money orders must be made payable at a designated money order office, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless, but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Unmailable Matter—See also "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

Held for Postage—All second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.

All matter weighing over four pounds, except second-class matter, fourth-class matter (parcel post), single books, official matter emanating from the Executive Departments and documents printed and circulated by authority of Congress and gold for or from Alaska.

Postal, post, or other cards mailed uninclosed which bear delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libellous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, also articles bearing such matter upon the wrapper or outside cover. Dunning postal or other cards are included in this class.

Post cards, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First-Class Matter."

All matter concerning any lottery, gift, enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or concerning fraudulent schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses, representations or promises.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative-saving clauses viz.

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.

2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.

3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employees. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ia., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., e'c. when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter or by insured parcel post. Any person who sends money or valuables otherwise not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

POSTAL INFORMATION—Continued.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *undeliverable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope of sufficient value to pay the postage to which it is subject. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions apply to postal matters in the United States.

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fourth-Class Matter Embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail, and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second, and third classes.

Rates of Postage on Fourth-Class or Parcel Post Matter—To Be Fully Prepaid—Unsealed—are as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

WEIGHT.	1st ZONE.		2d Zone	WEIGHT.	1st ZONE.		2d Zone
	Local Rate.	Zone Rate, 50 Miles.	Rate, 50 to 150 Miles.		Local Rate.	Zone Rate, 50 Miles.	Rate, 50 to 150 Miles.
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	26 pounds	\$0.18	\$0.30	\$0.30
2 pounds . . . . .	.06	.06	.06	27 pounds . . . . .	.18	.31	.31
3 pounds . . . . .	.06	.07	.07	28 pounds . . . . .	.19	.32	.32
4 pounds . . . . .	.07	.08	.08	29 pounds . . . . .	.19	.33	.33
5 pounds . . . . .	.07	.09	.09	30 pounds . . . . .	.20	.34	.34
6 pounds . . . . .	.08	.10	.10	31 pounds . . . . .	.20	.35	.35
7 pounds . . . . .	.08	.11	.11	32 pounds . . . . .	.21	.36	.36
8 pounds . . . . .	.09	.12	.12	33 pounds . . . . .	.21	.37	.37
9 pounds . . . . .	.09	.13	.13	34 pounds . . . . .	.22	.38	.38
10 pounds . . . . .	.10	.14	.14	35 pounds . . . . .	.22	.39	.39
11 pounds . . . . .	.10	.15	.15	36 pounds . . . . .	.23	.40	.40
12 pounds . . . . .	.11	.16	.16	37 pounds . . . . .	.23	.41	.41
13 pounds . . . . .	.11	.17	.17	38 pounds . . . . .	.24	.42	.42
14 pounds . . . . .	.12	.18	.18	39 pounds . . . . .	.24	.43	.43
15 pounds . . . . .	.12	.19	.19	40 pounds . . . . .	.25	.44	.44
16 pounds . . . . .	.13	.20	.20	41 pounds . . . . .	.25	.45	.45
17 pounds . . . . .	.13	.21	.21	42 pounds . . . . .	.26	.46	.46
18 pounds . . . . .	.14	.22	.22	43 pounds . . . . .	.26	.47	.47
19 pounds . . . . .	.14	.23	.23	44 pounds . . . . .	.27	.48	.48
20 pounds . . . . .	.15	.24	.24	45 pounds . . . . .	.27	.49	.49
21 pounds . . . . .	.15	.25	.25	46 pounds . . . . .	.28	.50	.50
22 pounds . . . . .	.16	.26	.26	47 pounds . . . . .	.28	.51	.51
23 pounds . . . . .	.16	.27	.27	48 pounds . . . . .	.29	.52	.52
24 pounds . . . . .	.17	.28	.28	49 pounds . . . . .	.29	.53	.53
25 pounds . . . . .	.17	.29	.29	50 pounds . . . . .	.30	.54	.54

WEIGHT.	3d Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
	150 to 300 Miles. Rate.	300 to 600 Miles. Rate.	600 to 1,000 Miles. Rate.	1,000 to 1,400 Miles. Rate.	1,400 to 1,800 Miles. Rate.	all over 1,800 Miles. Rate.
1 pound	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds . . . . .	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds . . . . .	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds . . . . .	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds . . . . .	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds . . . . .	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds . . . . .	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds . . . . .	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds . . . . .	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds . . . . .	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds . . . . .	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds . . . . .	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds . . . . .	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds . . . . .	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds . . . . .	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds . . . . .	.35	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds . . . . .	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds . . . . .	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds . . . . .	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds . . . . .	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—Continued.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps—For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a post-office is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which the 50 largest post-offices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions: (1) At any post-office, for local delivery at such office. (2) At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. (3) At any post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Etc.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters, and (7) to matter not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, except books and other printed matter (to which the rate of 1 cent for each 2 ounces applies) mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The Limit of Weight of fourth-class matter is 50 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones, and 20 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of Size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 72 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Name and Address of Sender—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "From."

Additions to Fourth-Class Mail—There may be placed on fourth-class matter, or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label, any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inclosures—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed, together with inscriptions indicating, "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment; and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

Communications Attached to Parcels—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special delivery matter.

Public Library Books, otherwise mallable as parcel post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

Proprietary Articles of Merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages, by the manufacturer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labelled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mallable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed.

Meats and Meat-Food Products—Before meat or meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats may be accepted for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by sec. 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificate must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or district, are unmallable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of the law being liable to a fine of not more than \$200.

Nursery Stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender.

Place of Mailing—Parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch post-office, named, numbered, or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Parcels weighing four ounces or less may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—Continued.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and Conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may be insured against loss upon payment of a fee of 5 cents for value not exceeding \$25, or 10 cents for value not exceeding \$50, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. It may not be registered. Such mail may be insured at any post-office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel.

Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt desired."

Indemnity for lost insured parcels is paid for the actual value within the limit of insurance. No indemnity is payable on account of mere partial damage. However, when an article is so damaged as to render it wholly worthless, it is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements. No indemnity is paid for labor, workmanship, etc., in repairing partial damage.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and Fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter may be sent C. O. D. from one money order post-office to another on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by post-office money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50 actual value.

A receipt is given to the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made. Examination of contents of a C. O. D. parcel is not permitted until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. Indemnity for lost C. O. D. parcels is paid for the actual value, not to exceed \$50, under the conditions governing the payment of indemnity for lost insured parcels.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Examination—Fourth-class or parcel post matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class. Nailed Boxes—Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw driver for examination of contents.

Wrapping—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents, or the persons handling them. Many articles are damaged in the mails or the reason is that they are not properly wrapped to withstand the necessary handling. Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks, and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation. Hats in pasteboard boxes must be crated with wood or packed in strong, double-faced corrugated pasteboard boxes. Cut flowers, candles, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes. Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated. Malleable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease. Parcels weighing 20 pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over 20 pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding. Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Harmful articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations. *Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools* must have their points and edges protected so that they cannot cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped. *Powders and all pulverized dry substances* must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out. *Pastes, salves, etc.*, not easily liquefiable must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(a) *When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (b) and (c):*

(b) *When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier mâché or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier mâché, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.*

(c) *Bottles containing liquid may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal, or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust, or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.*

(d) *When in a metal container, the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.*

(e) *When in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds, malleable liquids in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substances to protect the contents*

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—Continued.

from breakage. All such packages to be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscriptions and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."

Fragile Articles—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission. *Glass, crockery, fragile toys, etc.*, must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit. *Cigars* should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar. *Maps, drawings, paintings, etc.*, must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube. All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE." Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labelled "EGGS." Eggs in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages to be marked "EGGS—THIS SIDE UP," and to be transported outside of mail bags.

Perishable Articles—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing. *Butter, lard, and perishable articles*, such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling. *Butter, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits*, and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes, or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package, and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags. Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

Forwarding and Return—A new prepayment of postage at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which fourth-class matter is to be forwarded must be made by the addressee or by some one for him each time it is forwarded. A new prepayment must likewise be made before undeliverable fourth-class matter may be returned to the sender.

Requests for Further Information should be addressed as follows: Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification, relative to the classification and admissibility of matter as parcel post mail, rates of postage, limit of weight and size, permissible inclosures and additions, attaching communications to parcels, etc. Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Registered Mails, relative to the insurance and C. O. D. features. Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Railway Mail Service, relative to the admissibility to the mails and wrapping of matter which from its form or character would be liable to injure the mails or the person of postal employees.

Unmailable Matter—Matter manifestly obscene, lewd, or lascivious; articles intended for preventing conception or for procuring abortion; articles intended for indecent or immoral purposes, and all matter otherwise mailable by law, the outside cover or wrapper of which bears any delineations or language of a libellous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, is declared non-mailable by law.

Spirituos, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in par. 4, sec. 472), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials, including matches, moving picture films (unless made of cellulose-acetate), gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, and all liquids having flash point at or below 80° F., and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), guano or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails. (Par. 2, sec. 472.)

Poisons, Explosives, Inflammable Materials, Dangerous Articles, Intoxicating Liquors, Etc.—Section 472. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds and inflammable materials, and infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any article hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails

PARCEL POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL—Continued.

or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

2. Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in the fourth paragraph hereof), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials (including matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

3. Liquids not spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or otherwise intoxicating (including samples of altar or communion wine used in church services), and not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, comb honey, soft soap, paste or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in secs. 474 and 475.

4. Medicines and anaesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unavailable, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Parcel Post Regulations: *Provided*, That the terms "medicines" and "anaesthetic agents" shall not be construed to mean poisons; *Provided further*, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama are as follows:

Letters.....	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each.....		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.).....	{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces..... Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	5 cents. 1 cent.
Samples of merchandise.....	{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces..... Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	2 cents. 1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles.....		10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted to that weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to matter for Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Futuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City, U. S. Naval Vessels and officers and men of the U. S. Navy in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The rate on letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

GERMANY.

The postage rate on letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.
Postal cards and post cards, one cent.
Double postal cards (with paid reply), two cents.
Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight (except seeds, plants, etc.) is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 8 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces, and when exceeding 8 ounces are subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails. Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

FOREIGN MAILS—Continued.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

CUBA.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, one cent.

Double post cards (with paid reply), two cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of twelve cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight (except seeds, plants, etc.) is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 8 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces, and when exceeding 8 ounces are subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

MEXICO.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, one cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), two cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of twelve cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight (except seeds, plants, etc.) is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 8 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces and when exceeding 8 ounces are subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

PANAMA.

Letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, one cent.

Double postal cards (with paid reply), two cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), one cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of twelve cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight (except seeds, plants, etc.) is subject to the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 8 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one cent for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces, and when exceeding 8 ounces are subject to the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

FOREIGN MAILS—Continued.

Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may also be sent by foreign parcel post, under the conditions of the parcel post convention with Panama.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Articles intended for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, are subject to United States domestic postage rates and conditions, but letters specially addressed via Europe-Siberia are subject to the foreign rate. Certain matter may also be sent by *foreign* parcel post.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

Mall matter for officers or members of the crews of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Packages of fourth-class matter exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of twelve cents for each pound or fraction of a pound *when the vessels are stationed in foreign waters*. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and be fully prepaid. Mail so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels, whether at domestic or foreign ports. Express packages will not be received unless they conform to the postal regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Mall for officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, is subject to domestic rates and conditions, the same as that for officers and men on U. S. naval vessels stationed abroad.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCEL POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value (unless specially noted below), not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcel post to Dutch Gulana (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Hungary, Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Calicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador (see item "Customs Declarations"), British Gulana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations"), Bolivia, Ecuador (parcels must not exceed \$50 in value), Peru and Chile, Newfoundland, including Labrador. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August and September; Honduras (Republic of), * Germany, including Cameroon (Kamerun), Toga, German Samoa, German East Africa and German Southwest Africa; Greece (parcels cannot be registered), Italy, including Erythraea, Benadir, Bengazi and Tripoli in Tripoli (Barbary) and Republic of San Marino. Liberia, Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand, including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway, Japan, including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (Chosen); Hongkong, including Kowloon, Austria, Belgium, * France, excluding Algeria and Corsica (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania, Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Iceland; Sweden. †China—Articles addressed for the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for HONGKONG: Aberdeen, Amoy, Au Tau, Canton, Chung Chow, Foochow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Liu Kung Tau, Ningpo, Ping Shan, Shanghai, Sal Kung, Stanley, Sha Tin, Shung Shui, Shoo Tow Kok, Swatow, Tai-o, Tai-Po, and Wei Hai Wei. Parcels addressed for delivery in the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for JAPAN: Amoy, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Peking, Shuanghaikawan, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku and Wuhu, China; or at the following places in Manchuria: Antoken (Antung), Bijun (Fushun), Choshun (Changchun), Dalren (Lairen), Tallen, formerly Dalny), Dalsekkio (Tashichiao), Daltoke (Tatungkou), Furanten (Poulienten), Gwaboten

* Service suspended on account of war at time ALMANAC was printed.

† Only for places here mentioned.

FOREIGN MAILS—Continued.

(Wufantien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Hoten (Mukden), Honkeiko (Pengshihui), Howojree (Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kalyuen), Kaijo (Haimueng), Kinshu (Chluchow), Koshurei (Kunghuling), Riujuton (Lushuton), Riojun (Port Arthur), Riyo (Liaoyang), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shiheigai (Ssupingchieh), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Chang-in), Sokato (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikozan (Takushan), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Yendai (Yental), Yugakujree (Hsiungyocheng). Parcels addressed for delivery in the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for GERMANY, and are included in closed mails made up for the German Post-Office at Shanghai: Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, Chingkaing, Tsinanfoo, Welhsien, Klowchow (including Tsingtow, Litsun, Mecklinburghaus, Shatsikoo, Sifang, Taputow, Tsangkow, Tsingtoo-Gr. Haifen, Tsingtoo-Tabatau). Parcels for the city of Shanghai to include only such matter as may be inadmissible to domestic parcel post mail for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, e. g., books, etc.; Hayti, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies: Curacao and Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and the Dutch part of St. Martins (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"); French West Indies: Martinique, Guadeloupe (including Marie Galante, Deseade, Les Saints, St. Bartholomew and the French portion of St. Martins) (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"); Panama and Turkey, the following places only. Parcels addressed for delivery in the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for AUSTRIA: Alexandretta, Beirut, Caifa, Constantinople, Cavalia, Chios, Dardanelles, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Kerassonda, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Samsoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari d'Albanie, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria) and Vathi (Samos); also Candia in Isle of Crete. Parcels addressed for delivery in the following places are mailable subject to the rate and conditions applicable to parcels for ITALY: Durazzo, Galata, Jerusalem, Pera, Salonica, Scutari (Asia Minor), Smyrna, Stamboul and Valona; also Canea in Isle of Crete. Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the parcel post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissible to parcel post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from parcel post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. † Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (Form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Netherlands, Salvador and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special customs declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

†Liquids and oils, pastes, salves and other articles easily liquefiable are admissible to the parcel post mails for Austria, Brazil, Germany and Great Britain, provided they are packed in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the admission of such substances to the United States domestic parcel post mails.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles (other than the reply half of double postal cards) only by means of the postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages of newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to a single (outside) address. Those sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter of all kinds received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be re-forwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than parcel post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FOREIGN MAILS—Continued.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable in any foreign country, as follows:

For sums from \$0.01 to \$10.00.....	10 cents	From \$50.01 to \$60.00.....	60 cents
From \$10.01 to \$20.00.....	20 "	" 60.01 to 70.00.....	70 "
" 20.01 to 30.00.....	30 "	" 70.01 to 80.00.....	80 "
" 30.01 to 40.00.....	40 "	" 80.01 to 90.00.....	90 "
" 40.01 to 50.00.....	50 "	" 90.01 to 100.00.....	1 dollar

NOTE—It should be understood that these tables are subject to change, it being the aim of the Post-Office Department to make reductions whenever conditions warrant such action.

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM.

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS ANNOUNCED BY POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Object—1. The Postal-Savings System is established by authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for the purpose of providing facilities for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the United States Government for repayment.

Safety—2. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of deposits made in postal-savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon, as provided by the Postal-Savings act.

Who May Deposit—3. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over in his or her own name, or by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband.

4. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons.

5. A person may open a postal-savings account at any depository post-office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal-savings account either at the same office or at different offices.

6. All accounts shall be opened in person by the depositor or his authorized representative. After opening an account, a depositor may forward subsequent deposits to the post-office by registered mail or by money order made payable to the postmaster.

No Charges to Depositors—7. No charges or fees are collected or required from depositors in connection with the opening of accounts or the subsequent deposit or withdrawal of moneys.

How to Open an Account—8. When a person applies to open an account, he shall furnish the necessary information to enable the postmaster to fill out an application, which the depositor will then be required to sign.

Deposits—9. Deposits are evidenced by postal-savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, and the name of the depository office. The depositor shall sign a duplicate of each certificate, which the postmaster will retain.

10. No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. (See paragraph 16 relative to postal-savings cards and stamps.)

11. No person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at any time of more than \$500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

12. Postal-savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable and are payable only to the person to whom issued, except as provided in paragraphs 27, 28, and 29.

13. On opening an account a depositor is supplied with an envelope in which he may keep his savings certificates. This envelope bears information for his guidance, and a blank ledger record on which an account of his deposits and withdrawals may be kept.

14. If a postal-savings certificate is lost or destroyed the depositor should notify the postmaster. Upon compliance by the depositor with the necessary requirements, a new certificate will be issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General if deemed proper.

15. Postmasters are not permitted to receive issued postal-savings certificates for safe-keeping.

Postal-Savings Cards and Stamps—16. Amounts less than \$1 may be saved for deposit by purchasing 10-cent postal-savings cards and 10-cent postal-savings stamps. Each postal-savings card bears blank spaces in which such stamps may be affixed from time to time. A postal-savings card with nine postal-savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of \$1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account.

17. Postal-savings cards and stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not exchange them for postage stamps nor exchange postage stamps for postal-savings cards or stamps.

Interest—18. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the amount represented by each postal-savings certificate, payable annually. Interest will not be paid for any fraction of a year.

19. Deposits will bear interest from the first day of the month next following that in which made.

20. Interest will continue to accrue annually on a postal-savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding, certificates being valid until paid, without limitation as to time.

21. Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw interest accrued and make a new deposit, subject to the restriction that deposits at interest will not be received for less than \$1.

Withdrawals—22. A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of the deposits to his credit, with any interest payable thereon, by surrendering, at the office of issue, postal-savings certificates, properly indorsed, for the amount to be withdrawn.

23. A depositor presenting a certificate for payment in full shall indorse it in the presence of the postmaster or his representative and surrender it. The postmaster or his representative, upon being satisfied as to the depositor's identity, will then make payment.

24. When a depositor desires to withdraw only a part of the amount represented by any certificate, the postmaster will cancel the certificate and issue a new certificate or certificates covering the amount remaining on deposit, which will bear interest from the first day of the following month.

25. When a depositor desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, he will be

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM—Continued.

required to give his receipt for the amount of the interest paid. The postmaster will enter on the back of the certificate the date of the interest payment.

Deposits Not Made in Person—26. When a depositor, for good and sufficient reason, is unable to appear in person to make an additional deposit, the amount to be deposited may be sent by a representative or forwarded by registered mail, or by a money order made payable to the postmaster. New accounts cannot be opened by mail, but a person who desires to open an account and is unable to appear at the post-office may forward the money by a representative, who will be provided with an application form, which shall be properly filled out by the intending depositor.

Withdrawals Not Made in Person—27. When, for good and sufficient reason, a depositor is unable to appear in person to make a withdrawal, a blank order for the purpose will be furnished upon his application by mail or at the request of his representative. When the order has been properly filled out and signed by the depositor, his signature witnessed by a disinterested person, and the order returned to the postmaster, together with each certificate to be paid properly indorsed, payment will be made to the depositor's representative, or a money order covering the amount withdrawn, less the money-order fee, will be forwarded to the depositor.

28. When a depositor who is unable to appear in person desires to withdraw the interest payable on any certificate, the blank order furnished will be accompanied by a receipt for the interest to be paid. Upon return of such papers, properly signed by the depositor, the postmaster will make payment as provided in paragraph 27.

Death of Depositor—29. In case of the death of a depositor the amount standing to his credit will be paid to the executor or administrator of his estate upon compliance with necessary requirements. In case of the death of a depositor intestate, where no formal administration is desired by his relatives, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General may authorize the postmaster, upon obtaining an affidavit in proper form, to pay the amount to the persons entitled under the State laws to receive it.

Account of Woman Who Marries—30. A woman who opens an account and afterward marries should present her postal savings certificates to the postmaster at the issuing office in order that the certificates may be indorsed as payable to her in her new name. The postmaster will receive no further deposits from a woman who marries and fails to comply with this requirement.

Postal-Savings Bonds—31. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits in sums of \$20, or any multiple of \$20 up to and including \$500, for United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and both principal and interest being payable 20 years from such date in United States gold coin. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

32. A depositor desiring to convert his postal-savings deposits into bonds on January 1 and July 1 of any year shall make application to the postmaster at least one month previously on a form which will be supplied in triplicate for the purpose. At the time of making application the depositor shall indorse and surrender postal-savings certificates covering the amount of the bonds desired, and the postmaster will give him a receipt for the certificates. When the bonds applied for have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will forward them to the depositor. The exchange is considered as taking effect on the date when the bonds begin to bear interest (January 1 or July 1), and any yearly interest due on the certificates surrendered will be paid by the postmaster on or after that date.

33. Postal-savings deposits which have been exchanged for bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of \$500 allowed one depositor, and there is no limitation upon the amount of postal-savings bonds which may be acquired by a depositor.

34. Postal-savings bonds are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

35. Postal-savings bonds can be procured only by the surrender of postal-savings deposits and will not be issued to persons who are not depositors, but whether in registered or coupon form they may, after receipt by the depositor, be sold or transferred at any time. A leaflet containing additional information concerning postal-savings bonds may be obtained from the postmaster.

Information—36. Further information concerning the Postal-Savings System may be obtained by application at any depository post-office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

THE objects of the association are: First, to unite fraternally all letter carriers in the United States for their mutual benefit. Second, to obtain and secure rights as Government employes and to strive at all times to promote the welfare of every member. Third, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, as defined in the Constitution and general laws governing said association. Fourth, in conjunction with the Post-Office Department, to strive for the constant improvement of the service. Fifth, to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association. The association has a membership of 32,851. The dues are \$1.50 per annum.

The officers of the association are: *President*—Edward J. Galnor, Muncie, Ind. *Vice-President*—George W. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio. *Secretary*—Edward J. Cantwell, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Charles D. Duffy, Chicago, Ill. *Executive Board*—R. F. Quinn, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. T. Finnan, Bloomington, Ill.; J. J. Gallagher, Jersey City, N. J.; A. I. Sharp, New York, N. Y.; C. P. Hanlon, Boston, Mass. The headquarters of the association is at 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

The distance herein shown is that via the quickest route and the lines carrying the bulk of the mails.

CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	143	Cleveland, Ohio	621	Louisville, Ky.	867	St. Paul, Minn.	1,370
Albuquerque, N. M.	2,260	Columbus, Ohio	632	Lynchburg, Va.	400	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,480
Alliance, Neb.	1,875	Concord, N. H.	308	Manchester, N. H.	290	San Francisco, Cal.	3,183
Amarillo, Tex.	1,920	Cumberland, Md.	378	Memphis, Tenn.	1,236	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	875	Deadwood, S. Dak.	2,053	Meridian, Miss.	1,142	Savannah, Ga.	884
Atlantic City, N. J.	150	Denver, Col.	1,982	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,046	Seattle, Wash.	3,184
Augusta, Me.	410	Des Moines, Ia.	1,318	Mobile, Ala.	1,229	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,209
Baltimore, Md.	185	Detroit, Mich.	798	Montpelier, Vt.	339	Shreveport, La.	1,454
Birmingham, Ala.	989	Duluth, Minn.	1,382	Newark, N. J.	9	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,507
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,818	El Paso, Tex.	2,290	New Orleans, La.	1,344	Spokane, Wash.	2,845
Boise, Idaho	2,783	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,613	Norfolk, Va.	346	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	233	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,738	Ogden, Utah.	2,443	Springfield, Mass.	136
Bristol, Tenn.	604	Galveston, Tex.	1,742	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,604	Superior, Wis.	1,378
Buffalo, N. Y.	438	Gr. Rapids, Mich.	940	Omaha, Neb.	1,455	Syracuse, N. Y.	290
Burlington, Vt.	303	Greensboro, N. C.	915	Pendleton, Ore.	3,017	Tacoma, Wash.	3,225
Butte, Mont.	2,498	Harrisburg, Pa.	146	Philadelphia, Pa.	90	Tampa, Fla.	1,190
Cape May, N. J.	173	Hartford, Ct.	110	Phoenix, Ariz.	2,724	Topeka, Kan.	1,409
Carson City, Nev.	3,016	Helena, Mont.	2,500	Pittsburgh, Pa.	439	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	736	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,470	Portland, Me.	348	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,222
Charleston, W. Va.	612	Indianapolis, Ind.	820	Portland, Ore.	3,248	Vinita, Okla.	1,422
Chatanooga, Tenn.	846	Indianapolis, Ind.	820	Prescott, Ariz.	2,861	Washington, D. C.	225
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,966	Jackson, Miss.	1,238	Providence, R. I.	186	Wheeling, W. Va.	506
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	960	Jacksonville, Fla.	979	Reno, Nev.	2,939	Wichita, Kan.	1,565
Chicago, Ill. (Penn. R. R.)	908	Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	Richmond, Va.	340	Wilmington, Del.	116
Cincinnati, Ohio	752	Knoxville, Tenn.	735	Roanoke, Va.	452	Wilmington, N. C.	707
		Little Rock, Ark.	1,409	St. Louis, Mo.	1,060		
		Los Angeles, Cal.	3,106				

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK.
(For Distances, irrespective of Mail Routes, see Index.)

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
	Adelaide, via San Francisco	12,845		28	Havana	1,866	3
Alexandria, via London	6,150	12	Hongkong, via San Francisco	10,590	27
Amsterdam	3,985	8	Honolulu, via San Francisco	5,645	12
Antwerp	4,000	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Athens	5,655	11	London	3,740	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Madrid, via London	4,925	9
Bangkok, Siam, via San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, via San Francisco	12,285	27
Bangkok, Siam, via London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, via London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, via London	9,765	22	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Bremen	4,235	8	Rome, via London	5,030	9
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rotterdam, via London	3,935	8
Calcutta, via London	11,120	24	St. Petersburg (Petrograd), via London	5,370	9
Cape Town, via London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, via London	5,810	11	Shanghai, via San Francisco	9,820	25
Florence, via London	4,800	9	Shanghai, via Berlin	14,745	23
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, via London	4,875	10
Greytown, via New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, via San Francisco	11,570	26
Hallfax, N. S. (rail)	967	1 1/2	Valparaiso, via Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, via London	4,340	9	Yokohama, via San Francisco	7,845	20

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.	LONDON												
	LIVERPOOL, 202												
	PARIS, 489 287												
	MADRID, 908 1397 1195												
	LISBON, 415 1323 1812 1610												
	ANTWERP, 1530 1119 211 472 270												
	HAMBURG, 412 1804 1495 587 858 657												
	BERLIN, 178 497 1899 1582 674 948 746												
	BERNE, 611 678 460 1602 1183 359 848 646												
	TURIN, 287 837 839 719 1506 1073 500 989 787												
VIENNA, 720 535 427 605 727 2157 1668 849 1182 980													
MUNICH, 266 470 295 401 579 522 1897 1477 582 970 768													
ROME, 647 840 414 639 1048 1130 1033 1746 1323 907 1397 1195													
TRIESTE, 610 487 370 391 533 898 1066 1009 1829 1416 863 1852 1150													
WARSAW, 806 1276 702 436 1156 1021 398 576 895 3593 1925 1067 1567 1135													
CONSTANTINOPLE, 1205 1725 2138 1564 1298 2018 1833 1689 1903 2025 2345 9719 1899 2323 2030													
ODESSA, 363 842 1330 1800 1236 960 1680 1545 1240 1418 1737 3117 2625 1760 2119 1917													
MOSCOW, 950 1339 811 1617 2087 1513 1247 1967 1832 1209 1387 1706 3414 2904 1843 2117 1915													
ST. PET'G (PETROGRAD), 406 1336 1733 693 1769 2339 1395 399 2119 1714 1091 1269 1898 2296 2974 1899 1976 1774													
STOCKHOLM, 430 836 1510 2408 1092 1171 1731 1084 1110 1337 1176 685 590 993 2394 1972 1219 1491 1299													
COPENHAGEN, 416 846 1253 1510 1510 668 1087 1318 671 897 1047 885 270 208 620 2012 1600 812 1181 979													

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

The States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A number of States have laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Alaska.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, and at coke ovens.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, and of employés in mines and smelters, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground or open cut mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime. Engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics employed in State institutions may work but eight hours, except in case of emergency.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works of the State.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train dispatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways, and on all public works in cities of the second class.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters, underground mines and in railroad and other tunnels is limited to eight hours.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in and about all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train dispatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Jersey.—Eight hours is the limit of a day's work by any person employed by or on behalf of the State or any municipality thereof.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all employment by or on behalf of the State or municipality.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all

classes of employes, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

North Carolina.—Train despatchers, etc., on railroads may work only eight hours, unless otherwise permitted by the corporation commission.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads.

Ohio.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works; also in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employes of contractors. Engineers hoisting workmen at anthracite coal mines may work but eight hours per day.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality, and in underground coal mines.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in 24 hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways. Employes on public works and train despatchers may be employed but eight hours per day.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all underground mines, in smelters, and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, including dredging and rock excavation in river and harbor work, is limited to eight hours.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Royal Meeker of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date.

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LOCATION.	Title.	Year.	Chief Officer.	Address.
District of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor Stat.	1885	Royal Meeker	Washington.
Arkansas	Bureau of Labor & Statistics	1913	J. C. Clary	Little Rock.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	Jno. P. McLaughlin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	E. V. Brake	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1893	Patrick H. Connolly	Hartford.
Georgia	Department of Commerce & Labor	1911	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Dept't of Immigrat'n, Labor & Statist.	1911	R. A. Kearns	Honolulu.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration, Labor & Stat.	1895	Samuel J. Rich.	Boise.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	P. H. Hart	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	T. W. Brolley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	E. W. Van Dusen	Des Moines.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor & Industry	1875	Owen Doyle	Topeka.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Stat.	1876	J. W. Newman	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1900	James Byrnes	New Orleans.
Maine	Department of Labor & Industry	1887	J. F. Connelly	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1884	Frank A. White	Baltimore.
Massachus'tts	Board of Labor & Industries	1869	Robert N. Turner	Boston.
Michigan	Department of Labor	1883	J. V. Cunningham	Lansing.
Minnesota	Department of Labor & Industries	1887	W. F. Houk	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	J. T. Filtzpatrick	Jefferson City.
Montana	Department of Labor & Industry	1883	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	Chas. W. Pool	Lincoln.
Nevada	Bureau of Industries, Agricul. & Irriga.		C. A. Norcross	Carson City.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	J. S. B. Davie	Concord.
New Jersey	Department of Labor	1878	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
New York	Department of Labor	1883	J. M. Lynch	Albany.
N. Carolina	Department of Labor & Printing	1887	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture & Labor	1890	W. C. Gilbreath	Fargo.
Ohio	Industrial Commission	1913	W. D. Yarle	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	Chas. L. Daugherty	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac. Works' ps	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Department of Labor & Industries	1913	J. P. Jackson	Harrisburg.
Porto Rico	Bureau of Labor	1912		San Juan.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
S. Carolina	Dept't of Agriculture, Com. & Industry	1909	E. J. Watson	Columbia.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1909	J. A. Starling	Austin.
Utah	Bureau of Immigrat'n, Labor & Statist.	1911	H. P. Haines	Salt Lake City.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	E. W. Olson	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	I. V. Barton	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Industrial Commission	1883	C. H. Crownhart	Madison.

General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 801-809 G Street N.W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, James O'Connell, 512 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fourth Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fifth Vice-President, John R. Alpine, 401 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; Sixth Vice-President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Seventh Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The federation is composed of 110 national and international unions, representing approximately 22,000 local unions, 5 departments, 43 State branches, 638 city central unions, and 558 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 540 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 1,715 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and. Thomas G. McNamara, 2516 Slattery Street, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Charles Ifland, 212 Bush Temple of Music, 221 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of. William McCarthy, Fitzgerald Building, 1482-90 Broadway, New York City.
 Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. Wm. F. Kramer, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of. F. P. Reinemeyer, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.
 Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. James W. Dougherty, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
 Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United. Louis Kemper, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. William Van Bodegraven, 2341 West 12th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. Harry Jones, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. W. R. Boyer, 851 King Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Brushmakers' International Union. George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of. William P. Mayell, 36 Dun Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.
 Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Henry Ulmer, Clunie Building, San Francisco, Cal.
 Cigar Makers' International Union of America. George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth St., New York.
 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada. Henry Kuhlmann, 235 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Coopers' International Union of North America. William R. Deal, Bishop Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
 Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. William Bondy, 727 Mahida St., New York.
 Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America. Andries Meyer, 323 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Charles P. Ford, Reisch Building, Springfield, Ill.
 Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 418 Perry Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating. James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, 3615 N. 24th St., Omaha, Neb.
 Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad. C. E. Beaumont, 1123 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International. Samuel Korman, 32 Union Square, New York City.
 Garment Workers of America, United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-122 Bible House, New York City.
 Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. Morris Sigman, 32 Union Square, New York.
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Lauener, Rooms 930-932 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. A. J. Scott, 118 East 28th St., New York.
 Glass Workers' Union, American Flint. William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.
 Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Elizabeth Christman, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
 Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
 Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.
 Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Bible House, New York City.
 Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International. A. Persion, Box 597, Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

- Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. M. F. Tighe, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated. David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Laundry Workers' International Union. H. L. Morrison, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. James M. O'Connor, Langdon Building, 309 Broadway, New York City.
- Longshoremen's Association, International. John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of. S. J. Pegg, 27 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York.
- Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, 212 May Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 407 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Mine Workers of America, United. William Green, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Miners, Western Federation of. Ernest Mills, 503 Denham Building, Denver, Col.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International. Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Palsters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.
- Paper-Makers, International Brotherhood of. J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.
- Pattern-Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Pavers, Ram mermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of. Edward I. Hannah, 223 East 59th Street, New York.
- Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. Carl Bergstrom, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y.
- Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. Louis A. Schwarz, 5609 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 1037 Altgeld Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. T. A. Scully, 442 East Second Street, Middletown, Ohio.
- Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. Charles T. Smith, Washington Loan & Trust Co. Building, Washington, D. C.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, United Association of. Thomas E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
- Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. Thomas F. Flaherty, 1419 Clifton St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. Ira Sharpnack, Columbus, Kan.
- Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Richard H. Scheller, 229 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. John H. Mallin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
- Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Fred W. Sultor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of. E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 601 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
- Railway Postal Clerks, Brotherhood of. Urban A. Walter, Box 1302, Denver, Col.
- Roofers, Composition, Dump and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Sawsmiths' National Union. F. E. Kingsley, 2728 Ashland Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Seamen's Union of America, International. Thomas A. Hanson, 570 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
- Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad. D. R. Daniels, 28 Newton St., Mansfield, Mass.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West 47th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Slate Workers, American Brotherhood of. Philip Jago, Pen Argyle, Pa.
- Spinners' International Union. Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass.
- Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, 1547 Broadway, New York City.
- Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America, The. J. T. W. Miller, 1024 Park Road N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, Room 29, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. Walter W. Drayer, Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Stove Mounters' International Union. Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen. E. J. Brals, 1595 E. 67th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
 Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, 19 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Timberworkers, International Union of. William H. Reid, Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
 Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Murt Malone, 191 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union. Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th Street, New York City.
 Typographical Union, International. J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Upholsterers' International Union of North America. James H. Hatch, 234 First Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Houghton, 50 Cherry St., Brockton, Mass.
 Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire. E. E. Desmond, 468 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 White Rats Actors' Union of America. W. J. Cooke, 227 West 46th Street, New York City.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bricklayers and Masons' International. William Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Prenter, General Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A. H. Hawley, General Secretary, Jefferson Building, Peoria, Ill.
 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, General Secretary-Treasurer, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Order of Railway Conductors of America. A. B. Garretson, President, Cedar Rapids Savings Bank Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, General Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board: General Master Workman, John W. Hayes, Washington, D. C., Chairman; General Worthy Foreman, William A. Denison, Rochester, N. Y.; General Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.; Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer, Bennett M. Jayne, Philadelphia, Pa.; John C. Patterson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Bonehill, Rochester, N. Y.

TRADE UNION STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the 12 principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources for the year ending January 1, 1912. The figures in parentheses indicate the relative order of the membership and percentage figures to the remaining figures under those headings in each column. The figures for the United States include those for Canada, where trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

COUNTRY.	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Pop.	COUNTRY.	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Pop.
Austria.....	421,905..(6)	1.4..(11)	Italy.....	817,084..(5)	2.4..(7)
Belgium.....	210,902..(7)	2.6..(4)	Netherlands.....	152,071..(8)	2.5..(5)
Denmark.....	142,786..(9)	4.6..(3)	Sweden.....	81,000..(12)	2.3..(9)
France.....	1,029,238..(4)	2.5..(6)	Switzerland.....	114,520..(10)	2.3..(8)
German Empire..	3,791,665..(1)	5.8..(2)	United Kingdom..	3,010,346..(2)	6.7..(1)
Hungary.....	97,000..(11)	4..(12)	United States....	2,810,420..(3)	2.2..(10)

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture.....	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	
Commercial occupations....	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages.....	8.20	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries.....	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances.....	7.89	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction.....	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics.....	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	
Dress.....	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	See separate classification below.

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 Census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,653,203 (33.2); extraction of minerals, 964,324 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,653,831 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade, 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organization from that given below bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, 164 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer; Wm. D. Hayward, Assistant Secretary and General Organizer. Executive Board—J. W. Kelly, Clarence Edwards, F. H. Little, Ewald Koettgen, John M. Foss.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

The organization differs from syndicalism in that great stress is laid upon having a form of organization to correspond, cell for cell, tissue for tissue, with capitalist industry itself, and also because it seeks to build a new union on revolutionary lines rather than to attempt to change the present reactionary and out-of-date craft unions. The organization claims to have blended the practical features of socialism, anarchism, and syndicalism, and yet it is distinct from all three.

The I. W. W. is composed of 300 local unions, 3 national industrial unions (textile, lumber and marine transport workers), having a total membership of 70,000, five national administrations—Hawaiian, Australian, New Zealand, Great Britain and South African.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils, and individual members.

The annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the third Monday of September each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Members-at-large shall pay an initiation fee of \$2.00 and \$1.00 per month dues and assessments. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

That to the end of promoting industrial unity and of securing necessary discipline within the organization, the Industrial Workers of the World refuse all alliances, direct or indirect, with existing political parties or anti-political sects.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(A distinct organization from that given above bearing same name.)

HEADQUARTERS, Detroit, Mich. General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Detroit; Assistant Secretary, S. G. Barger, Detroit; General Organizer, Adolf S. Carm, Chicago, Ill.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centring of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

Excerpts from Constitution and By-Laws follow:

The Industrial Workers of the World shall be composed of actual wage-workers brought together in an organization embodying thirteen national industrial departments, national industrial unions, local industrial unions, local recruiting unions, industrial councils and individual members.

A national industrial union shall be comprised of the local industrial unions of the various localities in America in a given industry.

The industrial departments shall consist of not less than ten local unions, aggregating a membership of not less than ten thousand members. The industrial departments shall be sub-divided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The departments included are: Department of Mining Industry; Transportation Industry; Metal and Machinery Industry; Glass and Pottery Industry; Food-Stuffs Industry; Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry; Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries; Building Industry; Textile Industries; Leather Industries; Wood Working Industries; Public Service Industries; Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

The annual convention shall be held on the third Monday in September of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the organization on payment of 50 cents initiation fee and 25 cents per month dues, together with assessments.

None but actual wage-workers shall be members of the Industrial Workers of the World. No member of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be an officer in a pure and simple trade union. No member of one industrial or trade organization in the Industrial Workers of the World can at the same time hold a card in another industrial or trade organization of this body. No workingman or workingwoman shall be excluded from membership because of creed or color.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.
(WASHINGTON, D. C.—Field Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.)

ACT of Congress approved August 23, 1912:

Sec. 4. That the commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employes; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employes; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage-earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.; Prof. John R. Commons of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City; Harris Weinstein, Sacramento, Cal.; S. Thruston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C., and Austin B. Garretson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. One vacancy when ALMANAC was printed. Secretary, Lewis K. Brown.

In 1914 the commission held hearings covering Washington, D. C., April: General Industrial Conditions, Collective Bargaining, etc., etc. New York City, May and June: Employment Offices and Unemployment; the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World; State Mediation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes; the Building Trades of New York City; Industrial Education, Apprenticeship and the Administration of Child Labor laws; the Men's Garment Trade of New York City; the Dock Workers of New York City; the Department Stores of New York City.

Paterson, N. J., June: Industrial Conditions and Relations in Paterson. Philadelphia, Pa., June: General Industrial Conditions and Relations; the Co-operative Plan of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.; the Metal Trades of Philadelphia; the Women's Garment Industry; Industrial Education and Vocational Training; the Glass and Pottery Industries.

the subjects enumerated, in the following cities: Boston, Mass., July: The Smuggling of Asiatics into the United States.

Chicago, Ill., July: Industrial Conditions and Relations in Chicago.

Lead, S. Dak., August: Industrial Conditions in Lead.

Butte, Mont., August: Industrial Conditions in the Mining Industry.

Seattle, Wash., August: General Industrial Conditions, Logging Camps, etc.; Asiatic Smuggling.

Portland, Ore., August: General Industrial Conditions and the Fishing Industry.

San Francisco, Cal., August: Open and Closed Shop; Seasonal Labor Problem; Unemployment; Labor Conditions in Construction Camps; Collective Bargaining; Industrial Accident Compensation.

Los Angeles, Cal., September: General Industrial Conditions in Southern California.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

CHIEF of Bureau, Miss Julla C. Lathrop (\$5,000); Lewis Merliam, Assistant Chief (\$2,400).

The Children's Bureau was created by an act of April 9, 1912, to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life among all classes of our people, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseased children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories.

The staff for the first two fiscal years of the bureau's existence (to June 30, 1914) consisted of fifteen persons, and a yearly appropriation of \$25,640. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, an appropriation of \$164,640 was made by Congress, providing for a staff of seventy-six persons. With the new staff and appropriation the organization of the bureau falls into certain divisions, as an industrial division, a social service division, a division on sanitation, a statistical division, and a division of exhibits.

The bureau has issued the following publications:

First Annual Report of the Chief, Children's Bureau, 1913. 20 pp., 1914. Second Annual Report, 1914.

Infant Mortality, Series No. 1, Baby-Saving Campaigns: A preliminary report on what American cities are doing to prevent infant mortality. 93 pp., 4th ed., 1913. To be followed by reports of results of investigations in typical localities through the United States. Series No. 2, New Zealand Society for Health of Women and Children: An example of methods of baby-saving work in small towns and rural communities. 19 pp., 1914. Series No. 3, Infant Mortality in Johnstown, Pa.: Results of a field study into the social causes of infant mortality based on births in the calendar year 1911. 1914.

Care of Children, Series No. 1, Prenatal Care: Designed for the use of the expectant mother. 41 pp., 3d ed., 1913. Series No. 2, Infant Care: Covering the care of the child through the second year. 1914.

Handbook of Federal Statistics, Part I.: Number of children in the United States, with their sex, age, race, nativity, parentage, and geographic distribution. 106 pp., 2d ed., 1913.

Dependent Children, Series No. 1, Laws Relating to Mothers' Pensions in the United States, Denmark and New Zealand. 1914.

Industrial Series, No. 1, Child Labor Legislation in the United States. 1914.

Industrial Series, No. 2, Administration of Child Labor laws: Part 1—Administration of Employment Certificate law in Connecticut. Part 2—Administration of the Employment and Education Certificate Law in Massachusetts. Part 3—Administration of the Employment Certificate law in New York. Part 4—Administration of the Employment Certificate law in Maryland. 1914.

Birth Registration, An Aid in Preserving the Lives and Rights of Children: Showing need for more efficient system of birth registration in the United States and giving examples of various methods now being followed to secure better results in registration.

These publications may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.
OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

An organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1900-1901. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the nation in an educational movement seeking the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Industrial Conciliation Department dealing entirely with strikes, lockouts and trade agreements. Its membership includes representatives of the general public and the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(2) The Industrial Economics Department, organized to promote discussion of practical economic and social problems. It is now making a survey of the changes in the social, industrial, and economic conditions in this country in the last thirty years.

(3) Welfare Department, composed of employers of labor in stores, factories, mines and on railroads, and officials who have to do with the working conditions of public employes, Chairmen of boards of health, heads of departments of public safety, leading physicians connected with public hospitals, heads of charity boards and others. It is devoted to securing improvements in the working and living conditions of the employé by the employer.

(4) The Woman's Department, composed largely of women who are themselves stockholders or who through family relationships are financially interested in industrial organizations. The object of this department is to use its influence in securing needed improvements in the working and living conditions of women and men wage-earners in the various industries and governmental institutions, and to co-operate, when practicable, in the general work of the federation.

(5) The Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidents and Their Prevention, composed of employers, representative labor men, attorneys, insurance experts, economists, State officials, members of State compensation commissions, and others concerned. Its object is: To advocate the amendment of State laws on employers' liability with a view to securing uniform provisions looking toward compensation for industrial accidents, and to look into means of preventing accidents in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. Joint Commission to Study Operation State Laws: Cyrus W. Phillips, J. Walter Lord, John Mitchell, James Duncan, Louis B. Schram, Otto M. Eidlitz.

(6) Social Insurance Department: To investigate the need for uniformity of State legislation governing insurance plans relating to sickness, death benefits for widows and orphans, old-age pensions or unemployment. Committee on Preliminary Inquiry: J. W. Sullivan, Chairman, representing wage-earners; Arthur Williams, representing employers; P. Tecumseh Sherman, attorney, social insurance specialist.

(7) Department on Regulation of Combinations and Trusts: Working for co-ordination of Federal and State laws and unification of the latter.

(8) Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities: Has published "Commission Regulation of Public Utilities," a compilation and analysis of laws of forty-three States and of the Federal Government for the regulation by central commissions of railroads and other public utilities. Is drafting a model bill for uniform State legislation on the subject.

(9) The Pure Food and Drugs Department is composed of representatives of State food and dairy departments, public health associations and organizations of physicians, farmers, labor, and food and drug manufacturers, as well as large individual employers of labor. Its object is to promote uniform legislation on this subject among the States, work for effective co-operation between State and Federal Governments, stimulate the public to demand a better enforcement of existing laws and to make evident to employers how their employes too frequently are defrauded in both quality and measurement.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Seth Low; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Benjamin I. Wheeler; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Welfare Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents, August Belmont; Chairman Department Interstate and Municipal Utilities, Emerson McMillin; Chairman Social Insurance Department, George W. Perkins; Chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Seth Low; Chairman Food and Drugs Department, Vincent Astor; Chairman Department on Industrial Mediation Law, W. D. Baldwin; Chairman Woman's Department, Miss Maude Wetmore; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; D. L. Cease, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William H. Taft (President American Bar Association), New Haven, Ct.; Franklin MacVeagh (former Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (United States Senator), New York City; Andrew Carnegie (Philanthropist), New York City; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; Francis Lynde Stetson (Attorney), New York City; Robert M. Thompson (Chairman Executive Committee, Navy League), Washington, D. C.; Vincent Astor (Capitalist), New York City; Walter George Smith (former President Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws), Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Shaw (Editor Review of Reviews), New York City; V. Everit Macy (Philanthropist), New York City; Theodore Marburg (Political Economist), Baltimore, Md.; Jeremiah W. Jenks (Professor of Government, New York University), New York City; Talcott Williams (Director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University), New York City.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

William D. Baldwin (President Otis Elevator Co.), New York City; William C. Brown (former President New York Central lines), New York City; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City; Adolph Lewiaohn (International Smelting and Refining Co.), New York City; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Ogden L. Mills (Director International Paper Co.), New York City; George M. Reynolds (President Continental and Commercial National Bank), Chicago, Ill.; Herman Ridder (President New York Staats-Zeitung Corporation), New York City; J. C. Schmidapp (Banker), Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis B. Schram (Chairman Labor Committee, United States Brewers' Association), New York City; Frank Trumbull (Chairman Board of Directors, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway), New York City; Theodore N. Vall (President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.), New York City; Harris Weinstock (Weinstock-Nichols Company), San Francisco, Cal.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—Continued.

ON THE PART OF WAGE-EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; James M. Lynch (former President International Typographical Union), Albany, N. Y.; A. B. Garretson (President Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Duncan (President Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.; W. G. Lee (Grand Master Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; T. V. O'Connor (President International Longshoremen's Association), Buffalo, N. Y.; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Engineers), Peoria, Ill.; John Golden (President United Textile Workers of America), Fall River, Mass.; William A. C. Akley (President International Lithographic Press Feeders' Protective Association), New York City; Daniel J. Tobin (President International Brotherhood of Teamsters), Indianapolis, Ind.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President Iron Moulders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Chairman, August Belmont; Chairman Committee on Legislative Policy, Francis Lynde Stetson; Chairman Committee on Uniform State Legislation, George Sutherland; Chairman Legal Compensation Committee, P. Tecumseh Sherman; Chairman Committee on Accident Prevention, Louis B. Schram; Chairman Joint Commission to Study Operation State Laws, Cyrus W. Phillips; Chairman Finance Committee, Otto M. Eidlitz; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, William R. Willcox; Vice-Chairmen, Cyrus H. McCormick, Emerson McMillin, Ellison A. Smyth, Nathan Straus; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Director, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman National Survey Welfare Committee, W. G. Mather; Chairman Ways and Means Committee, B. J. Greenhut; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, W. L. Saunders; Chairman Department on Prevention of Mining Accidents, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Department on Wage-Earners' Insurance, George W. Perkins; Chairman Committee Public Employés' Pensions, W. R. Willcox; Consulting Architect, Robert D. Kohn; Commissary Expert, Christoph D. Roehr; Medical Director, Alexander Lambert; Secretary, Miss Mary G. Potter.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island; Secretary, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Treasurer, Miss Anne Morgan, New York City; Mrs. August Belmont, New York City; Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, New York City; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles E. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-Chairman, Miss Maud Rives Borland, New York City; Sixth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, New York City; Chairman Metropolitan Section for New York and New Jersey, Mrs. Francis McNeill-Bacon, Jr., New York City; Chairman District of Columbia Section, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Virginia and West Virginia Section, Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Va.; Chairman Massachusetts and Rhode Island Section, Mrs. George T. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Chairman Alabama and Mississippi Section, Mrs. Cyrus Pittman Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Chairman North and South Carolina Section, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Chairman Georgia Section, Mrs. John K. Otley, Atlanta, Ga.; Chairman Florida Section, Mrs. William Brooks Young, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chairman National Industrial Employés' Committee, Mrs. H. S. B. Beale, Washington, D. C.; Chairman National Government Employés' Committee, Mrs. Henry A. Peckham, Washington, D. C.; Chairman National Vacation Committee, Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon, New York City; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

President, George Pope; Secretary, George S. Boudinot; Assistant Secretary, W. M. Benney; Treasurer, Alonzo B. See; General Manager, J. Phillip Bird. Headquarters, 30 Church Street, New York.

DECLARATION OF LABOR PRINCIPLES.

1. Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employés and employers should rest.
2. The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer or employé.
3. No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discriminating against or interference with any employé who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organizations.
4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employé to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employé when he sees fit.
5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly parties to such contracts.
6. Employers must be unmolested and unhampered in the management of their business in determining the amount and quality of their product, and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.
7. In the interest of employés and employers of the country, no limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.
8. The National Association of Manufacturers disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts, and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employés by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.
9. Employés have the right to contract for their services in a collective capacity, but any contract that contains a stipulation that employment should be denied to men not parties to the contract is an invasion of the constitutional rights of the American workman, is against public policy, and is in violation of the conspiracy laws. This association declares its unalterable antagonism to the closed shop and insists that the doors of no industry be closed against American workmen because of their membership or non-membership in any labor organization.
10. The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accord with the foregoing declaration.

Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague,**PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE
HAQUE JULY 29, 1899.**

(The following list corrected to September 1, 1914.)

Argentina—His Excellency Mr. Estanislao S. Zeballos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Luis María Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

and His Excellency Mr. Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Mr. Joaquín V. González, Senator, President of the National University of La Plata, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Austria-Hungary—Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councillor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.

His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councillor, formerly Minister of Religion and Public Instruction in Hungary.

Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councillor, President of the Supreme Court of Audit.

Mr. François Nagy, Confidential Councillor of His Imperial Majesty.

Belgium—Baron Descamps, Secretary-General of the Institute of International Law.

Mr. Ernest Nijs, Councillor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.

Mr. Leon Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Jules van den Heuvel, Minister of State.

Bolivia—His Excellency Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.

Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Eldorado Villazon, formerly President of Bolivia.

His Excellency Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; formerly Professor of Law in the University of La Paz; formerly Minister of Finance.

Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.

Mr. Clovis Bevilacqua, Jurisconsulte of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Clovis Bevilacqua, LL. D., Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Mr. Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura, LL. D., formerly Deputy, Federal Prefect and Arbitrator on the Brazilian-Peruvian Arbitration Commission.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister at Paris and Brussels.

Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.

Mr. Manuel Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., formerly Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ellodoro Yañez, formerly Deputy and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

His Excellency Hoo-Wel-Teh, formerly Minister at Tokio.

His Excellency Liou She-Shun, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency F. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.

Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Financial Delegate in Europe.

General Marcellano Vargas, formerly Minister of the Interior.

Mr. J. Marcellino Hurtado, Minister the Quirinal.

Mr. Felipe Díaz Erazo, Councillor of Legation at Paris.

Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International, Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Manuel Sanguliy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senator.

Mr. Cosme de la Torreinte, formerly Secretary of State.

Denmark—Mr. J. H. Deunzer, Privy Councillor, formerly Professor at the University of Copenhagen, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Axel Vedel, Chamberlain, formerly Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. C. E. Cold, Councillor of Court of Appeals of Copenhagen.

Mr. D. Nyholm, Honorary Councillor of State and Member of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Cabral y Baez, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Manuel A. Machado, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Francisco de la Concha, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ecuador—Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Deputy and Senator, Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.

His Excellency Mr. Victor Manuel Rendón, formerly Minister at Paris.

His Excellency Mr. Gonzalo F. Córdova, LL. D., Minister at Washington.

His Excellency Mr. Augusto Aguirre Aparicio, LL. D., Minister at Lima.

France—Mr. Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, Minister of Labor.

Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator.

Mr. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire—Mr. Krieger, LL. D., Councillor of Legation, Director of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Von Martitz, LL. D., Superior Confidential Councillor of the Regency, Professor at the University of Berlin.

Mr. de Staff, LL. D., President of the Superior Court of Marlenwerder.

His Excellency Chevalier von Treutlein-Moerdes, Director at the Ministry of Justice, Councillor of State.

Great Britain—The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

- The Earl de Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor of the Treasury.
 The Right Honorable James Bryce, O. M., formerly Ambassador at Washington.
- Greece**—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
 Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.
 Mr. Michel Kebedy, formerly Judge of the Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria.
 M. A. Typaldo Bassila, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
- Guatemala**—Mr. Antonio Batrés Jauregui, Councillor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro and at Washington.
 Mr. Carlos Salazar, Substitute Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly Member of the Court of Appeals.
 Mr. Antonio González Saavedra, Judge of the Supreme Court.
 Mr. Alberto Menoco, formerly Minister of Special Mission.
- Haiti**—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
 Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.
 Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publicist, formerly President of Hayti.
 Mr. Tertullien Gullbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.
- Italy**—Mr. Guido Fushnato, Deputy Councillor of State, Professor of International Law.
 Mr. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Lawyer, University Professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.
 His Excellency Tommaso Tittoni, Senator, Ambassador at Paris.
 Dr. Carlo Schanzer, LL.D., Member of the Superior Council of Public Health and of Public Benevolence and Assistance; formerly Minister of Ports and Telegraphs.
- Japan**—Baron Ichiro Motono, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Petrograd (St. Petersburg.)
- Luxemburg**—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.
- Mexico**—Mr. José Yves Limantour, LL. D., formerly Minister of Finance and Public Credit.
 Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., formerly President of the Monetary Commission.
 His Excellency Mr. Carlos Perreyra, Minister at The Hague and Brussels.
 Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.
- Montenegro**—(No appointments have been made).
- Netherlands**—His Excellency Mr. Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior.
 Mr. Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL.D., formerly Minister of Justice.
 Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden, LL. D., Member of the Council of State, formerly Minister of Justice.
 His Excellency Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, LL. D., Minister of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- Nicaragua**—Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.
- Norway**—Mr. Simon Planas Suarez, LL.D., Minister at Lisbon, Rome and The Hague.
- Norway**—Mr. G. Gram, Provincial Governor, formerly Minister of State of Norway
 His Excellency Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.
 Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
 Mr. H. J. Horst, formerly President of the Lagthing.
- Panama**—His Excellency Dr. Belsario Porras, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at San José, Costa Rica.
 Mr. Ramon M. Valdes, LL. D., formerly Minister at Washington, London and Brussels.
- Persia**—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Montazoz-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
 His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Devlet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Petrograd (St. Petersburg).
- Peru**—Dr. Ramon Ribeyro, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
 Dr. Luis F. Villarain, Rector of the University of San Marcos, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister of State.
 His Excellency Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister at Berne, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.
 Mr. Lizardo Almazora, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Court, formerly Minister of Justice.
- Portugal**—His Excellency Fernando Matozo Santos, formerly Peer of the Realm, and Minister of Finances and Foreign Affairs.
 His Excellency Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Belrao, Councillor of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.
 His Excellency Mr. José Capello Franco Frazao, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.
 His Excellency Mr. Artur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.
- Rumania**—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
 Mr. Jean Kallinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
 Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of Domain, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
 Mr. Constantin G. Discescu, formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.
- Russia**—Mr. A. Sabouloff, Secretary of State, Member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor.
 Mr. Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councillor.
 Baron Taube, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Councillor of State.
- Salvador**—Mr. Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Rector of the National University.
 Mr. Salvador Gallegos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

- Mr. Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities.
- Mr. Alonso Reyes Guerra, LL. D., Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany.
- Serbia**—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation, Professor of Law of the University of Belgrade.
- Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
- Siam**—Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, LL. D., Counsellor of Legation at Paris.
- Mr. Jens I. Westergaard, General Adviser to the Siamese Government.
- Spain**—His Excellency Mr. Eduardo Dato y Tradiez, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice. His Excellency Mr. R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation. His Excellency Mr. Manuel Garcia Prieto, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and Minister of Justice.
- Mr. Felipe Sanchez Roman, Senator, formerly Sub-Secretary of Grace and Justice.
- Sweden**—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.
- Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., Member of the First Chamber of the Diet.
- Mr. Johannes Hellner, LL. D., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.
- Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, D. Litt., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.
- Switzerland**—His Excellency Mr. Charles Edouard Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris. Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Professor at the University of Berne. Col. Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of the Military Justice, Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army.
- Turkey**—His Highness Ibrahim H. Pasha, formerly Ambassador at Rome. His Excellency Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator. His Excellency Said Bey, formerly Vice-President of the Council of State. His Excellency Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian, Senator.
- United States**—Mr. George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.
- Mr. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.
- Mr. Elihu Root, United States Senator, formerly Secretary of War.
- Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State.
- Uruguay**—Mr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martin, LL. D., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, Lisbon and Paris.
- Mr. José Pedro Massera, LL. D., Member of the Chamber of Deputies.
- Mr. Manuel B. Otero, Barrister, Senator.
- Venezuela**—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
- Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.
- Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.
- Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.
- Secretary-General**—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.
- First Secretary of the Court**—Jonkheer W. Roell.
- The Administrative Council**—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

- October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Plus Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.
- February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.
- May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.
- May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.
- August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat Dhows to fly the French flag.
- October 23, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.
- Sept. 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.
- October 25, 1910—In the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela.
- February 24, 1911—In the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.
- Nov. 11, 1912—In the "Interest" case between Russia and Turkey.
- May 3, 1912—In the "Canevaro" case between Italy and Peru.
- May 6, 1913—In the "Carthage" case between France and Italy.
- May 6, 1913—In the "Manouba" case between France and Italy.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of civil and commercial causes arising between natives and foreigners of different nationality, as well as all questions of real estate between any person and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedival family. These mixed tribunals, in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction, superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five Judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign Judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three Judges. There are three tribunals of original jurisdiction (first instance), one each at Cairo, Alexandria and Mansura, and a Court of Appeals at Alexandria. The United States is represented in these courts by the following Judges:

Court of Appeals.—Somerville P. Tuck of New York (appointed 1908; appointed to Court of First Instance 1904).

Court of First Instance.—William G. Van Horne of Utah (appointed 1902); Pierre Crabités of Louisiana (appointed 1911).

The Panama Canal.

THE organization for the completion, maintenance, operation, government and sanitation of the Panama Canal and its adjuncts and the government of the Canal Zone consists of the following departments, offices and agencies, and such others as may be established by the Governor of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus or elsewhere with the approval of the President of the United States, all to be under the direction of the Governor, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War:

Executive Department—Headquarters, Culebra; Col. Geo. W. Goethals, U. S. A., Governor; Robert E. White, Secretary; C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary; W. F. Copeland, Chief Clerk; John K. Baxter, Chief Division of Civil Affairs, Ancon, Canal Zone; Capt. Chas. W. Barber, U. S. A., Chief Division of Police and Fire, Ancon, Canal Zone; A. R. Lang, Superintendent Division of Schools, Ancon, Canal Zone; William K. Jackson, District-Attorney, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Department of Operation and Maintenance—Headquarters, Culebra; Col. H. F. Hodges, Engineer of Maintenance; A. B. Nichols, Office Engineer; Edward Schildhauer, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer; Capt. W. H. Rose, Electrical Engineer, Balboa; George M. Wells, Resident Engineer, Gatun; H. H. Rousseau, Engineer of Terminal Construction, Culebra; F. H. Cooke, Designing Engineer; T. B. Mönliche, Engineer of Docks, Cristobal; J. A. Walker, Superintendent, Balboa; W. G. Thompson, Superintendent, Cristobal; W. G. Comber, Resident Engineer, Paraiso; D. C. Nutting, Jr., Superintendent Mechanical Division, Balboa; Capt. Hugh Rodman, Superintendent of Transportation, Ancon; Commander D. E. Dismukes, Captain of the Port, Cristobal; Lieut.-Commander H. V. Butler, Captain of the Port, Balboa; W. F. Beyer, Assistant-Engineer Lighthouse Construction, Ancon; Board of Local Inspectors, Commander Dismukes, Lieut.-Commander Butler J. Macfarlane, headquarters, Ancon; First Lieut. A. H. Acher, Assistant Engineer Division of Fortifications, Culebra.

Supply Department—Capt. R. E. Wood, Chief Quartermaster, Culebra; Capt. F. O. Whitlock, Assistant Chief Quartermaster, Cristobal; Major W. R. Grove, Inspector, Cristobal; C. H. Mann, Depot Quartermaster, Cristobal; Benjamin L. Jacobson, Depot Commissary, Cristobal.

Accounting Department—Headquarters, Emplore; H. A. A. Smith, Auditor; T. L. Clear, Collector; John H. McLean, Paymaster; J. H. Helmer, Claim Officer.

Health Department—Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Mason, Chief Health Officer, Ancon; Major Percy M. Ashburn, General Inspector, Ancon; Lieut.-Col. G. D. Deshon, Superintendent Ancon Hospital; Dr. M. C. Guthrie, Chief Quarantine Officer, Ancon; Dr. M. E. Connor, Health Officer of Panama, Ancon; Capt. D. W. Harmon, Health Officer of Colon, Cristobal.

Washington Office—Major F. C. Boggs, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office; A. L. Flint, Assistant Chief of Office.

Panama Railroad Company—C. H. Motsett, Superintendent, Cristobal; F. R. Blunt, Superintendent Railroad Transportation, Ancon. Office in the United States, No. 24 State street, New York.

Courts—William H. Jackson, District Judge, Ancon; E. M. Goolsby, Clerk, Ancon; W. H. May, Marshal, Ancon; S. E. Blackburn, Magistrate, Balboa; John W. Thompson, Magistrate, Cristobal.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. It is estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal will be from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 hours.

The Gatun Dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

The Panama Canal was opened to vessels not needing more than 30 feet of water on August 15, 1914. The official opening, with formal ceremonies, is expected to take place in March, 1915.

Appropriations and expenditures to June 30, 1913:
 Receipts and Expenditures—Appropriations by Congress, \$349,505,419; miscellaneous, \$8,000,-296; total receipts, \$357,505,715. Net Disbursements—\$312,361,840; balance available June 30, 1913, \$45,143,875; total accounted for, \$357,505,715.

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, former route, 13,400 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,300 miles. New York to Hawaii, former all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, former route, 17,800 miles; by Canal 12,000 miles.

The Canal brings Callao 4,320 miles nearer Liverpool by steamer, reducing the distance from 10,230 miles to 5,910 miles and saving about 14 days in time. To Valparaiso the shortening in distance is 1,813 miles, making it 7,185 instead of 8,998, and the saving in time is about 6 days. By its means the United States has an all-sea route, which is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles shorter than routes from Europe. New York, via the Canal, is 3,779 miles from Callao, instead of 9,769 as formerly, while New Orleans is only 3,264 miles from Callao.

Between New York and Yokohama the reduction is 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city is brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai is 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, is 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities is 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them is 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there is an average saving of 1,600 miles.—(From United States Consular Report.)

PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the act of Congress, approved August 24, 1912, to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone, do hereby prescribe and proclaim the following rates of toll to be paid by vessels using the Panama Canal:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents (\$1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.
2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

THE PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES—Continued.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.
 4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents (\$1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.
 The Secretary of War will prepare and prescribe such rules for the measurement of vessels and such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry this proclamation into full force and effect. Washington, D. C., November 14, 1912.

As tolls are payable on the net tonnage of the vessel and are not affected by the quantity or kinds of cargo she carries, it is impracticable to state what the rate of freight on particular classes of goods shipped through the Panama Canal will be. This would seem to be a matter that will be determined to a large extent by future events, and, in any case, information in reference thereto should be secured from steamship interests.

The Panama Canal act of 1912, providing for the permanent government of the Canal Zone and other regulations, was amended in a bill signed by the President on June 15, 1914, known as the "Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal bill," whereby the clause exempting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls was repealed. Full text of the Panama Canal act of 1912 was printed in the 1914 edition of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRAL.

ALL NAVIES OF THE WORLD MAY USE IT DURING WAR.

It is provided by treaties that the Panama Canal, like the Suez Canal, shall remain absolutely neutral. It "shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations and shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it."

Strict rules of neutrality have been devised for the passage of war vessels of the nations engaged in conflict. The warships will be compelled to pass through with the least possible delay and with only such intermissions as may result from the necessities of the service.

No belligerent may "embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the Canal, except in the case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible despatch."

The treaty provides that no warship will have the right to exercise the law of search on a commercial ship in transit through the Canal and the provision likewise protects all ships within three marine miles of either terminal.

Ships carrying contraband of war in the Atlantic or Pacific do so at their own risk, but warships may not remain in the three-mile zone longer than twenty-four hours, and the treaty stipulates that "a vessel of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent."

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDITIONS to the original territory of the Union, include Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Samoa and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) comprised 892,135 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added, S. Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added, S. Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year	Area Added, S. Miles.
Louisiana purchase...	1803	827,967	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Add'l Philippiues	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida.....	1819	53,686	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Total added area...		2851,171
Texas.....	1845	389,166	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,306
Oregon.....	1846	286,641	Guam.....	1398	210			
Mexican cession.....	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands...	1898	114,958			
			Samoa.....	1899	77			

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, \$15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, \$10,000,000; Alaska, \$7,200,000; Florida, \$5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of \$4,000,000.

By treaty of February 2, 1848, a payment of \$8,250,000 was made to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American war, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine Islands) of \$20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of \$100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of \$10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other territories mentioned in the list.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of \$10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of \$250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, extending almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo and the Moluccas, between longitude 116° 40' and 126° 34', and latitude 4° 40' and 21° 10', approximately number about 3,141 islands and islets, of which 1,668 are listed by name, while 1,473 are, so far as known, without names. The actual land area is about 115,026 square miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equal area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. There are two islands with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, namely, Luzon with 40,869, and Mindanao with 36,292. There are nine islands each of which has an area of more than 1,000 square miles and less than 10,000. There are twenty between 100 and 1,000 square miles, seventy-three between 10 and 100 square miles, and two hundred and sixty-two between 1 and 10 square miles. The remaining number, 2,775, or seven-eighths of all, have areas less than a square mile each. The areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 40,869; Mindanao, 36,292; Samar, 5,031; Panay, 4,611; Mindoro, 3,851; Leyte, 2,722; Negros, 4,881; Cebu, 1,762.

The islands with large populations are: Luzon, with 3,798,507 inhabitants, of whom 223,506 are uncivilized; Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Cebu, 592,247 (all civilized); Mindanao, 499,634 (252,940 uncivilized); Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Leyte, 357,641 (all civilized); Bohol, 243,148 (all civilized); Samar, 222,690, (688 uncivilized). The capital of the Archipelago is Manila, with 234,409 inhabitants. Other towns are: In Luzon, *Banan* (39,094), *Lipa* (37,934), *Iloag* (34,454), *Batangas* (33,131), *San Carlos* (27,166), *Tabaco* (21,946); in Samar, *Calbayog* (15,895); in Panay, *Janiuay* (20,738), *Miagao* (20,656), *Iloilo* (19,054); in Cebu, *Argao* (35,448), *Cebu* (31,079), *Barili* (31,617), *Carcar* (31,895), *Sibonga* (25,848); in Leyte, *Baybay* (22,990), *Ormoc* (16,128).

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven millions are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the city of Manila. There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands, speaking fifteen or sixteen distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population (3,219,030). The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila (1,460,695) rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos (803,942) the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The total annual enrolment for the year 1913 was 440,050. The enrolment for September, 1913, was 525,959. The total number of schools is 4,304. One thousand additional primary schools, largely increasing the total enrolment, were opened in 1913. Nine thousand four hundred and eighty-three teachers are employed of whom 658 are Americans and 8,825 Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. Vital statistics are as yet restricted to Manila. Population of Manila is 246,778. The death rate in the city of Manila is 26.91 per thousand. The birth rate is 36.79 per thousand. In 1912 there were 70 newspapers and periodicals published in the islands, 19 being in English, 16 in Spanish, 15 in native dialects, 7 in Spanish and English, 11 in Spanish and native dialects, and 2 in Spanish, English, and native dialects. The assessed real estate property value in 1912 was 484,037,327.10 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos. The bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government including the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu is \$16,125,000.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35'. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, coconuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting 43 per cent. of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in many of the islands, especially Luzon and Negros.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending June 30, 1914, the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were \$27,268,064, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were \$18,162,312.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1914, were \$27,439,749, and the exports were \$29,190,943. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago, except that portion

Inhabited by Moros, comprising part of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands, and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Civil Governor by the President, the title being subsequently changed to that of Governor-General. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in December, 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, W. Cameron Forbes in 1909, and Francis Burton Harrison in 1913. The government was composed of a Civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the commission nine members in all, including the Governor-General, who is President of the Philippine Commission. The Philippine Commission is now composed of five Filipinos and four Americans. There are four executive departments—Interior, Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-eight provinces, each with a Governor, a Treasurer, and prosecuting attorney (provincial fiscal). Local governments have been established in about 725 towns. The officials consist of a President, Vice-President, and Councilmen (the latter varying in number according to the population) and are elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serve for four years. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with seven Judges; Courts of First Instance, Justice of the Peace Courts. There are twenty-six Judicial Districts. In each province there is a Court of First Instance and a Court of the Justice of the Peace in each organized municipality in every province where there is a Court of First Instance. In March, 1907, the President in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 30, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It was politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 20; Inmediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1; Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 104,000, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. The second election was held on November 2, 1909. The number of persons registered was 208,845 and the number of votes cast 192,975, which is 2.81 per cent. of the population. The third election was held on June 4, 1912. Incomplete returns showed 248,154 registered voters and 235,786 votes cast. By act of February 15, 1911, the members of the Philippine Assembly are elected for four years from the 16th day of October following their election, and the resident commissioners for four years, their term of office beginning on March 4 following their election. The next election will take place about June 1, 1916. At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the customs duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions. By act of Congress approved March 23, 1912, section four of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," was amended to read as follows:—"That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight: *Provided*, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of other insular possessions of the United States, and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States, under the laws of the United States if residing therein."

The Philippine Constabulary, which is distributed throughout the Archipelago in 119 stations, consists of 318 officers and 4,480 enlisted men.

There are in operation 590 post-offices, free delivery municipal letter-carrier service in 439 municipalities, 275 money-order offices, and 437 postal-savings banks, with 39,909 accounts. Of the 39,909 depositors, 32,906 are Filipinos.

The total kilometrage of telegraph and cable lines on June 30, 1913, was 9,327,411, and the number of telegraph offices 290. There are also four wireless stations operated. The total kilometrage of railroads in operation is 1,050.1.

Of the legislation enacted by the legislative authority in the islands during the last two years might be mentioned that fixing the gold-standard fund at a sum equal to 35 per cent. of the money of the Government of the Philippine Islands in circulation and available for that purpose, exclusive of the silver certificates in circulation protected by gold reserve; that providing for the apportionment between the insular, provincial and municipal governments of taxes paid by grantees of franchises; that embodying certain provisions concerning the building and operation of railroads, and that providing for the establishment of an irrigation system.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent. of the population could not read. The population in 1910 is reported as 1,118,012.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island,

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1914, were \$31,754,695. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were \$34,423,180. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1914, was: Imports, \$3,838,419; exports, \$8,679,582.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty-sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans, and a bill was introduced in the Sixty-second Congress providing for the same, but failed to reach a final vote.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "upper house," composed of the Governor, Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates, or "lower house," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

The Legislature of 1912 enacted a sanitation law establishing an insular board of health, and a general sanitary organization, provided a bureau of labor, and authorized in vestment by the treasurer of \$200,000 in first mortgage bonds of a corporation to be organized for the construction of a modern hotel in San Juan. It also authorized a bond issue of \$500,000 in connection with port improvements at San Juan. The Legislature of 1913 provided for the retirement on $\frac{3}{4}$ pay of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the island after ten years' service, and upon reaching 65 years of age, and ordered the establishment of an insular hospital in each of the seven districts in which the island is divided, for those suffering from transmissible and contagious diseases.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,044 miles from San Francisco and 1,506 miles from Manila. It is about 30 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana Islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English. Spanish and Chamorro are also spoken. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane. The island of Guam was discovered by Hernando de Magallanes on March 6, 1521.

The island was captured by the U. S. S. Charleston, Captain Henry Glass commanding, June 21, 1898, the American flag raised over Fort Santa Cruz, and a salute fired. Later the island was made a naval station, and Commander E. D. Taussig, of the U. S. S. Bennington, took possession February 1, 1899. The Governor is a naval officer, and the island has a marine garrison as well as a station ship.

During the year ending June 30, 1914: imports, from Saipan, \$6,106.37; Japan, \$37,924.25; China, \$5,918.33; Germany, \$663.19; England, \$42.80; Philippines, \$24,114.10; Hawaii, \$12,511.84; United States, \$77,929.99. Total, \$165,210.15. Exports, to Saipan, lumber, \$1,342.40; Manila, potatoes, \$15.00; Manila, coffee, \$142.11; Manila, copra, \$4,055.26; Japan, copra, \$45,537.45. Total, \$51,092.22.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Annuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tri-partite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." Capacity of coaling station, 4,200 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. Tutuila is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

The civil government is administered by a Governor, a naval officer nominated by the Navy Department and appointed by the President. All civil affairs are under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by General F. V. Greene, commanding 2d Detachment Philippine Expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phoenix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Nihaui, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Nihaui Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the city of Honolulu was 39,306. The population of Hawaii according to the 1910 census, made by the United States Census Bureau, was 191,909, Honolulu City having a population of 52,183.

POPULATION OF HAWAII, BY ISLANDS, 1910.

Hawaii.....	55,382	Lanai.....	131	Molokai.....	1,791
Kahoolawe.....	2	Maui.....	28,623	Nihaui.....	208
Kauai.....	23,744	Midway.....	35	Oahu.....	81,993

BY COLOR OR RACE.

Hawaiian.....	26,041	Spanish.....	1,900	Black.....	158
Caucasian Hawaiian.....	8,772	Other Caucasian.....	14,867	Mulatto.....	537
Asiatic Hawaiian.....	3,734	Chinese.....	21,674	All other.....	2,736
Portuguese.....	22,303	Japanese.....	79,674		
Porto Rican.....	4,890	Korean.....	4,533		

The exports of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1914, were valued at \$40,628,200. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at \$25,671,169.

The value of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, aggregated \$79,474,880, the imports valued at \$36,002,940, and exports \$43,471,940. The imports from the United States have almost doubled during the last six years. The exports of pineapples have increased almost five-fold, or from about \$800,000 to about \$4,000,000, during the last five years. The customs receipts were \$1,869,513.89.

The Territorial bonded indebtedness was \$6,844,000, or 3.90 per cent. of the assessed value of property, which is \$175,201,161.

Bank deposits aggregated \$17,026,297.02 of which commercial deposits were \$11,641,901.30, and savings deposits \$5,384,395.72.

There are 93 post-offices. There are powerful wireless stations for transmitting and receiving messages to and from San Francisco and Japan and with vessels at sea.

The number of schools is 212. There are 986 teachers and the number of pupils has increased during the 13 years of Territorial government from 15,537 to 32,938, or 112 per cent.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, or by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Board of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Territorial Courts comprise a Supreme Court of three members, 5 Circuit Courts, of which 1 has three members, who sit separately, and the others one member each, and 29 District Courts. The Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judges are appointed by the President, and the District Magistrates by the Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. The Circuit Courts are the courts of general original jurisdiction. They try law, equity, probate, and divorce cases. The First Circuit Court acts also as a court of land registration. The Circuit and District Courts act also as Juvenile Courts. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

The imports and exports aggregated \$79,474,880 during the fiscal year 1913. Receipts of the Territorial Government greatly exceeded the expenditures, notwithstanding large increases in the latter for public schools, public health and other matters. During the fiscal year 1913 325 homesteads were taken. About five million dollars will be available during the present biennial period for the building of roads, water and sewer works, wharves and harbors, public schools and other public buildings and the reclamation of wet lands in several towns. There was an increase over the preceding year in the expenditures for public schools the total being \$946,641.50. Pearl Harbor channel has been completed and the harbor was entered for the first time by a large war vessel, the California.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

President—W. L. Ames, Oregon, Wis. Secretary—O. D. Hill, Kendall, W. Va. Treasurer—Levi Morrison, Greenville, Pa.

A delegate body representing more than 3,000,000 farmers. Urges: General parcel post; liberal Federal aid for good roads and inland waterways; teaching of agriculture in the public schools; a Federal pure seed law; head tax and literacy test on immigration; a rural credit system not controlled by the banking power; also law to prevent imitation of butter; legislation to curb water-power monopolies; National and State control of land fraud agencies; protection of co-operative enterprises. Opposes: Ship subsidies; Interstate liquor traffic into known dry territory; free distribution of seeds.

CUBA.

The island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,831 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 64 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway lines and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. The ground has no rival for fertility, and when duly cultivated gives marvellous results. The sugar cane when planted in superior ground is cut during 50 years without being planted again. Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands, with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole land is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climates. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads and highways. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92. Value of farms, plantations, etc., \$120,000,000; tobacco crop, calculated at \$32,000,000, and although there are but few plantations, oranges, grapefruits, etc., produce annually \$10,000,000 while pineapples, cocoa, molasses, asphalt, iron, nickel, mahogany, cedar, etc., produce \$10,000,000 also.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

POPULATION OF CUBA.

A census of Cuba was taken by the United States Provisional Government in 1907, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The results, of which the following is an abstract, were published in Spanish and English in 1909.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2,048,980, an increase from 1899 of 476,183, or 30.3 per cent. (In 1913, total population, 2,500,000.) The population of the provinces of Cuba based on the 1907 census was as follows: Habana, 538,010; Santa Clara, 457,431; Oriente, 455,086; Pinar del Rio, 240,372; Matanzas, 239,812; Camaguey, 118,269. Over half the population lived in the rural districts, the 134 towns and cities containing 899,667 inhabitants, or 43.9 per cent. of the total. The population of the six large cities was as follows: Habana, 297,159; Santiago de Cuba, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,009; Cienfuegos, 30,100; Camaguey, 29,616; Cardenas, 24,280.

The density of population in 1907 was 46.4 per square mile. Males were more numerous than females, the numbers being 1,074,882 and 974,098, respectively. Of the total population, 1,369,176, or 66.8 per cent., were single or divorced; 428,537, or 20.7 per cent., were married; 176,509, or 8.6 per cent., were consensually married; and 79,458, or 3.9 per cent., were widowed. The average number of persons to a family was 4.8.

In 1907 over two-thirds, 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent., of the inhabitants were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,539 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6,713.

Of the total population, 1,780,628, or 86.9 per cent., were of Cuban and 228,138, or 11.1 per cent., of Spanish citizenship. Of the 551,639 males of voting age, 430,514 were Cuban citizens, and of these, 212,980, or less than one-half, were literate, while 217,534 were illiterate; among those of other citizenship the proportion of literates was much greater, 89,217 being literate and 31,908 illiterate. Among the white males of voting age the literates were in the majority, the numbers being 161,742 literates and 130,944 illiterates for Cuban citizens, and 84,937 literates and 23,056 illiterates for all the others.

Almost one-third, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent., of the children attended school; the corresponding percentage for 1899 was only 15.7. In the six large cities 55,336, or 49.9 per cent. of those of school age, attended school.

Of the population at least ten years of age, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent., could read. For the large cities the percentage was 82.6; for the rest of Cuba it was 47.9.

In 1907, 772,502 persons were engaged in gainful occupations. The 698,982 male breadwinners formed 65 per cent. of all the males, while the 73,520 females gainfully employed formed 7.5 per cent. of all the females. Of the wage-earners, 374,969, or 43.5 per cent., were engaged in agriculture, fishing and mining; 136,419, or 17.6 per cent., in trade and transportation; 126,021, or 16.3 per cent., in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 122,283, or 16 per cent., in domestic and personal service; and 12,805, or 1.6 per cent., in professional service.

The principal trade is with the United States, which takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco. Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

The total trade of Cuba for the calendar year 1913: Imports, \$140,064,460; exports, \$164,309,059. Imports into the United States from Cuba, \$131,269,619; exports from the United States to Cuba, \$75,316,399.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

President. (Salary, \$25,000)..... GEN. MARIO MENOCAL.
Vice-President..... ENRIQUE JOSÉ VARONA.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Dr. Pablo Desvernine.	Sec'y of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—Emilio Núñez.
Secretary of the Treasury—Leopoldo Cancio y Luna.	Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Ezequiel García Enseñat.
Secretary of Government—Aurelio Hevia.	Secretary of Health and Charities—Enrique Núñez.
Secretary of Justice—Cristóbal de la Guardia.	Secretary of the Presidency—Dr. Rafael Montoro.
Secretary of Public Works—José Ramón Villalón.	

LEGISLATIVE.

President of the Senate—Dr. Eugenio Sánchez | President (Speaker) of the House of Representatives—
Agramonte. | Dr. Ibrahim Urqujaga.

The Isle of Pines, which under the generally accepted survey is supposed to have an area of 614.34 square marine miles, or about 521,381 acres, is situated off the south coast of Western Cuba, its nearest point to the larger island being about 34 1-2 statute miles distant, while the island itself and its adjacent keys form the southern barrier of the Gulf of Batabano, a bight which extends northward to an extent sufficient to make Habana Province, to which the Isle of Pines is officially attached, the narrowest part of Cuba. The Isle of Pines is practically the only land southward of Cuba to Panama, from which it is distant about 850 miles; it is 230 miles almost due east of Cape Cartuche, Yucatan, and 370 miles northwest of the island of Jamaica.

THE National parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the superintendents of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The superintendent's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance to the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are about 80 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the superintendent is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The superintendent's address is Ashford, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the superintendent is Three Rivers, Cal. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence by auto stage or private conveyance a distance of 46 miles to the park, also from Cutler Station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, thence 39 miles by stage or private conveyance by way of Orosi and Badger to the park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Medford, Chiloqui, or Ashland, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULY'S HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon, or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, under the organic act approved June 29, 1906, contained an area of 42,376 acres, and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, provided for by the act, abutting the park, contained 175,360 acres. The 5-mile strip was eliminated from park supervision by the act of June 30, 1913, and the boundaries of the park proper were changed so as to make the present aggregate area 76.51 square miles, or 48,966.4 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation; has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the interesting prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and twelve in the city of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado.

Ten other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other national monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

Forests and Forestry.

OUR forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the lake States are nearing exhaustion and heavy inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas. Among the soft woods in 1913 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to about fifteen billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with nearly five and one-half billion feet; while white pine with two and one-half billion feet ranked third, though less was produced than in the preceding year; oak came first among the hardwoods with three and one-fifth billion feet, and was followed in order by maple, red gum, tulip poplar, chestnut, beech, and birch.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, more than 30,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about \$1,875,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000 board feet of lumber, 135,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, 440,000,000 board feet for veneer, over 130,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

About 4,330,000 cords of wood are used in the manufacture of paper, of which about 1,000,000 cords are imported mainly from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as Western white and red fir, lodge pole pine, Western hemlock, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, and in many parts of the country the supplies of chestnut, cedar, and cypress are dwindling. In place of these highly durable woods cheaper and more plentiful ones, such as Southern pine, Douglas fir, tamarack, and hemlock, are coming into use, largely in consequence of the introduction of treatment by preservatives which retard decay. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentine in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the National forests and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the National forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the National forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior.

A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "National forests" was made in 1906 to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The National forests were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. Since early in 1909 a careful readjustment of the boundaries has been going on. In consequence President Taft added to the National forests 4,333,847 acres and eliminated from them 11,680,578 acres, while down to July 1, 1914, President Wilson has added 418,745 acres and eliminated 1,973,839 acres. Acts of Congress prohibit any additions by the President to the National forest area in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The present gross area of the National forests, including Alaska and Porto Rico, is 185,321,032 acres, with an additional 190,755 acres acquired by purchase in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions for National forest purposes.

The following tables show the National forest expenditures and receipts for the fiscal years 1914 and 1913:

EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION, AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1914, COMPARED WITH 1913.

FISCAL YEAR.	ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION.		PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1914.....	\$4,748,422.48	\$0.0256	\$617,980.35	\$0.0033
1913.....	4,653,560.48	0.0249	470,825.50	0.0025

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1914 AND 1913.

FISCAL YEAR.	TIMBER.		GRAZING.		SPECIAL USES, ETC.		ALL SOURCES.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1914....	\$1,304,053.56	\$0.0070	\$1,002,347.59	\$0.0054	\$131,309.06	\$0.0007	\$2,437,710.21	\$0.0132
1913....	1,275,556.48	0.0068	999,369.16	0.0053	116,995.21	0.0006	2,391,920.85	0.0128

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—Continued.

Under the law 25 per cent. of the receipts are paid to the States in which the National forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1914 is about \$599,272.17.

By the acts of Congress organizing them as States, Arizona and New Mexico also receive for their school fund an additional share of the receipts based on the proportion that their school lands within the National forests bear to the total National forest area in the States. The approximate amounts due on account of the receipts for 1914 are \$30,730.58 to Arizona and \$9,890.94 to New Mexico.

Congress has also provided that 10 per cent. of the receipts shall be set aside as an appropriation to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for road and trail building in National forests in co-operation with State authorities or otherwise. The amount thus appropriated on account of fiscal year 1914 receipts is \$239,708.86. This, added to the amount carried over from the 1913 receipts fund, \$112,220.77, and the amount appropriated for improvements, in the regular agricultural bill, \$400,000, makes the total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, etc., on the National forests for the fiscal year 1915, \$751,929.63.

The total regular appropriation for salaries, general expenses, and improvements for the fiscal year 1913 is \$5,548,256.00, as against \$5,399,679.00 for 1914, with a further provision of \$100,000 available for fire-fighting in cases of extraordinary emergency.

The grazing receipts for 1914 were paid by the holders of 23,757 permits to graze 1,620,261 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 5,188 permits to graze 7,618,802 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 8,300 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 626,406,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 40,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

FISCAL YEAR.	Number of Permittees.	Cut.	
		Board Feet.	Value.
1914.....	39,427	120,575,000	\$182,774.20
1913.....	38,264	121,885,000	191,824.77

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber on the National forests is estimated at nearly six hundred billions board feet.

The following table shows the local cut of timber from the National forests in the fiscal year 1914:

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS.

STATE.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.	STATE.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.
Montana.....	120,655,000	19,559,000	140,214,000	Arkansas.....	14,072,000	177,000	14,249,000
Idaho.....	92,548,000	21,183,000	113,731,000	Nevada.....	3,308,000	1,583,000	4,871,000
Oregon.....	75,034,000	12,277,000	87,311,000	Virginia.....	490,000	35,000	525,000
Arizona.....	58,136,000	4,600,000	62,736,000	Minnesota.....	351,000	98,000	449,000
Washington.....	59,456,000	2,347,000	61,803,000	North Carolina.....	383,000	.....	383,000
Colorado.....	47,025,000	12,726,000	59,751,000	Oklahoma.....	.....	369,000	369,000
California.....	49,191,000	8,416,000	57,607,000	Florida.....	10,000	310,000	320,000
Alaska.....	45,061,000	.....	45,061,000	Michigan.....	27,000	135,000	162,000
New Mexico.....	21,766,000	12,285,000	34,051,000	North Dakota.....	.....	56,000	56,000
Utah.....	13,059,000	10,285,000	23,344,000	Nebraska.....	.....	6,000	6,000
Wyoming.....	12,337,000	8,513,000	20,850,000	Totals.....	626,406,000	120,575,000	746,981,000
South Dakota.....	13,497,000	5,635,000	19,132,000				

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

The great areas contained in the National forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use, and the protection of stream flow, are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, and also Lands, James B. Adams in charge; Silviculture, and also Products, W. E. Greeley in charge; Grazing, A. F. Potter in charge, and Products Laboratory, Howard F. Weiss in charge; Acquisition of Lands Under the Weeks law, William L. Hall in charge.

The 163 National forests are grouped in seven districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Western Kansas, Northern Michigan, and Northern Minnesota), Denver, Col., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona and New Mexico), Albuquerque, N. Mex., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada, and a small portion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, E. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert Du Bois, District Forester; District 6 (Washington, Oregon, and Alaska), Portland, Ore., Geo. H. Cecil, District Forester; District 7 (Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire), Washington, D. C., William L. Hall, District Forester.

On July 1, 1914, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,953. Of these 3,352 were employed upon the National forests and 601 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employes on the National forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,397 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 397;

FORESTS AND FORESTRY--Continued.

Assistant Forest Rangers, 856; Forest Guards, 1,143; Game Wardens, 1. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

The branch of silviculture directs the management of the National forests as regards both the cutting of mature timber and the work of forest planting; co-operates with States in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements; co-operates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands, and carries on investigations of the important species and silvicultural problems of the United States.

The chief problems encountered in the management of the National forests, after fire protection, are to secure the removal of mature timber without cutting more than the forest is actually producing, and to replace this timber as it is sold and cut, by young growth of valuable species. Detailed plans are prepared for each forest on the basis of careful estimates of the present stand and its rate of growth, which specify the amount of timber that can be cut safely each year without impairing the permanent supply. This timber is then advertised for sale at prices which secure to the Government its full market value and at the same time allow a fair profit to the operator.

The replacement of old stands by new growth is accomplished mainly by regulating the cutting through the insertion of special provisions in timber sales contracts in such a way as to insure natural reproduction. On completely denuded areas, however, artificial reforestation by planting or sowing is generally necessary for the establishment of a new growth of trees. The object of such work is usually to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases the reforesting of denuded watersheds is undertaken primarily to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ending June 30, 1914, 20,477.51 acres in National forests were planted or sown to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Western white pine, white pine, and lodgepole pine. There are 29 Government nurseries which supply the National forests. These have a present stock of about 31,000,000 plants and are capable of supplying 15,000,000 a year.

Detailed investigations of important problems are conducted at eight thoroughly equipped forest experiment stations in order to determine the best methods of forest management to use in the handling of the National forests.

At the request of the States the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions and conducts other studies needed to frame forest legislation and formulate a forest State policy adapted to the special requirements of each State. The cost of such work is shared by the State and the service. The service co-operates with private owners, especially small owners, in States which have no State Forester, by furnishing advice, with or without field examinations, concerning the best methods for managing and protecting their holdings. The cost of such examination is borne by the owner.

BRANCH OF GRAZING.

The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of live stock upon the National forests, the principal lines of work being the allotment of grazing privileges; the issuance of grazing permits; the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners, and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges; and the development of the range-producing capacity of the National forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them or by artificial means, through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with Federal and State authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the National forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to live stock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals, destructive to live stock, the annual loss from this source within the National forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during the past season (1914), under permit, was 1,620,261 head of cattle, horses and swine, and 7,618,802 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than \$30,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was about 29,000.

About 15 per cent. of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the National forests.

BRANCH OF PRODUCTS.

The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest, including the timber from the National forests. A forest products laboratory is operated at Madison, Wis., in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the physical properties of woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses; to develop practical uses for waste in the woods, in the sawmill, and in the wood-working factories, and to discover processes of obtaining valuable chemical by-products for the waste which cannot otherwise be utilized, and to open new supplies. Studies are made to find the kind, quantity, and cost of timber consumed in different States and regions and also where the material comes from, and what amount is lost through waste. The wood-consuming industries are aided in finding the most suitable raw material and in developing methods of utilizing their waste product.

EASTERN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provides for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means are afforded of extending the National forest system to regions where the Government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation.

The original appropriation was \$2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years, beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended.

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the standpoint of watershed protection, certain areas in the Appalachian region have been designated, aggregating 6,966,304 acres, to which purchases will be for the present confined. The United States Geological Survey has examined the greater part of this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1914, 6,013,103 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey.

The Forest Service has been designated as the bureau to receive proposals of land and to examine and value lands for purchase. The National Forest Reservation Commission considers the recommendations of the Forest Service and approves the lands to be purchased and fixes the price to be paid.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1914, proposals were received covering 3,668,120 acres, of which

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—Continued.

3,063,616 acres were within the general areas which had been selected for purchase in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

During the same period 1,793,432 acres were examined, and 1,104,529 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. These are located as follows: Georgia Area, 60,185 acres, in Fannin, Union, Gilmer, and Lumpkin Counties, Ga. Massanutten Area, 63,029 acres, in Shenandoah, Warren, Page, and Rockingham Counties, Va. Mount Mitchell Area, 66,213 acres, in McDowell, Buncombe, and Yancey Counties, N. C. Nantahala Area, 36,973 acres, in Macon and Swain Counties, N. C. Natural Bridge Area, 52,960 acres, in Rockbridge, Bedford, and Botetourt Counties, Va. Smoky Mountain Area, 59,213 acres, in Blount and Sevier Counties, Tenn. White Mountain Area, 133,562 acres, in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties, N. H. (An additional 85,617 acres approved September 2, 1914, brought the total at that date to 219,179 acres.) White Top Area, 66,865 acres, in Carter, Johnson, and Sullivan Counties, Tenn., and Washington County, Va. Cherokee Area, 124,134 acres, in Polk and Monroe Counties, Tenn. Monongahela Area, 42,887 acres, in Randolph and Tucker Counties, W. Va. Potomac Area, 74,669 acres, in Hardy County, W. Va., Shenandoah and Frederick Counties, Va. Savannah Area, 94,749 acres, in Rabun County, Ga., Oconee County, S. C., Macon and Jackson Counties, N. C. Shenandoah Area, 122,634 acres, in Augusta, Highland, Rockingham Counties, Va., and Pendleton County, W. Va. Unaka Area, 19,756 acres, in Unicoi County, Tenn. Pisgah Area, 86,700 acres, in Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, and Haywood Counties, N. C.

As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the National forests in the West, and the above-named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be given formal designation as National forests.

FOREST POLICY OF THE STATES.

The movement for National forestry has been followed by a widespread development of State forest activities. New York and Pennsylvania, the pioneers in this field, inaugurated State policies before the work of the National Government had awakened general interest in forestry, but in most of the States forest work has been either a direct outgrowth of Federal activities or indirectly due to them. Ten or twelve years ago few States were giving their forest problems any serious consideration; to-day 30 have forest departments, 21 employ professionally trained foresters, and practically all show recognition of the need for a State forest policy.

State work has comprised activities along the lines of (1) education of public sentiment regarding the value of the State's forest resources and importance of their conservation; (2) the giving of technical advice to private owners regarding the application of forestry on their holdings; (3) the development of a systematic State forest fire protective system; (4) the provision of forest planting stock for citizens; (5) the modification of tax systems to lessen the burdens imposed on those who plant forests or otherwise apply forestry with a view to permanent timber production; (6) the formation of State forests or reserves. Each State has developed its own forest movement along its own lines, largely determined by varying natural and economic conditions.

In general, the Northeastern States have paid most attention to encouraging the actual practice of forestry by private owners, with a view to the production of a new forest crop. Men of professional training have been employed as State foresters, to give advice to applicants and to carry on educational work; provision for planting material has been made; and in several States tax laws have been modified. Protection of forests against fire has been advocated and largely provided by State action, with special reference to its need to prevent destruction of young growth. In the far West attention has been centred mainly on fire prevention to protect the vast supplies of mature timber now standing in the virgin coniferous forests of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions. In the lake States fire protection has, on the whole, had first place in importance, but with recognition of the need to protect both young growth and mature timber because of their commercial value. In the lake States also, and in New York and Pennsylvania, State-owned forests take a very prominent place. The South has, on the whole, been slow to see the need for State action, although Louisiana has enacted a State law with some very advanced features, and the States of Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky have State foresters and fire protective systems.

The appropriations for the support of the several State forest departments vary greatly. The smallest is \$500; the greatest \$328,000. Those which appropriate over \$25,000 are: Pennsylvania \$323,000, Minnesota \$233,000, New York \$164,000, Wisconsin \$95,000, Maine \$71,400, Michigan \$60,000, Massachusetts \$55,000, Maryland \$42,250, Washington and Oregon \$37,500 each, New Hampshire \$35,000, California \$31,900, New Jersey \$31,500, with additional appropriations from time to time for land purchase.

Systematic forest fire protection by the States has been greatly stimulated by the operation of the so-called Weeks law, under which the Federal Government co-operates through the Forest Service with individual States for protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, the Federal Government bearing in no case more than half the cost nor contributing more than \$10,000 to any State in any one year. Under this law more than one hundred million acres of private and State-owned lands are fairly well protected against forest fires, at an average cost of less than two cents per acre. The States which have entered into co-operative agreements under this law are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, and California have organized fire-warden systems, but do not appropriate State funds for fire protection. Maine supports an efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the State; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an ex-officio warden system. The Forest Service of Minnesota covers 20,000,000 acres by systematic patrol and maintains a permanent field force of rangers and patrolmen, with ex-officio town fire-wardens as an auxiliary force. Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of protection with private owners, under which the State pays its pro rata share of the cost, on the basis of State-owned area within the area protected by a privately organized system. Throughout the Northwest an important feature in fire protection is the extensive organization of private timberland owners into associations supported by assessments on an acreage basis and maintaining a system of private protection similar to that maintained on the National forests by the Government; the land thus privately protected is now estimated at approximately 25 million acres.

In the fifty years preceding 1913, forest fires had caused an average annual loss in the United States of about 70 human lives and at least \$25,000,000 worth of timber, besides the loss of live stock, crops, buildings, and various kinds of improvements worth many millions more. Added to this are the enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, soil deterioration, damage to water courses and water supplies, interruption of business, and depreciation of property.

New York has a State-owned "Forest Preserve" of 1,825,882 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, under fire protection, but not under forest management, which the State Constitution forbids. The entire central portion of these two mountain regions, comprising 7,200,000 acres, is protected from fire by a State ranger system; in the rest of the State, town officers are depended on to keep fires down. Private owners are furnished tree seedlings at cost from the State

nurseries, which also grow material for reforestation of denuded portions of the reserve. Three laws give forest lands reduction of, or exemption from, tax assessment under certain conditions. Pennsylvania has 980,000 acres of State-owned forests and practices forestry on them, maintaining a State ranger training school at Mont Alto. These forests are chiefly in the mountains of the central part of the State, and protect streamflow as well as supply timber. Additional lands may be purchased at not more than \$5 per acre. Private lands are protected under a fire-warden system. The State distributes planting material and gives advice concerning forest management. The same is true of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan have large holdings of State forests. Minnesota has approximately 1,000,000 acres of school lands which are to be retained for State school forests, besides 43,000 acres now in State forests. Wisconsin has 400,000 acres reserved, and Michigan 589,000, of which 312,000 acres are used for exchange to add to the 277,000 acres permanently reserved in several large blocks in different parts of the State. South Dakota has 75,000 acres of State forest in the Black Hills. Massachusetts has 15,000 acres, New Jersey 13,720 acres, and New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Connecticut, Indiana, and Maryland from 7,000 to 2,000 acres each.

In Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan the tax on forest land may be levied chiefly on yield or income.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

The National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association is maintained by annual dues from membership, ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00. Gifford Pinchot, President; Charles W. Elliot, Honorary President; Harry A. Slatery, Secretary.

The National Conservation Congress is the National clearing-house for the State conservation commissions and conservation committees of National associations and all organizations concerned in the conservation of the country's natural resources. It is the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. Its chief object is "to afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources, to be put into effect by their respective representatives in the State and Federal Governments."

The Congress holds annual meetings "to provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people." The Congress also undertakes "to furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use and preservation."

Membership dues range from \$1 a year to \$100 or more, according to classification.

The Congress is managed by its officers and an Executive Committee, and by an Advisory Board, consisting of one member from each National association having a conservation committee.

President, E. Lee Worsham, Atlanta, Ga.; Executive Secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, 711 Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Norman C. McLoud, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The American Forestry Association whose headquarters is at 1410 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882, and incorporated in January, 1897, with the following objects:

1. The promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country.

2. The advancement of legislation tending to this end both by the States and the Congress of the United States, the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods.

3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and planting of trees.

The association desires and needs as members all who are interested in promoting the objects for which it is organized—all who realize the importance of using the natural resources of the country in such a manner as not to exhaust them, or to work ruin to other interests. In particular it appeals to owners of woodlands, to lumbermen and foresters, as well as to engineers, professional and business men who have to do with wood and its manifold uses, and to persons concerned in the conservation of water supplies for irrigation and other purposes.

The association has a membership of several thousands, residents of every State in the Union, Canada and foreign countries. A magazine, *American Forestry*, is published monthly and the subscription and membership fees are \$3.00 a year. The association also publishes *Forestry Quarterly*, a technical journal; subscription price, \$3.00 a year. The officers of the association are:

President—Dr. Henry S. Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Treasurer—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C.; Executive Secretary—P. S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—George E. Rex, Topeka, Kan. First Vice-President—Carl G. Crawford, Louisville, Ky. Secretary-Treasurer—F. J. Angler, Baltimore, Md.

The objects and purposes of the association shall be to advance the wood-preserving industry in all its branches; to afford its members opportunities for the interchange of ideas with respect to improvements in the wood-preserving industry, and for the discussion of all matters bearing upon the industry of wood preserving; to maintain a high business and professional standard in all respects; and to standardize specifications for wood preservatives and their introduction into the materials to be preserved.

The means to be employed for this purpose shall be meetings for the presentation and discussion of appropriate papers, and for social and professional intercourse; the publication of such papers and discussions as may be deemed expedient; co-operation with other societies, associations and organizations in the work of standardizing specifications affecting the wood-preserving industry, and all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the association or any of them, and as the members may from time to time consider advisable.

Next annual convention will be held in Chicago, January 19, 20 and 21, 1915.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

1. **BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.**—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply there through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. **FEE.**—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. **APPLICATIONS.**—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The applicant must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, — years; stature, — feet, — inches (English measure); forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. **NATIVE CITIZENS.**—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens; but

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese inspector in charge at the port through which he proposes to leave the country a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 15 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

5. **A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.**—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. **NATURALIZED CITIZENS.**—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7. **WOMAN'S APPLICATION.**—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

8. **THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.**—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. **A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.**—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other Government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. **EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT.**—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization. If the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the department may have it renewed for a period of two years upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States when it is about to expire.

11. **WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.**—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.

12. **TITLES.**—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. **BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.**—They will be furnished by the department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. **ADDRESS.**—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are accordingly prescribed for the issuing and granting of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of granting and issuing passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1913.

NOTE.—An applicant who expects to go to Russia accompanied by wife and children should in form the department to that effect and state the names of the wife and children so that they may be inserted in the passport, to conform with the Russian regulations.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO CONTEMPLATE GOING ABROAD.

All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports.

American citizens are advised not to visit unnecessarily countries at war.

It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin or countries which are at war therewith.

Department of State, Washington, August 12, 1914.

W. J. BRYAN.

PASSPORTS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS IN EUROPE.

Emergency passports may be obtained by American citizens in Europe from American embassies, legations, or consulates upon their submitting thereto proper sworn applications supported by the necessary evidence of citizenship. A person claiming citizenship through naturalization in his own right should submit his certificate of naturalization with the application, and a person claiming citizenship through naturalization of parent or husband should submit the certificate of naturalization of such person. If the certificate of naturalization has been left in this country it should be forwarded to the department, and notice of its receipt will be sent by mail or telegraph to the embassy, legation, or consulate in which the passport application is to be made.

Where a person is residing in a remote place abroad and cannot, without great danger, difficulty, or expense, reach an American embassy, legation, or consulate to make his or her application, the department will consider the issuance of a passport upon receipt of a proper sworn application made in behalf of such person by the husband, parent, next of kin, or legal representative in this country. The person who signs the application should set forth the full name and personal description of the one for whom the passport is sought, and should state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when such person was born, the nationality of his father: at the time of such person's birth, how long and in what places such persons resided in this country, what occupation he follows, when he went abroad and for what purpose, his exact present address, and his intention of returning to the United States for permanent residence. In the case of a naturalized citizen he should also state when he or she, or the parent or husband through whom naturalization was acquired, first came to this country, and when and before what court the naturalization was obtained, and the application should be accompanied by the naturalization certificate. When the person in whose behalf the application is made is accompanied by wife, children, or servants, who are citizens of the United States, the application should include their names, with the dates and places of birth.

The department does not furnish special blank forms of applications for the use of persons applying in behalf of others. The blank forms prescribed for ordinary applications may be used, with the necessary alterations and additions. The applicant should sign his own name, followed by the name of the person for whom the passport is desired, and should state his relationship to such person; thus: "John Jones, in behalf of Sarah Jones, his wife." The seal of the notarial officer before whom the application is executed should be affixed. The personal description should contain the following items: Age, _____ years; stature, _____ feet _____ inches, English measure; forehead, _____; eyes, _____; nose, _____; mouth, _____; chin, _____; hair, _____; complexion, _____; face, _____.

The application must be accompanied by a certified statement of some credible witness, other than the applicant, that he is acquainted with the applicant and the person for whom the passport is requested, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

Upon special requests the department, instead of issuing a regular passport, upon the application received, and sending it through the mail, may telegraph the proper American diplomatic or consular officer in Europe to issue an emergency passport and send it to the person for whom it is desired. Such telegraphic instructions must necessarily set forth the full name, personal description, and address of the person for whom the passport is sought.

Whenever it is possible the department prefers that the application for a passport be made by the person to whom it is to be issued, and, when so requested, the department will instruct diplomatic or consular officers by telegraph to advise Americans abroad how and where applications may be made.

The expense of sending a telegram must, in every case, be assumed by some reliable person in this country, to whom a bill therefor will be sent.

The legal fee for the issuance of a passport by the department is one dollar, and, if this amount is sent in the form of a money order, it should be made payable to the "Disbursing Clerk, Department of State." In view of the present conditions in Europe, fees for the issuance of emergency passports by American diplomatic and consular officers will be waived.

W. J. BRYAN.

Department of State, Washington, August 12, 1914.

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of State has recently received numerous inquiries from foreign-born persons residing in this country as to whether they may be compelled to perform military service in their native lands and as to what penalties, by way of fines, confiscation of property, or imprisonment in case of return, they will incur if they fail to report to the authorities of their countries of origin for military service. Some of the inquiries refer to persons who have obtained naturalization as citizens of the United States, others to persons who have made declarations of intention to become American citizens, and still others to persons who have taken no steps toward acquiring American citizenship. Misconception and confusion concerning this matter appear to be current.

The United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their countries of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their will so long as they remain in the United States.

The department cannot undertake to give authentic, official information either, in general, as to the requirements of the military service laws of foreign countries and the penalties provided therein for evasion of military service, or, in particular, as to the status and present or future liabilities of individuals under such laws. Information of this kind must be obtained from officials of the foreign countries concerned.

The department issues printed circulars concerning the status in their native lands of naturalized citizens of the United States, natives of certain European countries, and these will be furnished to interested persons upon request. It is specifically stated in these circulars that the information contained in them is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of foreign countries.

The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with the following European countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, the German States, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden. Copies of these treaties are to be found in "Treaties, Conventions, etc., between the United States

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued.

of America and Other Powers" (Government Printing Office, 1910), and separate copies may be furnished by the department upon request. Under these treaties the naturalization of persons concerned as citizens of the United States and the termination of their former allegiance are recognized, with the reservation, in most of them, that such persons remain liable to trial and punishment in their native lands for offences committed prior to emigration therefrom, including offences of evasion of military duty. The United States holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligation, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized as citizens of other countries, in the absence of express consent or without the fulfilment of military obligations. More specific information as to the department's understanding of the laws of these countries concerning nationality and military obligations may be found in the department's circulars mentioned above.

It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not, at the time of making such declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not, by his declaration of intention, acquire the status of a citizen of the United States.

W. J. BRYAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 14, 1914.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES.

Director—Joseph A. Holmes, Washington, D. C. (\$6,000).

The general purpose of the Bureau of Mines, of the Department of the Interior, is to conduct, in behalf of the public welfare, fundamental inquiries and investigations into the mining industry. Two phases of the industry of greatest national concern are safety and efficiency—safeguarding the lives of our miners and insuring the most efficient and least wasteful development and use of our mineral resources.

These inquiries and investigations are national in scope; they do not contemplate the safeguarding of the life of the individual miner nor the promotion of the interests of the individual mine owner or operator, but seek the development of methods that will increase the safety of all miners and will promote the upbuilding and permanence of the whole mineral industry. Yet, although the advancement of the public welfare is the primary purpose of this work, it is obvious that broad fundamental inquiries and researches cannot fail to confer benefits on the individual miner and the individual mine owner. Hence, the function of the Bureau of Mines may be defined as the conducting of inquiries and investigations that have for their purpose the improvement of health conditions, and the increase of safety, efficiency and economic development in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical and miscellaneous mineral industries of the country.

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND INJURED IN AND ABOUT ALL MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1912.

MINE.	Em- ployed.	KILLED.		SERIOUSLY INJURED.		SLIGHTLY INJURED.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 Em- ployed.	Total.	Per 1,000 Em- ployed.	Total.	Per 1,000 Em- ployed.
Quarries.....	113,105	213	1.88	899	7.95	5,653	49.98
Coal mines.....	722,662	2,360	3.27	*	*	*	*
Metal mines.....	169,199	661	3.91	4,502	26.61	26,232	155.04
Totals.....	1,004,966	3,234	3.22	.....	.....	.....	.....

During the first six months of 1913 fatalities in and about coal mines were 1316; for corresponding period in 1914, 1,260.

During the calendar year 1913 there were 2,785 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States. Based on an output of 570,048,125 short tons of coal produced by 747,644 men, the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.89, and the death rate per 1,000 employed was 3.73. In 1913 the number of men killed was 425 more than in 1912, representing an increase of 18 per cent. There were 204,685 tons of coal mined for each man killed in 1913, as compared with 226,469 in 1912.

In making comparisons with the figures for 1912, it must be borne in mind that during the month of April, 1912, many of the mines throughout the United States were closed pending wage settlements, and during that month only 81 men were killed, as compared with 285 men killed during the same month in 1913, when the mines were in full operation.

During the year there were 8 mine disasters in which 5 or more men were killed, representing a total of 464 fatalities, as compared with 13 similar disasters in 1912, wherein 252 men were killed. Although the number of lives lost in the disasters of 1913 was larger than in the previous year, the number of mine disasters was reduced by 38 per cent.

* Statistics concerning injuries in coal mines not collated since 1911.

NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN AND ABOUT THE COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1908 TO 1913, INCLUSIVE, WITH DEATH RATES.

YEARS.	NUMBER KILLED.				YEARS.	NUMBER KILLED.			
	Total.	Per 1,000 Em- ployed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.	Production per Death, Short Tons.		Total.	Per 1,000 Em- ployed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.	Production per Death, Short Tons.
1908....	2,449	3.64	6.05	165,000	1911....	2,719	3.73	5.48	183,000
1909....	2,668	4.00	5.79	173,000	1912....	2,360	3.15	4.41	226,469
1910....	2,840	3.92	5.66	177,000	1913....	2,785	3.73	4.89	204,685

NATURALIZATION.

The following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the recent amendments embodied in the acts of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, and June 30, 1914.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have been honorably discharged from service in the armies of the United States, either regular or volunteer, are not required to make a declaration of intention.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, may be admitted to citizenship without any previous declaration of intention.

Under the act approved June 30, 1914, any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who may under existing law become a citizen, who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Revenue Cutter Service, and received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, or has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, is admissible to citizenship, upon his petition, without a previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

Any alien who has borne an hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons, who though not citizens owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become citizens of any State or organized Territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars. This latter fee is for the cost of recording the petition and hearing the case, as well as for the issuance, if the petition is granted, of the certificate of naturalization.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW.

THE Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, under a penalty not to exceed \$500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the first offence, and not less than \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offence.

Sec. 2 of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into any State from any other State, and from or to any foreign country.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Sec. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District-Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In the case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part extracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or

vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. That the term 'misbranded,' used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles, or food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In the case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

In the case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; Provided, however, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act. (The act of March 3, 1913, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.)

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular; Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale; Provided, That the term 'blend' as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only; And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it."

The remaining provisions of the act provide the methods of prosecuting offenders and destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labelled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, Washington, D. C.)

The inspection force of the Bureau of Chemistry collected more than 10,000 official samples of foods and drugs during the fiscal year of 1913, and many additional samples for investigating purposes relating to the enforcement of the law.

ABOLISHING GUARANTY LEGEND AND SERIAL NUMBER ON FOOD AND DRUGS.

(Announcement of United States Department of Agriculture.)

The legend "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on food and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food inspection decision signed May 5, 1914, by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. The new regulation will take effect May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stocks of labels. After that date guaranties of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers, and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guaranty should not appear on the label or package of the product.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1906 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE.

FISCAL YEARS.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.	FISCAL YEARS.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1906....	\$143,394,055	\$48,422,997	\$55,541,859	.....	1911....	\$155,279,858	\$67,005,950	\$64,367,777	.....
1907....	156,276,402	51,811,070	59,567,818	.....	1912....	156,591,487	70,590,151	63,268,770	.....
1908....	140,158,807	49,562,754	59,807,617	.....	1913....	163,879,342	76,794,424	66,266,989	.....
1909....	134,868,034	51,897,178	57,456,411	.....	1914....	159,098,177	79,956,639	67,081,512	\$60,710,197
1910....	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	.....				

Of the miscellaneous receipts received in 1914 (total \$1,136,070), \$714,307 was from playing cards, and \$284,560 from penalties, etc. Receipts from oleomargarine \$1,325,219, from corporation excise tax \$10,671,071. (a) Including \$1,101,719 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909. *Income tax from corporations \$32,456,662, from individuals \$28,253,534.

INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS.

AGGREGATE OF COLLECTIONS BY DISTRICTS AND BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Individual income tax was computed upon five-sixths of net incomes accruing for the calendar year 1913. The collections from this source as classified to conform to provisions of the act were as follows:

Income tax, normal.....	\$12,728,038.02	\$100,000 and not more than \$250,000..	\$3,835,948.40
Income tax, additional, and are from net incomes exceeding:		250,000 and not more than 500,000..	2,334,582.95
\$20,000 and not more than \$50,000..	2,934,754.46	500,000.....	3,437,850.23
50,000 and not more than 75,000....	1,645,639.30	Offers in compromise, etc.....	13,698.89
75,000 and not more than 100,000....	1,323,022.61	Total.....	\$38,253,534.80

Supplemental statement showing the receipts under act of August 5, 1909, and of section 2 of the act of October 3, 1913, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

STATES, ETC.	Corporation Excise Tax.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.	STATES, ETC.	Corporation Excise Tax.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama....	\$59,813.19	\$156,526.38	\$62,102.89	Nebraska....	\$69,114.30	\$168,084.27	\$76,857.75
Alaska....	1,073.31	4,682.37	2,427.83	Nevada....	941.06	45,987.43	13,490.37
Arizona....	15,466.25	72,114.06	28,672.14	N. Hamp....	26,518.74	60,135.21	48,732.88
Arkansas....	20,639.71	95,796.38	42,035.48	New Jersey	334,181.28	1,191,468.00	716,756.20
California....	555,080.16	1,494,591.92	880,374.16	N. Mexico..	10,840.17	38,200.28	10,389.63
Colorado....	117,967.78	220,785.02	111,377.30	New York..	2,318,311.41	7,447,600.19	12,522,797.34
Conn....	155,427.18	551,828.72	409,405.53	N. Carolina	84,410.55	173,267.99	46,566.55
Delaware....	34,574.69	121,468.77	94,904.93	N. Dakota..	13,939.03	58,967.08	20,645.38
Dist. Col..	34,554.51	132,649.22	289,275.10	Ohio....	545,023.32	1,856,007.05	904,508.22
Florida....	34,126.25	92,958.97	108,800.43	Oklahoma..	47,301.89	177,763.85	93,082.15
Georgia....	112,070.92	247,774.34	115,874.11	Oregon....	88,365.52	146,751.89	90,054.36
Hawaii....	19,387.71	97,524.92	32,822.62	Penna....	1,452,511.09	4,643,794.19	3,176,095.38
Idaho....	9,293.62	36,406.84	12,314.44	Rhode Is..	75,937.69	247,465.04	324,221.74
Illinois....	1,141,536.28	3,152,113.40	2,076,171.11	S. Carolina	69,356.39	82,282.51	25,311.11
Indiana....	144,572.02	547,853.20	180,770.77	S. Dakota..	9,174.54	40,824.42	12,351.62
Iowa....	96,566.92	296,543.00	141,136.62	Tennessee..	49,202.67	226,143.07	95,274.54
Kansas....	58,611.78	267,858.91	49,960.11	Texas....	161,632.89	551,241.43	360,965.21
Kentucky..	82,065.65	303,990.65	98,244.62	Utah....	65,623.72	192,503.21	27,375.04
Louisiana..	103,488.17	290,569.18	148,261.18	Vermont....	9,660.77	39,114.37	89,356.77
Maine....	84,544.35	199,547.24	75,772.35	Virginia..	98,222.03	414,471.52	103,449.30
Maryland..	96,209.85	327,031.67	448,409.06	Wash'gton.	124,891.49	295,805.42	122,474.56
Mass....	550,531.69	1,447,648.89	1,505,885.72	W. Virginia	95,554.72	236,773.03	94,627.97
Michigan....	530,477.45	1,045,745.95	1,018,220.20	Wisconsin..	147,403.11	497,785.32	220,642.58
Minnesota..	325,615.48	1,183,977.40	372,527.41	Wyoming... Total.....	13,022.07 10,671,077.22	48,124.72 32,456,662.67	7,533.49 28,253,534.80
Mississippi	18,691.18	65,746.74	40,502.46				
Missouri... Montana..	333,624.28 28,922.89	1,030,968.27 91,398.27	657,058.31 40,667.78				

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Collections.	STATES AND TERRITORIES	Aggregate Collections.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama....	\$463,440.94	Maine.....	\$430,583.61	Oregon.....	\$956,309.55
Alaska....	31,857.14	Maryland..	7,611,016.13	Pennsylvania..	33,422,532.93
Arizona....	167,733.95	Massachusetts	9,116,790.33	Porto Rico...	632,550.00
Arkansas....	245,021.53	Michigan....	9,349,315.83	Rhode Island..	1,500,356.51
California....	11,294,714.78	Minnesota..	4,057,510.48	South Carolina	320,873.23
Colorado....	1,079,884.12	Mississippi..	140,873.37	South Dakota..	174,750.94
Connecticut..	2,420,171.23	Missouri....	13,331,518.58	Tennessee....	2,345,515.52
Delaware....	629,774.26	Montana....	540,709.06	Texas.....	2,025,339.69
District of Columbia	1,273,691.23	Nebraska....	2,861,077.15	Utah.....	476,363.42
Florida....	1,509,908.89	Nevada....	119,239.57	Vermont.....	154,731.99
Georgia....	729,779.04	New Hampshire	575,269.91	Virginia.....	8,487,406.10
Hawaii....	246,754.46	New Jersey..	13,829,051.13	Washington...	1,865,247.52
Idaho....	98,374.05	New Mexico..	98,627.99	West Virginia..	2,084,690.33
Illinois....	60,761,833.58	New York....	62,116,763.34	Wisconsin....	9,994,997.66
Indiana....	29,598,797.29	North Carolina	11,947,270.54	Wyoming.....	109,197.06
Iowa....	1,499,475.88	North Dakota..	111,357.42	Philippine Islands..	170,779.51
Kansas....	536,679.12	Ohio.....	25,031,262.61		
Kentucky..	35,405,517.87	Oklahoma....	361,169.88	Total.....	\$380,008,893.96
Louisiana..	5,664,435.17				

NOTE.—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington; Nevada forms a part of the first district of California, and South Carolina a part of the fourth district of North Carolina until September 1, 1913, when it was re-established as a separate collection district.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year are as follows:

ARTICLES TAXED.	Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1914.	CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals.	2,704,752	.....	91,015
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries.....gals.	136,433,749	.....	3,984,540
Fermented liquors.....gals.	66,105,445	859,901	.....
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number.	7,670,832,330	.....	28,205,313
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number.	1,036,793,000	3,014,840	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number.	17,418,880	.....	705,431
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number.	16,409,667,136	2,132,895,976	.....
Snuff.....lbs.	32,766,741	.....	442,727
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....lbs.	412,063,213	8,142,593	.....
Oleomargarine.....lbs.	(†) 141,763,605	.....	1,893,633
Adulterated butter.....lbs.	179,592	45,786	.....
Process or renovated butter.....lbs.	31,927,248	.....	6,814,366

Note—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.
(†) Includes 4,198,741 pounds at 10 cents and 137,564,864 pounds at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Receipts of tax on Porto Rican products—spirits, cigars and cigarettes—year ended June 30, 1914, \$632,550; on cigars and cigarettes from Philippines, \$170,779.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, \$100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, \$200.
Wholesale liquor dealers, \$100; retail liquor dealers, \$25.
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, \$50; retail dealers in malt liquors, \$20.
Manufacturers of stills, \$50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, \$20.
Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, \$50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, \$100.
Manufacturers of filled cheese, \$400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, \$250; retail dealers in filled cheese, \$12.
Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, \$480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, \$48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, \$6.
Manufacturers of adulterated butter, \$600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, \$490; retail dealers in adulterated butter, \$48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, \$50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, \$12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, \$1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 5 and 10 cents. Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.
Wine made in imitation of champagne, and liquors produced by being rectified, etc., in bottles containing not more than one pint, per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents; and, at the same rate for any larger quantity for such merchandise. Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wine, per gallon, 3 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel (see special tax list above).

TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents.
Cigars weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, \$3; cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand \$3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, \$1.25.

OLEOMARGARINE, ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 93 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

BANKS AND BANKERS, ETC.

Bank circulation, per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent. Bank circulation exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.

Banks, bankers, and other parties liable on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city or municipal corporation, paid out by them, 10 per cent.

CORPORATION INCOME.

Income tax on corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, 1 per cent.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME.

Income tax, normal, on individuals, 1 per cent. Income tax, additional—Net incomes exceeding \$20,000 and not more than \$50,000, 1 per cent.; exceeding \$50,000 and not more than \$75,000, 2 per cent.; exceeding \$75,000 and not more than \$100,000, 3 per cent.; exceeding \$100,000 and not more than \$250,000, 4 per cent.; exceeding \$250,000 and not more than \$500,000, 5 per cent.; exceeding \$500,000, 6 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Playing cards, per pack, 2 cents. Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes, per lb., \$300. White phosphorous matches, per hundred, 2 cents.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1914.

Regular Establishment—Invalids or survivors, 14,919; widows or minors, 4,422.
 Service—Act of May 11, 1912, Invalids or survivors, 369,624; act of February 6, 1907, invalids or survivors, 7,153.

Civil War, General Law—Invalids or survivors, 50,347; widows or minors, 59,160.
 Civil War, Act of June 27, 1890—Invalids or survivors, 2,225; widows or minors, 4,091.

Total number of original applications during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, 28,488.
 Total number of original claims allowed for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, 19,287.
 Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1914—Invalids or survivors, 470,331; widows or minors, 314,908; total, 785,239.

Paid pensioners during 1914, \$172,417,546.26.
 (For number of pension claims, pensioners and disbursements, by years, from 1867 to 1912, see WORLD ALMANAC for 1913, page 166.)

Expenses of the Pension Bureau and agencies in disbursing pension fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, \$2,066,507.15.

All the pension agencies have been consolidated, and all pensioners are now paid by the Commissioner of Pensions through the Disbursing Clerk of the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

NETAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT TO JUNE 30, 1914.

War of the Revolution (estimate), \$70,000,000; war of 1812 (service pension), \$45,950,546.46; Indian wars (service pension), \$12,801,520.61; war with Mexico (service pension), \$48,693,102.34; civil war, \$4,457,974,496.47; war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, \$46,092,740.84; regular establishment, \$31,936,516.52; unclassified, \$16,508,447.41. Total disbursements for pensions, \$4,729,957,370.65.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama.....	3,094	Idaho.....	2,150	Miss.....	3,840	N. Dak.....	2,807	Vermont.....	6,264
Alaska T....	77	Illinois.....	54,078	Montana.....	2,264	Ohio.....	74,250	Virginia.....	8,341
Arizona.....	857	Indiana.....	47,858	Nebraska.....	13,758	Oklahoma.....	10,916	Washington.....	9,522
Arkansas....	8,436	Iowa.....	26,647	Nevada.....	382	Oregon.....	7,469	West Va.....	10,170
California....	27,742	Kansas.....	31,017	N. Hamp.....	6,283	Penn'a.....	72,407	Wisconsin.....	18,941
Colorado.....	7,709	Kentucky.....	20,449	N. Jersey.....	19,739	R. Island.....	4,293	Wyoming.....	804
Conn.....	9,581	Louis'a.....	5,146	N. Mex.....	1,816	S. Car'a.....	1,623	Canal Zone.....	1
Delaware.....	2,491	Maine.....	13,659	N. York.....	65,369	S. Dak.....	5,164	Insul. Pos.....	167
D. of Col.....	8,607	Maryla'd.....	11,914	N. Car'a.....	3,478	Tenn.....	16,239	Foreign.....	5,163
Florida.....	4,870	Mass.....	32,675			Texas.....	8,047		
Georgia.....	2,869	Mich'gan.....	32,842			Utah.....	983	Total.....	785,239

The following are the rates for total disability from causes incident to the service:

Army—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, \$30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, \$25; captain, provost marshal, and chaplain, \$20; first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, and deputy provost marshal, \$17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer, \$15; enlisted men, \$5.

Navy—Captain and officers of higher rank, commander, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, \$30; lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon, \$25; master, professor of mathematics, assistant surgeon, assistant paymaster and chaplain, \$20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, \$15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, clerks of admirals, paymasters, or other officers commanding vessels, second and third assistant engineers, master's mate, and warrant officers, \$10; enlisted men, \$5.

Marine Corps—Lieutenant-colonel and officers of higher rank, \$30; major, \$25; captain, \$20; first lieutenant, \$17; second lieutenant, \$15; enlisted men, \$8.

Pension at certain ages on account of service in the civil and Mexican wars. Act of May 11, 1912.

Any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, on making proof of such facts is entitled to receive a pension as follows: Age sixty-two years—For a service of 90 days, \$13.00 per month; 6 months, \$13.50; 1 year, \$14.00; 1½ years, \$14.50; 2 years, \$15.00; 2½ years, \$15.50, and 3 years and more, \$16.00. Age 66 years—For a service of 90 days, \$15.00 per month; 6 months, \$15.50; 1 year, \$16.00; 1½ years, \$16.50; 2 years, \$17.00; 2½ years, \$18.00, and 3 years and more, \$19.00. Age 70 years—For a service of 90 days, \$18.00 per month; 6 months, \$19.00; 1 year, \$20.00; 1½ years, \$21.50; 2 years, \$23.00; 2½ years, \$24.00, and 3 years and more, \$25.00. Age 75 years—For a service of 90 days, \$21.00 per month; 6 months, \$22.50; 1 year, \$24.00; 1½ years, \$27.00, and 2 years and more, \$30.00. And such pension shall commence from the date of filing the application in the Bureau of Pensions. Any person who served sixty days or more in the war with Mexico, and who received an honorable discharge, is entitled to \$30.00 per month. Any person who was wounded in battle or in line of duty in the civil war, and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, is entitled to \$30.00 per month.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

President—Elihu Root. Vice-Presidents—Chief Justice White, Justice William R. Day, P. C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, George Gray, William W. Morrow, Richard Olney, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob M. Dickinson, James B. Angell, William H. Taft, William J. Bryan. Recording Secretary—James Brown Scott. Corresponding Secretary—Charles Henry Butler. Treasurer—Chandler P. Anderson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1915:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d' Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—Continued.

any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEEES,

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, \$15. On issuing each original patent, \$20. In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, \$30. On filing each disclaimer, \$10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, \$1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, \$2; for each additional thousand words, or traction thereof, \$1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches, for 15 cents per sheet. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, \$10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1913, were \$2,084,417.79, and expenditures, \$1,947,383.28. Receipts over expenditures, \$137,034.51. Total net surplus to December 31, 1913, \$7,297,052.46.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1913:

Number of applications for patents.....	68,117	Number of patents granted, including designs.....	35,624
Number of applications for design patents.....	2,060	Patents reissued.....	158
Number of applications for reissue patents.....	190	Total.....	35,782
Total.....	70,376	Number of trade-marks registered.....	5,065
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks.....	7,369	Number of labels registered.....	708
Number of applications for registration of labels.....	1,002	Number of prints registered.....	290
Number of applications for prints.....	391	Total.....	6,063
Number of disclaimers filed.....	24	Number of patents expired.....	21,867
Number of appeals on the merits.....	1,622	Number of patents forfeited for non-payment of final fees.....	7,716
Total.....	10,408	Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees.....	13,567
		Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication.....	5,107

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-five years, 1837-1912, was 1,926,009; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 1,106,235.

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, O., for an automobile tire. The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1913 according to residence of patentees:

Alabama, 189; Alaska, 6; Arizona, 71; Arkansas, 141; California, 1,665; Canal Zone, 11; Colorado, 436; Connecticut, 968; Delaware, 40; District of Columbia, 241; Florida, 132; Georgia, 238; Hawaii, 21; Idaho, 107; Illinois, 3,229; Indiana, 713; Iowa, 606; Kansas, 410; Kentucky, 228; Louisiana, 171; Maine, 113; Maryland, 317; Massachusetts, 1,809; Michigan, 969; Minnesota, 586; Mississippi, 94; Missouri, 1,027; Montana, 132; Nebraska, 274; Nevada, 42; New Hampshire, 98; New Jersey, 1,610; New Mexico, 52; New York, 5,312; North Carolina, 161; North Dakota, 131; Ohio, 2,099; Oklahoma, 263; Oregon, 254; Pennsylvania, 3,085; Philippine Islands, 10; Porto Rico, 5; Rhode Island, 271; South Carolina, 90; South Dakota, 124; Tennessee, 210; Texas, 599; Utah, 121; Vermont, 58; Virginia, 290; Washington, 529; West Virginia, 201; Wisconsin, 764; Wyoming, 39; U. S. Army, 7; U. S. Navy, 11. Total, 431,382.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 168; Belgium, 54; Canada, 557; Cuba, 21; Denmark, 28; England, 903; France, 340; Germany, 1,433; Italy, 55; Japan, 19; Mexico, 31; Norway, 31; Russia, 48; Scotland, 63; Sweden, 87; Switzerland, 131; other countries, 238. Total foreign, 4,212.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1914. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries (estimated) and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1913:

COUNTRIES.	To 1870 inclusive.	1871 to 1913.	Total.	COUNTRIES.	To 1870 inclusive.	1871 to 1913.	Total.
Austria.....		79,951	79,951	Russia.....	1,464	30,697	32,161
Austria-Hungary..	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain.....		51,980	51,980
Belgium.....	35,044	235,079	270,123	Sweden.....	1,629	37,828	39,457
Canada.....	4,081	151,952	156,033	Switzerland.....		63,878	63,878
France.....	103,934	382,786	486,720	All other foreign countries.....	8,363	197,928	201,445
Germany.....	9,996	276,576	286,572	Total foreign.....	238,437	2,217,373	2,455,810
Great Britain.....	53,408	420,419	473,827	United States.....	120,573	972,650	*1,093,223
Hungary.....		57,796	57,796	Grand total.....	359,010	3,190,023	3,549,033
India.....	445	12,578	13,023				
Italy and Sardinia.	4,723	125,438	130,161				
Japan.....		24,904	24,904				

* Including 9,957 patents issued prior to July 1, 1836, on which date the present series began.
† Not including 164 reissues and 30 patents withdrawn.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS**IN THE UNITED STATES.**

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—Continued.

trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trade-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Mexico, Rumania, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

IRRIGATION.

Approved projects commenced, area to be reclaimed, with expenditure to and percentage of completion on December 31, 1913 by locations.

(Source: The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.)

LOCATION.	Project.	ESTIMATES DECEMBER 31, 1913.		
		Area.	Expenditures. ^a	Per Cent. of Completion. ^b
		Acres.	Dollars.	
Arizona.....	Salt River.....	175,000	11,771,196	94
Arizona-California.....	Yuma.....	131,000	6,750,803	65
California.....	Orland.....	20,000	603,000	61
Colorado.....	Grand Valley.....	53,000	712,985	16
	Uncompahgre Valley.....	140,000	5,467,231	60
Idaho.....	Bolsé.....	220,000	8,822,613	60
	Minidoka.....	118,700	5,272,064	91
Kansas.....	Garden City.....	10,677	379,659	100
	Huntley.....	32,405	1,441,197	98
Montana.....	Milk River.....	219,557	2,214,687	32
	Sun River.....	216,346	1,231,107	106
Montana-North Dakota.....	Lower Yellowstone.....	60,116	3,182,182	95
Nebraska-Wyoming.....	North Platte.....	129,270	5,905,770	87
Nevada.....	Truckee-Carson.....	206,000	5,422,332	80
New Mexico.....	Carlsbad.....	20,277	970,620	100
	Hondo.....	10,000	380,028	77
New Mexico-Texas.....	Rio Grande.....	155,000	3,137,239	30
North Dakota.....	North Dakota pumping.....	26,182	960,215	50
Oregon.....	Umatilla.....	55,000	1,708,854	68
Oregon-California.....	Klamath.....	70,700	2,532,089	84
South Dakota.....	Belle Fourche.....	100,000	3,315,501	73
Utah.....	Strawberry Valley.....	60,000	2,392,801	90
Washington.....	Okanozan.....	9,920	714,413	90
	Yakima.....	137,361	6,915,143	84
Wyoming.....	Shoshone.....	164,122	4,227,328	51
Total.....		2,540,633	86,430,997	

^a The amounts in this column include the total amounts paid out for construction and operation and maintenance without deducting amounts that have been collected for services rendered, operation and maintenance assessments, etc. ^b The percentages noted in this column represent the ratio which costs of construction to date bear to present estimate of total construction cost. ^c 25,000 acres additional in Mexico. ^d Sunnyside unit, 100,000 acres; Tleton unit, 34,000 acres. ^e Storage unit, 24 per cent.; Sunnyside, 98 per cent.; Tleton, 94 per cent.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZED at the National Commercial Conference called by the President. of the United States and held at Washington, D. C., April 22 and 23, 1912.

President—John H. Fahey, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore., for Western States; Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga., for Southern Central States; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., for Eastern States, and A. H. Mulliken, Chicago, Ill., for Northern Central States. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C. *Chairman Executive Committee*—James G. Cutler, Rochester, N. Y. *General Secretary*—Elliot H. Goodwin, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—D. A. Skinner, Washington, D. C. *Field Secretary*—E. F. Trefz, Chicago, Ill. *Chief, Editorial Division*—Grosvenor Dawe, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES—To encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country. To study the work of existing organizations and their value to their respective trades and communities, and to clear the information thus acquired for the benefit of all organizations desiring to increase their efficiency. To advocate the standardization of association methods and of association effort, and to urge the adoption of those standards which have been found most effective in so far as they may be applicable to local or trade conditions.

To study the work performed by all Government Bureaus in any way related to the commerce of the country, to encourage and support appropriation measures for their further development, and to utilize the data which they gather by directing it into the channels to which it is immediately applicable.

To carefully analyze all statistics with regard to the production and distribution of our manufactures at home and abroad; to be watchful of every influence calculated to retard our commercial development, and to become a source of information with respect to new opportunities for trade expansion, especially in foreign markets.

When debatable policies affecting our National commerce are advocated by the Federal authorities, there should be a recognized organization capable of expressing the business opinion of the entire country available for conference, alike to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. It is the purpose of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to act in this capacity—not to originate legislation, nor to be unnecessarily critical of legislation proposed by others, but rather to assume that the National Government desires to act in harmony with the commercial interests of the country and will accept our co-operation in an endeavor to make all business legislation constructive.

There are three great wealth-producing factors in our National life—Commerce, Labor and Agriculture. Labor, through its State and National organizations, strives for legislation in its own interest and presents its demands with the united voice of two million union workers. Agriculture likewise presents its demands through its National organization, and these are heeded in both State and National Legislatures. Commerce has been organized into local and trade groups, but not as an effective National unit, and it is to provide such a unit, as powerful as those enjoyed by Labor and Agriculture, that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is now organized. These three great factors, through their National organizations, may find a means for co-operation on many subjects in which there is a vital joint interest.

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP—Every commercial or manufacturers' association not organized for private purposes shall be eligible for membership in the Chamber. Such associations shall be of two classes.

First—Local or State commercial or business organizations whose chief purpose is the development of the commercial and industrial interests of a single State, city or locality.

Second—Local, State, interstate or National organizations whose membership is confined to one trade, or group of trades.

REPRESENTATION—Each member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote for the first twenty-five members, and one delegate and one vote for each additional two hundred members in excess of twenty-five, but no member shall be entitled to more than ten delegates and ten votes. Organizations having less than twenty-five members may be admitted to membership if in the judgment of the Board of Directors their importance would justify their admission, and these shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP—Persons, firms and corporations who are members in good standing of any organization admitted to the Chamber are eligible for election as individual members. Individual members receive the regular publications of the Chamber and they may avail themselves of the facilities of the National headquarters; may attend all regular and special meetings of the Chamber and, subject to the rules of such meetings, may have the privilege of the floor, but they are not entitled to vote except as duly accredited delegates of organization members. Individual membership is limited to 5,000.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

In this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employes, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The principal officers are as follows: Public Printer, Cornelius Ford; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson; Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Leone; Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores; Superintendent of Work, Daniel V. Chisholm; Foreman of Printing, T. Frank Morgan; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker.

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employes, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There were on June 30, 1913, 469,879 positions in the Executive Civil Service, including 74,000 star route contractors and clerks in fourth-class post-offices not heretofore included, 60 per cent. of which, or about 282,597, were subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over \$200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, 34,515 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 3,059 were rural letter-carriers, 8,554 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and sixty-five of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the Commission for free distribution are the following: Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.
The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports may be consulted at public libraries.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED.

(Prepared in the office of the United States Civil Service Commission.)

DEPARTMENT AND SUBDIVISION OF THE SERVICE.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1913.	Excepted and Non-competitive Positions.	Unclassified Positions, June 30, 1913.	TOTAL POSITIONS ON JUNE 30, 1913.		
				Presidential.	All Others.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House.....		34	3		37	37
State Department.....	184	74	4	5	262	267
Treasury Department.....	6,930	37	528	25	7,495	7,520
War Department.....	2,130	25	86	7	2,241	2,248
Navy Department.....	1,152	10	1	2	1,163	1,165
Post-Office Department.....	1,459	10	137	6	1,606	1,612
Department of the Interior.....	4,673	120	259	20	5,052	5,072
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	735	3			738	738
Miscellaneous.....	122		77	5	199	204
Department of Justice.....	233	272	33	862	538	1,400
Department of Agriculture.....	3,124	246	286	3	3,656	3,659
Department of Commerce and Labor.....	1,908	20	722	10	2,650	2,660
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	623	88	15	10	726	736
Civil Service Commission.....	174	1	4	5	179	184
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus.....	451	3	281		735	735
State, War, and Navy Departments Building.....	129	1	104		234	234
Isthmian Canal Commission.....	136	14	12		162	162
Government Printing Office.....	3,647	5	384	1	4,036	4,037
Total.....	27,810	963	2,936	961	31,709	32,670
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department:						
Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service and Contingent Force on Public Buildings.....	2,096	48	2,457		4,601	4,601
Mint and Assay Service.....	668	32	133	26	833	859
Subtreasury Service.....	381		1	9	382	391
Public Health Service.....	1,609	1,240	131	133	2,980	3,113
Life-Saving Service.....	2,268	1	2		2,271	2,271
Customs Service.....	6,425	285	705	229	7,415	7,644
Internal Revenue Service.....	3,523	333	6	67	3,862	3,929
Miscellaneous.....	176	250	6	242	432	674
War Department:						
Quartermaster Corps.....	4,415	1,178	2,692		8,285	8,285
Ordnance Department (at large).....	3,027	89	1,181		4,297	4,297
Engineer Department (at large).....	7,516	639	6,087		14,242	14,242
Miscellaneous.....	961	648	721		2,330	2,330
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trades and labor positions.....	2,906	2	1		2,909	2,909
Trades and labor positions.....	16,000		4,000		20,000	20,000
Post-Office Department:						
Post-Offices, except Fourth-Class Postmasters.....	535				535	535
Fourth-Class Postmasters.....	69,028	98,218	1,254	8,423	168,500	176,923
Rural Carrier Service.....	49,598				49,598	49,598
Railway Mail Service.....	42,685	1			42,686	42,686
Miscellaneous.....	19,620	122	7		19,749	19,749
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service.....	1,090	49	14	223	1,153	1,376
Penion Agency Service.....	767	4,612	13		5,392	5,392
Indian Service.....	2,452	4,132	813	33	7,397	7,430
Reclamation Service.....	2,158	5	5		2,168	2,168
Miscellaneous.....	509	142	16	8	667	675
Department of Justice.....	692	1,481	6	172	2,179	2,351
Department of Agriculture.....	7,286	3,911	564		11,761	11,761
Department of Commerce and Labor:						
Lighthouse Service.....	2,992	2,395	1,194		6,581	6,581
Immigration Service.....	1,386	240	175	7	1,801	1,808
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	305	6		10	311	321
Miscellaneous.....	511	658	1,624		2,793	2,793
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	55	8			63	63
Civil Service Commission.....	31				31	31
Isthmian Canal Service.....	1,116	116			1,232	1,232
Total.....	254,787	120,841	23,808	9,582	399,436	409,018
Grand total of table.....	282,597	121,804	26,744	10,543	431,145	441,688
Isthmian Canal Commission, unclassified and excepted working force, June 30, 1913.....						28,191
Grand total.....						469,879

* Most of the unclassified appointments and separations in the Department of Commerce and Labor were of persons appointed under the Thirteenth Census act, outside of the provisions of the Civil Service act and rules. Although Congress created the Department of Labor and renamed the Department of Commerce by act of March 4, 1913, it has not been found practicable to separate the statistics for the year ended June 30, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the city of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the city of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employes, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications are received only for such positions and during such dates as advertised in the "City Record."

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the city of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the city of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

In examinations for positions requiring experience, applicants must file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark, on this paper, are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, medical superintendent, or medical inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to present evidences of the preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.	City Record, Supervisor of the	Elections, Board of.	Police Dept.
Army, Board of.	Civil Service Commission.	Estimate and Apportionment,	Public Recreation Commission.
Assessors, Board of.	College of the City of New York	Board of.	Public Works Bureau.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	Coroners.	Examiners, Board of.	Sinking Fund Commission.
Board of Ambulance Service.	Correction, Dept. of.	Finance Dept.	Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Board of Inebriety.	Court, City.	Fire Dept.	Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Board of Water Supply.	Court, City Magistrate.	Health Dept.	Tenement House Dept.
Borough President in each	Court House Bldg.	Law Dept.	Water Supply, Gas, and Elec-
Borough, Office of the.	Court, Municipal.	Licenses, Dept. of.	tricity, Dept. of.
Bridges, Dept. of.	Court of Special Sessions.	Mayor's Office.	
Buildings, Bureau of.	Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.	Normal College.	
Charities, Dept. of Public.	Education, Dept. of.	Parks, Dept. of.	

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

President—Thomas F. Boyle, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—F. E. Doty, Los Angeles, Cal.; Elton Lower, Chicago, Ill., and Frank M. Ritter, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John T. Doyle, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The assembly was organized in 1906. The objects are to enable all those charged with the administration of civil service laws to become acquainted and exchange ideas. To promote co-operation, uniformity and perfection of methods of the different commissions. To enable the commissions to profit by exchange of ideas with officers who are directing departments and to give such officers broader opportunity to inform themselves on the methods of the merit system.

The next meeting of the assembly will be held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 1-3, 1915.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1915.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the University of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1915 at the following times and places: Jan. 18-22, inclusive, at New York; and about 900 academies and high schools; June 14-18, inclusive, at New York, and about 900 academies and high schools. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents', and August 9-13, Sept. 13-15, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock. For conditions governing examinations, see *World Almanac* for 1915, page 161.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS.—Preliminary (presacademic) certificate.—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history with civics. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in second year English for any one of the professional certificates.

LAW, MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, ETC.—Sixty counts qualifying certificate. All candidates taking Regents' examinations for qualifying certificates in law, dentistry, veterinary science, for admission to examination for certified public accountant, and for certified shorthand reporter, must earn counts upon examination as follows:

English, three years, 10 counts; elementary algebra, 5 counts; plane geometry, 5 counts; physics and chemistry, 10 counts, or physics and biology, 10 counts, or chemistry and biology, 10 counts, (for a medical student certificate, physics, chemistry and biology, 15 counts); any second year foreign language, 10 counts; American history with civics, 5 counts; electives, 15 counts, (for a medical student certificate, 10 counts).

The electives shall be: English fourth year, 3 counts; Latin second year, or Greek second year, or French second year, or German second year, or Spanish second year, or Italian second year, or Hebrew second year, 10 counts; advanced algebra, 5 counts; advanced arithmetic, 2 counts; physical geography, 5 counts; ancient history, 5 counts; *history of Great Britain and Ireland, 5 counts; *modern history 1, 3 counts; *modern history 2, 3 counts; economics, 2 counts; elementary bookkeeping and business practice, 3 counts; advanced bookkeeping and office practice, 5 counts; shorthand 1, 5 counts; shorthand 2, 5 counts; elementary representation, 2 counts; advanced design, 2 counts; advanced representation, 2 counts.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the University of the State of New York.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Jan. 26-29, May 25-28, June 29-July 2, October 5-8 at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

PHARMACY AND DRUGGIST EXAMINATIONS.—Jan. 27-28, May 26-27, June 30-July 1, October 6-7.

CHIROPY EXAMINATIONS.—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations.

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS.—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above, except that no examination is given in May. The practical examination is held on the Saturday morning following the regular examinations.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS.—Dates and places of examinations same as Medical Examinations shown above.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.—Dates of examinations: Jan. 26-28, June 29-July 1, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS.—Examinations on the first two days of the other regular professional examinations, when there are applicants, in January and June of each year.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.—Two examinations will be held annually in January and June respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y.

DATES: Jan. 26-28, June 29-July 1, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

OPTOMETRY EXAMINATIONS.—Examinations Jan. 26-28, June 29-July 2, October 5-8. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.) Application should be made at least one week in advance to the University of the State of New York, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y.

*Candidates who have credit in history of Great Britain and Ireland (3 or 5) may receive credit for modern history 2 but not for modern history 1. Candidates who have credit in European history may not have credit in modern history 1 or 2. †Candidates who have credit in elementary drawing based on the 1905 syllabus will receive no additional counts for passing elementary representation, but will receive two counts for passing advanced design and two counts for passing advanced representation. Candidates who have credit for advanced drawing general based on the 1905 syllabus can obtain no additional counts in drawing.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

WORKS of art in the Capitol Building, Washington, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical, or pictorial art of the nation; by the gift from States, as instanced by the statues of distinguished citizens forming the collection in Statuary Hall, and by purchase by the Government. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee also has charge of accessions to the art works of the Capitol Building, except as otherwise provided by law.

Statuary Hall, formerly the hall of the House of Representatives, was established as Statuary Hall by act of Congress of July 2, 1864. By this legislation a National Hall of Statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute to the collection to be formed: two statues, in either marble or bronze, of deceased citizens of the State whom "for historic renown or from civil or military services" the State should consider as worthy of commemoration in this National Hall of Statuary.

The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	"	Daniel Webster	1894
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	"	Phillip Kearny	1875
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Illinois	James Shields	1893	"	George Clinton	1873
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	"	William Allen	1887
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Pennsylvania	J. F. G. Muhlenberg	1881
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	"	Robert Fulton	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	Rhode Island	Nathaniel Greene	1869
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	"	Roger Williams	1870
"	George W. Gilek	1914	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maine	William King	1877	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
"	John Winthrop	1872	Virginia	Washington	1903
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	"	R. E. Lee	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

The society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a National society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities. President—Geo. F. Kunz. Secretary—Edw. H. Hall, 154 Nassau St., New York. Treasurer—N. T. Phillips.

PROSECUTION OF TRUSTS BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE following is the status on October 1, 1914, of the cases brought by the United States under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust act:

United States vs. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.—Petition filed June 19, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes. A decision in favor of the Government was handed down February 11, 1913. The plan of dissolution is now under consideration by the court.

United States vs. Chicago Butter and Egg Board—Petition filed June 13, 1910, in Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois. A demurrer to the petition was sustained with leave to amend, and an amended petition was filed. Upon hearing on master's report the Court held that the Government was entitled to a decree as prayed for. Form of decree to be entered is now under consideration.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Petition filed November 28, 1910, in the Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, alleging a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Demurrer was overruled December 11, 1911. Issues joined and taking of testimony in chief on behalf of Government has been concluded. Taking of testimony on behalf of defendants now in progress.

United States vs. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others—Petition filed January 4, 1911, in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, to dissolve a combination of steamship lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Demurrers were overruled December 20, 1911. Taking of testimony completed and case was argued on April 17, 1914. Decision of Court is awaited.

United States vs. William C. Geer, President Abbia Box and Paper Company et al.—Indictment returned April 28, 1911, in the Southern District of New York, alleging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce in paper board. Demurrer overruled May 9, 1913. Case being prepared for trial.

United States vs. Isaac Whiting et al.—Indictment returned May 26, 1911, in the District of Massachusetts, charging a combination to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States. Demurrer argued in November, 1912. Opinion handed down March 23, 1914. Demurrers overruled as to counts charging combination, and sustained as to counts charging conspiracy and monopoly.

United States vs. Isaac Whiting et al.—Indictment returned May 26, 1911, in the District of Massachusetts, charging a conspiracy to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States. Demurrer argued in November, 1912. Opinion handed down March 23, 1914. Demurrers overruled as to counts charging combination, and sustained as to counts charging conspiracy and monopoly.

United States vs. Edward E. Hartwick et al.—Petition filed August 31, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Michigan, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Company and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information. Issues joined and taking of testimony completed. Pending.

United States vs. S. W. Winslow et al.—Two indictments (113 and 114) returned September 19, 1911, in the District of Massachusetts charging combination, conspiracy and monopoly in trade in shoe machinery. Demurrer to indictment 113 was sustained, and demurrer to indictment 114 was overruled as to first count and sustained as to second count. An appeal was taken by the United States from decision in No. 113, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Pending.

United States vs. The Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and The Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information—Petition filed September 25, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Colorado, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products. The taking of testimony has been completed and further action is being deferred, awaiting decision by Supreme Court.

United States vs. Willard G. Hollis et al.—Petition in equity filed October, 1911, in the Circuit Court, District of Minnesota, against the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade. The taking of testimony has been completed and further action is being deferred pending decision of Supreme Court.

United States vs. United States Steel Corporation and others—Petition filed October 27, 1911, in District Court for District of New Jersey, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in iron and steel and their products and an attempt to monopolize the same. Issues joined. Taking of testimony completed.

United States vs. National Cash Register Company et al.—Petition filed December 4, 1911, in Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, alleging conspiracy and monopoly in the manufacture, sale and shipment of cash registers and other registering devices. Issue joined and taking of testimony pending.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company et al.—Petition in equity filed December 12, 1911, in Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, alleging combinations and conspiracies in restraint of interstate and foreign trade in shoe machinery, and praying for perpetual restraining order, dissolution of company and restoration of normal conditions. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued in June, 1914, and decision of Court is awaited.

United States vs. The Keystone Watch Case Company et al.—Petition filed December 20, 1911, in the Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations, and conspiracies to monopolize trade in filled watch cases and watches, and praying for a permanent decree ordering the dissolution of the company and enjoining defendants from further committing the unlawful acts complained of. Argued in June, 1914, and decision of Court is awaited.

United States vs. The North Pacific Wharves and Trading Co. et al.—Indictment (836-B) returned February 12, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants (1) with engaging in a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade and commerce by way of combining the four wharves at Skagway under one management, and (2) with monopolizing the wharfinger business at Skagway. Demurrer overruled on May 3, 1912. First trial resulted in disagreement of jury on January 27, 1913. Corporation defendants entered pleas of guilty, and fines aggregating \$19,500 were imposed in February, 1914.

United States vs. Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Co. et al.—Indictment (837-B) returned February 13, 1912, in the First Division, District of Alaska, charging defendants with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize and monopolizing the steamship transportation between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports in the south and Skagway in the north. Demurrer sustained, except as to corporation defendants to count No. 6. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. Corporation defendants entered pleas of guilty, and fines aggregating \$8,500 were imposed in February, 1914.

United States vs. John H. Patterson et al.—Indictment returned February 22, 1912, in the Southern District of Ohio, against John H. Patterson, President, and 29 other officials and employees of the National Cash Register Company, alleging a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in cash registers, resulting in an unlawful monopoly of the industry. Demurrer over-

ruled June 26, 1912. Trial resulted in a verdict of guilty as to 29 of the 30 defendants and fines aggregating \$135,000 and jail sentences ranging from nine months to one year were imposed. Pending on appeal. Set for trial October 6, 1914.

United States vs. American-Asiatic Steamship Company et al.—Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, in Southern District of New York, charging defendants with combining and conspiring, entering into unlawful contracts and pooling agreements, and allowing rebates, for the purpose of securing a monopoly of the business of transporting freight between ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and the Far East. Issue joined. Taking of testimony on behalf of Government completed and case being prepared for trial.

United States vs. International Harvester Company et al.—Petition filed April 30, 1912, in the District Court, District of Minnesota, alleging the acquisition and maintenance of a monopoly in harvesting and agricultural machinery and implements and twine. Testimony taken, expediting certificate filed, and case argued before three Circuit Judges at St. Paul during November, 1913. Decision favorable to Government filed August 12, 1914.

United States vs. Prince Line (Limited) et al.—Petition filed June 5, 1912, in the District Court, Southern District of New York, charging defendants, as common carriers of freight and passengers, between ports of the United States and ports in the Republic of Brazil, with acquiring and maintaining a substantial monopoly by means of contracts, rebates, and other unlawful acts, and praying for an annulment of said contracts and agreements. Taking of testimony completed and case is being prepared for trial.

United States vs. Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada et al.—Petition filed August 3, 1912, in the District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy to place unlawful restraints upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in posters. Pending on demurrer.

United States vs. Motion Picture Patents Company et al.—Petition filed August 15, 1912, in the District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to remove the restraints which defendants have imposed upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in machines, appliances, and apparatus relating to the motion-picture art, and upon persons engaged in such trade and commerce. The taking of testimony completed. Case set for trial in November, 1914.

United States vs. The Master Horseshoers' National Protective Association of America and others—Petition filed December 12, 1912, in the Eastern District of Michigan, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in drilled horseshoes, adjustable calks, and rubber hoof pads. Demurrers overruled. Pending.

United States vs. Elgin Board of Trade et al.—Petition filed December 14, 1912, in the Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with combining and conspiring in the interest of a number of large centralizing concerns to restrain interstate commerce in butter and butter fat, and arbitrarily fixing the price thereof to obtain throughout the United States. Issue joined and taking of testimony completed. Decree granting relief sought by Government was entered on April 27, 1914.

United States vs. Charles S. Mellen, Edson J. Chamberlin, and Alfred W. Smithers—Indictment returned December 23, 1912, in the Southern District of New York, charging a combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce by preventing the construction of subsidiary lines of the Central Vermont Railway Company (itself a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company) from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I.; from White River Junction, Vermont, to Boston; and from Boston to Blackstone, connecting there with the Palmer-Providence line. Case at issue awaiting trial.

United States vs. Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company et al.—Petition filed December 26, 1912, in the Eastern District of Michigan, alleging that the business policy of the defendant company in fixing and enforcing resale prices on Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is unlawful and tends to restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in said product. Motion by defendants to dismiss was argued in July, 1914, and the decision of the Court is awaited.

United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey et al.—Petition filed February 8, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., seeking to have annulled an alleged unlawful contract involving "inseam trimming machines." Pending.

United States vs. Board of Trade of the city of Chicago et al.—Petition filed February 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., attacking rule 33 of the Chicago Board of Trade, by virtue of which it is alleged the price of all corn, oats, wheat, and rye arriving in Chicago at times when the Board of Trade is not in session is arbitrarily determined. Motion to strike out certain portions of defendants' answer has been granted and case will be prepared for trial.

United States vs. The Cleveland Stone Company et al.—Petition filed February 12, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with establishing and maintaining a practical monopoly of the stone business. Being prepared for trial.

United States vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company—Petition filed February 13, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., charging defendants with transporting coal in which it had an interest in violation of the commodities clause of the Interstate Commerce act, and with entering into an unlawful contract whereby the coal company acquired a monopoly of the sale of anthracite coal produced along the line of the railroad company, in violation of the Anti-Trust act. Trial resulted in a decision adverse to Government, and an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

United States vs. The McCaskey Register Company et al.—Petition filed February 20, 1913, in the District Court at Cleveland, Northern District of Ohio, charging defendants with conspiring to restrain and monopolize the manufacture and sale of account registers and appliances. Pending.

United States vs. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Unions Nos. 9 and 134 et al.—Petition filed February 24, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, seeking to enjoin defendants from interfering with the interstate business of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. A temporary injunction was granted. Decree making temporary injunction permanent was entered February 27, 1914.

United States vs. Corn Products Refining Company et al.—Petition filed March 1, 1913, in the District Court at New York City, charging defendants with monopolizing interstate trade and commerce in corn products, and praying for the dissolution of the combination. Issue joined, and taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. The American Thread Company et al.—Petition filed March 3, 1913, in the District Court at Trenton, N. J., charging defendants with monopolizing the thread industry. Answers of defendants filed September 10, 1913. Issue joined. Decree granting relief sought by Government entered June 2, 1914.

United States vs. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis et al.—Petition filed March 4, 1913, in the District Court at St. Louis, Eastern District of Missouri, alleging a conspiracy on the part of the members of the St. Louis Coal Traffic Bureau to suppress and eliminate competition in various rates for the transportation of soft coal from the State of Illinois to the city of St. Louis, Mo. Pending.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1913.

United States vs. Eastman Kodak Company et al.—Petition filed June 9, 1913, in the District Court at Buffalo, Western District of New York, alleging that defendants have acquired a monopoly

of the business of manufacturing, selling, and distributing photographic supplies. Issue joined. Taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. The Quaker Oats Company et al.—Petition filed June 11, 1913, in the District Court at Chicago, Ill., alleging combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce in oatmeal products and by-products. Issue joined. Taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. American Telephone and Telegraph Company et al.—Petition filed July 24, 1913, in the District Court at Portland, Ore., seeking to destroy a monopoly of the telephone business on the Pacific coast. Decree granting relief sought by Government entered March 26, 1914.

United States vs. Reading Company et al. (anthracite coal combination)—Petition in equity filed September 2, 1913, in the District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., against a combination consisting of Reading Company and affiliated corporations, charging it with restraining and monopolizing trade in anthracite coal. Issue joined. Taking of testimony completed. Case argued in June, 1914, and decision of Court is awaited.

United States vs. American Can Company et al.—Petition filed November 29, 1913, in the District Court at Baltimore, Md., alleging monopolization of the business of making tin cans. Taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. John P. White et al.—Indictment returned December 1, 1913, in the District Court of Colorado, charging officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America with monopolizing all diggers of coal and mine laborers and with restraining interstate commerce in coal. Pending.

United States vs. Frank J. Hayes et al.—Indictment returned December 1, 1913, in the District Court of Colorado, charging a combination and conspiracy by mine workers to interfere with the mining of coal in Colorado and its transportation to and sale in other States. Pending.

United States vs. Southern Pacific Company, Central Pacific Railway Company et al.—Petition in equity filed February 11, 1914, in the District Court at Salt Lake City, Utah, to compel the Southern Pacific to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific. Issue joined, and taking of testimony is in progress.

United States vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed March 18, 1914, in the District Court at New York City, charging the defendants with having monopolized the production, transportation, and sale of anthracite coal from mines tributary to Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in violation of the Anti-Trust act, and charging the said railroad company with transporting in interstate commerce coal in which it has an interest, in violation of the commodity clause of the act to regulate commerce. Taking of testimony completed and case being prepared for trial.

United States vs. Knauer et al.—Indictment returned June 4, 1914, at Des Moines, Southern District of Iowa, charging defendants with having entered into a combination in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies. Case being prepared for trial.

United States vs. The American Wringer Company et al.—Indictment returned May 22, 1914, in the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, charging defendants with unlawfully engaging in a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in clotheswringers. Pending.

United States vs. Booth Fisheries Company et al.—Indictment returned July 20, 1914, in the District Court at Seattle, Wash., charging defendants with entering into a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in fresh fish. Pending.

United States vs. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed July 23, 1914, in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging monopolization of transportation facilities in New England and praying for a dissolution thereof. Pending.

United States vs. Western Cantaloupe Exchange et al.—Indictment returned August 7, 1914, in the District Court at Chicago, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with having entered into a combination to restrain and monopolize interstate trade in cantaloupes. Pending.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

RUPERT BLUE, SURGEON-GENERAL.

THE United States Public Health Service is a bureau of the Treasury Department. The head of the bureau is a commissioned medical officer, with the title of Surgeon-General. The work of the service is administered, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, by seven bureau divisions—Personnel and Accounts, Scientific Research, Foreign and Insular Quarantine, Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Marine Hospitals and Relief and Miscellaneous.

The commissioned corps of the service consists of medical officers of the following grades: Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeons-General (chiefs of divisions of the bureau), Senior Surgeons, Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons. Appointments in the corps are made to the grade of Assistant Surgeon, after successful examination. Qualifications for examination are graduation from a reputable medical college, one year's hospital experience or two years' professional work after graduation, and testimonials from responsible persons as to professional and moral character. Applicants for examination must be between the ages of 23 and 32 years.

The Public Health Service maintains twenty-three marine hospitals and 120 other relief stations throughout the country. Fifty-one quarantine stations in the United States and twenty-five stations in its insular possessions are also operated, and eighty-five stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are stationed at the inspection of immigrants at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of quarantine and the inspection of immigrants.

At the Hygienic laboratory, located in the city of Washington, research work in connection with investigations of disease, sanitation and water pollution is carried on, and tests are made of the purity and potency of viruses, serums and toxins, with the supervision of the manufacture and sale of which the Public Health Service is charged by law.

The Public Health Service co-operates with State and local Boards of Health in the eradication of epidemic diseases, such as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from State and municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and other diseases. The Public Health Service has supervision of measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in interstate traffic; the administration of matters in relation to the Interstate Quarantine Regulations regarding the prevention of the use of the common towel and common drinking cup on vehicles or vessels operating in interstate traffic and the certification of water and ice furnished by common carriers for passengers in interstate traffic. Among the signal achievements of the service in recent years in the field of public health work have been the eradication of bubonic plague in California and Porto Rico, and the suppression of yellow fever in the South.

The personnel of the Public Health Service consists of 167 commissioned medical officers, 239 acting assistant surgeons (physicians appointed locally and not subject to change of station) 46 pharmacists, 1,064 attendants, and 111 other employes, a total of 1,645 persons. During the fiscal year, 1914, 53,415 patients were treated—14,469 in hospitals and 38,814 at dispensary or out-patients. At quarantine stations 14,128 vessels, carrying 1,549,570 passengers and crews, were inspected, of which 2,731 were fumigated. Immigrants to the number of 1,485,957 were inspected, and 41,250 certified for rejection on account of physical or mental defect.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text of the Sherman law concerning Trusts:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

NOTE—Two or more sections of the Clayton Trust bill (of 1914) amend the Sherman law; the other sections of the bill, as well as sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission law, are supplemental to the Sherman act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

THE Federal Trade Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President. Not more than three of the Commissioners can be members of the same political party. The first Commissioners appointed continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors will be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed, and no Commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. A vacancy in the commission does not impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The Commissioners receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, and the secretary \$5,000.

SEC. 3 provides: That upon the organization of the commission and election of its Chairman, the Bureau of Corporations and the offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Corporations cease to exist; and all pending investigations and proceedings of the Bureau of Corporations are continued by the commission.

The principal office of the commission is in Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

SEC. 5 provides: That unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce.

Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that any such person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of said complaint. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person, partnership, or corporation may make application, and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the commission, to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such

proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the commission. If upon such hearing the commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition in question is prohibited by this act, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts and shall issue and cause to be served on such person, partnership, or corporation an order requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using such method of competition. Until a transcript of the record in such hearing shall have been filed in a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided, the commission may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section.

If such person, partnership, or corporation fails or neglects to obey such order of the commission while the same is in effect, the commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, within any circuit where the method of competition in question was used or where such person, partnership, or corporation resides or carries on business, for the enforcement of its order, and shall certify and file with its application a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all the testimony taken and the report and order of the commission. Upon such filing of the application and transcript the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, partnership, or corporation and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside the order of the commission. The findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 6 provides: To investigate, from time to time, trade conditions in and with foreign countries where associations, combinations, or practices of manufacturers, merchants, or traders, or other conditions, may affect the foreign trade of the United States, and to report to Congress thereon, with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce documentary evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the commission, shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act, approved September 26, 1914, shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce, nor shall anything contained in the act be construed to alter, modify, or repeal the said Anti-Trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce or any part or parts thereof.

THE PILGRIMS.

The Pilgrims was organized in London during coronation year, 1902. It was born of a desire on the part of a few Anglo-Americans, who foregathered in London at that time, to have a society that would stand for the promotion of good fellowship and friendship between Britons and Americans as individuals.

The British Pilgrims has a membership of 400. The American Pilgrims was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 600, which is the limit specified in the rules. There is a long waiting list of applicants.

The society takes no part in politics or affairs of state or church, but simply and solely the cementing of friendship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the subjects of the British Empire. It exists for the one purpose of fostering by social means a friendly understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain, and to bring distinguished visitors from Great Britain into contact with leading citizens of New York and the most eminent men of the country.

The citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire, and others prominent for their sympathy with the objects of the society, are eligible for membership, and membership in one society *ipso facto* constitutes membership in the other.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain are as follows:

President—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K. G., V. C.
Vice-Presidents—The Archbishop of Canterbury; Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. B.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton Meux, K. C. V. O.
Honorary Treasurer—J. Wilson Taylor.
Honorary Secretary—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A.
Executive Committee—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A., Chairman.

Lord Alverstone, G. C., M. G.
 J. Arthur Barratt.
 Harry E. V. Brittain.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Robert M. Collins.
 Viscount Deerhurst.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, G. C., M. G.

Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
 Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. B.
 Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, K. C., M. G., K. C. I. E., C. B.
 Hon. Kenneth Kinnaird.
 Irwin Boyle Laughlin.
 H. C. Levis.

James McDonald.
 Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton Meux, K. C. V. O.
 Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K. G., V. C.
 J. Wilson Taylor.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of the United States are as follows:

President—Joseph H. Choate.
Vice-Presidents—Chauncey M. Depew; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.; Nicholas Murray Butler; F. Cunliffe-Owen; George T. Wilson.
Treasurer—Wm. Curtis Demorest, 60 Liberty Street, New York.
Secretary—George W. Burlleigh, 52 Wall Street, New York.
Executive Committee—George T. Wilson, Chairman, 165 Broadway, New York.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.
 George W. Burlleigh.
 Nicholas Murray Butler.
 William Allen Butler.
 Joseph H. Choate.
 E. F. Darrell.
 Wm. Curtis Demorest.
 Chauncey M. Depew.
 R. H. Ewart.

Samuel W. Fairchild.
 Lawrence L. Gillespie.
 Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.
 John W. Griggs.
 Louis C. Hay.
 A. Barton Hepburn.
 Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D.
 Herbert Noble.
 F. Cunliffe-Owen.
 Alton B. Parker.

Herbert L. Satterlee.
 R. A. C. Smith.
 James Speyer.
 Cornelius Vanderbilt.
 George Gray Ward.
 Frederic W. Whitridge.
 Frank S. Witherbee.
 Hunter Wykes.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Ac. counts, Years.		Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Ac. counts, Years.
Alabama.....	8	8	20	6	3	Montana.....	8	Any rate.	10(b)	8	5
Alaska.....	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska.....	7	10	5(1)	5	4
Arkansas.....	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada.....	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
Arizona.....	6	10	5	4	3	N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California.....	7	Any rate.	5	4	4	New Jersey...	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	20	6	6	New Mexico...	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut...	6	6	(o)	(e)	6	New York.....	6	6††	20(n)	6	6½
Delaware.....	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
D of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota	7	12	10(m)	6	6½
Florida.....	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio.....	6	8	15(p)	15	6
Georgia.....	8	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.....	6	10	5(n)	5	3
Hawaii.....	7	10	20(n)	6	6	Oregon.....	6	10	10	6	6
Idaho.....	7	12	6	5	4	Pennsylvania...	6	6	5(f)	6	6
Illinois.....	5	7	20	10	5	Porto Rico.....	6	12	(g)	(g)	(g)
Indiana.....	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island...	6½	Any rate.	20	6	6
Iowa.....	6	8	20(d)	10	5	South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas.....	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota...	7	12	10(f)	6	6
Kentucky.....	6	6	15	15	5(t)	Tennessee.....	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana.....	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	6	10	10††	4	2
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	20	6(c)	6½	Utah.....	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland.....	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont.....	6	6	8	6	6½
Massachusetts.	6	Any rate.	20	6	6	Virginia.....	6	6	20	5*	2†
Michigan.....	5	7	10	6	6	Washington...	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota.....	6	10	10	6	6	West Virginia...	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi...	6	10	7	6	3	Wisconsin.....	6	10	20(n)	6	6
Missouri.....	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming.....	8	12	21	5	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. § Store accounts; other accounts 3 years; accounts between merchants 5 years. ¶ New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of \$5,000 or upward, on collateral security. †† Becomes dormant, but may be revived. ‡‡ Six years from last item. (a) Accounts between merchants 2 years (b) In courts not of record 5 years. (c) Witnessed 20 years. (d) Twenty years in Courts of Record; in Justice's Court 10 years. (e) Negotiable notes 6 years, non-negotiable 17 years. (f) Ceases to be a lien after that period, unless revived. (g) On foreign judgments 1 year. (h) Ten years foreign, 20 years domestic. (i) Subject to renewal. (j) Not of record 6 years. (k) No limit. (l) Foreign. Domestic 6 years. (m) Varies from 3 to 30 years.

Penalties for usury differ in the various States. California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than \$1,000), Montana and Nevada have no provisions on the subject. Loss of principal and interest is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment.

WORLD'S DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION, PRODUCTION, VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE: 1800 TO 1912.

YEAR.	Popu-lation.	COMMERCE.		NOMINAL TONNAGE OF VESSELS.		Railways			Cables.			PRODUCTION OF COTTON, COAL & PIG IRON.			Gold Pro-duction, Decade Ending Year Named.
		Total.	Per Cap.	Sail.	Steam.	Th'd mls.a	Telegraphs	Cables.	Cotton.	Coal.	Pig Iron.	Cotton.	Coal.	Pig Iron.	
1800.....	c640	1,479	2.31	4,026	520	11.6	0.8	128.5	
1820.....	d780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	630	17.2	1.0	76.1	
1830.....	d847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	0.2	820	25.1	1.8	94.5	
1840.....	e950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	5.4	1,310	44.8	2.7	134.8	
1850.....	e1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	864	24.0	5	1-40	1,435	81.4	4.7	363.9	.....	
1860.....	e1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	67.4	100	1½	2,551	142.3	7.2	1,334.0	.....	
1870.....	f1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	139.9	281	15	2,775	213.4	11.9	1,263.0	.....	
1880.....	f1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	224.9	440	49	3,601	340.0	18.0	1,150.8	.....	
1890.....	h1,488	17,519	11.80	9,166	8,295	390.0	768	132	5,600	466.0	27.2	1,060.1	.....	
1900.....	1,543	20,105	13.02	6,674	13,857	500.0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4	2,100.0	.....	
1906.....	1,579	27,418	17.36	5,809	19,713	564.0	1,200	4270	7,650	885.0	58.7	3,098.3	.....	
1910.....	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,624	22,046	637.0	1,307	291	8,356	1,141.6	65.8	3,780.3	.....	
1911.....	1,630	35,909	21.71	4,366	23,932	666.0	1,356	m318	n1,149	1,164.1	62.4	4,242.2	.....	
1912.....	1,643	39,570	24.08	4,083	24,978	683.4	1,400	m320	n10,729	1,363.9	67.4	4,705.4	.....	

a Mulhall's estimates except for 1830, 1890, 1900, 1906, and later years. b Sothöer's estimates prior to 1860. c Malte-Brun's estimate for 1804. d Based on Balbi's estimate for 1828. e Based on Michelet's estimate for 1845. f Based on Behm-Wagner estimate for 1874. g Levasseur's estimate for 1878. h Royal Geographic Society's estimate. i Figures of the Berne International Institute. k Figures of the Bureau of the Census, representing net weight for mill consumption. l Figures of the Geological Survey. m Estimate of the Imperial Post-Office of Germany. n Preliminary estimate of the Bureau of the Census. o Partly estimated.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

SECTIONS.	VESSELS EMPLOYED.		Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1908).....	534	5,029	17,961	\$2,324,000	\$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908).....	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908).....	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908).....	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908).....	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908).....	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1908).....	294	15,618	13,855	6,468,000	6,839,000
Alaska Territory (1913)*.....	444	93,800	21,721	37,047,305	115,739,068
Total.....	7,333	222,311	165,602	\$79,069,305	\$69,769,698

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

Pacific Fisherman's (January, 1914, issue) estimate of Pacific coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1913: Chinooks and king, 244,423 cases; sockeye or Alaska red, 3,671,247 cases; cohoes, silversides, 230,211 cases; humpback, 2,199,279 cases; chums, 354,847 cases; steelheads, 9,539 cases. Total, 6,709,546 cases. 1 case = 48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS. †

(a) United States (including Alaska).....	\$69,769,698	Germany (1913).....	\$10,764,605
United States insular possessions... ..	15,800,000	Italy (1911).....	4,683,145
Canada (1912-1913).....	33,400,682	Denmark (1912).....	4,506,140
Newfoundland (1912).....	12,003,938	Austria-Hungary.....	1,492,000
South and Central America and West Indies.....	13,035,000	Belgium (1912).....	1,114,375
England and Wales (1913).....	50,303,479	All other European countries.....	4,800,000
Scotland (1913).....	19,454,889	Japan (1911).....	63,147,550
Ireland (1913).....	1,744,868	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma & East Indies.....	20,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913).....	33,034,497	China, Korea and all other Asiatic countries.....	34,000,000
Russia (1911).....	50,034,825	Africa.....	5,000,000
Norway (1912).....	14,645,882	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific Islands.....	5,561,000
Spain (1913).....	11,580,000		
Portugal (1911).....	6,889,328		
Holland (1911).....	6,708,942	Total.....	\$493,474,861

* Report of Bureau of Fisheries. † Does not include \$54,579, the value of seal skins taken in 1913. ‡ Estimated. (a) United States figures are for 1908; Alaska for 1913.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*, Hugh M. Smith; *Deputy Commissioner*, E. Lester Jones; *Chief Clerk*, I. H. Dunlap. *Chief, Division of Alaska Fisheries*, Assistants in Charge of Division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*, Henry F. Moore; *Fish Culture*, Robert S. Johnson; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander; *Architect and Engineer*, Hector von Bayer.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

THE ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a board on life-saving appliances, composed of experts selected from the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Army.

At the close of last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 285 stations, 203 being on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 62 on the lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast (including 1 at Nome, Alaska), and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the important statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1914.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871*, to June 30, 1914.		Year Ending June 30, 1914.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871,* to June 30, 1914.
Disasters.....	522	28,121	Shipwrecked persons succored at stations.....	249	28,711
Value property involved.....	\$20,368,330	\$355,401,084	Days' succor afforded.....	551	59,659
Value property saved.....	\$17,714,240	\$288,871,237	Vessels totally lost on U. S. coasts.....	52	.....
Value property lost.....	\$2,654,130	\$66,529,847			
Persons involved.....	5,529	178,741			
Persons lost.....	26	1,455			

In addition to the number of disasters shown for 1914, there occurred 1,415 casualties to small craft, such as launches, sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which were 3,757 persons, of whom 12 were lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$2,309,317.41. *Introduction of present life-saving system.

U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

(New York City Department.)

President—James R. Howe. *General Superintendent*—Charles E. Raynor. Headquarters, 63-65 Park Row, New York City.

Three hundred First Aid stations where equipment is placed.

Twenty-five stations owned by Corps—twenty-two houses, three houseboats.

Three houses not owned by Corps but under its control and used for stations.

Fifty boats owned by Corps which do patrol work along the 450 miles of water front in New York City.

Three hundred boats owned by volunteers carrying Corps flags do patrol duty along New York City water front.

These boats decrease the number of drownings yearly by rendering assistance, and also by preventing people from going out too far, thereby taking great risk.

Eighteen hundred enlisted men. Swimming instructors who act as life guards in city baths. First Aid cases in 1914, 5,000.

HOUSES OWNED BY CITY DEPARTMENT OF U. S. VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Orchard Beach.

Hunt's Point.

Barretto Point.

Port Morris, 133d St., E. R.

Astoria, foot of Wardell St.

Harlem, foot E. 100th St.

E. 89th St.

E. 58th St.

Greenpoint Charity Building

W. 99th St.

Bay Ridge, 65th St.

Fort Hamilton.

South Beach.

Raritan Bay.

Sheepshead Bay Point.

Thais Sheepshead Bay Hills.

21st St., Coney Island, two.

Rockaway, W.

Harway Ave., Coney Isl. Creek.

Houseboat, Hook Creek.

Houseboat, Bergen Landing.

Houseboat, Old Mill Creek.

Midland Beach, use of room.

Hunter Island, Bronx.

Rockaway Point.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIFE-SAVING LEAGUE.

Organized for work among women and children. Its purposes are: To encourage swimming by women and children; to co-operate with other organizations, whenever advisable, in the dissemination of knowledge on life-saving from drowning and "first aid" to the injured; to encourage interest and promote efficiency in swimming and life-saving by the holding of annual competitions for medals, prizes and the like; to encourage and advocate simplicity and rationalism in bathing and swimming costumes; to establish an athletic branch for the supervision of athletics for women by women, in order to raise the dignity of such branch of outdoor sports so that all women may participate in the healthful and instructive exercises of swimming and life-saving; to advocate the general adoption of swimming and life-saving—Rescue and Resuscitation—as a branch of elementary education.

It conducts free classes of instruction in swimming at all the municipal plunges, free competitions for the entertainment and benefit of its members, and public exhibition drills for the purpose of public instruction. The dues of the league are 50 cents a year, to cover postage and incidentals, bringing the membership of the organization within the reach of all working women.

President—Katherine F. Mehrtens Thorman. *Vice-President*—Florence West Hastings. *Treasurer*—Sarah L. Marrin. *Secretary*—Adeline Trapp, 143 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Albert P. Bush, Mobile, Ala. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Riverdale Park, Md. *Treasurer and Resident Director*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C.; Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director.

Among the purposes of the organization are the following:

(a) To promote and develop the interests of the following sixteen States of the United States known as the "Southern States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) To collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and conditions of the said States and the opportunities and advantages offered in them for the safe and profitable investment of capital; the attractions offered in the South to the homeseeker, artisan and laborer, and the importance to the National Government of enacting proper legislation looking to the conservation of the natural resources of the South and the improvement of its rivers, harbors and transportation facilities.

(c) To encourage, promote and foster the development of the resources of the South with its own capital and by its own inhabitants.

(d) To encourage and obtain the establishment in the South of commercial, manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises, and to foster those already existing therein.

(e) To encourage, foster and promote the creation and establishment of institutions and organizations whose energies shall be principally directed toward the development of the material resources of the South.

(f) To promote and develop proper immigration to the South and to promote and foster the establishment of such organizations as may bring about the development of desirable immigration to the South.

(g) To encourage the movement for the construction of good roads and for the extension of railroad and trolley transportation.

(h) To encourage, foster and develop patriotic and national sentiments throughout the South and elsewhere in the nation, and particularly to promote, encourage and foster the feeling and desire for a greater nation through a greater South.

(i) To promote the improvement of educational and other conditions which tend to develop the material resources and happiness of the residents of the South.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

THE United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department, the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each Winter, by direction of the President, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service co-operates with the Navy when directed by the President and has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The officers of the Service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows:

Captain-Commandant with Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy; Senior Captains and Engineer-in-Chief with Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army and Commanders in the Navy; Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 228 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are: 1 Captain-Commandant, 6 Senior Captains, 31 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 42 Second Lieutenants, 34 Third Lieutenants, 8 Cadets of the line, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 6 Captains of Engineers, 28 First Lieutenants of Engineers, 22 Second Lieutenants of Engineers, 17 Third Lieutenants of Engineers, 4 Cadet Engineers and 2 Constructors.

Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the Revenue Cutter Academy at New London, Ct. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of not less than one year prior to being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The present Commandant of the Service is Captain-Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf, U. S. R. C. S., and Engineer-in-Chief Chas. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S., is head of the Engineer Corps.

The organization of the Division of Revenue Cutter Service is as follows:

Captain Charles E. Johnston, U. S. R. C. S., in charge of Personnel and Operations; Second Lieutenant William Williams, U. S. R. C. S., Assistant for Personnel.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.	NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.
(First Class.)				(Second Class.)			
Acusnet	New Bedford, Mass.	800	2	Pamlico	Newbern, N. C.	451	2
Algonquin	San Juan, P. R.	1,181	5	Winona	Mobile, Ala.	400	1
Androsoggin	Portland, Me.	1,605	4	Woodbury	Eastport, Me.	500	1
Apache	Baltimore, Md.	708	3	(Third Class.)			
Bear	San Diego, Cal.	1,700	3	Arcata	Port Townsend, Wash. ..	138	..
Gresham	Boston, Mass.	1,090	4	Calumet	New York, N. Y.	170	..
Itasca	Practice Ship.	980	15	Davay	New Orleans, La.	182	..
Manning	Astoria, Ore., on.	1,155	4	Golden Gate	San Francisco, Cal.	240	..
McCulloch	San Francisco, Cal.	1,415	6	Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	149	..
Miami	Key West, Fla.	1,181	2	Hartley	San Francisco, Cal.	64	..
Mohawk	New York, N. Y.	1,148	4	Hudson	New York, N. Y.	173	..
Onondaga	Norfolk, Va.	1,192	4	Machine	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	941	..
Seminole	Wilmington, N. C.	645	4	Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	145	..
Seneca	New York, N. Y.	1,415	4	Winnisimmet	Boston, Mass.	182	..
Snohomish	Neah Bay, Wash.	879	2	Wisahickon	Philadelphia, Pa.	194	..
Tahoma	Port Townsend, Wash.	1,215	4	(Launches.)			
Thetis	Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,250	1	Alert	Mobile, Ala.	35	..
Tuscarora	Milwaukee, Wis.	739	1	Guard	Port Townsend, Wash.	41	..
Unaiga	Juneau, Alaska.	1,181	3	Guide	New York, N. Y.	9	..
Windom	Galveston, Tex.	670	4	Patrol	Chicago, Ill.	41	..
Yamacraw	Savannah, Ga.	1,082	4	Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	36	..
(Second Class.)				Scout	Port Townsend, Wash.	36	..
Colfax	Station Ship.	496	1	Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	45	..
Morrill	Detroit, Mich.	420	1	Vigilant	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	17	..

THE UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

BUREAU of Lighthouses. Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy Commissioner, John S. Conway; Chief Constructing Engineer, Horatio B. Bowerman; Superintendent of Naval Construction, Edward C. Gillette; Chief Clerk, T. S. Clark.

The Lighthouse Service is charged with the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, and other aids to navigation on the coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the offices, depots and tenders required in this work.

The field work of the service is divided into nineteen districts, each in charge of an inspector.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1914.

CLASS.	EMPLOYMENT.						TOTAL.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Fisheries.		Number.	Gross Tons.
	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.	Number.	Gross Tons.		
Steam.....	868	720,609	13,954	4,688,276	669	18,614	15,491	5,427,526
Sail.....	444	224,073	5,656	1,183,192	359	25,272	6,459	1,432,540
Canal.....	.....	.....	700	76,454	.....	.....	700	76,454
Barge.....	1,049	121,709	3,244	870,459	.....	.....	4,293	992,168
Total.....	2,361	1,066,391	23,554	6,818,381	1,028	43,886	26,943	7,928,688

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was \$507,973,121. The statistics of the above table are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

CLASS.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels.....	82	10,092	95	21,221	73	29,085	51	13,749
Steam vessels.....	969	227,231	1,051	153,493	1,003	243,415	778	224,225
Canal boats.....	52	6,196	27	2,978	39	4,641	25	2,558
Barges.....	319	47,643	332	54,977	359	69,021	297	75,718
Total.....	1,422	291,162	1,505	232,669	1,474	346,162	1,151	316,250

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1883-1914.

YEARS.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.	YEARS.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1884.....	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900.....	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885.....	731	43,297	44,028	1901.....	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886.....	692	14,215	14,907	1902.....	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887.....	92	34,261	34,353	1903.....	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888.....	746	35,972	36,718	1904.....	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889.....	33	53,479	53,512	1905.....	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890.....	4,975	75,402	80,377	1906.....	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891.....	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907.....	15,039	333,516	348,555
1892.....	5,282	46,092	51,374	1908.....	7,392	442,625	450,017
1893.....	13,104	81,428	94,532	1909.....	13,781	123,142	136,923
1894.....	4,649	46,821	51,470	1910.....	15,636	234,988	250,624
1895.....	5,975	42,619	48,594	1911.....	6,009	195,964	201,973
1896.....	16,832	96,388	113,220	1912.....	16,700	119,181	135,881
1897.....	46,158	78,236	124,394	1913.....	25,988	175,677	201,665
1898.....	13,765	48,501	62,266	1914.....	9,840	192,709	202,549

***COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1905 TO 1914.**

COUNTRIES.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
American.....	6,466,543	6,674,969	6,938,794	7,365,445	7,388,755	7,508,082	7,638,892	7,714,183	7,886,527	7,928,688
British.....	16,881,938	17,555,867	18,325,628	18,566,560	19,031,574	19,133,870	19,344,487	19,340,517	19,541,266	19,799,119
French.....	1,739,077	1,751,724	1,779,214	1,952,560	2,011,332	1,899,625	1,955,845	1,941,327	2,088,055	2,173,544
Norwegian.....	1,799,852	1,902,966	1,960,579	1,977,978	2,008,017	2,021,103	2,038,452	2,187,541	2,286,031	2,423,478
Swedish.....	648,336	883,506	921,024	941,827	963,693	1,018,791	1,012,137	994,945	1,033,956	1,114,045
German.....	3,525,744	3,932,109	4,075,175	4,202,533	4,289,736	4,301,421	4,397,098	4,326,723	4,593,095	4,892,410
Dutch.....	724,879	768,688	823,636	898,760	927,608	1,016,577	1,072,717	1,084,729	1,155,535	1,297,409
Belgian.....	165,524	167,204	185,630	233,565	238,795	276,895	302,516	280,563	256,591	233,013
Italian.....	1,141,502	1,262,174	1,321,131	1,340,179	1,347,264	1,407,800	1,359,298	1,412,495	1,452,849	1,549,887
Austro-Hungarian.....	576,472	619,866	674,960	721,532	728,776	735,959	774,041	829,295	887,692	998,130
Greek.....	499,164	533,329	572,748	628,638	630,722	621,032	642,211	722,009	791,335	828,639
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361,706	1,388,377	1,379,252	1,363,810	1,399,991	1,449,216
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265,269	1,290,458	1,305,338	1,373,664	1,476,877	1,674,264
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,604	757,576	808,296	788,531	785,748	853,261

Tonnage of the United States in 1914, 7,928,688.

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

*From Bureau Veritas; gross for steam vessels, net for sailing.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York. Owing to the European war this list is liable to change.

STEAMSHIPS.	BUILT.		Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	DIMENSIONS IN FEET.		
	Year.	Place.				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND } AMERICAN LINE. SOUTHAMPTON, Pier foot W. 23d St., N. R. } (Office, 9 Broadway.)						ESTABLISHED 1892.		
St. Louis.....	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons....	11629	17500	554	63	42
St. Paul.....	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons....	11629	17500	554	63	42
Philadelphia.....	1889	Glasgow.....	J. & G. Thomson.....	10786	16800	560	63.3	42
New York.....	1888	Glasgow.....	J. & G. Thomson.....	10798	16000	560	63.3	42
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, Pier } ANCHOR LINE. foot W. 24th St. } (Office, 17 Broadway.)						ESTABLISHED 1852.		
Cameronia.....	1911	Glasgow.....	D. & W. Henderson....	10963	11000	535	62	36
Columbia.....	1901	Glasgow.....	D. & W. Henderson....	8292	8400	500	56	36
Caledonia.....	1904	Glasgow.....	D. & W. Henderson....	9232	10200	515	58	36
California.....	1907	Glasgow.....	D. & W. Henderson....	8661	7000	490	58	36
NEW YORK AND LONDON, Pier } ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. foot W. 17th St. } (Office, 9 Broadway.)						ESTABLISHED 1892.		
Minneapolis.....	1906	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	13543	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha.....	1906	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	15538	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka.....	1901	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	13440	9500	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnewaska.....	1909	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	14371	9500	616	66	44
Minnekabda.....	1915	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	..	..	620	66	..
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD } CUNARD LINE. AND LIVERPOOL, Piers 53, 54, 56 N. R. } (Office, 21 State Street.)						ESTABLISHED 1840.		
Caronia.....	1905	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Carmania.....	1905	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	20000	21000	650	72.6	63.9
Mauretania.....	1907	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	32000	7000	790	88	60.6
Lusitania.....	1907	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	32000	7000	790	88	60.6
Aquitania.....	1914	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	47000	60000	901	97	92.6
Transylvania (Building), .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
NEW YORK, MEDITERRANEAN- } CUNARD LINE. ADRIATIC SERVICE, Pier ft. W. 14th St. } (Office, 21 State Street.)						ESTABLISHED 1904.		
Carpathia.....	1903	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	13600	..	540	64.5	49
Franconia.....	1911	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	18150	..	625	72	40
Ivernia.....	1900	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	14278	..	582	65	41½
Pannonia.....	1912	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	18150	..	625	72	40
Saxonia.....	1904	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	10000	..	486	59	35
Sutonia.....	1900	Glasgow.....	J. Brown & Co.....	14270	..	580	65	41½
Uxonia.....	1898	Newcastle.....	Swan & Hunter.....	10400	..	500	57.4	35.1
NEW YORK AND HAVRE, Pier } FRENCH LINE foot West 15th St. } (Office, 19 State Street.)						ESTABLISHED 1860.		
La Touraine.....	1890	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	12360	12000	536	55	38
La Lorraine.....	1899	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Savoie.....	1900	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Provence.....	1906	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	19290	30000	624	66	42
Chicago.....	1908	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	14200	9200	524	57	43
Caroline.....	1908	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	12650	4200	460	53	37
Niagara.....	1908	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	13100	8250	496	53	36
France.....	1910	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	29000	45000	720	75	69
Rochambeau.....	1910	St. Nazaire.	CieGleTransatlantique	17300	13000	604	62	49
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMP- } HAMBURG-AMERICAN TON, BOULOGNE, HAMBURG, GIBRALTAR, AL- } LINE. GIERS, NAPLES, GENOA, Pier ft. 1st St., Hoboken. } (Office, 41 and 45 Broadway.)						ESTABLISHED 1847.		
Victoria Luise.....	1900	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.	16502	37800	662.9	67	44
Pennsylvania.....	1896	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	13333	5500	557.5	62	41
Pretoria.....	1898	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee.....	1899	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia.....	1897	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria.....	1898	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	11077	4000	500	62	38
Batavia.....	1899	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	11464	4000	500	62	38
Moltke.....	1902	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	12335	9500	525	62	39
Bücher.....	1901	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	12334	9500	525	62	39
Amerika.....	1905	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	22225	15500	668	74	52
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.....	1906	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln.....	1907	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant.....	1907	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	18100	7500	615	68	52
Cleveland.....	1908	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	18000	9300	600	65	55
Cincinnati.....	1908	Danzig.....	Schichau Yards.....	18000	9300	600	65	55
Imperator.....	1913	Hamburg.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.	52000	62000	919	98	63
Vaterland.....	1914	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	54300	65000	950	100	65
Bismarck.....	1914	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	60000	61000	955	100	65
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, BOUT- } HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. OGNE AND ROTTERDAM, Piers } NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN S. N. Co. ESTABLISHED 1872. foot 6th St., Hoboken. } (Office, 24 State Street.)								
Porsdam.....	1900	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	12606	7500	560	62	43½
Ryudam.....	1901	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	12527	7500	560	62	43½
Noordam.....	1902	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	12531	7500	560	62	43½
New Amsterdam.....	1906	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	17350	10000	615	63½	48
Rotterdam.....	1908	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	24170	12000	668	77	57

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—Continued.

STEAMSHIPS.	BUILT.		Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	DIMENSIONS IN FEET.		
	Year.	Place.				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
NEW YORK, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J. } NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)			ESTABLISHED 1857.					
Friedrich d. Grosse	1886	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	10568	7300	546	60	35
Bremen	1886	Danzig.....	F. Schichau.....	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst...	1900	Danzig.....	F. Schichau.....	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein.....	1899	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	10658	5500	520	58	40
Main.....	1900	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1908	Geestemunde	J. C. Tecklenborg.....	17500	14000	613	68	42
Kronprinz Wilh 'Im	1901	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	14908	35000	668	66	43
Neckar.....	1901	Geestemunde	J. C. Tecklenborg.....	9835	6000	520	58	37
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	19500	45000	707	72	52.6
Prinzess Alice.....	1904	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....	1907	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	20000	45000	707	72	52.6
George Washington	1909	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	27000	20000	723	78	54
Columbus.....	1914	Danzig.....	F. Schichau.....	35000	25000	775	85	60
Zepplin.....	1914	.....	.....	16000	..	569	..	..

NEW YORK, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, AND GENOA, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J. } NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. (Office, 5 Broadway.)			ESTABLISHED 1892.					
Prinzess Irene.....	1900	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise.....	1886	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert.....	1889	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa.....	1886	Hamburg.....	Blohm & Voss.....	10915	7000	546	60	35
Berlin.....	1908	Bremen.....	Weser Ship Bldg. Co..	19200	16300	612	70	50

NEW YORK AND ANTWERP VIA DOVER, Pier foot W. 18th St., N. R. } RED STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)			ESTABLISHED 1873.					
Vaderland.....	1900	Glasgow.....	John Brown & Co.....	12017	10000	580	60	42
Zeeland.....	1901	Glasgow.....	John Brown & Co.....	11904	9300	580	60	42
Finland.....	1903	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons..	12185	9300	577	60	42
Kronland.....	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons..	12185	9200	577	60	42
Lapland.....	1909	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	18694	14500	620	74	40
Belgenland.....	1914	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	25000	..	697	78	50
A steamer (bldg.)..	1915	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	20000	..	697	83	50

NEW YORK, CHRISTIANSAND, CHRISTIANA, COPENHAGEN, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken, } SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE. (Office, 1 Broadway.)			ESTABLISHED 1880.					
Oscar II.....	1901	Glasgow.....	Stephen & Son.....	10000	8000	515	58	42
Heilig Olav.....	1902	Glasgow.....	Stephen & Son.....	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States.....	1903	Glasgow.....	Stephen & Son.....	10000	8000	515	58	42
Frederick VIII....	1913	Stettin.....	Vulcan S. B. Co.....	12000	10000	541½	62	41.6

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, Piers foot W. 18th and 20th Sts. } WHITE STAR LINE. (Office, 9 Broadway.)			ESTABLISHED 1870.					
Celtic.....	1901	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	20904	14000	697	75	48
Cedric.....	1902	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	21035	14000	697	75	48
Baltic.....	1904	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	23376	15000	726	76	49
Adriatic.....	1907	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	24541	17000	726	78.6	57
Olympic.....	1910	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	48559	50000	882.6	92	64
Britannic.....	1914	Belfast.....	Harland & Wolff.....	50000	..	887.9	94.6	..

FUNNEL MARKS AND NIGHT SIGNALS OF TRANSATLANTIC LINES.

LINE.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals.
American.....	Black, white band, black top.....	Blue light forward, red light amidships and blue light aft.
Cunard.....	Red, with black rings and black top.....	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French.....	Red, with black top.....	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black.....	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Holland-Amer..	Buff, with green-white-green bands.....	Green light forward and aft, white light on bridge simultaneously.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd..	Ochre.....	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
White Star.....	Buff, with black top.....	Two green lights simultaneously.

S O S, a signal used in case of accident at sea by vessels fitted with wireless equipment. Means suspend other service.

NAUTICAL TERMS.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various inclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage, less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water-line (q.v.).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by the vessel when charged to the load water-line. The displacement tonnage is arrived at by ascertaining the product of (1) length in feet at load line by (2) moulded breadth in feet by (3) draught in feet by (4) coefficient of fineness, divided by 35 (35 cubic feet=1 ton of sea water); thus:—

$$\frac{L \times B \times D \times \text{Coeff.}}{35} = \text{Displacement.}$$

Load water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Moulded breadth is the greatest breadth through the greatest cross-section of a vessel.

Moulded depth is the distance from the tonnage deck to the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest portion of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water-line at which it is floating; thus, the load water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold, or passengers or their luggage aboard, is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Coefficient of fineness of displacement is the decimal fraction found by dividing the actual displacement of a vessel when fully loaded, in cubic feet, by the number of cubic feet in a rectangular solid of the same length, breadth, and draught as the vessel; thus:—

$$\frac{\text{Tons Displacement} \times 35}{L \times B \times D} = \text{Coefficient.}$$

This coefficient varies from 0.5 to 0.8.

Length between perpendiculars is the length of a vessel from stem (or bow) to the stern post on the range of upper deck beams.

Length over all is the extreme length of a vessel from the fore part of bow (or stem) to the after part of stern (or counter).

Free board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load water-line of a vessel. As a general rule, the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep the vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Compound reciprocating engine is any engine where the same steam does work in two or more cylinders. Generally speaking, a compound engine is one where the same steam does work in two cylinders, the steam passing from the "high-pressure" cylinder to the "low-pressure" cylinder and thence to the condenser, where it is condensed into water; this water is pumped into the boiler, generated into steam again, and repeats the cycle as long as required. The term reciprocating means that certain steam causes the piston to move from one end of the cylinder to the other, and further steam causes it to return to the first end again; this reciprocatory motion is converted into "rotary motion" by means of rods and a crank. In a turbine the steam works on the blades of the "rotor," causing "rotary motion" direct. In the latter case a good analogy is wind acting on the sails or blades of a windmill.

Triple-expansion engines are those where the same steam does work in three cylinders—the high-pressure (H.P.), the intermediate-pressure (I.P.), and the low-pressure (L.P.).

Quadruple-expansion engines are those where the same steam expands or does work in four cylinders.

One horse-power (H.P.) is equal to the work done in raising 33,000 lb. through a vertical height of 1 foot in 1 minute.

Nominal horse-power (N.H.P.) is merely an indication of the size of the cylinders of an engine, not of its actual horse-power.

Indicated horse-power (I.H.P.) is the horse-power of an engine found by dividing 33,000 into the product of the "mean pressure" of steam acting on the piston as shown by an "indicator" (P) by the length of stroke in feet (L) by the area of piston in square inches (A) by the number of strokes per minute (N); thus:—

$$\frac{P \times L \times A \times N}{33,000} = \text{I.H.P.}$$

Brake horse-power (B.H.P.) is the actual power transmitted to the shaft of the engine. It is found by applying a known brake or load on the shaft of the engine.

Shaft horse-power (S.H.P.).—As no indicator can be attached to the rotary or turbine engine to find work done by the steam on the rotor, the twist or torsion set up in the shaft of the turbine is measured when the shaft is running under its load, and from the twist on the shaft and the revolutions of the shaft the shaft horse-power can be calculated.

(From Whitaker's Almanack.)

AMERICA'S TWENTY BEST CUSTOMERS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

THE following table is arranged to show the twenty heaviest buyers of American goods, as indicated by the value of exports from the United States during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

1913.		1913.		1914.	
COUNTRY.	VALUE.	COUNTRY.	VALUE.	COUNTRY.	VALUE.
1 England	\$546,997,911	16 Russia	\$25,363,795	7 Italy	\$74,235,012
2 Canada	415,449,457	17 Panama	24,562,247	8 Cuba	68,884,428
3 Germany	331,684,212	18 Austria-Hung.	23,320,696	9 Belgium	61,219,894
4 France	146,100,201	19 China	21,326,834	10 Japan	51,205,520
5 Netherlands	125,909,862	20 Denmark	18,687,794	11 Argentina	45,179,089
6 Oceania	79,102,845			12 Mexico	38,748,793
7 Italy	76,285,278			13 Scotland	33,950,947
8 Cuba	70,581,154			14 Spain	30,587,599
9 Belgium	65,845,462			15 Brazil	30,083,643
10 Japan	57,741,815			16 Russia	29,963,914
11 Mexico	54,383,424			17 China	24,698,734
12 Argentina	52,894,834	1 England	\$548,641,399	18 Austria-Hung.	22,718,258
13 Brazil	42,638,467	2 Germany	344,794,276	19 Panama	22,678,234
14 Scotland	36,400,492	3 Canada	344,716,981	20 Chile	17,432,392
15 Spain	31,471,723	4 France	159,818,924		
		5 Netherlands	112,215,673		
		6 Oceania	83,568,417		

FASTEST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

Route.	Steamer.	Line.	Date.	D.	H.	M.
Queenstown to New York...	Mauretania.....	Cunard.....	Sept. 11-15, 1910....	4	10	41
New York to Queenstown.....	Mauretania.....	Cunard.....	Sept. 15-20, 1909....	4	13	41
Cherbourg to New York.....	Kronprinz. Cecilie....	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Aug. 19-25, 1908....	5	11	9
New York to Southampton.....	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se....	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Nov. 23-29, 1897....	5	17	8
New York to Havre.....	France.....	French.....	Aug. 22-28, 1912....	5	17	..
New York to Cherbourg.....	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se....	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Jan. 4-10, 1900....	5	16	..
New York to Plymouth.....	Kronprinz. Cecilie....	No. Germ. Lloyd.	Sept. 14-20, 1909....	5	7	25
New York to Naples.....	Deutschland.....	Hamburg-Am. ..	Jan. 20-28, 1904....	7	16	44

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials off Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32.07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginius passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Mobile on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13,000 miles and the time consumed was 47 days and 4 hours.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Vaterland:

Great Eastern.			Vaterland.		
Length.....	692 ft.		Length.....	950 ft.	
Breadth.....	80 ft.		Breadth.....	100 ft.	
Displacement.....	27,000 tons.		Displacement.....	65,000 tons.	
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed.....	13 to 14 knots.		Quadruple Screws.....	24 knots.	

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	Steamer.	D.	H.	M.	Date.	Steamer.	D.	H.	M.
1856.....	Persia.....	9	1	45	1884.....	America.....	6	10	0
1866.....	Scotia.....	8	2	48	1887.....	Umbria.....	6	4	42
1869.....	City of Brussels.....	7	22	3	1888.....	Etruria.....	6	1	55
1873.....	Baltic.....	7	20	9	1891.....	Majestic.....	5	18	8
1875.....	City of Berlin.....	7	15	48	1891.....	Teutonic.....	5	16	31
1876.....	Germanic.....	7	11	37	1892.....	City of Paris.....	5	14	24
1877.....	Britannic.....	7	10	53	1893.....	Campania.....	5	12	7
1880.....	Arizona.....	7	7	23	1894.....	Lucania.....	5	7	23
1882.....	Alaska.....	6	18	37	1908.....	Lusitania.....	4	15	0
1884.....	Oregon.....	6	11	9	1910.....	Mauretania.....	4	10	41

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES IN KNOTS OR NAUTICAL MILES AS ANNOUNCED BY THE VARIOUS STEAMSHIP LINES.

PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†	PLACE.	Distance.†
From Ambrose Channel Lightship* to—		Copenhagen.....	3,850	London (Tilbury Dks)	3,257
Alexandria, Egypt...	4,952	Dover.....	3,190	Nantucket Lightship.	193
Antwerp.....	3,323	Fastnet.....	2,751	Naples.....	4,116
Azores (Ponta Delgada)	2,227	Flre Island Lightship.	36	Needles.....	3,073
Bombay.....	8,160	Flushing.....	3,278	Newland (Banks of)	935
Bremen.....	3,563	Genoa.....	4,021	Plymouth.....	2,978
Brow Head.....	2,744	Gibraltar.....	3,168	Queenstown.....	2,814
Cape Race.....	998	Glasgow.....	2,928	Roche's Point.....	2,810
Cherbourg.....	3,073	Hallfax.....	570	Rotterdam.....	3,327
Christiansand.....	3,407	Hamburg.....	3,511	Selly Islands (Bishop's Rock)	2,880
Christiania.....	3,572	Havre.....	3,145	Southampton (Docks)	3,095
		Liverp'l (Landing Stg)	3,033	St. John's, N. F.....	1,120
		Lizard Point.....	2,929		

* New York (Battery) to Quarantine Station 8 miles, Ambrose Channel Lightship 16 miles. † Distance by short track. For mail time and distances, see Index.

SHIP REGISTRY.

AN act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry" in section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of foreign commerce may require, to suspend by order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law prescribing that all the watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States.

Under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent the President of the United States is also hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of the law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, August 18, 1914.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.	YEAR.	Total Immigrants.
1900	448,572	1904	812,870	1908	782,870	1912	838,172
1901	487,918	1905	1,027,421	1909	751,786	1913	1,197,892
1902	648,743	1906	1,100,735	1910	1,041,570	1914	1,218,480
1903	857,046	1907	1,285,349	1911	878,587		

Total from 1820 to 1914 inclusive, 32,027,424. (For yearly totals from 1824 to 1899, see 1913 ALMANAC, page 185.) From 1789 to 1822, estimated, 266,038.

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, 878,052 came through the customs district of New York, 39,043 through Baltimore, 69,365 through Boston, 56,857 through Philadelphia, 6,716 through San Francisco, 117,796 through Canadian ports or border, and the balance through other ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1914 were as follows: Laborers, 226,407; servants, 141,409; farm laborers, 288,053; tailors, 27,403; merchants and dealers, 16,505; carpenters and joiners, 15,755; shoemakers, 11,200; clerks and accountants, 16,876; mariners, 5,185; miners, 7,770. The number of professional immigrants (including 1,019 actors, 1,931 engineers, 1,356 musicians, and 2,578 teachers) was 14,601; of skilled laborers, 173,208; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 15,965; no occupation (including women and children), 320,215.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1913 AND 1914.

COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.	COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.
Austria-Hungary	254,825	278,152	Wales	2,745	2,183
Belgium	7,405	5,763	Other Europe	371	967
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	1,753	9,189	Total Europe	1,055,855	1,058,391
Denmark	6,478	6,262	China	2,105	2,502
France, including Corsica	9,675	9,296	Japan	8,281	8,929
German Empire	31,329	35,734	India	179	221
Greece	22,817	35,832	Turkey in Asia	23,955	21,716
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	265,542	283,738	Other Asia	838	905
Netherlands	6,902	6,321	Total Asia	35,358	34,273
Norway	8,587	8,329	Africa	1,409	1,539
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Islands	14,171	10,898	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,229	1,336
Rumania	2,155	4,032	Pacific Islands, not specified	111	110
Russian Empire and Finland	291,040	255,660	British North America	73,802	86,139
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands	6,167	7,591	Central America	1,473	1,622
Sweden	17,202	14,800	Mexico	11,926	14,614
Switzerland	4,104	4,211	South America	4,248	5,869
Turkey in Europe	14,128	8,199	West Indies	12,458	14,451
England	43,363	35,864	Other countries	23	136
Ireland	27,876	24,688	Grand total	1,197,892	1,218,480
Scotland	14,220	10,682			

ALIENS DEBARRED AND DEPORTED 1903-1914.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Total Immigration.	Debarred.	Deported.
1903	857,046	8,769	547	1909	751,786	10,411	2,124
1904	812,870	7,994	779	1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695
1905	1,026,499	11,879	845	1911	878,587	22,349	2,770
1906	1,100,735	12,432	676	1912	838,172	16,057	2,456
1907	1,285,349	13,064	995	1913	1,197,892	19,938	3,461
1908	782,870	10,902	2,069	1914	1,218,480	33,041	4,610

ACCORDING TO RACES, THE FOLLOWING SHOWS AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT BY IMMIGRANTS, AND THE NUMBER DEBARRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1914:

RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	RACE.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.
Chinese	898,676	410	Hebrew	\$3,032,445	2,506	Polish	\$2,910,837	1,896
English	4,332,732	1,808	Irish	1,673,875	832	Russian	.....	1,596
French	1,265,444	884	Italian	7,887,778	6,748	Scandinavian	2,043,329	414
German	4,621,022	1,375	Japanese	345,308	273	Scotch	1,529,827	668

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non-emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. In 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non-emigrant aliens, 171,590; total, 400,392. In 1910, emigrant aliens, 202,436; non-emigrant aliens, 177,952; total 380,418. In 1911, emigrant aliens, 295,666; non-emigrant aliens, 222,549; total 518,215. In 1912, emigrant aliens, 333,262; non-emigrant aliens, 282,030, total 615,292. In 1913, emigrant aliens, 308,190; non-emigrant aliens, 303,734; total 611,924. In 1914, emigrant aliens, 303,338; non-emigrant aliens, 330,467; total, 633,805.

NOTE.—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad, and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	1910.			1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.
Classes.											
United States citizens	2,109	490	5	1,639	284	1,756	170	2,171	121	2,201	139
Wives of United States citizens	110	14	..	80	5	88	5	126	9	122	7
Returning laborers	1,037	12	..	1,113	19	1,103	1	1,036	5	1,000	20
Returning merchants	869	31	..	1,092	33	1,093	18	986	13	881	7
Other merchants	228	29	..	1,099	28	170	8	105	16	180	7
Members of merchants' families	1,029	332	..	559	259	558	133	738	92	807	130
Students	268	31	..	213	25	413	20	370	11	338	5
Travellers	83	3	..	52	..	80	7	19	..	29	3
Teachers	24	1	..	32	..	33	1	33	1	17	..
Officials	145	..	1	87	..	47	1	38	..	110	..
Miscellaneous	48	26	..	41	39	33	36	40	116	88	97
Totals	5,950	969	6	5,107	692	5,374	400	5,662	384	5,773	410

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914, SHOWING THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Immigrant Aliens.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Immigrant Aliens.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Immigrant Aliens.
Alabama	1,450	Maine	7,278	Pennsylvania	184,438
Alaska	886	Maryland	8,944	Philippine Islands	13
Arizona	3,886	Massachusetts	93,200	Porto Rico	1,203
Arkansas	399	Michigan	49,639	Rhode Island	12,569
California	32,089	Minnesota	22,232	South Carolina	260
Colorado	4,493	Mississippi	500	South Dakota	1,754
Connecticut	33,192	Missouri	13,781	Tennessee	846
Delaware	1,559	Montana	6,070	Texas	14,639
District of Columbia	1,913	Nebraska	5,056	Utah	3,387
Florida	6,471	Nevada	1,171	Vermont	3,503
Georgia	778	New Hampshire	7,313	Virginia	1,959
Hawaii	5,622	New Jersey	62,495	Washington	20,061
Idaho	1,976	New Mexico	895	West Virginia	12,399
Illinois	105,811	New York	344,663	Wisconsin	20,660
Indiana	14,727	North Carolina	463	Wyoming	1,377
Iowa	9,307	North Dakota	4,313		
Kansas	2,520	Ohio	74,615	Grand Total	1,218,480
Kentucky	944	Oklahoma	946		
Louisiana	2,268	Oregon	5,547		

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. Assistant Commissioner—G. Wallace W. Hanger. Members of Board—William L. Chambers and Martin A. Knapp.

(Created by the act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employes, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary \$7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary \$5,000 per annum.

During the eleven months, ended June 30, 1914, twenty-seven controversies between railroads and their employes engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. In all of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board, twenty-one cases having been settled by mediation alone, while six were settled by arbitration.

THE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY.

President—Gen. Luke E. Wright. Vice-President—Lieut.-Col. E. W. Halford, U. S. A. Secretary—Richard E. Forrest. Treasurer—Chas. D. Palmer. Assistant Secretary—William J. Platka, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Philippine Society was founded in April, 1913, to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the Philippine Islands; to benefit the people of the islands by co-operation in the fields of religion, philanthropy, education and commerce; to promote social intercourse in the United States among those who are interested in the islands—the society will be kept free of all partisanship or sectarianism. Ex-President Taft is the Honorary President.

The society is composed of persons residing in the United States or in the Philippine Islands who are in any way interested in the welfare of the islands. The dues are: Patron \$500; life membership \$100; annual membership \$10 per year; associate membership, limited to officers in the army and navy, Filipinos, and those engaged in educational and religious work, \$5 per year.

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Telegraphique.)

The following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.	COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
<i>Commercial Cable Co.</i>	15	16,595	<i>Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.</i>	17	10,490
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia). Canso, N. S., to New York. Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.			<i>Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.</i>	37	26,421
<i>Commercial Pacific Cable Co.</i>	6	10,010	<i>Eastern Telegraph Co.</i>	107	46,790
San Francisco to Manila. Manila to Shanghai. De l'île de Peel (Bouins) à Guam.			Systems as follows:		
<i>Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba.</i>	1	1,285	Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia. System West of Malta.		
<i>Western Union Telegraph Co.</i>	27	23,508	<i>Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.</i>	2	1,056
Transatlantic Systems as follows: Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York.			<i>Compagnie Allemande des Câbles Transatlantiques.</i>	5	9,556
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F.			Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H.			Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Gulf of Mexico System.			<i>Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord.</i>	29	9,381
<i>Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques.</i>	23	11,469	Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass. Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq. St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass. Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.			<i>Deutsch-Niederländische Telegraphengesellschaft.</i>	3	3,415
<i>African Direct Telegraph Co.</i>	9	3,025	Menado (Célebes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
<i>Western Telegraph Co.</i>	30	23,836	<i>Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft.</i>	5	7,354
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.			<i>Osteuropäische Telegraphenges.</i>	1	185
<i>Central and South American Telegraph Co.</i>	25	11,898	Killos (Constantinople)—Constantanza (Roumanie).		
<i>Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata.</i>	1	28	<i>Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.</i>	1	850
<i>Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.</i>	10	1,143	<i>Indo-European Telegraph Co.</i>	4	192
<i>Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.</i>	4	711	<i>Mexican Telegraph Co.</i>	5	2,821
<i>Direct West India Cable Co.</i>	2	1,263	<i>River Plate Telegraph Co.</i>	4	218
Bermuda-Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.			<i>Societe Anonyme belge de Câbles Télégraphiques.</i>	2	61
			<i>Compagnie des Câbles Sudaméricains</i>	4	2,777
			<i>United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co.</i>	1	1,391
			<i>West African Telegraph Co.</i>	8	1,469
			<i>West Coast of America Telegraph Co.</i>	7	1,979
			<i>West India & Panama Telegraph Co.</i>	22	4,355
			Grand total.....	417	235,492

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria.....	50	419	Bahama Islands.....	1	213
Belgium.....	6	102	British America.....	2	394
Denmark.....	148	459	British India.....	13	2,004
France.....	79	12,348	Portuguese Possessions in Africa.....	2	26
Germany.....	98	2,956	Japan.....	181	5,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	234	2,903	Nouvelle Calédonie.....	1	1
Greece.....	56	128	Netherlands Indies.....	27	5,130
Holland.....	49	259	Senegal, Africa.....	1	3
Italy.....	60	1,735	Siam.....	2	12
Norway.....	770	1,400	Indo-Chine Française.....	1	771
Portugal.....	6	120	<i>Pacific Cable Board</i> (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia).....	6	9,988
Russia.....	32	739	Philippine Islands.....	26	1,032
Spain.....	25	3,158	Venezuela.....	7	606
Sweden.....	106	300	United States (Alaska).....	15	2,231
Switzerland.....	3	14			
Turkey.....	25	369	Total.....	2,166	53,207
Argentine Republic and Brazil.....	62	120			
Australia and New Zealand.....	71	911			

TELEGRAPH RATES.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY RATES.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed before midnight, are transmitted during the night and delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

PLACES.	TELEGRAMS.				PLACES.	TELEGRAMS.			
	10 Words.		50 Words.			10 Words.		50 Words.	
	Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.		Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.
Alabama.....	\$0.60	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$0.60	Nevada.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
Alaska.....	2.40 to 10.45	2.40 to 10.45	on a pplication.		New Brunswick.....	50	40	none.	50
*Alberta.....	1.25	1.25	1.90	1.65	Newfoundland.....	1.10	1.00	none.	1.10
Arizona.....	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	New Hampshire.....	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Arkansas.....	60	50	90	60	New Jersey.....	25	25	38	25
British Columbia	1.00 to 4.60	1.00 to 4.60	on a pplication.		New Mexico.....	75	60	1.13	75
California.....	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	New York.....	25-35	25	38-53	25-35
Colorado.....	75	60	1.13	75	North Carolina.....	50	40	75	50
Connecticut.....	25	25	38	25	North Dakota.....	75	60	1.13	75
Delaware.....	30	25	45	30	Nova Scotia.....	50	40	none.	50
Dist. of Columbia.	30	25	45	30	Ohio.....	40	30	60	40
Florida.....	60	50	90	60	Oklahoma.....	75	60	1.13	75
Georgia.....	60	50	90	60	Ontario.....	40-50	30-40	none.	40-50
Idaho.....	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	Oregon.....	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Illinois.....	50	40	75	50	Pennsylvania.....	25-40	25-30	35-60	25-40
Indiana.....	50	40	75	50	Prince Edward Isl'd	75	65	none.	75
Iowa.....	60	50	90	60	Quebec.....	50	40	none.	50
Kansas.....	60	50	90	60	Rhode Island.....	30	25	45	30
Kentucky.....	50	40	75	50	*Saskatchewan.....	1.15	90	2.25	2.00
Louisiana.....	60	50	90	60	South Carolina.....	60	50	90	60
Maine.....	35-40	25-30	53-60	35-40	South Dakota.....	75	60	1.13	75
Manitoba.....	75	60	none.	75	Tennessee.....	50	40	75	50
Maryland.....	30-40	25-30	45-60	30-40	Texas.....	75	60	1.13	75
Massachusetts.....	25-30	25	38-45	25-30	Utah.....	75	60	1.13	75
Michigan.....	40-60	30-50	60-90	40-60	Vermont.....	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Minnesota.....	60	50	90	60	Virginia.....	40-50	30-40	60-75	40-50
Mississippi.....	60	50	90	60	Washington.....	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Missouri.....	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60	West Virginia.....	40	30	60	40
Montana.....	75	60	1.13	75	Wisconsin.....	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Nebraska.....	60	50	90	60	Wyoming.....	75	60	1.13	75
					Yukon.....	3.50 to 7.90	3.50 to 7.90	on application	

* On application.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.	
Abyssinia.....	\$0.64	Denmark.....	\$0.35	Martinique.....	\$0.95	Russia (Asin).....	\$0.43
Algeria.....	.32	Ecuador.....	.65	Matanzas.....	.20	Santo Domingo.....	.80
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England.....	.25	Melbourne, Vic.....	.66	Scotland.....	.25
Antigua.....	.81	France.....	.25	Mexico City.....	\$1.75 to .10 wds.	Serbia.....	.34
Argentina.....	.65	Germany.....	.25	Nassau (Bahamas).....	.35	Sicily.....	.31
Austria.....	.32	Gibraltar.....	.43	Natal (So. Africa).....	.86	Siam.....	.94
Barbadoes.....	.91	Greece.....	.36	New South Wales.....	.66	Singapore.....	.94
Belgium.....	.25	Guatemala.....	.55	New Zealand.....	.66	Spain.....	.38
Bermuda.....	.42	Havana.....	.15	Norway.....	.35	St. Thomas.....	.96
Bolivia.....	.65	Havti.....	80 to 1.30	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden.....	.38
Brazil.....	70 to 1.36	Holland.....	.25	Panama.....	.40	Switzerland.....	.30
Bulgaria.....	.35	Honolulu.....	.47	Paraguay.....	.65	Sydney (N. S. W.).....	.66
Burma.....	.74	Hungary.....	.32	Penang.....	.94	Tangier.....	.45
Callao (Peru).....	.65	Iceland.....	.38	Pern.....	.65	Tasmania.....	.66
Cairo (Egypt).....	.50	India.....	.60	Philippine Islands.....	.25	Trinidad.....	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	Ireland.....	.25	Manilla.....	1.12	Turkey (Europe).....	.36
Ceylon.....	.74	Italy.....	.31	Other offices.....	1.17 to 1.45	Turkey (Asia).....	.45
Chile.....	.65	Janialca.....	.48	Porto Rico.....	.50	Uruguay.....	.65
China.....	1.22	Japan.....	1.33	Portugal.....	.39	Venezuela.....	1.00
Cochin China.....	.99	Java.....	1.13	Queensland.....	.66	Vera Cruz.....	\$1.75, 10 wds.
Colo.....	.40	Korea (Seoul).....	1.33	Rumania.....	.34	Victoria (Australia).....	.66
Cyprus.....	.50	Malta.....	.35	Russia (Europe).....	.43		
Demerara.....	1.38						

TELEGRAPH RATES—Continued.

On January 1st, 1912, a reduced rate on cable messages in plain language, taken on a delay basis, was inaugurated, and is now in effect between most countries. Deferred cable messages must be written in plain language of the country of origin or destination, must bear the declaration LCO (language country of origin), LCD (language country of destination), or LCF (language country French, as an international language), and are subordinated to full-rate messages in the order of transmission until an accumulated delay of 19 hours has occurred, when they take their turn with fully paid traffic. The tariff is generally one half the regular rate, but on deferred messages between the United States or Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the tariff is 3 cents less than half rates.

In December, 1911, the Western Union Telegraph Company inaugurated two new forms of cable service. These new services, known as cable letters and week-end letters, are the cable equivalent of night letters in the domestic telegraph service, in that they are predicated on the use of facilities that otherwise would be idle at night, and on delivery the following day. Unlike all other forms of cable service, the tolls on which invariably are charged on a word basis, cable and week-end letters are charged on a message basis. The minimum charge on cable letters is for 13 words (including a necessary prefix), and in week-end letters for 25 words (including a necessary prefix). The tariff varies according to distance, but between New York City and London is 75 cents and \$1.15 for cable and week-end letters respectively.

On November 10, 1910, Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company announced an intended reduction in cable rates on plain language (not code) messages from 25 cents for a word not exceeding fifteen letters to 12½ cents for every five letters sent. The plan has been worked out, but instead of this plan being adopted, a plan of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, proposed in 1909, to reduce the rates on plain language from 25 cents to 12½ cents a word, the message to be subject to a delay not exceeding 24 hours, has been accepted. It went into effect with the co-operation of the British, French and German Governments on January 1, 1912. On January 1, 1913, this rate was again reduced to 9 cents a word. Many other countries have since accepted the plan. In foreign countries the telegraph lines are owned by the Governments. The plan involves proportionate reductions of the Government rates and hence the co-operation of the Governments is necessary.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and by last report operated 66,154 miles of poles and 408,735 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 35,230 places.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Newcomb Carlton, President; Executive Offices, 16 Dey Street, New York.
 Capital stock outstanding, \$99,786,758.96. Funded debt, \$32,602,000. Capital stock in subsidiary companies not owned by Western Union, \$3,881,075. Total capital liabilities, \$136,269,533.96.
 Annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Gross income, \$47,423,442.80; operating expenses and taxes, \$42,959,933.90; net profits, \$4,463,508.90; interest on bonds, \$1,337,229.12; dividend (3%), \$2,992,166.25; Balance to surplus, \$134,113.53. Number of offices, 26,800. Miles of wire added during the year, 43,500.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest records.)

COUNTRY.	TELEGRAMS SENT.		Gross Revenue.	COUNTRY.	TELEGRAMS SENT.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita.	
Austria.....	22,968,225	.79	\$3,376,660	Italy.....	21,087,829	.60	\$4,517,791
Belgium.....	9,038,647	1.20	1,324,661	Luxemburg.....	2,869,4	.88	19,586
Bosnia.....	975,261	.50	184,502	Netherlands...	6,862,636	1.14	1,051,848
Bulgaria.....	2,165,683	.49	333,037	Norway.....	3,673,088	1.52	442,770
Canada.....	9,252,540	1.29		Portugal.....	6,400,340	1.19	970,400
Denmark.....	3,632,664	1.32	544,380	Rumania.....	3,975,135	.56	706,694
France.....	65,518,497	1.65	9,302,249	Russia.....	40,769,920	.30	16,189,649
German Empire	60,903,810	.93	9,487,440	Servia.....	1,078,303	.37	120,000
Great Britain..*	*89,200,000	1.97	15,364,433	Spain.....	6,365,645	.33	2,124,432
Greece.....	1,820,555	.68	419,571	Sweden.....	4,486,905	.80	660,015
Hungary.....	13,232,315	.63	1,874,694	Switzerland...	6,208,584	1.64	909,253

* Excludes cable messages.

NOTE—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (BELL SYSTEM) IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR, DEC. 31.	STATIONS IN BELL SYSTEM.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages, Conversations.
	Bell Stations.	Bell connect-ed Stations.†	Total.			
1903.....	1,525,167	159,710	1,684,877	61,476	3,958,891	10,134,020
1904.....	1,799,633	203,580	2,003,213	67,756	4,671,038	11,450,061
1905.....	2,241,367	287,348	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1906.....	2,727,289	343,371	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1907.....	3,035,533	803,467	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1908.....	3,215,245	1,149,384	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,397
1909.....	3,588,247	1,554,445	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1910.....	4,030,668	1,852,051	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1911.....	4,474,171	2,158,454	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1912.....	4,953,447	2,502,627	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1913.....	5,415,209	2,717,808	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161

† Includes private lines.

NOTE—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies. Bell System, 1913: Gross earnings, \$215,572,822; net earnings, \$58,689,523; interest and dividends, \$46,954,329; undivided profits, \$11,735,194; capital stock, funded and floating debts and accounts payable outstanding in hands of public, \$796,587,065; liquid assets, \$72,237,885; net obligations to public, 724,349,180; property value, \$907,766,210.

WORLD TELEPHONE STATISTICS. (From records of January 1, 1913.)

COUNTRY.	Number of Stations.	Per Cent. of Total.	Miles of Wire.	Per Cent. of Total.	Investment. (Partly Estimated.)	Per Cent. of Total.	Investment per Capita.*
United States	8,729,592†	64.32	20,248,326†	60.88	\$1,094,800,000‡	57.44	\$11.40
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland)	431,052	3.19	910,236	2.74	58,984,000	3.09	7.46
Central America	7,183*	.05	15,605*	.05	1,000,000	.05	.18
Mexico	39,290*	.29	95,375*	.29	5,264,000	.27	.35
West Indies	21,353*	.15	52,279*	.15	12,375,000	.66	1.51
Austria	161,230	1.19	321,645	.97	34,000,000	1.78	1.17
Belgium	58,640	.43	185,349	.56	16,163,000	.85	2.13
Bulgaria	3,200*	.02	8,000*	.02	585,000	.03	.13
Denmark	118,398	.87	303,816	.91	11,982,000	.63	4.26
Finland	35,200	.26	↓	↓	2,820,000	.15	.90
France	293,195	2.16	1,060,052	3.19	75,380,000	3.95	1.90
German Empire	1,302,672	9.60	4,175,782	12.56	232,537,000	12.20	3.50
Great Britain	738,738	5.44	2,360,000	7.09	131,309,000	6.89	2.85
Greece	3,097	.02	5,368	.02	542,000	.03	.20
Hungary	75,738	.56	282,751	.76	14,880,000	.76	.69
Italy	89,166	.66	194,000*	.58	12,600,000	.66	.36
Luxemburg	3,910	.03	3,950	.01	689,000	.04	2.60
Netherlands	77,195	.57	193,308	.58	12,690,000	.66	2.09
Norway	75,000*	.55	160,000	.48	7,218,000	.38	2.90
Portugal	8,040	.06	28,736	.09	1,235,000	.06	.23
Rumania	21,000*	.16	55,000*	.16	2,580,000	.13	.35
Russia	282,481	2.09	434,000*†	1.31‡	30,336,000	1.60	.22
Serbia	3,606	.03	6,956	.02	630,000	.03	.21
Spain	34,000*	.25	68,000	.20	5,100,000	.27	.26
Sweden	217,554	1.60	279,312	.84	25,279,000	1.33	4.50
Switzerland	90,573	.66	234,280	.70	17,182,000	.90	4.50
China	15,526	.11	24,166	.07	1,552,000	.08	.007
Japan	17,773*	.13	35,000*	.11	2,932,000	.16	.007
South America	198,435	1.46	485,982	1.46	21,472,000	1.13	.41
Africa	140,734*	1.04	315,638*	.95	27,982,000	1.47	.55
Oceania	56,800*	.42	157,898*	.48	11,281,000	.59	.08
All other countries	190,095*	1.40	523,809*	1.57	29,818,000	1.56	.55
	30,408*	.23	67,315*	.20	3,144,000	.17	....
Total	13,570,874	100.00	33,261,934	100.00	\$1,906,041,000	100.00	....

* Partly estimated. † U. S. census, 1912. ‡ Finland included in Russia. a Partly estimated to include all companies and lines.

Total telephones in United States, December 31, 1912, 8,729,592 (United States Census); December 31, 1913, 8,975,074, of which 7,456,074 are in Bell system, leaving 1,519,000 rural and other company telephones not connected with Bell system.

The independent telephone companies of the United States, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are represented in the National Independent Telephone Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., and the Independent Telephone Association of America with headquarters in Chicago. According to the United States Census of 1912, there were 1,740 independent telephone companies with over \$5,000 annual income and 2,239,721 stations. Many of these companies connect with the Bell system. The capital invested is approximately \$300,824,000 and the income is about \$48,950,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the middle and far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States except those on the Atlantic coast.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
(From latest records.)

CITY.	Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.	CITY.	Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.
Amsterdam	15,953	2.7	Lyons	7,039	1.3
Baltimore	55,649	8.9	Madras	509	.1
Bangkok	733	.1	Madrid	4,031	.7
Barcelona	5,063	.9	Manchester	29,453	2.5
Berlin	144,543	6.2	Marseilles	7,735	1.4
Birmingham	18,055	1.7	Melbourne	19,914	3.3
Bombay	3,034	1.3	Milan	10,900	1.8
Boston	171,619	11.9	Montreal	49,406	7.4
Breslau	18,533	3.5	Moscow	43,348	2.8
Brussels	24,470	2.8	Munich	33,168	5.5
Budapest	24,567	2.8	Naples	3,600	.5
Buenos Ayres	42,849	3.0	Newcastle	10,980	2.0
Calo	3,500	.3	New York	528,391	9.4
Calcutta	3,567	.3	Odessa	6,842	1.3
Canton	1,300	.1	Osaka	15,834	3.3
Chicago	369,715	15.3	Paris	95,033	1.2
Cincinnati	59,470	10.1	Peking	2,849	.4
Cleveland	84,904	12.5	Petrograd	47,649	2.8
Cologne	23,158	4.3	Philadelphia	172,727	10.6
Constantinople	b	b	Pittsburgh	84,704	10.4
Copenhagen	50,802	8.4	Rio de Janeiro	9,020	.9
Detroit	83,267	12.9	Rome	10,400	2.0
Dresden	23,728	4.3	St. Louis	99,881	11.8
Glasgow	41,500	3.6	Shanghai	4,764	.7
Hamburg-Altana	71,222	5.9	Sheffield	10,605	1.7
Kleff	4,635	.9	Sydney	26,370	4.0
Leeds	10,657	2.1	Tientsin	1,899	1.6
Leipzig	28,245	4.6	Tokio	34,510	1.6
Liverpool	31,764	3.2	Vienna	56,747	2.7
London	244,320	3.4	Warsaw	28,935	3.3

b Service not opened until February 28, 1914.

Electrical Progress in 1914.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

IN GENERAL.

THE breaking out of the war in Europe had a most serious effect during the latter part of the year on the development of new electric apparatus and enterprises, particularly in European countries. Among the large engineering developments which were stopped was the electrifying of many steam railroads in Germany and France, particularly in Germany, which country was contemplating extensive electrification in Silesia, the funds for which were withdrawn for war purposes.

Electricity played a most important part in the European war, especially wireless telegraphy, which was extensively used not only for communication on land, but also between ships at sea. Aside from the use in war, improved wireless apparatus was brought out both for telegraphy and telephony, and there was established by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company a round-the-world-circuit, viz., a message could be sent from a station in New Jersey to Wales, then to Egypt, from Egypt to India, then to China, from China to Hawaii, then to San Francisco, and finally from San Francisco to the station in New Jersey. In regard to improved wireless telephone apparatus, ships at sea 40 miles apart readily communicated, while on land parties at distances of 60 and 90 miles have talked with each other.

It is interesting to note the rapid advancement the Japanese have made in the manufacture of electric apparatus. Motors, generators, and transformers were manufactured in large quantities, and as to size, generators were built up to 6,000 kilowatts. Porcelain insulators were made in great numbers, as suitable materials are plentiful at Kiushiu and other parts of the Empire.

Mention should be made of the still wider field of use of electric motors for all kinds of manufacturing and industrial purposes. For instance, in the development of oil properties, wherever possible electric motors are installed for furnishing power for pumping. Then again they are used in driving cotton gins, rolls, and presses, and also in mines, where they have proved satisfactory for operating hoists, and so on in other fields they are proving to be of exceptional value and consequently their use is becoming larger every year.

Many electric novelties were brought out, and it is worth briefly reviewing some of them, which in many cases are very ingenious and clever. For example, the combination of a small lamp and a fountain pen for writing in dark places; the steering and the controlling of the engines in a boat by wireless waves sent from a station several thousand feet away; and the installation in Berlin of a miniature electric train running in a tunnel carrying the mail, instead of having the mail carried in cases that are sent through pneumatic tubes, as is the practice in New York and other large cities.

For the home it seems as if electricity can be used for every conceivable purpose. Electrically operated dish washers are common, and there are electric stoves on the market varying in size from small ones for making a cup of coffee to those on which a course dinner can be cooked. Toasters are made on which the toast can be turned without removing it from the toaster, electric ice breakers and ice cream freezers have proved to be popular, and after all the house work is done no one needs to use a towel for drying hands, but an electrically operated dryer.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

An important advance in the development of the X-ray was the invention of a new Roentgen tube by Dr. W. D. Coolidge. With the tube it is possible to show the finest blood vessels of the foot and hand.

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition there is being erected a steel tower 435 feet high for demonstrating a novel system of lighting. The tower will be covered with suspended cut glass prisms (over 125,000) which, when lighted by the sun's rays during the day and by artificial light at night, will give most spectacular effects.

Experiments conducted at the Brighton Mills, Passaic, N. J., showed that the average loom operator could see a white cotton thread at a distance of 17 feet in daylight. Under the rays of a mercury vapor lamp the same employés were able to see the same thread at a distance of 24 feet.

An improved arc lamp of the flame carbon type for ornamental street lighting was brought out by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. A feature of the lamp is its adaptability to practically all standard commercial circuits.

A new system of freight yard lighting was tried by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad at its yard near Pittsburgh. Eight 100-foot steel towers were erected, at the tops of which were placed Cooper-Hewitt quartz tube lamps.

At the Finsen Light Institute of Copenhagen, Denmark, the successful use was reported of electric arc light in the treatment of patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis.

Notable improvements have been made in incandescent lamps. The bulbs of lamps when filled with nitrogen or other inert gas increases the efficiency of the lamp and gives it a longer life.

One of the largest electric signs in the world was erected at Montreal, Canada. It is on top of a nine-story building and is 135 feet long by 77 feet high.

A new cathodic glow lamp was brought out by Dr. Greinacker of Zurich, Switzerland, that is based on the fact that when a Geissler tube is subjected to an electric discharge the negative electrode becomes hot to a more or less marked degree, according to the intensity of the discharge and the current producing it.

The German army used a special type of field electric searchlight, which could be raised a considerable distance above the ground by means of a telescopic tubular pole.

Many installations of tube lamps for outlining the lines of buildings and for interior showroom illumination were made in England. In London a single tube 255 feet long was used to light two moving stairways.

Improvements were made by the Cooper-Hewitt Company, Hoboken, N. J., in their mercury vapor lamps and floor stands for use in taking motion pictures. The improved outfits can be equipped with light transformers or red reflectors where color values are essential.

What is claimed to be the most brilliant electric searchlight in the world was erected for tests at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York. The searchlight is a German invention and uses carbons with a metallic core.

A departure from the prevailing types of exterior illumination was adopted for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's new office building in Cleveland, Ohio. The lamps were concealed in terra-cotta cornices, at the top of which were reflectors throwing the light down, the lamps themselves being entirely invisible.

It was reported that many vessels now using the Suez Canal are equipped with searchlights having the light divided in halves, each half being directed toward the shore.

METALLURGICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

The Canadian Department of Mines conducted an elaborate investigation of the preparation and properties of metallic cobalt and its alloys.

A committee was appointed by the council of the Institute of Metals (England) to consider the nomenclature of alloys. In their report they suggested that the nomenclature should be based

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1914—Continued.

on naming the alloys according to their chemical composition by weight, the names of the component metals being placed in the order of increasing numerical importance.

The extraction of casein from milk by an electrolytic process was announced by a French authority.

A submarine oxy-hydrogen torch was reported to have been experimented with in Kiel Harbor, Germany, for the purpose of testing the possibility of dismantling sunken vessels.

Basic linings of magnesite brick in copper converters are superseding those with acid lining, as with the former the life of the converter is longer.

Iron ore from the Mesaba mines of Michigan was converted into a high grade of pig iron by an electric furnace at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Borchgrevink electrolytic process for the treatment of zinc ore was experimented with in Germany. Mr. Borchgrevink succeeded in making his process a success with zinc ore in limestone containing less than 6 per cent. zinc.

A new porous filter tile that is white and rigid was brought out by the General Filtration Company of Rochester, N. Y.

An important bulletin on electric furnaces for making iron and steel was published by the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

An electric welding process for welding iron sheets which will compete with riveting was brought out in Germany.

For the electrothermic treatment of iron ores by a modified type of the original Ble Lorentzen process a smelter was erected at Ulefoss, Norway. This is the first instance in Norway where a marketable pig iron from its own mine is produced by the electrothermic method.

An improved apparatus for graphitizing carbon was patented by M. P. L. V. Héroult of Paris, France. In the present patent the carbon is broken into a suitable size and subjected to a blast of air. It is then heated to a graphitizing temperature electrically.

A new process termed ferro-zincing or ironizing for coating steel with almost pure iron was devised, thus making a practically rustless steel.

An electric furnace was brought out in Sweden having three electrodes, two mounted horizontally in the same plane above the charge and the third vertical between the two horizontal.

For extracting benzine from coal a new electric process was invented by a Swedish engineer.

The principle that the components of explosive gaseous mixtures will combine without flame and at temperatures below the ignition points when in contact with incandescent solids has been applied by Prof. W. A. Bone and Mr. C. D. McCourt in the design of furnaces for commercial purposes.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Wireless telephone messages were successfully sent from New York to Philadelphia, a distance of about 90 miles. At sea warships 40 miles apart communicated with each other without any trouble. The longest distance attempted was between London and Berlin, but in this case the messages were not very clear.

A portable wireless telegraph outfit, designed to send messages under favorable conditions 800 miles, was put in use by the United States Army Signal Corps.

The telephone cable which will connect Aldeburgh, England, with Walcheren, Netherlands, a distance of 79 nautical miles, will on completion be one of the longest submarine telephone cables in the world.

An ingenious apparatus was brought out in Germany which can transmit writing and drawing over a telephone or telegraph wire to an instrument that makes a perfect reproduction of the original.

The Pennsylvania Railroad decided to run its telegraph, telephone, and signal wires in underground conduits between New York and Philadelphia.

Experiments were carried on by Mr. J. H. Hammond, Jr., co-operating with the United States War Department, in the developing of a system for controlling torpedoes by wireless waves. Official reports of the Government state that vessels moving at speeds of 30 miles an hour may be controlled with precision and reliability at distances up to 8,000 yards.

A wireless apparatus which enables the navigating officer of a ship to take bearings of wireless telegraph stations for finding the position of his ship and also indicating the presence of another ship was brought out by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

In January the largest and best equipped long distance telephone central office in the United States was placed in service in New York City.

Along the coast of England signal guns fired by Hertzian waves are now used during fogs to warn passing vessels of dangerous rocks and shoals.

The Betulander relay automatic telephone system was exhibited in London, England. In this system the selector and common relay units, after performing their respective functions, are automatically cut out of circuit and are immediately available for building up other connections.

The Lackawanna Railroad started work on wireless telegraph stations which will be used for communication between Buffalo and New York.

Wireless telegraphy in aeronautics was discussed in the August number of *Knowledge*. In the article a map is given of the wireless telegraph stations around Germany to determine the position of airships by night or during a fog.

Prof. R. A. Fessenden perfected improved means for ships to communicate with each other under water, and also be warned of the approach of icebergs.

The Western Union Telegraph Company installed in its new building in New York City one of the largest operating departments in the country. About 1,500 employes are required to take care of the traffic, which averages approximately 150,000 messages a day.

The greatest distance, it was reported, attempted during the year with radio signals was between Radio, Va., and the Eiffel Tower, Paris, in obtaining the difference in longitude between Washington and Paris.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad started electrifying a portion of a 440-mile stretch across the Belt, Rocky, and Route Mountains. Direct current of 2,400 volts will be used.

An order for 100 cars was placed by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for use on the elevated and subway lines. The cars will be 67 feet long and will have three pairs of side doors, thus eliminating vestibules. The maximum standing and seating capacity will be 270 people.

In March a railless trolley car system at Boksburg, Transvaal, South Africa, was opened to the public. This is the first installation of its kind in the Transvaal.

The electrified division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from New York to New Haven, a distance of about 74 miles, was placed in regular operation in July.

An interesting development in connection with the electrification of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway was the use of auxiliary trucks that can be coupled to the electric locomotives used for switching and for hauling slow freight.

Three important projects for electrification of railways in India were considered—viz., the sub-

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1914—Continued.

urban railways of Bombay, the Ghats section of the Great Indian Peninsula and the suburban section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Calcutta.

For the protection of grade crossings, automatic flagmen were installed on the Long Island Railroad, Long Island, N. Y. The flagmen consist of a bright swinging red light, imitating that of a man swinging a red lantern, and a loud sounding bell of the locomotive type.

Several new designs of railless trolley cars were brought out in England. The chief features were dividing the car into two compartments and in bringing the floor close to the roadway so only one step was necessary.

The regular operation of trains late in 1914 on the Kiruna-Riksgransen Railway from Narvik, Norway, to Lulea, Sweden, is one of the few instances, and perhaps the only one, of electric trains running within the Polar Circle. The road will be largely used for carrying iron ore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad began work on a very complete plan of electrifying its suburban steam lines around Philadelphia. The single phase system will be adopted, with overhead wires.

For use in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, one of the largest electric locomotive cranes in the country was placed in service. It has two electrically operated cranes with a capacity of 100 tons at each end.

The Chicago Elevated Railways ordered a large number of cars of different design from the present ones. The new cars will be all steel, of fireproof construction, have centre and end doors, and a seating capacity of 44 people.

An improved car fan and lighting fixture was brought out by the safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, New York. The important feature is an air deflector under a disc fan, below which is the lamp.

Electric locomotives for switching have proved, after 18 months' trial on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, to be superior to steam in regard to speed of handling cars and reliability of service.

Diesel electric motor cars were tried out on the line connecting Dresden, Coswig, and Meissen, Germany. The car has two trucks, one of which has three axles and the other two, the Diesel motor and dynamo being mounted on the three-axle truck and the electric motor on the two.

Among the new types of trolley cars brought out was a 42-foot, double-deck, centre-door type, with inclosed stairways at each end leading to the upper deck. This car was placed in service by the Washington Railway and Electric Company of Washington, D. C.

POWER AND TRANSMISSION.

The electrical installation at the Joint Dock, Hull, England, is an excellent example of the latest British electric, conveying crane and lighting equipment. The entire project cost upward of \$15,000,000 and took eight years to complete.

One of the largest electrical installations in any Latin-American country was made by the Havana Electric Railway and Power Company of Havana, Cuba. The generating equipment consisted of three 12,500 K. W. turbo-generators.

Work was started on laying a submarine cable under the Strait of Oresund from a power station on the Laga River, Sweden, to the Danish Island of Sjælland. The cable will transmit electricity for lighting the entire northern part of the island.

An order for a 25,000 K. W. turbo-generator, which will be one of the largest ever built, was placed with the Westinghouse Machine Company for use in the power house of the Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

Many new water-power developments in Norway were contemplated or work actually started on them. Among the most important is a large power station of 50,000 horse-power which will be erected on the Folla River.

A new type of current transformer was designed by Vedovelli, Priestley & Co., Paris. The principal feature is the special insulating material moulded under pressure around the windings and core of the transformer, thus forming both an electrical and mechanical casing.

An electrically operated wagon with a bucket conveyor was built, which was used to advantage in sand and gravel pits and for handling coal.

The Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., issued a pamphlet on safety rules to be observed in the operation and maintenance of electrical equipment and lines.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate providing for the development of electric power from the Potomac River, near Washington, D. C. It is estimated that a power plant could be built of 99,000 horse-power.

A meter which records without the use of clock mechanism both the kilowatts consumed per hour and the maximum kilowatt demand was placed on the market by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Experiments made by Prof. H. K. Onnes of Leyden, Germany, showed that at a temperature a few degrees above absolute zero the electrical resistance of certain pure metals practically vanishes. Among the metals experimented on was lead.

An improved high voltage outdoor oil switch was placed on the market by the General Electric Company that can be operated by hand, solenoid, or air. The operating mechanism is completely incased and is thus protected from the weather.

For the steering of large ships an apparatus consisting of two 150-horse-power 120-volt direct current motors, which operate separately or together as occasion requires, was designed and built by the Diehl Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

A furnace-charging machine was installed in a steel works in England which lifts by electric magnets the charging boxes that have been filled with pig iron and empties them into the furnace.

A single-phase wattour meter operating on the induction principle and having such important features as high initial and maintained accuracy was manufactured by the General Electric Company.

JOINT STATE AND NAVY NEUTRALITY BOARD.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of the European war the President of the United States appointed a Neutrality Board to advise the Department of State and other departments of the Government regarding the numerous questions with respect to the duties and the rights of the United States as a neutral nation, in cases which have constantly arisen and many of which are of a very delicate character. The Chairman of the Neutrality Board is Mr. James Brown Scott, formerly Solicitor for the Department of State, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment and Director of its Division of International Law; associated with him are Capt. Harry S. Knapp, member of the General and Joint Boards of the Navy Department, and Capt. James H. Oliver, Director of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and member of the General Board of the Navy. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The Neutrality Board holds daily sessions to consider questions referred to it by the Department of State.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

- Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6½ miles; opened 1884.
- Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."
- Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.
- Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.
- Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.
- Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.
- Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under construction).
- Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.
- Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.
- Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.
- Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.
- Khojak Pass—Inda, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.
- Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¾ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly \$10,000,000.
- Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 11-3 miles.
- Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresno to Valloire, and is 3¾ miles long.
- Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.
- New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-3 miles; opened 1888.
- Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.
- Roger Pass—Under the Selkirk Mountains penetrating Mount Macdonald in British Columbia, 5 miles long; cost more than \$10,000,000; now building, and to be opened in 1916.
- Rothschonberg—Drains the Feiberg mines, Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.
- St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.
- St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Arolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.
- Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.
- Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.
- Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains, Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.
- Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.
- Wasserfub—In the Alps, between Bunnader and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.
- Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

- PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM**—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.
- Manhattan Cross-Town Tunnels** from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.
- East River Tunnels** connect with the Cross-Town Tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.
- HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM**—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1903. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.
- Up-town tunnels** connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th Sts. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.
- South tunnels** under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.
- Two tunnels**, both under the East River from the Battery, Manhattan, to Brooklyn, will be built. These tunnels will form part of the new subway system now under construction.
- A tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island, under the Narrows, is contemplated.
- Tunnels** (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.
- BELMONT TUNNEL** under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track-tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).
- RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL** under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn Subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.
- BERGEN CUT** of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.
- LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL** through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Two tunnels, both under the East River from the Battery, Manhattan, to Brooklyn, will be built. These tunnels will form part of the new subway system now under construction.

A tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island, under the Narrows, is contemplated.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of \$10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and has authority through its special agents and examiners to inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The commission appoints a secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act, and also appoints attorneys, examiners, and special agents.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), telegraph, telephone and cable companies are made subject to the commission. The jurisdiction of the commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the commission and such other reports as the commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsoever in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance act," provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The commission is authorized upon full hearing and for good cause to extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards and grab irons, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location and manner of application of appliances.

The act of Congress approved July 15, 1913, provides for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between railroads and their employes in the following sections of the act: Section 2. That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer or employers and employes subject to this act interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said employer or employers to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by this act and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy; and upon the request of either party the said board shall with all practicable expedition put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seems desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act either party to the said agreement may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation for an expression of opinion from such board as to the meaning or application of such agreement and the said board shall upon receipt of such request give its opinion soon as may be practicable.

Sec. 3. That whenever a controversy shall arise between an employer or employers and employé's subject to this act, which cannot be settled through mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, such controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of six, or, if the parties to the controversy prefer so to stipulate, to a board of three persons, which board shall be chosen in the following manner: In the case of a board of three, the employer or employers and the employé's, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; and the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select the third arbitrator; but in the event of their failure to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation. In the case of a board of six, the employer or employers and the employé's, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators, and the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators; but in the event of their failure to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

In the event that the employé's engaged in any given controversy are not members of a labor organization, such employé's may select a committee which shall have the right to name the arbitrator, or the arbitrators, who are to be named by the employé's as provided above in this section.

* * *

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers, and to its employé's while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior Accident Reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employé's engaged in, or connected with, the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

By act of May 30, 1908, it is made the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violation of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions, compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

The Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, amends sections 5 and 6 of the act to regulate commerce by conferring upon the commission jurisdiction to enforce a provision prohibiting a railroad company subject to the act, after July 1, 1914, from owning, leasing, operating, controlling or having any interest in competing water carriers operating through the Panama Canal or elsewhere. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition. This amendment gives the commission power to establish physical connection between the lines of a rail carrier and the dock of a water carrier; authorizes the commission to establish through routes and joint rates over rail and water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such rail and water routes shall be operated; authorizes the commission to establish maximum proportional rates by rail to and from ports to which traffic is brought by water carriers; authorizes the commission, where a rail carrier has entered into arrangements with a water carrier operating from a port in the United States to a foreign country, for the handling of through business, to require the railway company to enter into similar arrangements with other water lines.

The Post-Office Appropriation act of August 24, 1912, empowers the commission to co-operate with the Postmaster-General in reforming, from time to time, the classification, weight limit, rates, zones, or conditions, in order to promote the parcel post service created by the act, and requires the commission to furnish data to a Congressional committee appointed to investigate the subject of a general parcel post.

By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

President—Laurence B. Flinn, Franklin, Ky. *First Vice-President*—Clifford Thorne, Des Moines, Ia. *Second Vice-President*—Robert R. Prentiss, Richmond, Va. *Secretary*—William H. Connolly, Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—William Kilpatrick, Springfield, Ill.

REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES.

The following statement explains important provisions of the "Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended by the acts of June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910:

The act to regulate commerce requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions; prohibits undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in rates or facilities and the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer haul. It is provided, however, that the commission may, in special cases, after investigation, authorize carriers to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. The commission is authorized to require carriers to establish through routes and joint rates. The commission is also authorized to require carriers subject to the act to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks. The act provides that where two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established shippers shall have the right to designate in writing via which of such through routes the property shall be transported to destination.

The commission has jurisdiction, upon complaint or in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative, and after full hearing, to determine, and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices; to award reparation to injured shippers and to require carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preferences.

The commission has authority to suspend tariffs naming new rates or regulations, pending investigation of the reasonableness of the proposed new rate or regulation. This suspension may be made either upon the commission's own motion or upon complaint, prior to the effective date of the new tariff or schedule.

FILING OF SCHEDULES OF RATES.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall file with the commission created by this act and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares, and charges for transportation between different points on its own route and between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by railroad, by pipe line, or by water when a through route and joint rate have been established. If no joint rate over the through route has been established, the several carriers in such through route shall file, print, and keep open to public inspection, as aforesaid, the separately established rates, fares and charges applied to the through transportation. The schedules printed as aforesaid by any such common carrier shall plainly state the places between which property and passengers will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight in force, and shall also state separately all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the commission may require, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed and any rules or regulations which in anywise change, affect, or determine any part of the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares, and charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper, or consignee. The commission may suspend new rates or regulations before they become effective for a period not exceeding ten months, pending investigation.

DISCRIMINATION FORBIDDEN.

No carrier, unless otherwise provided by this act, shall engage or participate in the transportation of passengers or property, as defined in this act, unless the rates, fares, and charges upon which the same are transported by said carrier have been filed and published in accordance with the provisions of this act; nor shall any carrier charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for such transportation of passengers or property, or for any service in connection therewith, between the points named in such tariffs than the rates, fares, and charges which are specified in the tariff filed and in effect at the time; nor shall any carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, and charges so specified, nor extend to any shipper or person any privileges or facilities in the transportation of passengers or property, except such as are specified in such tariffs.

REBATES.

The wilful failure upon the part of any carrier subject to said acts to file and publish the tariffs or rates and charges as required by said acts, or strictly to observe such tariffs until changed according to law, shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the corporation offending shall be subject to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars for each offence and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to offer, grant, or give, or to solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect to the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier, as is required by said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, or whereby any other advantage is given or discrimination is practised. Every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, who shall, knowingly, offer, grant, or give, or solicit, accept, or receive any such rebates, concession, or discrimination shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars: Provided, That any person, or any officer or director of any corporation subject to the provisions of this act, or the act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by any such corporation, who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall, in addition to the fine herein provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Any person, corporation, or company who shall deliver property for interstate transportation to any common carrier, subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or foreign country, who shall knowingly by employe, agent, officer, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, by or through any means or device whatsoever, receive or accept from such common carrier any sum of money or any other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset against the regular charges for transportation of such property, as fixed by the schedules of rates provided for in this act, shall in addition to any penalty provided by this act forfeit to the United States, a sum of money three times the amount of any penalty provided or accepted, and three times the value of any other consideration so received or accepted, to be ascertained by the trial court; and the Attorney-General of the United States is authorized and directed, whenever he has reasonable grounds to believe that any such person, corporation, or company has knowingly received or accepted from any such common carrier any sum of money or other valuable consideration as a rebate or offset as aforesaid, to institute in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, a civil action to collect the said sum or sums so forfeited as aforesaid; and in the trial of said action all such rebates or other considerations so received or accepted for a period of six years prior to the commencement of the action may be included therein, and the amount recovered shall be three times the total amount of money, or three times the total value of such consideration, so received or accepted, or both, as the case may be.

SWITCH CONNECTIONS.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability, without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE.

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, however, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: Provided, further, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.

HEARING OF COMPLAINTS.

Whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative (either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever), the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classifications, regulations or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act are unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is just, fair and reasonable, and to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation or transmission in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. Burden of proof to show reasonableness of increased rates is on carrier.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THROUGH ROUTES AND JOINT RATES.

The commission may also, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish through routes and joint classifications, and may establish joint rates as the maximum to be charged and may prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through rates shall be operated, whenever the carriers themselves shall have refused or neglected to establish voluntarily such through routes or joint classifications or joint rates; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character, nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare, or charge when the transportation is wholly by water.

RIGHT OF SHIPPERS TO DESIGNATE ROUTING OF SHIPMENTS.

In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm, or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: Provided, however, That the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine, where competing lines of railroads constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported.

COMMODITIES CLAUSE.

From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

James S. Harlan, of Illinois, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; Henry C. Hall, of Colorado; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky; Balthasar H. Meyer, of Wisconsin; Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey; George B. McGinty, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Alabama Railroad Commission—Montgomery. Chas. Henderson, President; Leon McCord, Frank N. Julian; S. P. Kennedy, Secretary.

Alaska Railroad Commission—William C. Eades, Chairman; Frederick Mears, Thomas Riggs, Jr.

Arizona Corporation Commission—Phoenix. W. P. Geary, Chairman; A. W. Cole, F. A. Jones; Frank DeSouza, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Arkansas—Little Rock. W. F. McKnight, Chairman; George T. Breckenridge, J. S. Rowland; Ernest Tipton, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of California—San Francisco. John M. Eshleman, President; H. D. Loveland, Alexander Gordon, Max Thelen, E. O. Edgerton; Chas. R. Detrick, Secretary.

Public Utilities Commission of Colorado—Denver. A. P. Anderson, Chairman; Sheridan S. Kendall, George T. Bradley; John W. Flintham, Secretary.

Connecticut Public Utilities Commission—Hartford. Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; T. B. Ford, John H. Hale; Henry F. Billings, Secretary.

Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia—Washington, D. C. Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, Chairman; Frederick L. Siddons, Oliver P. Newman; Capt. Julian L. Sholey, Executive Officer.

Railroad Commissioners for the State of Florida—Tallahassee. R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blich, Royal C. Dunn; J. Will Yon, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Georgia—Atlanta. C. M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillery, Paul B. Trammell, J. A. Perry, Joseph F. Gray; Campbell Wallace, Secretary.

Idaho Public Utilities Commission—Boise. J. A. Blomquist, President; Axel P. Hamstedt, D. W. Standrod; E. G. Gallet, Secretary.

Public Utilities Commission of Illinois—Springfield. James E. Quain, Chairman; O. P. Thompson, Richard Yates, Frank H. Funk, Walter A. Shaw; R. V. Prather, Acting Secretary.

Public Service Commission of Indiana—Indianapolis. Thos. C. Duncan, Chairman; John F. McClure, Jas. L. Clark, Charles A. Edwards, Chas. J. Murphy; J. L. Reiley, Secretary.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners—Des Moines. C. Thorne, Chairman; N. S. Ketchum, David J. Palmer; Geo. L. McCaughan, Secretary.

Kansas Public Utilities Commission—Topeka. C. F. Foley, Chairman; James A. Cable, John M. Kinkel; W. P. Feder, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission—Frankfort. Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; Wm. F. Clair, H. G. Garrett; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Louisiana—Baton Rouge. Shelby Taylor, Chairman; John T. Michel, Burk A. Bridges; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Maine—Augusta. Elmer P. Spofford, Chairman; John A. Jones, Frank Keizer; Geo. F. Giddings, Clerk.

Maryland Public Service Commission—Baltimore. Albert G. Towers, Chairman; W. L. Henry, E. Clay Timanus; B. T. Fendall, Secretary.

Massachusetts Public Service Commission—Boston. Frederick J. Macleod, Chairman; Clinton White, George W. Anderson, Everett E. Stone, John F. Meaney; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary.

Michigan Railroad Commission—Lansing. Lawton T. Hemans, Chairman; C. S. Cunningham, C. L. Glasgow; Willard N. Sweeney, Secretary.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission—St. Paul. Ira B. Mills, Chairman; C. E. Klmquist, O. P. B. Jacobson; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

Mississippi Railroad Commission—Jackson. F. M. Sheppard, President; Geo. R. Edwards, W. B. Wilson; James Galceran, Secretary.

Missouri Public Service Commission—Jefferson City. John M. Atkinson, Chairman; F. A. Wightman, Wm. F. Woerner, John Kinnish, Howard B. Shaw; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Montana—Helena. D. Boyle, Chairman; J. H. Hall, E. A. Morley; R. F. McLaren, Secretary.

Nebraska State Railway Commission—Lincoln. H. T. Clarke, Chairman; H. G. Taylor, Thos. L. Hall; A. B. Allen, Secretary.

Nevada Public Service Commission—Carson City. H. F. Bartine, Chairman; W. H. Simmons, J. F. Shaughnessy; E. H. Walker, Secretary.

New Hampshire Public Service Commission—Concord. Edward C. Niles, Chairman; Thos. W. D. Worthen; John E. Benton, Clerk.

Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the State of New Jersey—Trenton. Ralph W. E. Donges, President; Thos. J. Hillery, John J. Treacy; A. N. Barber, Secretary.

State Corporation Commission of New Mexico—Santa Fé. M. S. Groves, Chairman; Hugh H. Williams, O. L. Owen; Edwin F. Coard, Clerk.

New York Public Service Commission—First District (Greater New York)—New York City. Edw'd E. McCall, Chairman; Geo. V. S. Williams, J. Sergeant Cram, Milo R. Maltbie, Robert C. Wood; T. H. Whitney, Secretary. Second District (All of State outside Greater New York)—Albany. N. Y. Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman; William T. Enmet, Frank Irvine, Martin S. Decker, D. P. Hodson; Frank H. Mot, Secretary.

North Carolina Corporation Commission—Raleigh. Edward L. Travis, Chairman; Geo. P. Pell, Wm. T. Lee; A. J. Maxwell, Clerk.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads—Bismarck. W. H. Stutsman, President; O. P. N. Anderson, W. H. Mann; Walter F. Cushing, Secretary.

Public Utilities Commission of Ohio—Columbus. O. H. Hughes, Chairman; Edward W. Doty, C. C. Marshall; C. A. Radcliffe, Secretary.

Corporation Commission of Oklahoma—Oklahoma City. J. E. Love, Chairman; A. P. Watson, Geo. A. Henshaw; J. H. Hyde, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Oregon—Salem. Frank J. Miller, Chairman; Thos. K. Campbell, Clyde B. Aitchison; H. H. Corey, Secretary.

Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Harrisburg. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Milton J. Brescht, S. LaRue Tone, Emory R. Johnson, Charles F. Wright, Frank M. Wallace; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

Public Utilities Commission, P. I.—Manila, Mariano Cui, Chairman; Stephen Bonsal, Clyde A. De Witt; Clifford C. Mitchell, Secretary.

Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission—Providence. Wm. C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hindson, Robt. F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary.

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners—Columbia. John G. Richards, Jr., Chairman; B. L. Caughman, G. McD. Hampton; J. P. Darby, Secretary.

South Dakota Railroad Commission—Pierre. F. C. Robinson, Chairman; J. J. Murphy, W. G. Smith; T. E. Cassill, Secretary.

Tennessee Railroad Commission—Nashville. B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Frank Avent, H. H. Hannah; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONS—Continued.

Railroad Commission of Texas—Austin. Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, W. D. Williams; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

Vermont Public Service Commission—Burlington. Robert C. Bacon, Chairman; Wm. R. Warner, Park H. Pollard; Neil D. Clausson, Clerk.

State Corporation Commission of Virginia—Richmond. Robert B. Prentiss, Chairman; William F. Rhea, J. R. Wingfield; R. T. Wilson, Clerk.

Public Service Commission of Washington—Olympia. Charles A. Reynolds, Chairman; Arthur A. Lewis, Frank R. Spinning; J. H. Brown, Secretary.

West Virginia Public Service Commission—Charleston. Lee Ott, Chairman; Howard N. Ogden, C. H. Bronson, W. C. Kilmer; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

Railroad Commission of Wisconsin—Mad-

ison. John H. Roemer, Chairman; David Harlowe, Halford Erickson; Lewis E. Gettle, Secretary.

Manitoba Public Utilities Commission—Winnipeg, Canada. H. A. Robson, Commissioner; A. W. Smith, Secretary.

New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission—St. John. N. B. Geo. O. Dickson, Chairman; A. B. Connell, Felix Michaud, Fred P. Robinson, Clerk, P. O. Box 647, Fredericton.

Nova Scotia Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities—Halifax. N. S. John U. Ross, Chairman; R. T. MacBreith, Vice-Chairman; Parker R. Colpitt; Laura B. Taylor, Secretary.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board—Toronto, Ont. D. M. McIntyre, Chairman; A. B. Ingram, Vice-Chairman; H. N. Kitchin, Commissioner; H. C. Small, Secretary.

Quebec Public Utilities Commission—Quebec, Canada. F. W. Hibbard, President; Sir George Garneau, F. C. Laberge; M. Jos. Ahern, Secretary.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

(From Report of Interstate Commerce Commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and made from the annual reports of carriers having gross operating revenues of \$100,000 or more for the year.)

On June 30, 1913, the roads covered by this report represented 244,418.49 miles (single track) of line operated, including 11,162.97 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of railway tracks of all kinds covered by these roads was 369,579.80 miles, an increase of 8,628.36 miles over corresponding returns for 1912.

Of the total number (63,378) of locomotives, 14,396 were classified as passenger, 37,924 freight, 9,834 switching, and 1,224 unclassified.

The total number of cars of all classes was 2,445,508 (or 76,566 more than on June 30, 1912), as follows: Passenger service, 51,700; freight, 2,278,564; companies' service, 120,244.

Investment in road and equipment—The figures include returns for investment in road and equipment, shown by the operating roads, as well as by their subsidiary non-operating roads (leased, operated under contract, etc.).

Investment to June 30, 1912, \$15,874,579,626; investment to June 30, 1913, \$16,351,639,266; increase 1913 over 1912, \$477,059,640.

Expenditures for additions and betterments and for new lines and extensions during fiscal year 1913, \$680,084,873.

Credits—Property retired or converted, \$79,495,571; adjustments, \$5,058,790; difference between record value of grantor and purchase price of grantee in case of roads sold, merged, consolidated, etc., \$118,470,872; total, \$203,025,233; net increase during year, \$477,059,640.

Passengers carried, 1,033,679,680; passenger mileage, 34,575,872,980; tons of freight moved, 2,058,035,487; ton mileage, 301,398,752,108.

Traffic earnings—Passengers, \$695,987,817; freight, \$2,198,930,565 and including revenue from miscellaneous sources, making total operating revenues \$3,125,135,798.

Operating expenses—Maintenance of way and structures, \$421,232,395; maintenance of equipment, \$511,561,363; traffic expenses, \$62,850,113; transportation expenses, \$1,046,252,745; general expenses, \$78,072,308; total operating expenses, \$2,169,968,924.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

On June 30, 1913, according to the annual reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by roads having gross operating revenues of \$100,000 or more, together with returns made in reports filed in behalf of their non-operating subsidiary lines, the par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding was \$19,796,125,712. This amount includes capital held by the railway companies concerned, as well as by the public. Of the total amount of such capital outstanding there existed as stock \$8,610,611,327, of which \$7,231,515,045 was common and \$1,379,096,282 was preferred; the remaining part, \$11,185,514,385, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds, \$8,186,366,426; collateral trust bonds, \$1,189,636,796; plain bonds, debentures, and notes, \$1,107,076,783; income bonds, \$250,200,655; miscellaneous funded obligations, \$82,858,275, and equipment trust obligations, \$369,285,450.

Of the total capital stock outstanding for the roads under consideration, \$2,836,023,744, or 32.94 per cent., paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and non-operating companies represented in this statement) was \$368,606,327, being equivalent to 6.38 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. The average rate of dividends paid on all stocks outstanding pertaining to the roads under consideration was 4.28 per cent. No interest was paid on \$1,128,776,745, or 10.44 per cent., of the total amount of funded debt outstanding (other than equipment trust obligations).

PASSENGER RAILWAY RATES IN EUROPE.

PASSENGER rates differ considerably in the different countries. Most of the railroads are owned and operated by the state, but in some countries there are both state and private roads, and in England the railroads are all private corporations. The following are approximate passenger rates, reduced to cents per mile, in the various European countries:

OWNERSHIP.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	OWNERSHIP.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Germany, (state).....	2.74	1.74	1.16	Netherlands, (state)...	3.30	2.48	1.66
Belgium, (state).....	2.92	1.98	1.17	" (private).....	3.32	2.50	1.68
France, (state).....	3.16	2.36	1.54	Italy, (state).....	3.60	2.52	1.62
" (private).....	3.43	2.34	1.54	United Kingdom, (priv.)	4.70	3.18	1.78

In Italy the rate per mile is higher than on any other state-owned road, though a differential tariff offers some advantages that tend to reduce the price and to make the long-distance journeys as cheap as in other countries.

Principal Railroad Systems of United States and Canada

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry. System.—“Santa Fé.” [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Nevada.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$11,109,769 Operating expenses 73,469,333 Net earnings.....\$37,640,436 Other income..... 2,174,353 Total net income.\$39,814,789 Total payments..... 39,814,789	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry., 8,074.83 m.; Rio Grande & El Paso R. R., 20.21 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Ry., 1,573.91 m.; Pecos & Northern Texas Ry., 482.84 m.; Pecos River R. R., 54.24 m.; Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, 124.92 m.; Texas & Gulf Ry., 94.56 m.; Gulf & Interstate Ry. of Texas, 70.25 m.; Concho, San Saba & Llano Valley R. R., 59.46 m.; Grand Canyon Ry., 63.53 m.; other branches, 649.20 m. Total mileage, 11,263. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Storey, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Chambers, Chicago, Ill.; General Managers, C. W. Kouns, Topeka, Kan.; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. C. Fox, Amarillo, Tex.; W. A. Drake, Prescott, Ariz.; Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; Topeka, Kan.; Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$36,123,072 Operating expenses 24,635,532 Net earnings.....\$11,487,540 Other income..... 3,721,908 Total net income.\$15,209,448 Total payments..... 11,916,407 Surplus.....\$3,293,041	Virginia, 135.24 m.; North Carolina, 1,033.95 m.; South Carolina, 913.41 m.; Georgia, 717.03 m.; Florida, 1,613.58 m.; Alabama, 247.74 m. Total mileage, 4,661.05. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, John R. Kenly; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.; 3d Vice-President, ———; 4th Vice-President, R. A. Brand; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C.; New York Offices, 71, 407, and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$97,411,441 Operating expenses 73,054,392 Net earnings.....\$25,356,549 Other income..... 6,017,719 Total net income.\$31,374,268 Total payments..... 33,643,004 Deficit.....\$2,268,736	Lines included in income account, 4,516.22 m. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Daniel Willard; 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, George M. Shriver; 3d Vice-President, A. W. Thompson; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Freight Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight; Manager Passenger Traffic, O. P. McCarty; General Manager, C. W. Galloway. General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 377 Broadway, 17 State St.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$3,795,412 Operating expenses 2,411,889 Net earnings.....\$1,383,523 Other income..... 171,569 Total net income.\$1,555,092 Total payments.... 1,461,774 Surplus.....\$93,318	Brownville to Caribou, 155.13 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76.13 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.87 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.40 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 43 m.; So. Lagrange to Packards, 27.96 m.; Van Buren to Fort Kent, 43.72 m.; branches and spurs, 235.65 m. Total mileage, 784.63. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, Percy R. Todd; General Manager, J. B. Stewart. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston and Albany R. R. [Massachusetts, New York.] <i>For year ending Dec. 31, 1913.</i> Total earnings...\$17,719,564 Operating expenses 13,151,423 Net earnings.....\$4,568,141 Other income..... 359,875 Total net income.\$4,928,016 Total payments... 5,448,735 Deficit.....\$520,719	Main Line, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., 200 m.; Ware River Br., 49 m.; Athol Br., 45 m.; Pittsfield and North Adams Br., 19 m.; Hudson and Chatham Br., 17 m.; Milford Br., 12 m.; Webster Br., 11 m.; other branches, 89 m. Total mileage, 392. EXPRESS Co.—American.	Vice-President, H. M. Biscoe. General Offices, Boston, Mass.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Boston and Maine Railroad.	Main Lines (Boston to Portland, via Dover), 115.62 m.; (Boston to Portland, via Portsmouth), 108.74 m.; Jewett, Me., to Intervale, N. H., 73.37 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 150.78 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Sherbrooke, P. Q., 145.20 m.; N. Cambridge to Northampton, Mass., 95.69 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Brattleboro, Vt., 59.65 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 253.01 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m.; branches, 950.33 m. Total mileage, 2,301.90. EXPRESS Co's—American; National.	President, James H. Hustis; Vice-President, W. J. Hobbs; General Manager, B. R. Pollock; Freight Traffic Manager, A. S. Craue; General Superintendent, J. D. Tyter. General Offices, Boston, Mass.
[New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$47,600,145 Operating expenses 38,286,678 Net earnings.....\$9,303,467 Other income.....1,516,009 Total net income.....\$10,819,476 Total payments...12,864,218 Deficit.....\$2,044,742	Main Line and branches, 367.06 m.; leased lines, 89.90 m.; trackage rights, 129.52 m. Total mileage, 586.48. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, Wm. T. Noonan; Vice-Presidents, Adrian Isellu, Jr., New York, and W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; General Manager, T. F. Brennan; Secretary, Ernest Isellu, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$10,709,534 Operating expenses 7,938,082 Net earnings.....\$2,771,472 Other income.....818,326 Total net income.....\$3,589,798 Total payments....3,589,798	Total mileage, 4,670. EXPRESS Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Minnesota.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings.....\$24,277,479 Operating expenses 17,503,611 Net earnings.....\$6,773,868 Premium received.....250,000 Total net income.....\$7,023,868 Total payments....6,179,138 Surplus.....\$844,730	Atlantic Div., 771.6 m.; Eastern Div., 1,582.3 m.; Ontario Div., 1,509.3 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1,113.2 m.; Manitoba Div., 2,465 m.; Saskatchewan Div., 2,146.7 m.; Alberta Div., 2,453.5 m.; British Columbia Div., 1,379.3 m. Total mileage, 13,322.1. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,903 miles. EXPRESS Co.—Dominion.	President, Thomas G. Shaughnessy; Vice-Presidents, D. McNicoll, George Bury, Winnipeg, Man.; I. G. Ogden, G. M. Bosworth; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings.....\$140,641,262 Operating expenses 93,149,825 Net earnings.....\$47,491,437 Total payments....29,181,178 Surplus.....\$18,310,259	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 193 m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194 m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 176 m.; other branches, 562 m. Total mileage, 1,924. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, W. A. Winburn; Vice-President, A. R. Lawton; General Manager, T. S. Maise; Secretary, Chas. F. Groves. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Offices, 501 Fifth Avenue and 291 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$14,326,575 Operating expenses 10,785,764 Net earnings.....\$3,540,811 Other income.....841,591 Total net income.....\$4,382,402 Total payments....4,191,360 Surplus.....\$191,042	New York to Scranton, 191.65 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Aniboy Br., 23.12 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 23.46 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 119.13 m.; New Jersey Southern Div., 175.86 m.; Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 24.47 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 677.93. EXPRESS Co's—American. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; American.	President and General Manager, William G. Besler; Vice-President, R. W. de Forest; Vice-President and Freight Traffic Manager, Tilghman B. Koons; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$29,251,092 Operating expenses 19,741,844 Net earnings.....\$9,509,248 Other income.....3,087,771 Total net income.....\$12,597,019 Total payments....6,873,085 Surplus.....\$5,723,934	Total mileage, 4,670. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; General Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$4,507,826 Operating expenses. 3,946,073 Net earnings..... \$561,753 Other income..... 193,720 Total net income. \$755,473 Total payments..... 1,014,730 Deficit..... \$259,257</p>	<p>Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. EXPRESS Co's—American; Canadian; National.</p>	<p>President, E. C. Smith; Vice-President, C. W. Witters. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway, 82 Wall Street.</p>
<p>Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$36,890,021 Operating expenses 23,653,936 Net earnings..... \$11,036,085 Other income..... 2,154,530 Total net income \$13,190,615 Total payments..... 12,730,065 Surplus..... \$460,552</p>	<p>Main Line, 949.3 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 893.8 m. Total mileage, 2,375.9. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, Henry T. Wickham; F. M. Whitaker and M. J. Caples; Secretary, Jas. Stenart Mackie, New York. General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 71 and 1218 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago and Alton R. R. [Illinois and Missouri.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings.....\$15,254,865 Operating expenses 13,326,833 Net earnings.....\$1,928,032 Other income..... 9,062 Total net income.....\$1,937,094 Total payments... 3,820,385 Deficit.....\$1,883,291</p>	<p>Chicago to East St. Louis, 279.95 m.; Pequot Line, 26.92 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 70.33 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 50.66 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville, 110.68 m.; Titus to Barnett Junction, 56.33 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 250.90 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 119.53 m. Total mileage, 1,015.47. EXPRESS Co's—American; National.</p>	<p>President, W. G. Blerd; Vice-President, F. H. Davis, New York; General Traffic Manager, S. G. Lutz; Passenger Traffic Manager, George J. Charlton; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 60 Wall Street and 165 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$15,544,285 Operating expenses 12,969,011 Net earnings.....\$2,575,274 Other income..... 1,091,191 Total net income.....\$3,666,465 Total payments... 5,192,358 Deficit..... \$1,525,893</p>	<p>Total mileage, 1,282. (Includes track-age rights 152 m.) EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Receiver and General Manager, W. E. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; Receiver, Edwin W. Winter, New York. General Offices, Chicago; New York Office, 71 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—“The Northwestern Line.” [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] For year ending June 30, 1914.* Total earnings.....\$83,677,050 Operating expenses 63,672,080 Net earnings.....\$20,004,970 Other income..... 2,920,760 Total net income.\$22,925,730 Total payments.... 21,719,676 Surplus..... \$1,206,054</p>	<p>Wisconsin Div., 343.46 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Galena Div., 414.81 m.; East Iowa Div., 346.66 m.; West Iowa Div., 222.80 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 323.11 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383.57 m.; Sioux City Div., 456.70 m.; Madison Div., 696.01 m.; Lake Shore Div., 381.35 m.; Ashland Div., 673.73 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Minnesota Div., 499.88 m.; Dakota Div., 541.85 m.; Eastern Div., 897.41 m.; Black Hills Div., 609.27 m.; Southern Illinois Div., 202.17 m. Total mileage, 8,094.94. Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O. Ry., 1,753 m. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, W. A. Gardner; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, S. A. Lynde, New York City; Vice-Presidents, H. R. McCullough and R. H. Aishton; General Manager, S. G. Strickland; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, A. C. Johnson. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 and 1282 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—“Burlington Route.” [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings.....\$94,374,486 Operating expenses, 66,533,941 Net earnings.....\$27,840,545 Other income..... 1,959,390 Total net income \$29,800,475 Total payments.... 26,884,600 Surplus..... \$2,915,875</p>	<p>Lines in Illinois, 1,785.24 m.; in Wisconsin, 223.02 m.; in Minnesota, 33.45 m.; in Iowa, 1,438.56 m.; in Missouri, 1,133.20 m.; in Nebraska, 2,872.71 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429.33 m.; in Montana, 183.83 m.; in South Dakota, 281.43 m.; in Wyoming, 617.90 m. Total mileage, 9,263.86. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, Hale Holden; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, C. G. Burnham, T. S. Howland, and W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, H. W. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, P. S. Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager, G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 299 and 1184 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.</p>

*Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Ry.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Chicago Great Western Railroad. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings..... \$14,000,618 Operating expenses 10,260,142 Net earnings..... \$3,740,476 Other income..... 120,767 Total net income. \$3,861,243 Total payments.... 2,616,203 Surplus..... \$1,245,040</p>	<p>Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.40 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 354.96 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 99.71 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 267.95 m.; De Kalb Br., 5.81 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.48 m.; Mantorville Br., 6.95 m.; Lehigh Br., 15.69 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 144.94 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 54.20 m.; other branches, 34.17 m. Total mileage, 1,427.26. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, Wall Street, cor. Broad.</p>
<p>Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$6,944,004 Operating expenses 5,184,723 Net earnings..... \$1,759,276 Other income..... 200,319 Total net income. \$1,959,595 Total payments... 2,184,117 Deficit..... \$224,522</p>	<p>Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 59.6 m.; Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Br., 59.7 m.; French Lick Br., 17.7 m.; Indiana Stone R. R., 9.2 m. Total mileage, 616.9. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, H. R. Kurrie, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, M. F. Plant, New York, and E. C. Field, Chicago, Ill.; General Superintendent, P. L. McManus, Lafayette, Ind.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. [South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.]</p>	<p>All of the railroad and property of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Company was deeded to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, December 24, 1912.</p>	<p>President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Williams, New York; E. W. McKenna, J. H. Hilland, E. S. Keeley, E. D. Sewall, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Earling, Seattle, Wash.; C. B. Ferry; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.; Assistant Secretary, R. J. Marony, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis. New York Offices, 42, 381 and 1200 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$93,586,119 Operating expenses 62,873,007 Net earnings..... \$30,713,112 Other income..... 3,475,100 Total net income. \$34,188,212 Total payments.... 32,640,903 Surplus..... \$1,547,309</p>	<p>Lines in Illinois, 411.92 m.; in Wisconsin, 1,765.09 m.; in Iowa, 1,864.30 m.; in Minnesota, 1,238.60 m.; in North Dakota, 378.85 m.; in South Dakota, 1,795.54 m.; in Missouri, 140.27 m.; in Michigan, 167.04 m.; in Montana, 818.04 m.; in Idaho, 197.31 m.; in Washington, 541.03 m.; branches, 461.46 m. Total mileage, 9,783.45. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, H. U. Mudge; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Gorman, A. C. Ridgway, E. S. Moore; Vice-President and Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Managers, C. W. Jones, Des Moines, Ia.; A. E. Sweet, Topeka, Kan.; T. H. Beacom, El Reno, Okla. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 Broadway.</p>
<p>Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$65,388,333 Operating expenses 48,893,138 Net earnings..... \$16,495,195 Other income..... 1,753,198 Total net income \$18,248,393 Total payments.... 19,724,941 Deficit..... \$1,476,548</p>	<p>Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.12 m.; Davenport-Terral, 829.06 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.33 m.; Keokuk-Des Moines, 163.40 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.62 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.49 m.; Biddle-Ennice, 330.08 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 298.50 m.; Bravo-Santa Rosa, 111.50 m.; Glenrio-Tucumcari, 41.46 m.; Allerton-Manly, 201.84 m.; McFarland-Belleville, 103.19 m.; Altamont-North Topeka, 153.36 m.; other lines and branches, 2,676.50 m. Total mileage, 7,854.67. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>Receivers, Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith. President, Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Presidents, George F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; G. M. Shriver and A. W. Thompson; Secretary, C. W. Woolford, Baltimore, Md.; Freight Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas; Gen'l Passenger Agent, W. B. Calloway; General Manager, J. M. Davis. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio.</p>
<p>Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.... \$10,071,296 Operating expenses 8,061,989 Net earnings..... \$2,009,307 Other income..... 207,436 Total net income \$2,216,743 Total payments.... 3,859,809 Deficit..... \$1,643,066</p>	<p>Main line and branches, 1,014.6 m. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Receivers, Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith. President, Daniel Willard, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Presidents, George F. Randolph, Baltimore, Md.; G. M. Shriver and A. W. Thompson; Secretary, C. W. Woolford, Baltimore, Md.; Freight Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas; Gen'l Passenger Agent, W. B. Calloway; General Manager, J. M. Davis. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. "Big Four Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] <i>For year ending Dec. 31, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$34,345,964 Operating expenses 30,015,674 Net earnings..... \$4,330,290 Other income..... 812,014 Total net income \$5,042,304 Total payments.... 7,739,851 Deficit..... \$2,697,547</p>	<p>Cleveland Div., 340.94 m.; Mt. Glead Short Line, 2.00 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 368.81 m.; St. Louis Div., 308.69 m.; Chicago Div., 315.58 m.; Cairo Div., 306.04 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 349.78 m.; White Water Div., 70.06 m.; Michigan Div., 301.33 m.; Kankakee & Seneca Div., 42.50 m. Total mileage, 2,405.73. This road is part of New York Central System. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, A. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Harris and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; General Manager, H. A. Worcester; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.</p>
<p>Colorado and Southern Railway. [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings....\$15,077,677 Operating expenses 10,622,962 Net earnings.... \$4,454,715 Other income..... 844,277 Total net income \$5,298,992 Total payments.... 4,623,916 Surplus..... \$875,076</p>	<p>Wyoming Dist., 154.06 m.; Wellington Dist., 58.34 m.; Fort Collins Dist., 149.82 m.; Pueblo Dist., 189.97 m.; Walsenburg Dist., 51.17 m.; Trinidad Dist., 53.60 m.; New Mexico Dist., 151.47 m.; Clear Creek Dist., 66.10 m.; Platte Cañon Dist., 102.27 m.; Leadville Dist., 77.98 m.; Gunnison Dist., 72.12 m. Total mileage, 1,126.90. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry., 454.14 m. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, H. Holden, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Burham, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Parker, Secretary, B. F. James; Assistant Secretary, T. S. Howland, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street and 1184 Broadway. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry.—President, Geo. B. Harris, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.</p>
<p>Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$1,761,982 Operating expenses 1,729,612 Net earnings.... \$32,370 Fixed charges not reported.</p>	<p>Colorado Springs, Col., to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Receiver, Geo. W. Vallery. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Office, 425 Broadway.</p>
<p>Delaware and Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$38,381,207 Operating expenses 27,677,499 Net earnings.... \$10,703,708 Other income..... 2,368,089 Total net income \$12,971,797 Total payments.... 9,818,491 Surplus..... \$3,153,306</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Div., 137.19 m.; Saratoga Div., 302.29 m.; Champlain Div., 229.71 m.; Susquehanna Div., 234.80 m. Total mileage, 908.99. EXPRESS Co.—National.</p>	<p>President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; 3d Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, Albany, N. Y.; New York Office, 32 Nassau Street.</p>
<p>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$38,819,284 Operating expenses 25,621,409 Net earnings.... \$14,197,875 Other income..... 418,109 Total net income \$14,615,984 Total payments.... 2,100,000 Surplus..... \$12,515,984</p>	<p>Main Line, Hoboken, N. J., to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.33 m.; Morristown Line., 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R., 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 33.37 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; E. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; Lackawanna & Montrose R. R., 10.48 m.; Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J., 27.44 m.; other branches, 99.14 m. Total mileage, 965.26. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Loomis, P. J. Flynn and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.</p>
<p>Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$23,593,276 Operating expenses 16,460,569 Net earnings.... \$7,132,707 Other income..... 1,262,934 Total net income \$8,395,641 Total payments.... 7,340,052 Surplus..... \$1,055,589</p>	<p>Denver to Ogden, 778 m.; Salda to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 228.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fe, 125.79 m.; Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 133.51 m.; other branches, 872.15 m. Total mileage 2,585.05. EXPRESS Co's—Globe; Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; President, Benjamin F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President Ed. L. Brown, Denver, Col.; General Manager, W. S. Martin; Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 165, 291 and 1246 Broadway.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Detroit and Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$1,210,339 Operating expenses 958,793 Net earnings..... \$251,550 Total payments..... 239,500 Surplus..... \$12,050</p>	<p>Bay City to Cheboygan, 195.15 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.4 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; Hillman Br., 22.40 m.; Ausable Br., 49.73 m.; logging branches, 53.55 m. Total mileage, 400.32. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, H. K. McHarg, Stamford, Ct.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.</p>
<p>Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad. [Michigan and Ohio.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings..... \$1,673,286 Operating expenses 1,846,830 Deficit..... \$173,544 Other income..... 22,303 Deficit..... \$151,240 Total deductions.. 1,276,515 Total deficit..... \$1,427,755</p>	<p>Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R.R., 436 m. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, J. M. Kurn; Vice-President, William C. Osborn, New York; Traffic Manager, W. B. Groseclose. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.</p>
<p>Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$3,412,575 Operating expenses 2,763,986 Net earnings..... \$648,579 Other income..... 31,473 Total net income.. \$680,052 Total payments..... 1,231,041 Deficit..... \$550,989</p>	<p>Main Line, 517.23 m.; other branches, 68.74 m. Total mileage, 585.97. EXPRESS Co.—Western. This road is controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry.</p>	<p>President, A. B. Eldredge, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President and General Manager, W. W. Walker, Duluth, Minn.; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H. Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Office, 44 Wall Street.</p>
<p>El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$9,082,535 Operating expenses 5,677,448 Net earnings..... \$3,415,077 Other income..... 1,399,765 Total net income \$4,814,842 Total payments.... 4,392,007 Surplus..... \$522,835</p>	<p>Western Div., 509.44 m.; Eastern Div., 519.31 m. Total mileage, 1,028.75. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, H. J. Simmons. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Office, 99 John Street.</p>
<p>Eric Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$60,983,574 Operating expenses 48,224,006 Net earnings..... \$12,759,568 Other income..... 2,852,654 Total net income \$15,612,222 Total payments.... 14,189,247 Surplus..... \$1,422,975</p>	<p>New York Div., 241.42 m.; Northern R. R. of N. J., 26.05 m.; Greenwood Lake Div., 54.27 m.; Delaware Div., 104.40 m.; Wyoming Div., 92.70 m.; Jefferson Div., 40.84 m.; Susquehanna Div., 159.70 m.; Toza Div., 64.68 m.; Rochester Div., 134.35 m.; Buffalo Div., 188.17 m.; Allegheny Div., 160.70 m.; Bradford Div., 122.80 m.; Meadville Div., 246.32 m.; Mahoning Div., 164.50 m.; Cincinnati Div., 197.20 m.; Lima Div., 126.60 m.; Chicago Div., 142.97 m. Total mileage, 2,257.67. N. J. & N. Y. R. R., 37.87 m. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson, A. J. Stone and D. W. Cooke, Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.</p>
<p>Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$5,334,655 Operating expenses 3,653,220 Net earnings..... \$1,681,433 Total payments.... 1,565,217 Surplus..... \$116,216</p>	<p>Jacksonville to Key West, 522 m.; branch lines, 120 m. Total mileage, 642. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Key West for Havana. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>President, W. H. Beardsley; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith, J. E. Ingraham, and W. B. Kenan, Jr., New York; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Office, 26 Broadway.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings..... \$3,527,444 Operating expenses..... 2,632,072 Net earnings..... \$695,372 Other income..... 120,703 Total net income..... \$816,075 Total payments..... 741,311 Surplus..... \$74,764</p>	<p>Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 73 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 307. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>General Manager, Chas. A. Wickersham. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.</p>
<p>Georgia Southern and Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings..... \$2,596,548 Operating expenses..... 2,111,962 Net earnings..... \$484,586 Other income..... 161,459 Total net income..... \$646,045 Total payments..... 585,469 Surplus..... \$60,576</p>	<p>Macon, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla., and Valdosta, Ga. to Palatka, Fla. Total mileage 395. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, J. B. Munson; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.; New York Office, 30 Church Street.</p>
<p>Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings..... \$4,416,201 Operating expenses..... 3,635,944 Net earnings..... \$780,257 Other income..... 64,099 Total net income..... \$844,356 Total payments..... 914,409 Deficit..... \$70,053</p>	<p>Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 459.80 m.; Traverse City Div., 25.86 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.79 m.; Missaukee, Br., 81.94 m.; other branches, 14.79 m. Total mileage, 575.03. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, J. H. P. Hughart, Vice-Presidents, G. L. Peck, D. T. McCabe, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Manager, W. B. Wood; Secretary, J. M. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.</p>
<p>Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, 1,413 For year ending June 30, 1913 Total earnings..... £3,973,395 Operating expenses..... 6,541,793 Net earnings..... £2,435,602 Other income..... 214,466 Total net income..... £2,651,070 Total payments..... 2,643,583 Surplus..... £7,487</p>	<p>Montreal Div., 611.81 m.; Ottawa Div., 466.11 m.; Belleville Div., 779.13 m.; Hamilton Div., 255.55 m.; Barrie Div., 356.10 m.; London Div., 538.23 m.; Stratford Div., 540.48 m.; St. Thomas Div., 245.55 m.; Detroit Div., 626.09 m.; Chicago Div., 347.05 m. Total mileage, 4,766.10. EXPRESS Co.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.</p>	<p>President, E. J. Chamberlin; Vice-Presidents, W. Wainwright, M. M. Reynolds, H. G. Kelley, J. E. Dalrymple and R. S. Logan. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.</p>
<p>Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin, Oregon, Manitoba, British Columbia.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings..... \$75,633,119 Operating expenses..... 46,547,966 Net earnings..... \$29,085,153 Other income..... 3,483,767 Total net income..... \$32,568,930 Total payments..... 29,257,358 Surplus..... \$3,311,572</p>	<p>Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., 3,100 m. Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 7,983. EXPRESS Co.—Great Northern.</p>	<p>President, Louis W. Hill; Vice-Presidents, R. A. Jackson, W. P. Kenney, J. M. Gruber; Vice-President and Asst. Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, Geo. H. Emerson. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau St., 1184 Broadway.</p>
<p>Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings..... \$7,021,145 Operating expenses..... 4,803,746 Net earnings..... \$2,217,399 Other income..... 448,919 Total net income..... \$2,666,318 Total payments..... 2,590,537 Surplus..... \$75,781</p>	<p>Toledo to Athens, O., 195.2 m.; River Division (Oldtown to Pomeroy), including Pomeroy Belt Ry., 83 m.; Jackson Branch, 17.3 m.; other branches, 47.5 m. Total mileage, 351.5. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, G. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Hoyt, F. M. Whitaker, W. J. Caples, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. General Offices, Columbus, Ohio; New York Office, 71 Broadway.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad.	Main Line, 337.98 m.; Western Br., 129.09 m.; Waco Br., 55.30 m.; Fort Worth Br., 52.83 m.; Lancaster Br., 4.75 m.; Nettleva-Mexia Cut-off, 94.06 m.; Eureka Cut-off, 9.51 m.; Stone City Cut-off, 39.27 m. Total mileage, 837.79.	President, W. B. Scott; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Van Vleck; Traffic Manager, C. K. Dunlap. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.
<p>[Texas.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings..... \$6,828,648 Operating expenses 5,483,128 Net earnings..... \$1,345,520 Other income..... 97,727 Total net income \$1,443,247 Total payments.... 1,420,173 Surplus..... \$23,074</p>	EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	
Illinois Central Railroad.	Illinois Central R. R., 2,266.82 m.; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R., 1,294.61 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 760.98 m.; other branches, 453.57 m. Total mileage, 4,775.98.	President, C. H. Markham; Vice-Presidents, W. L. Park, F. B. Bowes and C. F. Parker; General Manager, T. J. Foley; Secretary, D. R. Burbank, New York; Asst. Secretary, B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 52 Nassau Street, 291 Broadway, and 501 Fifth Avenue. General Offices, Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn.; and Chicago, Ill.
<p>[Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$65,875,700 Operating expenses 50,775,327 Net earnings..... \$15,098,373 Other income..... 7,320,600 Total net income \$22,418,973 Total payments.... 14,321,789 Surplus..... \$8,097,184</p>	Yazoo and Miss. Val. R. R., 1,370.24 m. EXPRESS CO.—American.	
Intercolonial Railway.	Halifax and Montreal Line, 836.34 m.; St. John Br., 89.31 m.; Truro and Sydney Line, 213.47 m.; Oxford and Pictou Br., 69.39 m.; Canada Eastern Br., 123.96 m.; other branches, 87.43 m. Total mileage, 1,424.90.	General Traffic Manager, C. A. Hayes. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
<p>[Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] <i>For year ending March 31, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$12,878,549 Operating expenses 12,867,249 Net earnings..... \$11,300 Fixed charges not reported.</p>	EXPRESS CO'S—Canadian; Dominion.	
International and Great Northern Railway.	Gulf Div., 553.8 m.; Fort Worth Div., 327.6 m.; San Antonio Div., 278.1 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5.	Receivers, James A. Baker and Cecil A. Lyon; General Manager, A. G. Whittington; Secretary, A. R. Howard. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Offices, 165 and 290 Broadway.
<p>[Texas.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.... \$11,260,564 Operating expenses 8,527,479 Net earnings..... \$2,733,085 Other income..... 60,957 Total net income \$2,794,072 Total payments... 2,470,554 Surplus..... \$323,518</p>	EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	
Iowa Central Railway.	Now part of Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	
Kansas City Southern Railway.	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Branch, 6 m. Total mileage, 839.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Holden and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, G. C. Hand, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo. New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
<p>[Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$10,993,453 Operating expenses 6,910,320 Net earnings..... \$4,083,133 Other income..... 174,362 Total net income \$4,257,495 Total payments.... 3,372,046 Surplus..... \$885,449</p>	EXPRESS CO.—Wells Fargo & Co.	Texarkana and Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad.	Main Line, 412.8 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 158.6 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 104.6 m.; Rushville Br., 24.1 m.; Munster Br., 10 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 181.7 m. Total mileage, 871.8.	President, A. H. Smith; Vice-President, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, H. A. Boomer, Indianapolis, Ind. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Indianapolis, Ind.
<p>[Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] <i>For year ending Dec. 31, 1913.</i> Total earnings..... \$5,934,643 Operating expenses 4,851,480 Net earnings..... \$1,083,163 Other income..... 119,434 Total net income \$1,202,597 Total payments.... 1,418,658 Deficit..... \$216,061</p>	EXPRESS CO.—American. This road is part of New York Central system.	

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings....\$59,353,109 Operating expenses 43,745,896 Net earnings.....\$15,607,713 Other income.....10,473,212 Total net income \$26,080,925 Total payments.... 22,592,585 Surplus..... \$3,488,340</p>	<p>Eastern Div., 171 m.; Toledo Div., 213 m.; Michigan Div., 410 m.; Western Div., 214 m.; Franklin Div., 245 m.; Alliance Div., 88 m.; Detroit Div., 152 m.; Lansing Div., 270 m. Total mileage, 1,663. EXPRESS CO'S.—American; Adams. This road is part of New York Central System.</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, and John Carstensen, New York; J. J. Bernet, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, Ohio. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York, Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.</p>
<p>Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings....\$39,783,563 Operating expenses 27,609,161 Net earnings.....\$12,174,402 Other income..... 2,364,272 Total net income \$15,038,674 Total payments.... 7,982,014 Surplus..... \$7,056,660</p>	<p>New York Div., 26.13 m.; New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 223.13 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Div., 199.12 m.; Wyoming Div., 310.95 m.; Auburn Div., 316.62 m.; Seneca Div., 186.32 m.; Buffalo Div., 136.64 m. Total mileage, 1,398.90. EXPRESS CO.—American.</p>	<p>President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; 3d Vice-President, L. D. Smith; General Manager, J. E. Maguire, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Secretary, D. G. Baird, General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.</p>
<p>Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings....\$12,379,967 Operating expenses 9,424,883 Net earnings.....\$3,455,084 Other income..... 730,316 Total net income \$4,185,400 Total payments.... 5,163,385 Deficit..... \$977,985</p>	<p>Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 106.43 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 391.84. EXPRESS CO.—Adams. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.</p>	<p>President, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York.</p>
<p>Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings....\$59,465,699 Operating expenses 44,810,880 Net earnings.....\$14,654,519 Other income..... 3,057,532 Total net income \$17,712,351 Total payments.... 9,441,989 Surplus..... \$8,270,362</p>	<p>Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 186 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Anquid, 307 m.; Lagrange to Lexington, 67 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 466 m.; other branches, 2,398.25 m. Total mileage, 4,940.25. EXPRESS CO'S.—Adams; Southern.</p>	<p>President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother, Louisville; 2d Vice-President, Wm. J. Dickinson, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Freight Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. A. Russell. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71 and 291 Broadway.</p>
<p>Maine Central Railroad. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, New Brunswick.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings....\$11,685,968 Operating expenses 8,487,420 Net earnings.....\$3,198,548 Other income..... 428,588 Total net income \$3,627,136 Total payments.... 3,770,872 Deficit..... \$143,736</p>	<p>Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.90 m.; Royal Jct. to Waterville, 72.3 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.38 m.; Woolwich to Rockland, 47.13 m.; Rumford Jct. to Rumford, 52.75 m.; Rumford to Oquossoc, 35.97 m.; Oakland to Kineo Station, 90.61 m.; Newport Jct. to Dover and Foxcroft, 30.77 m.; Burnham Jct. to Belfast, 33.13 m.; Brewer Jct. to Mt. Desert Ferry, 41.13 m.; Washington Jct. to Calais, 102.49 m.; Portland to St. Johnsbury, Vt., 132.05 m.; other branches, 243.23 m. Total mileage, 1,208.84. EXPRESS CO.—American.</p>	<p>President, Morris McDonald, 2d Vice-President, George S. Hobbs; General Manager, Dana C. Douglass. General Offices, Portland, Me.</p>
<p>Michigan Central R.R. [New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings....\$36,676,970 Operating expenses 27,993,776 Net earnings.....\$8,683,194 Other income..... 1,246,056 Total net income \$9,929,250 Total payments.... 9,770,370 Surplus..... \$158,880</p>	<p>Main Line, Buffalo to Chicago, 535.9 m.; Toledo Div., 59.9 m.; St. Clair Div., 66.4 m.; Grand Rapids Div., 94.4 m.; Mackinaw Div., 182.3 m.; Air Line Div., 104.3 m.; Saginaw Div., 115.3 m.; Bay City Div., 108.9 m.; Saginaw Bay and N. W. Div., 27.4 m.; other branches, 505.2 m. Total mileage, 1,800. EXPRESS CO.—American. This road is part of New York Central System.</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Carstensen, C. E. Daly and A. H. Harris, New York; J. J. Bernet, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—“Albert Lea Route.” [Minnesota, Iowa, S. Dakota, Illinois.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$9,620,884 Operating expenses 7,332,334 Net earnings... .. \$2,288,550 Total payments... 2,441,941 Deficit..... \$153,391</p>	<p>Central Div., 462.75 m.; Western Div., 445.67 m.; Des Moines & Fort Dodge Div., 137.62 m.; I. C. & W. Ry., 86.60 m.; Eastern Div., 563.83 m. Total mileage, 1,646.47. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, Newman Erb, New York; Vice-President, F. H. Davis; Vice-President and General Manager, C. W. Huntington; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 25 Broad Street and 299 Broadway.</p>
<p>Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Railway.—“Soo Line.” [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$18,717,689 Operating expenses 12,209,227 Net earnings.... \$6,508,462 Other income..... 1,083,243 Total net income \$7,591,705 Total payments... 4,738,208 Surplus..... \$2,853,502</p>	<p>East of Minneapolis, 712.54 m.; west of Minneapolis, 2,307.37 m.; Chicago Division (Wisconsin Central), 1,017.55 m. Total mileage, 4,037.46. EXPRESS Co.—Western.</p>	<p>President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 295, 1270 Broadway.</p>
<p>Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$31,521,198 Operating expenses 22,722,119 Net earnings..... \$8,799,069 Other income..... 217,278 Total net income \$9,016,347 Total payments.... 8,737,120 Surplus..... \$279,227</p>	<p>Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,744 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,312 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 418 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m.; Texas Central R. R., 309 m.; Beaumont & Great Northern R. R., 48 m. Total mileage, 3,865. EXPRESS Co.—Americau; Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>General Officers of M., K. & T. Ry.—President, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, C. Haile, St. Louis, Mo.; General Manager, W. A. Webb, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, Carl Remington, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—President, C. E. Schaff, St. Louis, Mo.; General Manager, W. A. Webb, Dallas, Tex.; Vice-President, E. D. Steger, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 71 Broadway.</p>
<p>Missouri Pacific System. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.... \$59,799,900 Operating expenses 43,122,372 Net earnings... .. \$16,677,528 Other income..... 2,447,779 Total net income \$19,119,307 Total payments... 19,044,614 Surplus..... \$74,693</p>	<p>Missouri Pacific Ry., 3,919.58 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Ry., 2,364.80 m. Total mileage, 7,284.38. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, B. F. Bush; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Pearson, Frank Jay Gould, New York; F. J. Shepard, New York; J. G. Drew, O. B. Huntsman, New York; J. M. Johnson, Kingdon Gould, New York; General Manager, J. W. Higgins; Secretary, A. H. Caley, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 Broadway.</p>
<p>Mobile and Ohio R.R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.... \$12,377,649 Operating expenses 9,070,197 Net earnings..... \$3,307,452 Other income..... 274,618 Total net income \$3,582,070 Total payments... 3,200,828 Surplus..... \$381,242</p>	<p>Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 655.53 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 183 m.; Blocton Br., 13.82 m.; Warrior Southern R. R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7.23 m.; Mobile and Bay Shore R. R., 38.36 m.; Columbus Br., 1.65 m.; Dawes Br., 7.94 m. Total mileage, 950.64. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President and General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, A. W. Mackintosh, New York. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Offices, 30 Church Street.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. —“Lookout Mountain Route.” [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.... \$12,778,333 Operating expenses 10,079,439 Net earnings.... \$2,698,894 Other income..... 600,871 Total net income \$3,299,765 Total payments.... 2,569,065 Surplus..... \$730,700</p>	<p>Main Line, 322.33 m.; McMinnville Br., 93.57 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br., 63.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 30.48 m.; Centerville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.08 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.21 m.; Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R., 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Br., 80.06 m.; Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 86.85 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Br., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage, 1,230.52. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>President, John H. Peyton; General Manager, D. B. Carson; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Ambrose, General Offices, Nashville, Tenn.; New York Office, 71 Broadway. General Offices of Western and Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.</p>
<p>New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago R. R. [Alabama, Miss., Tennessee.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.... \$2,204,370 Operating expenses 1,461,156 Net earnings.... \$753,214 Total payments... 861,844 Deficit..... \$108,630</p>	<p>Main Line, 368.58 m.; Hattiesburg Br., 27.20 m.; other branches 8.06 m. Total mileage, 403.84. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.</p>	<p>Receiver, W. F. Owen; Traffic Manager, W. L. O'Dwyer. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.</p>
<p>New York Central and Hudson River R. R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Quebec.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. (For entire system east of Buffalo, except Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & P. R. R.) Total earnings.... \$122,684,649 Operating expenses 93,657,578 Net earnings.... \$29,027,071 Other income..... 16,668,228 Total net income \$45,695,299 Total payments... 43,694,762 Surplus..... \$2,000,537</p>	<p>New York Central and Hudson River R. R., 1,827.34 m.; West Shore R. R., 479.11 m.; New York and Harlem R. R., 136.50 m.; Beech Creek R. R., 164.52 m.; Beech Creek Extension R. R., 137.43 m.; Geneva, Corning & Southern R. R., 231.66 m.; Wallkill Valley R. R., 32.88 m.; other roads, 354.30 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 392.97 m. Total mileage, including trackage rights, 3,766.71. Dunkirk, A. V. and P. R. R., 90.51 m. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, A. H. Smith; Vice-Presidents, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Carstensen, Ira A. Place, Chas. F. Daly, H. M. Biscoe (B. & A. R. R.), Boston, Mass., A. T. Hardin; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Terminal, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York.</p>
<p>New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings.... \$12,395,873 Operating expenses 9,734,835 Net earnings.... \$2,669,038 Other income..... 224,843 Total net income \$2,893,881 Total payments.... 2,856,407 Surplus..... \$37,474</p>	<p>Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. EXPRESS Co's—American; National.</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio; New York Office, Grand Central Terminal.</p>
<p>New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.... \$66,703,172 Operating expenses 46,515,949 Net earnings.... \$18,187,323 Other income..... 7,247,989 Total net income \$25,435,312 Total payments.... 25,167,150 Surplus..... \$268,162</p>	<p>New York Div., 108.56 m.; Shore Line Div., 361.53 m.; Western Div., 312.10 m.; Midland Div., 300.48 m.; Boston Div., 159.78 m.; Providence Div., 327.51 m.; Old Colony Div., 382.06 m. Total mileage, 1,952.02. New England Steamship Co. is composed of the Fall River Line, Providence Line, Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, New Haven Line, and Bridgeport Line. EXPRESS Co's—Adams. (American for through business only.)</p>	<p>President, Howard Elliott; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Buckland, B. Campbell, A. R. Whaley, New York; General Manager, C. L. Bardo; Secretary, A. E. Clark. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal.</p>
<p>New York, Ontario and Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.... \$9,040,812 Operating expenses 6,692,923 Net earnings.... \$2,347,889 Other income..... 179,619 Total net income \$2,527,508 Total payments.... 1,864,026 Surplus..... \$663,482</p>	<p>Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 272.22 m.; Delhi Br., 16.87 m.; Whartou Valley R. R., 6.85 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.40 m.; Utica Div., 31.23 m.; Rome Br., 12.79 m.; Scranton Div., 54.10 m.; Elleuville Br., 7.37 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.70 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N. Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Elleuville and Kingston R. R., 27.81 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.20 m.; Mine branches, 19.50 m. Total mileage, 568.46. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, John B. Kerr; General Freight and Passenger Agent, J. B. Stewart; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Superintendent, Edward Canfield, Middletown, N. Y. General Offices, Grand Central Terminal, New York.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey and Pennsylvania.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$3,974,796 Operating expenses 2,915,015 Net earnings..... \$1,061,781 Other income.... 287,404 Total net income. \$1,349,185 Total payments.... 1,118,801 Surplus..... \$230,384	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 120.27 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 84.35 m.; Middletown Br., 20.50 m. Total mileage 225.12. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson, D. W. Cooke; Vice-President and General Manager, A. J. S. Stone; Vice-President and Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Norfolk Southern R.R. [Virginia, North Carolina.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.... \$3,334,756 Operating expenses, 2,122,216 Net earnings..... \$1,212,540 Other income.... 325,880 Total net income \$1,538,420 Total payments... 1,029,196 Surplus..... \$509,224	Main Line and branches, 603 m. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, Joseph H. Young; Vice-President, Frederick Hoff, New York; Secretary, Morris S. Hawkins. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 14 Wall Street.
Norfolk & Western Ry. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$44,470,618 Operating expenses 29,935,841 Net earnings.... \$14,534,777 Other income..... 1,997,590 Total net income. \$16,532,167 Total payments.... 15,390,182 Surplus..... \$1,141,985	Norfolk to Columbus, O., 702.62 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.61 m.; Walton Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Vera Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.93 m.; Columbus, Connecting and Terminal R. R., 4.65 m.; branches, 493.53 m. Total mileage, 2,036.51. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Accounting and Finance, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President in Charge of Operation, N. D. Maher, Roanoke, Va.; Vice-President in Charge of Traffic, T. S. Davant, Roanoke, Va.; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 290 and 1245 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry.— [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$68,544,881 Operating expenses 41,472,052 Net earnings.... \$27,072,749 Other income..... 5,944,493 Total net income. \$33,017,242 Total payments .. 30,731,995 Surplus..... \$2,285,247	Ashland, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Seattle and Sumas, Wash., 2,915.34 m.; other divisions and branches, 4,169.39 m. Total mileage, 7,084.73. This company connects with the Great Northern S. S. Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Blue Funnel Line from Seattle and Tacoma to China, Japan and Manila. EXPRESS Co.—Northern.	President, J. M. Hannaford; Vice-President, George T. Slade; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street, 1244 Broadway.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad. [California.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$3,745,804 Operating expenses 2,653,359 Net earnings.... \$1,092,445 Other income..... 125,281 Total net income. \$1,218,726 Total payments.... 891,246 Surplus..... \$327,480	San Francisco to Trinidad, 312.34 m.; Sausalita to Cazadero, 77.81 m.; Christine to Ablon, 25.66 m.; branches, 102.17 m. Total mileage, 517.98. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President and General Manager, W. S. Palmer; Vice-President, A. H. Payson; Secretary, G. L. King. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.
Oregon Short Line R.R. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.... \$23,436,880 Operating expenses 12,652,306 Net earnings..... \$9,803,584 Other income..... 9,448,937 Total net income. \$19,252,521 Total payments.... 19,585,893 Deficit..... \$333,372	Lines in Utah, 216.26 m.; in Wyoming, 123.23 m.; in Idaho, 1,490.42 m.; in Montana, 144.45 m.; in Oregon, 188.15 m. Total mileage, 3,162.51. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, A. L. Mohler, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President and General Manager, E. E. Calvin, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Office, 165 Broadway.
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. [Oregon, Washington, Idaho.] Financial statement included in Union Pacific R. R. report.	Umatilla, Ore., to Spokane, Wash., 294 m.; Huntington, Ore., to Seattle, Wash., 594 m.; Atulia, Wash., to North Yakima, Wash., 98 m.; other branches, 929 m. Total mileage, 1,915. Steamer Lines; Portland to Astoria; Paripia to Lewiston; Lake Point to Harrison. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, J. D. Farrell; Vice-President and General Manager, J. P. O'Brien; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Portland, Ore.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. (Rail lines directly operated.) Total earnings....\$191,501,490 Operating expenses145,992,346 Net earnings.... \$45,509,144 Other income..... 19,530,415 Total net income \$65,039,559 Total payments.... 53,395,749 Surplus..... \$11,643,810</p>	<p>Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,253.90 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 723.71 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 48.96 m.; New Jersey Div., 460.83 m.; Central Div., 1,046.67 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Div., 708.64 m.; West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Div., 337.48 m.; Northern R. R., 774.34 m.; Baltimore & Sparrows Point R. R., 5.43 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Ry., 87.61 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.15 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R. R., 33.39 m.; Cornwall & Lebanon R. R., 24.84 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 163.11 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 394.66 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 78.43 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 65.17 m.; Pemberton & Heightstown R. R., 24.37 m.; Philadelphia & Beach Haven R. R., 12.80 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick R. R., 41.83 m.; other branches, 23.50 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,433.81. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 3,883.54 m. Total mileage, 10,317.35. EXPRESS CO.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, Samuel Rea; Vice-President, in charge of operation, W. W. Atterbury; Vice-President, in charge of traffic, G. D. Dixon; Vice-President, in charge of finance, H. Tatnall; Vice-President, in charge of real estate, purchases and insurance, W. H. Myers; General Manager, S. C. Long; Secretary, Lewis Neilson; Treasurer, Jas. F. Falmestock. General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 170 Broadway, 263 and 501 Fifth Avenue, 153 W. 125th St.; Desbrosses St. Stn.; Cortlandt St. Stn., Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt and Church Sts.; Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second St., and 85 Cedar St. (Executive and Stock Transfer Office).</p>
<p>Pere Marquette R. R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, Can.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$16,915,197 Operating expenses 18,034,174 Net earnings.....*\$1,118,977 Other income..... 185,026 Total net income.*\$933,941 Total deductions... 6,218,954 *Deficit.....\$7,152,895</p>	<p>Western District—Chicago Div., 411.93 m.; Petoskey Div., 341.32 m.; Detroit Div., 430.06 m. Total mileage, 1,183.31. Eastern District—Toledo Div., 472.24 m.; Pt. Huron Div., 309.70 m.; Canada Div., 359.67 m. Total mileage, 1,141.61. Grand total mileage, 2,324.92. EXPRESS CO.—Adams.</p>	<p>Receivers, F. W. Blair, D. E. Waters, Paul H. King; General Manager, F. H. Alfred. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.</p>
<p>Philadelphia and Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$47,123,370 Operating expenses 31,795,208 Net earnings.....\$15,330,162 Other income..... 1,757,810 Total net income.\$17,087,972 Total payments.... 11,686,134 Surplus.....\$5,401,838</p>	<p>Reading Div., 390.47 m.; Philadelphia Div., 50.25 m.; New York Div., 155.33 m.; Harrisburg Div., 103.73 m.; Shamokin Div., 265.89 m.; Wilkesbarre and Columbia Div., 121.43 m.; other lines operated separately, 491.58 m. Total mileage, 1,573.67. EXPRESS CO.—American.</p>	<p>President, Theodore Voorhees; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, John F. Aitch; Vice-President and General Manager, Agnew T. Dice; Secretary, George Ziegler. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.</p>
<p>Queen and Crescent System. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$16,357,997 Operating expenses 11,950,237 Net earnings.... \$4,307,760 Other income..... 855,107 Total net income \$5,162,867 Total payments.... 4,861,732 Surplus.....\$301,075</p>	<p>Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m.; Alabama Great Southern R. R., 296 m.; Belt Railway of Chattanooga, 49 m.; Harriman & Northeastern R. R., 20 m.; Cincinnati, Burnside & Cumberland River R. R., 4 m. Total mileage, 707. EXPRESS CO.—Southern.</p>	<p>C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, Ohio. New York Offices, 30 Church St. and 290 Broadway.</p>
<p>Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings.....\$3,759,598 Operating expenses 2,890,794 Net earnings..... \$868,804 Other income..... 160,452 Total net income.\$1,029,256 Total payments.... 758,849 Surplus.....\$270,407</p>	<p>White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Albany, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. EXPRESS CO'S—American; National.</p>	<p>President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.; New York Offices, Grand Central Terminal and 1216 Broadway.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$4,648,196 Operating expenses 3,984,766 Net earnings..... \$663,440 Other income..... 10,870 Total net income.. \$674,311 Total payments.... 1,065,564 Deficit..... \$391,243	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; 2d Vice-President, M. D. Monserrate; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$10,626,171 Operating expenses 7,214,709 Net earnings..... \$3,411,462 Other income..... 5,759 Total net income.. \$3,417,221 Total payments.... 3,237,411 Surplus..... \$179,810	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 783.7 m.; branches, 361.4 m. Total mileage, 1,145.1. EXPRESS Co.—American.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, H. C. Nutt; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 20 Exchange Place and 233 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$25,291,757 Operating expenses 17,311,394 Net earnings..... \$7,980,363 Other income..... 278,635 Total net income.. \$8,259,999 Total payments.... 6,892,908 Surplus..... \$1,366,091	Virginia Div., 363.73 m.; North Carolina Div., 495.84 m.; South Carolina Div., 550.31 m.; Georgia Div., 540.97 m.; Florida Div., 681.23 m.; Alabama Div., 460.47 m. Total mileage, 5,097.55. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, W. J. Harahan; Vice-President, Charles R. Capps, Norfolk, Va.; Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street and 1184 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company. [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> (Including water lines also.) Total earnings..... \$142,774,705 Operating expenses 92,869,410 Net receipts... \$49,905,295 Other income..... 11,742,172 Total net income.. \$61,647,467 Total payments... \$1,140,591 Surplus..... \$10,506,876	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande—Arizona Eastern R. R., 366.74 m.; Central Pacific Ry., 2,205.46 m.; Corvallis & Eastern R. R., 140.55 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 697.45 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 106.69 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,497.37 m. Total mileage, 7,014.29. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.	President, Wm. Sproule; San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Herrin and E. O. McCormick, San Francisco, Cal.; A. D. McDonald and W. A. Worthington, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. R. Scott, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Hugh Neill, New York; Director of Traffic, Lewis J. Spence, New York. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 165 and 366 Broadway.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$69,533,697 Operating expenses 50,571,174 Net earnings..... \$18,962,523 Other income..... 3,295,230 Total net income.. \$22,257,753 Total payments.... 20,209,975 Surplus..... \$2,047,778	<i>Northern District:</i> Washington Div., 370.95 m.; Danville Div., 455.95 m.; Richmond Div., 279.15 m.; Norfolk Div., 282.10 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 383.62 m. Total, 1,771.77 m. <i>Eastern District:</i> Charlotte Div., 555.03 m.; Columbia Div., 364.41 m.; Spartanburg Div., 244 m.; Charleston Div., 449.51 m. Total, 1,592.95 m. <i>Middle District:</i> Total, 1,377.93 m. <i>Southern District:</i> Birmingham Div., 555.17 m.; Mobile Div., 542.72 m.; Atlanta Div., 537.03 m.; Columbus Div., 200.13 m. Total, 1,835.10 m. <i>Western District,</i> 531.43 m.; Okolona-Big Creek Line, 37.82 m. Total mileage of system, 6,947.05. EXPRESS Co.—Southern.	President, Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; J. M. Culp, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Spencer, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Vice-President and General Manager, E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, F. S. Wynn, New York. General Offices, Washington, D. C.; New York Offices, 30 Church Street.
Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway. [Washington, Oregon.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings..... \$4,901,740 Operating expenses 2,808,642 Net earnings..... \$2,093,098 Other income..... 1,492,817 Total net income.. \$3,585,915 Total payments.... 4,484,087 Deficit..... \$898,172	Spokane, Wash., to Portland, Ore., 379.50 m.; Willbridge to Holladay, 114.60 m.; branches, 45.40 m. Total mileage, 539.50. EXPRESS Co's—Northern; Great Northern.	President, L. C. Gilman. General Offices, Portland, Ore.

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>St. Louis Southwestern Railway. [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$12,744,555 Operating expenses 9,786,451 Net earnings.....\$2,958,104 Other income..... 998,668 Total net income. \$3,956,772 Total payments.... 4,118,342 Deficit, \$161,570</p>	<p><i>St. Louis Southwestern Ry.:</i> Mail Line, 436.7 m.; Cairo-Illmo Br., 28.9 m.; Birds Point Br., 57.3 m.; New Madrid Br., 6.1 m.; Little Rock-Gillett Br., 86 m.; Hazen Br., 17.6 m.; England Br., 19 m.; Shreveport Br., 62.5 m.; Illinois Div. (joint track), 132.3 m.; Memphis Line (joint track), 68.8 m.; Blytheville Br., 37.3 m. Total mileage, 942.5.</p> <p><i>St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas:</i> Main Line, 305.4 m.; Sherman Br., 52.3 m.; Fort Worth Br., 160.8 m.; Hillsboro Br., 40.2 m.; Lufkin Br., 130.9 m.; Dallas Br., 13.7 m.; Comanche Br., 69.2 m.; Stephenville Br., 33 m. Total mileage, 810.5.</p> <p>P. B. A. R. Ry., 25.4 m.; E. T. R. R. Co., 30.3 m. Grand total mileage, 1,806.7. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Nelson, D. H. Morris, N. B. Burr; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York; General Manager, J. W. Everman. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., and 165 Broadway, New York. General Offices, St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas, Tyler, Tex.</p>
<p>St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$44,923,568 Operating expenses 33,270,599 Net earnings.....\$11,652,969 Other income..... 749,911 Total net income. \$12,402,880 Total payments... 15,231,022 Deficit, \$2,828,142</p>	<p>St. Louis & San Francisco R. R., 4,741.58 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 4,758.52. EXPRESS Co's—Southern operates between Kansas City and Birmingham; Wells Fargo & Co. balance of line.</p>	<p>Receivers, James W. Lusk, W. B. Biddle, W. C. Nixon; Agent for Receivers, C. W. Hillard, New York; General Manager, E. D. Levy; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 71 and 385 Broadway.</p>
<p>Sunset Central Lines. [Louisiana, Texas.]</p>	<p>Morgan's La. and Texas R. R., and S. S. Co., 404.53 m.; Louisiana West. R. R., 207.74 m.; Texas and N. O. R. R., 458.03 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,342.08 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 829.66 m.; Houston, E. and W. Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; branches, 61.23 m. Total mileage, 3,494.20. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, W. B. Scott; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Van Vleck; Secretary, G. R. Cottingham. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Offices, 165 and 366 Broadway.</p>
<p>Texas and Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas.] For year ending June 30, 1914. Total earnings.....\$18,652,684 Operating expenses 14,238,006 Net earnings.....\$4,414,678 Other income..... 110,324 Total net income..\$4,525,002 Total payments.... 4,147,224 Surplus..... \$377,778</p>	<p>Eastern Div., 511 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m.; Louisiana Div., 356 m.; Port Allen Br., 102 m.; La. Fourche Br., 28 m.; Texarkana Dist., 70 m.; Avoyelles Br., 93 m.; Natchitoches Br., 89 m.; Napoleenville Br., 16 m. Total mileage, 1,855. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>President, George J. Gould; Vice-Presidents, E. F. Kearney, Kingdon Gould, and O. B. Huntsman; Secretary, C. W. Veitch, New York. General Offices, 165 Broadway, New York, and Dallas, Tex.</p>
<p>Toledo and Ohio Central Railway.—“New York Central Lines.” [Ohio.] For year ending Dec. 31, 1913. Total earnings.....\$6,031,430 Operating expenses, 4,701,858 Net earnings.....\$1,329,572 Other income..... 205,966 Total net income..\$1,535,538 Total payments.... 1,094,311 Surplus..... \$441,227</p>	<p>Toledo to Bremen, 172.91 m.; New Lexington to Coruing, 12.33 m.; Whitmore to Thurston, 145.57 m.; Alum Creek to Truro Junction, 4.20 m.; Peoria to St. Mary's, 59.90 m. Total mileage, 394.91. EXPRESS Co.—American. This road is part of New York Central System.</p>	<p>President, A. H. Smith, New York; Vice-Presidents, J. Carstensen, New York; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; C. F. Daly, New York; Ira A. Place, New York; A. T. Hardin, New York; J. J. Bernet, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Chicago and New York.</p>
<p>Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] For year ending June 30, 1913. Total earnings.....\$4,335,167 Operating expenses, 2,900,257 Net earnings.....\$1,434,910 Other income..... 66,361 Total net income. \$1,501,271 Total payments.... 1,437,509 Surplus..... \$63,762</p>	<p>Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., 450.72 m. EXPRESS Co.—National.</p>	<p>President, W. L. Ross; Vice-President, B. C. Stevenson; Vice-President and Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Toledo, Ohio. New York Office, 299 Broadway.</p>

SYSTEMS, LOCATION, AND FINANCIAL DATA.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
<p>Union Pacific Railroad. [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$93,639,459 Operating expenses 54,030,216 Net earnings.....\$39,608,243 Other income..... 19,407,971 Total net income \$59,016,214 Total payments... 47,684,218 Surplus.....\$11,131,996</p>	<p>Nebraska Div., 1,242.13 m.; Kansas Div., 976.87 m.; Colorado Div., 859.32 m.; Wyoming Div., 536.45 m. Total mileage, 3,614.77. EXPRESS Co.—American.</p>	<p>President, A. L. Mohler; Vice-President, J. A. Munroe; Director of Traffic, B. L. Winchell, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; Chicago Office, 112 West Adams Street; New York Offices, 165 Broadway.</p>
<p>Vandalia Railroad Co. [Indiana, Illinois.] <i>For year ending Dec. 31, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$10,673,682 Operating expenses 8,308,075 Net earnings... \$2,365,607 Other income..... 67,615 Total net income \$2,433,222 Total payments.... 2,510,860 Deficit..... \$77,638</p>	<p>St. Louis Div., 238 m.; Centre Point Br., 8 m.; Michigan Div., 358 m.; Vincennes Div., 118 m.; branches, 22 m.; Terre Haute and Peoria R. R., 166 m. Total mileage, 910. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>President, J. J. Turner; Vice-Presidents, E. B. Taylor, G. L. Peck and D. T. McCabe; General Manager, T. B. Hamilton, St. Louis, Mo. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.</p>
<p>Virginian Railway. [Virginia, West Virginia.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$6,340,079 Operating expenses 3,533,220 Net earnings.....\$2,806,859 Other income..... 340,823 Total net income \$3,147,682 Total payments.... 1,886,829 Surplus..... \$1,260,853</p>	<p>Jewell's Point, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va., 448 m.; Winding Gulf Br., 27 m.; leased lines, 28 m. Total mileage, 503. EXPRESS Co.—Adams.</p>	<p>Vice-President and General Manager, Raymond Du Puy; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 55 Wall Street.</p>
<p>Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada; Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$30,022,494 Operating expenses 24,403,832 Net earnings..... \$5,618,662 Other income..... 886,852 Total net income \$6,505,514 Total payments... 9,184,429 Deficit.....\$2,678,915</p>	<p>Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div., 295 m.; Peru Div., 360 m.; Decatur Div., 459.9 m.; Springfield Div., 265.4 m.; Moberly Div., 858.7 m. Total mileage, 2,514.6. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Receiver, E. B. Pryor; General Manager, Henry Miller; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 and 387 Broadway.</p>
<p>Western Pacific Ry. [California, Nevada, Utah.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1913.</i> Total earnings.....\$6,173,628 Operating expenses. 4,756,931 Net earnings.....\$1,416,697 Fixed charges not reported.</p>	<p>San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, 921 m.; Tesla Br., 13 m. Total mileage, 934. Boca & Loyalton R. R., 45.2 m. EXPRESS Co.—Globe. This road is part of Denver & Rio Grande R. R. System.</p>	<p>President, B. F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, E. L. Brown; Vice-President and General Manager, C. M. Levey; Secretary, W. G. Bruen. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.; New York Offices, 165 and 1246 Broadway.</p>
<p>Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] <i>For year ending June 30, 1914.</i> Total earnings.....\$7,637,345 Operating expenses. 5,274,541 Net earnings.....\$2,362,804 Other income..... 62,928 Total net income.\$2,425,732 Total payments.... 1,956,151 Surplus..... \$469,581</p>	<p>Toledo Div., 212 m.; Cleveland Div., 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; Massillon Br., 22 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 504. EXPRESS Co.—Wells Fargo & Co.</p>	<p>Receiver, W. M. Duncan; President, J. Ramsey, Jr., Toledo, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, George P. Rust, Ralph E. Slaven, New York; General Manager, H. W. McMaster; Secretary, T. D. Rhodes, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio; New York Office, 30 Broad Street.</p>

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES.
 COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.
 (From latest available Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

CLASS.	1912.*		1911.*		1910.*		1909.*		AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.		
	Num-ber.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Num-ber.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Num-ber.	Per 100 Miles of line.	Num-ber.	Per 100 Miles of line.	1912*	1911*	1910*
General officers.....	5,790	2	5,628	2	5,476	2	5,492	2	13.13	12.99	13.37
Other officers.....	10,414	4	10,196	4	9,392	4	8,022	3	6.32	6.27	6.22
General office clerks.....	78,818	32	76,513	31	76,329	32	69,959	30	2.50	2.49	2.40
Station agents.....	38,428	15	38,277	16	37,379	16	36,519	15	2.20	2.17	2.12
Other station men.....	161,730	65	153,117	62	153,104	64	136,733	58	1.89	1.89	1.84
Engineers.....	64,382	26	63,390	26	64,691	27	57,077	24	5.00	4.79	4.65
Firemen.....	67,195	27	66,376	27	65,221	28	60,349	25	3.02	2.94	2.74
Conductors.....	49,685	20	48,300	20	48,682	20	43,608	15	4.29	4.16	3.91
Other train men.....	137,067	55	133,221	54	136,498	57	114,760	49	2.96	2.88	2.69
Machinists.....	57,507	23	55,207	22	55,193	23	45,237	20	3.21	3.14	3.08
Carpenters.....	70,817	28	65,989	27	68,085	28	60,897	26	2.55	2.54	2.51
Other shopmen.....	249,429	100	226,785	92	225,196	94	195,110	93	2.24	2.24	2.13
Section foremen.....	44,277	18	44,466	18	44,207	18	41,859	18	2.09	2.07	1.99
Other trackmen.....	367,326	143	368,028	147	378,955	157	320,762	136	1.50	1.50	1.47
Switchtenders.....	38,773	15	40,005	16	44,682	19	44,699	19	1.70	1.74	1.69
Tel. operators, dispatchers....	42,548	17	41,196	17	42,455	18	39,115	17	2.47	2.44	2.35
Emplo's—acc't float'g equip't.	12,086	5	10,436	4	10,549	4	8,758	4	3.37	3.34	2.22
All other emplo's and labor's.	230,138	92	227,779	93	229,806	95	210,898	90	2.10	2.08	2.01
Total.....	1,716,380	687	1,669,809	678	1,699,420	706	1,502,823	638	..	..	..

* Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report Issued by Interstate Commerce Commission for Years Ended June 30, 1913 and 1912.)

ITEM.	STREAM RAILWAYS.				ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.			
	1913.		1912.		1913.		1912.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers—In train accidents.....	181	8,662	139	9,391	10	1,352	7	1,462
Other causes.....	222	7,877	179	6,995	26	1,789	28	1,400
Total.....	403	16,539	318	16,386	36	3,041	35	2,862
Employés on duty—In train accidents.....	557	6,905	596	7,098	18	154	14	144
In coupling accidents.....	195	3,360	192	3,234	1	19	2	18
Overhead obstructions, etc.....	94	1,835	77	1,523	6	34	..	22
Falling from cars, etc.....	560	16,005	573	13,874	8	138	13	96
Other causes.....	1,533	28,514	1,482	23,391	17	203	17	159
Total.....	2,939	56,619	2,920	49,120	50	548	46	439
Total passengers and employés on duty.....	3,342	73,158	3,238	65,506	86	3,589	81	3,301
Employés not on duty—In train accidents.....	12	146	20	156	..	5	..	11
In coupling accidents.....	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Overhead obstructions, etc.....	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..
Falling from cars, etc.....	65	408	53	312	1	19	1	11
Other causes.....	283	614	241	477	2	4	..	1
Total.....	362	1,178	315	959	3	28	1	24
Other persons—Not trespassing—								
In train accidents.....	9	110	13	277	1	8	..	7
Other causes.....	1,279	5,932	1,185	4,746	196	860	118	652
Total.....	1,288	6,042	1,198	5,023	197	868	118	659
Trespassers—In train accidents.....	90	174	91	151	..	..	..	..
Other causes.....	5,468	6,136	5,343	5,536	117	123	100	128
Total.....	5,558	6,310	5,434	5,687	117	123	100	128
Total accidents involving train operation.....	10,550	86,688	10,185	77,175	403	4,608	300	4,112
Industrial accidents to employés not involving train operation.....	414	113,620	400	92,363	19	798	24	550
Grand total.....	10,964	200,308	10,585	169,538	422	5,406	324	4,662

The yearly tables show for the year ended June 30, 1911, the total number of casualties 160,555 (10,396 killed and 150,159 injured). Of this number, 430 killed and 79,237 injured were railroad employés, on railroad premises, by accidents in which the movement of cars or engines is not involved; 5,234 persons were killed and 5,614 injured while trespassing on the property of the railroads, principally while walking on the tracks or stealing rides on trains.

The number of passengers carried during the year ended June 30, 1913, was 1,033,679,680; 1912, 994,158,591; 1911, 987,710,997. The passenger mileage or the number of passengers carried one mile in 1913 was 34,575,872,980; in 1912, 33,034,995,806.

PULLING POWER OF A CENTIPEDE LOCOMOTIVE.

The Erie Railroad conducted a test at Binghamton, N. Y., on July 24, 1914, of the pulling power of the new Centipede locomotive, which weighs 410 tons and has twenty-four driving wheels. The officials in charge kept adding car after car of coal to the train until it consisted of 250 fully loaded steel cars with a total weight of 21,000 tons. The locomotive pulled this train forty miles at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1912.)

Total mileage in each State as follows: Alabama 5,303, Alaska (see foot note), Arizona 2,156, Arkansas 5,271, California 8,105, Colorado 5,737, Connecticut 1,001, Delaware 334, District of Columbia 35, Florida 4,808, Georgia 7,250, Hawaii (see foot note), Idaho 2,556, Illinois 11,976, Indiana 7,444, Iowa 9,890, Kansas 9,137, Kentucky 3,609, Louisiana 5,686, Maine 2,252, Maryland 1,434, Massachusetts 2,114, Michigan 8,921, Minnesota, 8,986, Mississippi 4,425, Missouri 8,125, Montana 4,358, Nebraska 6,135, Nevada 2,336, New Hampshire 1,245, New Jersey 2,305, New Mexico 3,046, New York 8,500, North Carolina 5,172, North Dakota 4,509, Ohio 9,122, Oklahoma 6,160, Oregon 2,685, Pennsylvania 11,460, Rhode Island 203, South Carolina 3,553, South Dakota 4,206, Tennessee 3,978, Texas 15,322, Utah 2,029, Vermont 1,074, Virginia 4,601, Washington 5,178, West Virginia 3,795, Wisconsin 7,588, Wyoming 1,678.

Grand total mileage in U. S. in 1906, 224,363; in 1907, 229,951; in 1908, 233,467; in 1909, 236,834; in 1910, 240,293; in 1911, 243,979; in 1912, 246,816.

*Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. Mileage in Alaska, 462 miles; in Hawaii, 193 miles.

RAILWAYS OF AMERICA "GROUPED" BY CAPITALISTS.

The great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

GROUPS.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt †.....	26,110	\$628,327,000	\$763,419,200
Pennsylvania.....	21,312	779,510,000	576,300,000
Harriman.....	22,410	754,600,000	1,096,773,410
Hill.....	14,163	415,527,000	430,812,000
Morgan.....	13,987	573,613,000	544,987,000
Gould.....	22,181	539,310,000	821,604,000
Moore-Reid.....	29,143	372,110,000	489,104,000
Rockefeller's.....	17,939	257,847,000	318,212,000
Walters's.....	11,373	149,119,000	202,642,000
Emp Syndicate.....	12,980	344,698,000	523,370,000
Independent.....	*34,623	652,607,000	485,347,410
Total.....	226,221	\$5,467,268,000.	\$6,252,571,020

*In December, 1912, the U. S. Supreme Court held that ownership by the Oregon Short Line Railroad on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad (controlled by the Harriman interests) of \$126,650,000 of Southern Pacific Co. stock was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law act, and Oregon Short Line has disposed of its interest in the Southern Pacific, which system is now an independent line.

† October 1, 1914, companies old \$40,000,000 one-year notes to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

(Report of U. S. Vice-Consul-General, London.)

GOVERNMENT returns show that during 1913 the railways of the United Kingdom carried 1,228,316,000 passengers and 371,571,000 tons of freight. The passengers were divided into classes as follows: First, 26,025,000; second, 12,088,000; third, 933,498,000, and workmen, 256,705,000. The number of season-ticket holders is estimated to have been about 595,000.

The length of the lines, reduced to single track, was 55,438 miles. The gross receipts of the companies were \$677,674,724, of which \$277,044,978 was derived from passenger traffic, \$324,191,630 from freight traffic, and \$76,438,115 from other sources, mainly subsidiary businesses. The gross expenditure was \$424,563,193, of which \$383,494,799 was devoted to operating expenses, leaving a net income of \$253,111,531.

The gross revenue and trading profit of the minor businesses are a matter of much interest and they are also shown:

ITEMS.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.	ITEMS.	Gross Revenue.	Trading Profit.
Passenger road vehicles....	\$608,313	\$14,599	Hotels and refreshment		
Steamboats.....	12,550,703	705,642	rooms and cars.....	\$15,548,468	\$2,705,774
Canal.....	5,358,016	1,709,142	Other businesses.....	554,781	379,587
Docks, harbors and wharves	18,171,511	6,209,654	Total.....	\$52,791,792	\$11,723,398

Sir Edgar Speyer, presiding at a meeting September 19, 1914, of the underground electric railways in London, said 900,000,000 passengers had been carried without a single fatality since the opening of the tube and the electrification of the district railway

THE WORLD'S PRINCIPAL RAILROAD TERMINALS.

	Total Area, Acres.	Length of Track, Miles.	No. of Tracks	No. of Plat-forms.		Total Area, Acres.	Length of Track, Miles.	No. of Tracks	No. of Plat-forms.
New York Central, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City.....	79.0	33.6	67	36	Chicago & North-western, Chicago Station.....	8.0	2.7	16	8
Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. City.....	28.0	16.0	21	11	London, Waterloo Station.....	8.75	....	18	..
Washington, Union Station.....	13.0	....	29	13	Paris, St. Lazare.....	11.2	3.5	31	14
St. Louis, Union Station.....	10.9	5.4	32	16	Frankfort, Main Station.....	11.0	....	18	9
Boston, South Station.....	9.2	15.0	32	19	Dresden, Main Station.....	7.0	3.0'	14	8
					Cologne.....	5.8	3.4	14	9

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

(From "Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen," May-June, 1912, published by Prussian Ministry of Public Works, Berlin.)

SINGLE TRACK ONLY OR LENGTH OF THE LINE.

COUNTRY.	Total Mileage.	State Owned.	COUNTRY:	Total Mileage.	State Owned.
EUROPE:			AMERICA:		
Germany.....	37,995	34,623	Canada.....	24,725	1,718
Austria-Hungary.....	27,570	22,046	United States.....	241,199	.....
Great Britain.....	23,350	.....	Newfoundland.....	666	.....
France.....	30,686	5,510	Mexico.....	15,260	.....
Russia in Europe.....	37,008	21,659	Central America.....	1,598	.....
Italy.....	10,538	8,830	Greater Antilles.....	3,081	42
Belgium.....	5,237	2,685	Lesser Antilles.....	336	.....
Luxemburg.....	318	118	Colombia.....	633	.....
Netherlands.....	1,924	1,063	Venezuela.....	103	.....
Switzerland.....	2,921	1,701	British Gulana.....	37	.....
Spain.....	1,807	671	Dutch Gulana.....	333	.....
Portugal.....	2,191	1,217	Ecuador.....	1,584	843
Denmark.....	1,921	1,557	Peru.....	756	.....
Norway.....	8,687	2,716	Bolivia.....	13,278	5,443
Sweden.....	493	356	Brazil.....	157	.....
Servia.....	2,238	1,979	Paraguay.....	1,545	.....
Rumania.....	981	.....	Uruguay.....	3,526	1,681
Greece.....	1,106	987	Chlle.....	17,793	2,467
Bulgaria.....	967	.....	Argentina.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	68	.....	Totals.....	327,070	12,194
Malta, Jersey, Man.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	207,432	107,718			
ASIA:			AFRICA:		
Russia (Central Asiatic Province)	4,066	} 6,180	Egypt.....	3,674	2,791
Siberia, Manchuria.....	6,739		Algers and Tunis.....	3,134	.....
China.....	5,420	.....	Belgian Congo Colony.....	515	.....
Japan, including Korea.....	6,093	4,542	South African Union:		
British East India.....	32,091	24,459	Cape Colony.....	3,771	3,318
Ceylon.....	576	.....	Natal.....	1,092	1,092
Persia.....	33	.....	Central South Africa.....	2,589	2,589
Asia Minor, etc.....	3,129	912	Rhodesia.....	2,191	2,191
Portuguese India.....	50	.....	Colonies of		
Malayan States.....	757	.....	Germany:		
Dutch India.....	1,551	.....	German East Africa.....	446	446
Slam.....	637	637	German Southwest Africa.....	992	992
Cochin China, etc.....	2,178	.....	Togo.....	185	185
Totals.....	63,320	36,730	Cameroons.....	66	66
			England.....	1,806	.....
			France.....	1,359	.....
			Italy.....	71	.....
			Portugal.....	1,001	.....
			Totals.....	22,892	13,670
AUSTRALIA, ETC.:			SUMMARY:		
New Zealand.....	2,745	2,716	Europe.....	207,432	107,718
Victoria.....	3,504	3,490	America.....	327,070	12,194
New South Wales.....	3,783	3,642	Asia.....	63,320	36,730
South Australia.....	2,082	1,911	Africa.....	22,892	13,670
Queensland.....	4,011	3,660	Australia, etc.....	19,267	18,032
Tasmania.....	633	469	Grand totals.....	639,981	188,344
West Australia.....	2,421	2,144			
Hawaii, etc.....	88	.....		
Totals.....	19,267	18,032			

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels, and barges, 7,385; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 545; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,930. Decrease in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 130; increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels over previous year, 95; decrease in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 35. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,596,504; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 4,374,006. Increase in gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected over previous year, 946,692. Decrease in tonnage of all kinds domestic vessels inspected from previous year, 48,174. Number of officers' licenses issued, 18,871. Decrease in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 7,611. Number of new life-preservers inspected, 175,332, of which number 1,210 were rejected. Decrease in number of new life-preservers inspected from previous year, 58,351. Decrease in number of life-preservers rejected from previous year, 2,079. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 3,159.

CAUSES.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.
Fire.....	..	10	Accidental drowning.....	..	115
Collision.....	..	67	Suicides.....	..	50
Explosions or accidental escape of steam.....	..	25	Miscellaneous.....	..	20
Snags, wrecks, and sinking.....	..	295	Total.....	232	582

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 232. Increase in number of lives lost from previous year, 146. (During the year 318,094,347 passengers were carried on vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 105, the total number of passengers lost, shows that 3,029,469 passengers were carried for each lost.)

CORPORATION PENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following table shows the estimated number of employes on the following roads now having pension systems in force. In general all the roads here shown base their pensions on a percentage of the employe's wages, multiplied by the number of years that he has been in service. For example, the rate on the Pennsylvania is 1 per cent. A man having worked 40 years received a pension equal to 40 per cent. of his average salary for the 10 years preceding retirement. Most companies include in their rules a reservation of the right to vary the rate of pensions if the total requirements of any one year shall demand more than a predetermined gross amount. All of the companies in counting time include years of service under other companies bought by or consolidated with the present one. Short breaks in the service not due to any fault of the employe, or due to a minor fault involving suspensions, are generally overlooked.

RAILROAD.	No. of Employees.	Amount Appropri'd Yearly.	Number of Pensioners.	Yrs. of Con. Ser. Requir'd.	Age Limit of New Employees.	AGE OF RETIREMENT.	
						Compul'y	Optional.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	55,716	No limit.	284	..	..	..	65
Atlantic Coast Line.....	19,411	\$18,000	75	10	45	70	61
Baltimore & Ohio.....	67,711	129,247	862	..	45	None.	65
Bessemer & Lake Erie.....	4,023	.....	..	15	..	60	..
Boston & Maine.....	28,464	.....	269	..	..	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	.....	.....	60	..	..	70	65
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.....	7,341	25,000	57	20	35	65	60
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	94,437	125,000	677	10	40	65	60
Chicago & Northwestern.....	46,484	200,000	521	..	35	70	..
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	9,160	50,000	30	..	35	70	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	36,841	No limit.	155	20	35	70	65
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	22,479	85,000	310	..	Various.	70	60
Grand Trunk.....	4,505	90,000	430	15	50	70	55
Illinois Central.....	50,618	104,716	451	10	35	70	Various.
New York Central and Hudson River.	69,356	450,000	746	10	None.	70	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	34,521	.....	..	..	..	..	..
New York Railways.....	7,700	.....	32	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	124,451	700,000	2,976	30	45	70	65
Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh.	67,465	304,500	964	..	45	70	65
Philadelphia & Reading.....	26,247	93,847	300	..	45	70	..
Philadelphia Rapid Transit.....	9,000	No limit.	40	..	..	None.	..
Southern Pacific.....	47,507	229,667	610	..	..	..	..
Union Pacific.....	19,956	85,094	258	20	35	70	61

For year ending June 30, 1913, the following pensions were paid by the railroads named: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, \$77,204; Baltimore & Ohio, \$212,645; Boston & Maine, \$93,087; New York Railways, \$7,472.

The U. S. Steel Corporation dedicated \$8,000,000 for a fund with which to pension superannuated and disabled employes. This fund has been consolidated with the \$4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie after he sold out his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the U. S. Steel Corporation. The fund is known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund."

The Western Union Telegraph Company, on January 1, 1913, established a Plan for Employes' Pensions, Disability Benefits and Insurance, setting aside a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose. Pensions are classified according to age and length of service. The minimum pension is \$20 per month, except when otherwise directed. In cases of disability from sickness, full pay and half pay is allowed for various periods, depending upon length of service; provision is also made for disability resulting from accidents and for life insurance benefits, the amount of insurance depending upon length of service.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was formed in 1910 for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a judicial tribunal which would perform for the nations of the civilized world a similar service to that which is given by ordinary courts to individuals, and of encouraging recourse to such a tribunal after its establishment.

During this period annual conferences have been held, the printed proceedings of which have been a valuable acquisition to libraries and to all interested in the development of judicial settlement and of international law; men of distinguished ability and unquestioned influence contributed the papers, some of which have been voluntarily translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

Quarterly pamphlets, each containing an appropriate monograph by some acknowledged authority on subjects tending to advance the purpose of the society, have been issued, not only to members, but to a carefully selected list of 30,000 names, including the leading law schools and universities throughout the world.

A copy of all publications is sent to the foreign office of every nation and to the heads of foreign legations in Washington.

There is a widespread and growing interest in the work of the society; hardly a day passes without requests, not only from America but from many parts of the world for copies of the pamphlets, which are always sent free of charge. The officers and Executive Committee are much gratified at the interest awakened by their efforts, but are obliged to issue an earnest appeal for contributing members in order to continue the work on the present scale.

The object of the founders of the society was to give it a large following, and so there were three classes of membership established (life, sustaining, and annual), with equal privileges, leaving each member to determine what he would give, and in order that it might be beyond the reach of none, the subscription for annual membership was fixed at one dollar. At the same time, in order to obtain a more adequate income, a sustaining membership at ten dollars a year was established.

President—Charles W. Elliot, Cambridge, Mass. Vice-President—Theodore Marburg, Secretary—James B. Scott, Washington, D. C. Assistant Secretary—Tunstall Smith, Baltimore, Md. Treasurer—J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Life membership, \$100; sustaining membership, \$10 a year; annual membership, \$1 a year.

RAILROAD SPEED.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

DATE.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	INCLUSIVE.	
				Time, M. M.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England).....	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888.	London, N. W. & Caledonian.....	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug., 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond.....	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania.....	Camden—Atlantic City.....	58.3	0.4594	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern.....	London—Aberdeen.....	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.....	New York—Buffalo.....	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895.	N. Y. Central "World Flyer".....	Albany—Syracuse.....	148	2.10	68.3*
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....	Chicago—Denver.....	1,025	18.52	56.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.,	43.96	0.33	80
May, 1900.	Burlington Route.....	Burlington—Chicago.....	205.8	3.0844	65.5†
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route.....	Eckley—Wray.....	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo.....	91	1.15	72.8
Apr., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line.....	Jacksonville—Savannah.....	172	2.32	70.7
May, 1903.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart.....	133.4	1.54	70.2
July, 1903.	Great Western (England).....	London—Plymouth.....	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central.....	Niagara Falls—Windsor.....	225.66	3.112†	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England).....	Paddington—Bristol.....	118.5	1.24	84.6
Nov., 1904.	Pennsylvania.....	Crestline—Fort Wayne.....	131	1.53	69.56
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania.....	Chicago—Pittsburgh.....	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern....	Buffalo—Chicago.....	525	7.50	69.62†
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania.....	New York—Chicago.....	897	16.3	56.0†
June, 1905.	New York Central.....	Chicago—New York.....	960.5	15.56	60.2†
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania.....	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne....	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C.....	Crestline, Ohio—Clark Junc., Ind....	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909.	New York Central.....	New York—Chicago.....	965	15.43	62.54†
Feb., 1911.	Pennsylvania.....	Altoona—Philadelphia.....	235	3.29	67.2

*Including stops. †Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

DATE.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania.....	Landover—Anacosta.....	5.1	2.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route.....	Siding—Arlon.....	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System.....	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville.	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.....	Palmyra—Macedon.....	7.29	4.00	109.25
April, 1904.	Michigan Central.....	Crisman—Lake.....	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading.....	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction....	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.....	Croton—Ossining.....	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 175 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles. The "Pennsylvania Special" over P. R. R. which runs from Jersey City to North Philadelphia, 84 miles in 83 minutes; from Jersey City to Harrisburg, Pa., 194 miles in 196 minutes. The Royal Blue Line from New York to Philadelphia (Heading Terminal) 91.1 miles in 1 hour, 50 minutes. On November 25, 1913, a special train, consisting of a locomotive and two cars, ran from Washington, D. C., to Jersey City, 277 miles, in four hours, the fastest trip ever made between the two cities.

On August 15, 1893, on P. & H. and C. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 89 miles, in 51 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C. & B. and Q. Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vancouver to Brockville, 2,902 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles), in 73 hours, 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,445.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.3 miles in 8 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour. The speed over the New York division, West Philadelphia to New York, 90.5 miles, averaged 67 miles an hour.

In February, 1911, the "Gates Special," from Yuma, Ariz., to New York, 2,737 miles, made the run in 74 hours 19 minutes, or an average of 40.41 miles per hour, including stops. From Albany to New York the trip, 143 miles, was made in 143 minutes.

A remarkable record was made in the run of a silk train between Seattle and New York in October, 1911. The distance is 3,178 miles, and the time made 82 1/4 hours. The average speed all the way across the continent, including stops and a delay of more than two hours in switching at Chicago, was 38 1/4 miles per hour.

SOME FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The Northern Railway runs a day express from Berlin to Paris, which covers the distance from Paris to St. Quentin (96 1/4 miles) in 93 minutes. The Eastern Railway Company has an afternoon express from Paris to Basel, which runs the first 104 3/4 miles in 107 minutes. The fastest train in Germany is the so-called "D-Zug 30" between Berlin and Hamburg, which maintains an average speed of 55.177 miles per hour. (U. S. Consular Report.)

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

Weight and horse-power of different types of locomotives, including the modern electric tractor, and also the weight, size and cost of freight cars, ordinary coaches, parlor and sleeping cars.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Ft.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (a) (Pounds.)
Triplex *	Erie.....	853,050	761,600	63	6,886	36x32	160,000
Mallet.....	A. T. & S. F.....	616,000	550,000	57	6,579	28x38x32	111,600
Mallet.....	Northern Pacific.....	462,000	401,000	57	5,538	26x40x30	87,600
Mikado.....	Pennsylvania.....	331,000	249,000	61½	5,508	24x32	57,319
Mikado.....	L. S. & M. S.....	322,000	245,000	63	4,730	27x30	56,050
Santa Fé.....	C. B. & Q.....	378,700	301,800	60	5,161	30x32	71,500
Consolidation.....	Wheel. & L. E.....	266,500	236,000	57	3,517	26x30	55,900
Santa Fé.....	Baltimore & Ohio.....	406,000	336,800	58	5,573	30x32	84,500
Mountain.....	Missouri Pacific.....	296,000	208,000	63	3,451	28x28	50,400
Mountain.....	Chesap'ke & Ohio.....	330,000	239,000	62	4,132	29x28	58,000
Pacific.....	Pennsylvania.....	293,200	189,500	80	3,680	26x26	38,400
Atlantic.....	Pennsylvania.....	240,000	133,100	80	2,856	23½x26	29,427
Ten-wheel.....	Southern Pacific.....	222,000	173,500	69	2,400	23x28	36,540
Mogul.....	Central New Eng.....	202,500	202,500	51	3,332	22x28	45,200
Switching.....	Illinois Central.....	166,000	166,000	63	1,560	21x26	32,450
Baltic.....	Chemin de Fer du Nord.....	225,000	119,000	80	3,396	17½x25½ & 24½x28½	32,362

* This is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever built and is the so-called Triplex Compound, which was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Erie Railroad and was completed in April, 1914. This is a new type of articulated locomotive and goes beyond the Mallet articulated type by the addition of another pair of cylinders and another group of driving wheels, making three complete engines in one locomotive unit. Each engine has four driving wheels on each side, the complete locomotive, therefore, having twelve driving wheels on each side, eight of which are under the locomotive itself and four under the tender. This Triplex locomotive has 89 per cent. of the total weight of the engine and tender on drivers. The large Mallet locomotives have but about 65 per cent. of the total weight on drivers. This locomotive is used for pusher service on the eight-mile grade of the Erie east of Susquehanna, Pa. This is a grade of 56 feet to a mile and the new locomotive handles the same weight of train up this grade that was formerly handled by two Consolidation and one Mallet engines.

† This is the largest non-articulated locomotive ever built.

‡ One of the most powerful passenger locomotives recently built is the Mountain type locomotive built in 1913 for the Missouri Pacific. This Mountain type locomotive replaced a Pacific type locomotive, which was frequently aided by a pusher. The new locomotive can take a passenger train weighing 820 tons (from 12 to 14 cars) up a grade of more than 100 feet to the mile. This is from 50 to 75 per cent. a heavier train than it was possible to haul with the type of locomotive which was replaced.

§ These are now considered the standard locomotives for heavy freight and passenger service under ordinary conditions. The Mikado is replacing the old Consolidation locomotive in freight service. The Pacific type is for heavy fast passenger business.

¶ This is the largest passenger locomotive in Europe.

(a) Tractive Effort.—This is the effort exerted by a locomotive in turning its wheels by the action of the steam against the pistons which, through the media of the crossheads, rods, etc., causes them to revolve and the locomotive to move along the rails. The drawbar pull which a locomotive actually exerts at any given time depends upon its speed upon grades and other things. The formula for a simple locomotive for the tractive effort is

$$T = \frac{0.85 P \times C^2 \times S}{D}$$

where T=tractive effort in pounds, P=boiler pressure in pounds per square inch, C=diameter of cylinders in inches, S=stroke of piston in inches, D=diameter of driving wheels in inches.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Max. Guar. Speed (Miles per hour.)	Type.	Desig. for Trall. Load. (Tons.)
* New York Central.....	200,000	60	D. C.	1,000
Boston & Maine.....	192,000	45	A. C.	730†
New Haven.....	154,700	‡	A. C.	‡

* This is the newest type of electric locomotive in use and is an eight-motor articulated 600-volt locomotive.

† Includes weight of electric locomotive.

‡ Develops 40,000 tractive power up to 6 miles per hour. The engine is for switching service and is unique in having a centre cab control.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.	Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mallet....	Freight.	500,000	\$31,500	Atlantic..	Passenger.	184,000	\$15,000
Mikado....	Freight.	250,000	17,500	Switching.	Switching.	195,000	15,500
Pacific....	Passenger.	280,000	23,000				

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length. (In-Ids Dimensions.)	Width.	Height.	Cost.
* Box.....	36,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 10 in.	8 ft.	\$1,200
Steel Coal (gondola).....	46,000 lbs.	110,000 lbs.	46 ft.	8 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 6½ in.	950
Flat.....	34,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs.	40 ft. 2 in.	9 ft.	.....	650
Day Coach (steel).....	112,000 lbs.	80 Passeng's.	78 ft. 3 in.	10 ft.	14 ft. 5 in.	8,000
Sleeping Car (wood).....	115,000 lbs.	27 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	16,000
Sleeping Car (steel).....	152,300 lbs.	24 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	26,000

* Steel underframe, steel side frames and steel roof.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Domestic Merchandise.			Domestic Merchandise.		
Abrasives.....	.....	\$2,114,632	Musical Instruments.....	.....	\$3,353,631
Agricultural Implements.....	.....	31,965,789	Naval Stores.....	.....	19,882,145
Aluminum, and Manufactures of.....	.....	1,161,940	Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte,lbs	28,896,242	9,403,709
Animals.....	.....	5,803,959	Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal.....	1,530,362,450	21,661,472
Brass, and Manufactures of.....	.....	7,473,476	Oils: Animal.....galls.	1,849,000	822,533
Breadstuffs: Corn.....bush.	9,380,855	7,008,098	" Mineral, Crude.....galls.	146,477,342	6,819,672
" Oats.....bush.	1,859,949	757,527	" Mineral, Refined or Manuf'd	2,138,133,723	145,361,384
" Wheat.....bush.	92,393,775	87,953,456	" Vegetable.....	.....	16,251,496
" Wheat Flour.....bbls.	11,821,161	54,454,175	Paints, Pigments, and Colors.....	.....	7,256,318
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles	.....	51,676,222	Paper, and Manufactures of.....	.....	20,663,624
and Parts of.....	.....	51,676,222	Paraffin, Paraffin Wax.....lbs.	186,357,728	6,516,338
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medici-	.....	27,079,092	Provisions: Beef Products.....lbs.	148,487,828	14,962,339
cines.....	.....	27,079,092	" Hog Products.....lbs.	980,216,593	118,557,366
Clocks and Watches and Parts of.....	.....	3,013,149	" Dairy Products.....	.....	2,965,934
Coal: Anthracite.....tons	3,959,114	20,481,373	Seeds: Clover.....lbs.	4,640,852	691,437
" Bituminous.....tons	115,704,966	739,039,640	" Cotton.....lbs.	16,342,364	915,115
" Manufactures of.....tons	77,410	3,257,089	" Timothy.....lbs.	12,480,290	668,118
Copper Ore Matte and Regulus.....	.....	146,222,556	" All other.....lbs.	.....	1,396,765
Manufactures of.....	.....	610,475,301	Soap.....	.....	4,938,002
Cotton, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	4,760,940,538	51,467,233	Spirits, Distilled.....proof galls.	1,784,918	2,275,832
" Manufactures of.....	.....	4,353,341	Starch.....lbs.	76,713,779	1,825,230
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware.....	.....	11,978,735	Molasses, and Syrup.....galls.	12,632,969	1,667,137
Fertilizera.....tons	1,539,472	11,978,735	Sugar.....lbs.	50,985,726	1,839,933
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses,	.....	12,575,470	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	449,749,862	53,961,670
Manufactures of.....	.....	12,842,173	" Manufactures of.....	.....	7,489,811
Fish.....	.....	31,850,508	Vegetables.....	.....	6,936,400
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	14,969,371	Wood, and Manufactures of.....	.....	103,179,640
Furs and Fur Skins.....	.....	3,729,623	Wool, and Manufactures of.....	.....	4,790,857
Glass and Glassware.....	.....	4,565,919	Total Exports, Domestic.....	.....	\$2,329,684,025
Glucose or Grape Sugar.....lbs.	199,530,874	827,205	Exports, Foreign Merchandise.....	.....	34,896,123
Hav.....tons	50,149	2,607,253	Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	.....	\$2,364,579,148
Hides and Skins.....lbs.	19,37,135	6,955,529	Specie: Gold.....	.....	\$112,038,549
Hops.....lbs.	24,262,896	12,441,220	" Silver.....	.....	54,965,023
India Rubber Manufactures.....	.....	13,861	Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	.....	\$2,531,592,700
Instruments for Scientific Purposes.....	.....	251,480,677			
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of.....	.....	57,566,261			
Leather, and Manufactures of.....	.....	1,485,176			
Malt Liquors.....	.....	2,146,754			
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of.....	.....	.....	

*Total value automobiles, and parts of, exported in 1912, \$25,657,294; in 1913, \$31,253,533; in 1914, \$33,198,806.

†Does not include fuel or bunker coal laden on vessels in the foreign trade which aggregated during 1914, 7,811,913 tons, valued at \$25,571,487.

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.
Merchandise.			Merchandise.		
Animals.....	.....	\$24,712,111	Leather, and Tanned Skins, and Man-	.....	\$25,087,179
Art Works.....	.....	35,010,449	ufactures of.....	.....	2,967,229
Automobiles and Parts of.....	.....	3,196,469	Malt Liquors.....galls.	7,177,223	38,760,289
Bristles.....lbs.	3,437,155	1,191,976	Meats and Dairy Products.....	.....	47,020,573
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic, 100 lbs.	1287,485	94,519,912	Oils.....	.....	27,583,840
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	.....	4,292,159	Paper, and Manufactures of.....	.....	8,571,207
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of.....	.....	12,867,470	" Stock, Crude.....	.....	7,473,707
Coal, Bituminous.....tons	11,046,734	10,629,178	Rice.....lbs.	297,664,917	10,336,025
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of.....	176,267,646	70,704,823	Silk, Unmanufactured.....	.....	35,544,786
Coffee.....lbs.	1,001,523,317	40,609,270	" Manufactures of.....	.....	5,595,509
Copper and Manufactures of (not ore)	.....	6,499,632	Spices.....lbs.	57,574,499	7,263,848
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of.....	.....	19,456,588	Spirits, Distilled.....proof galls.	4,160,843	101,649,375
Cotton, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	123,346,899	70,704,823	Sugar.....lbs.	5,066,821,873	101,649,375
" Manufactures of.....	.....	10,629,178	Tea.....lbs.	91,130,815	16,325,302
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware.....	.....	8,625,176	Tin, in Bars, Blocks, or Pigs.....lbs.	100,177,962	39,492,479
Feathers, Artificial Flowers, etc.....	.....	23,150,146	Tobacco, Leaf.....lbs.	60,107,512	35,029,555
Fertilizers.....	.....	54,349,995	" Manufactures of.....	.....	5,357,806
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanufact'd, tons	418,432	82,404,239	Toys.....	.....	9,064,019
Vegetable, Manufactures of.....	.....	18,755,143	Vegetables.....	.....	15,133,535
Fish.....	.....	53,421,258	Wines.....	.....	10,116,869
Fruits and Nuts.....	.....	8,840,321	Wood, and Manufactures of.....	.....	49,433,039
Furs, and Manufactures of.....	.....	8,191,833	Wool, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	237,648,869	53,190,767
Glass and Glassware.....	.....	3,369,378	" Manufactures of.....	.....	34,294,204
Hair, Unmanufactured.....lbs.	15,168,102	12,102,245	Total Merchandise.....	.....	1,893,925,657
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for.....	.....	190,289,751	Specie: Gold.....	.....	\$66,538,559
Hides and Skins, other than Fur.....lbs.	561,080,686	76,162,220	" Silver.....	.....	30,326,604
India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Sub-	.....	31,790,851	Total Imports.....	.....	1,990,790,920
stitutes for, Unmanufactured.....	.....	34,442,331			
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of.....	.....	1,987,625			
Jewelry and Precious Stones.....	.....	.....	
Lead and Manufactures of (con-	.....	.....	
tents).....lbs.	60,186,728	.....		

† Figures cover period from October 3, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1901-1914.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	EXPORTS.		Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1901	\$1,460,462,806	\$27,302,185	\$1,487,764,991	\$823,172,165	\$2,310,937,156	\$664,592,826	....
1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	....
1903	1,392,231,502	27,910,377	1,420,141,879	1,035,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	....
1906	1,717,953,332	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	....
1907	1,853,718,094	27,193,044	1,880,911,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	....
1908	1,534,786,357	25,996,989	1,560,772,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,038	666,431,553	....
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	....
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720	1,657,819,988	3,202,804,708	187,164,732	....
1911	2,013,549,025	85,771,174	2,049,320,199	1,527,226,105	3,576,546,304	522,094,094	....
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1,653,264,534	3,857,587,343	551,057,475	....
1913	2,428,506,356	37,377,791	2,465,884,149	1,813,008,234	4,278,892,383	652,875,915	....
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148	1,893,925,657	4,258,504,805	470,653,491	....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.		Exports.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
Austria-Hungary	\$20,110,534	\$22,718,258	Brazil	\$101,399,073	\$9,963,914
Azores and Madeira Islands	5,717,181	240,723	Chile	2,722,128	17,432,392
Belgium	41,035,532	61,219,894	Colombia	16,051,110	6,786,153
Bulgaria	308,840	326,734	Ecuador	3,595,456	2,967,759
Denmark	3,269,735	15,670,135	Guianas:		
Finland	116,875	3,902,940	British	110,603	1,700,370
France	141,446,252	159,818,924	Dutch	1,026,560	711,482
Germany	189,919,136	344,719,276	French	.....	295,334
Gibraltar	15,110	73,035	Paraguay	64,651	173,911
Greece	3,876,394	1,123,311	Peru	12,175,713	17,141,252
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	86,813	15,855	Uruguay	7,715,134	5,941,266
Italy	56,407,671	74,235,017	Venezuela	9,763,059	5,401,386
Malta, Gozo, etc.	15,813	266,057	Aden	1,747,810	1,226,292
Netherlands	36,294,010	112,215,673	China:		
Norway	9,197,265	9,666,810	German China	638,473	3,750
Portugal	6,165,015	5,223,048	Japanese China	289,889	1,473,339
Rumania	48,620	2,306,377	Chosen (Korea)	8,121	1,266,263
Russia in Europe	20,831,184	30,088,441	East Indies:		
Serbia and Montenegro	1,949,835	9,462	British India	73,630,880	10,854,591
Spain	24,658,867	30,387,569	Straits Settlements	26,307,760	4,184,674
Sweden	11,590,107	14,644,226	Other British	11,904,787	585,530
Switzerland	25,239,699	1,019,602	Dutch	5,334,361	3,676,895
Turkey in Europe	2,896,525	2,160,289	French	.....	161,334
United Kingdom	293,661,304	594,271,863	Hongkong	3,085,840	10,986,214
Bermuda	695,419	1,613,816	Japan	107,365,897	51,205,520
British Honduras	2,095,715	1,639,516	Perals	1,948,088	2,243
Canada	160,678,706	344,716,981	Russian Asia	2,488,973	1,214,806
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,315,279	5,535,026	Siam	146,545	826,870
Central American States:			Turkey in Asia	12,546,557	1,183,250
Costa Rica	3,570,364	3,501,386	Australia and Tasmania	17,008,534	45,775,216
Guatemala	4,078,612	3,601,813	New Zealand	5,125,016	8,910,124
Honduras	3,130,328	4,873,512	French Oceania	696,000	1,057,303
Nicaragua	1,392,244	2,679,934	German Oceania	14,300	219,992
Panama	4,509,719	22,678,234	Philippine Islands	18,192,127	27,304,877
Salvador	1,158,320	2,155,138	British West Africa	6,133,111	3,607,869
Mexico	92,690,566	38,748,793	British South Africa	2,469,819	14,864,974
West Indies:			British East Africa	85,782	517,977
Barbados	259,715	1,412,934	Canary Islands	177,556	728,673
Jamaica	6,701,913	5,254,121	French Africa	844,808	2,754,229
Trinidad and Tobago	6,877,164	3,465,610	German Africa	134,959	593,935
Other British	1,714,125	3,224,342	Liberia	6,287	110,171
Cuba	131,303,794	68,884,128	Madagascar	149,576	28,795
Danish	29,374	890,966	Morocco	149,576	69,256
Dutch	512,959	906,740	Portuguese Africa	440,426	2,587,472
French	59,968	2,063,623	Turkey in Africa—Egypt	13,311,233	1,939,016
Haiti	691,837	5,540,705	Italian Africa	80,290	6,479
Santo Domingo	3,876,834	4,917,201	Total (including smaller places not listed)	\$1,893,925,657	\$3,364,579,148
Argentina	45,123,988	45,179,089			
Bolivia	70	1,145,555			

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama has a total area of 32,380 square miles with a population of 419,029 people, and is over five hundred miles in length and varies from thirty-seven to one hundred and ten miles in width. It lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, with the Caribbean Sea on the north and Pacific Ocean on the south. The Panama Canal Zone runs across this republic. Panama has a single republican form of government with the regular division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are seven provinces: Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Veraguas, Colon, Los Santos, Cocolé, and Panama as political subdivisions. The capital city is Panama. Panama has no navy and no army, but has a National police corps of one thousand men. A steam launch serves the purpose of a revenue cutter. The commerce of 1913 was as follows: Imports, \$10,400,000; exports, \$2,467,556. Panama has two hundred and two miles of railroads in operation, ninety-six post-offices, and thirty-seven telegraph offices. A contract has been let for a wireless station at Colon. There are excellent educational advantages in the republic. In 1912 there were 364 schools having an attendance of 14,511 pupils.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.		Imports.	Exports.	CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.		Imports.	Exports.	CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.		Imports.	Exports.
Atlantic Coast Districts.				Mexic'n Border Districts.				Michigan.....		\$26,346,651	\$102,573,052
Connecticut.....	\$5,318,526	\$3,617		Arizona.....	\$16,899,594	\$7,377,510		M'na & Idaho.....	2,621,314	3,268,930	
Georgia.....	6,268,676	110,594,947		Engle Pass.....	4,904,721	617,183		Ohio.....	11,696,199	18,310,21	
Maine and New Hampshire.....	8,770,935	7,359,947		El Paso.....	5,689,572	3,379,702		Rochester.....	3,950,404	6,056,891	
Maryland.....	34,489,949	109,690,231		Laredo.....	5,309,022	5,255,739		St. Lawrence.....	52,156,444	34,098,70	
Massachusetts.....	159,915,970	105,515,181		Total, 1914.....	32,802,909	16,630,399		West'n Verm't.....	12,830,386	9,907,772	
New York.....	1,040,380,526	864,546,338		1913.....	27,059,560	24,900,645		Wisconsin.....	3,441,468	100,934	
North Carolina.....	4,134,459	25,810,851		1912.....	22,512,229	27,193,816		Total, 1914.....	605,773,412	341,183,270	
Philadelphia.....	96,433,412	65,182,514		Pacific Coast Districts.				1913.....	153,612,547	401,997,518	
Porto Rico.....	3,828,419	8,679,582		Alaska.....	567,399	1,124,239		1912.....	137,82,121	322,370,708	
Rhode Island.....	2,293,066	5,998		Hawaii.....	6,282,558	915,245		Interior Districts.			
South Carolina.....	5,541,191	20,829,302		Oregon.....	3,890,221	13,800,360		Colorado.....	516,335	.....
Virginia.....	7,177,904	25,625,255		San Francisco.....	67,111,081	63,374,909		Indiana.....	754,093	.....
Total, 1914.....	1,374,620,578	1,304,108,797		San Callifornia.....	4,908,543	2,010,280		Iowa.....	251,291	.....
1913.....	1,375,819,835	1,318,811,300		Washington.....	55,391,565	55,012,215		Kentucky.....	1,077,532	.....
1912.....	1,268,100,884	1,202,679,331		Total, 1914.....	131,151,367	136,243,144		Minnesota.....	6,807,809	.....
Gulf Coast Districts.				1913.....	118,895,064	146,856,649		Pittsburgh.....	2,759,571	.....
Florida.....	9,906,925	41,838,974		1912.....	111,488,360	127,542,331		St. Louis.....	9,533,59	25,972	
Galveston.....	12,245,072	2,557,767,908		North'n Border Districts.				Tennessee.....	479,408	.....
Mobile.....	6,914,963	50,805,641		Buffalo.....	30,305,617	87,676,161		Utah & Nevada.....	98,692	.....
New Orleans.....	89,382,621	193,819,991		Chi-go.....	38,670,901	8,875,601		Total, 1914.....	22,705,257	25,972	
Sa Inc.....	1,922,403	24,135,828		Detroit.....	9,966,333	50,909,083		1913.....	23,978,119	239,339	
Total, 1914.....	120,372,031	566,337,662		Duinet and Su-perior.....	5,015,021	13,876,368		1912.....	21,037,117	562,364	
1913.....	103,612,409	543,076,878		East'n Vermont.....	8,312,172	18,605,317		Gr'd tot'l 1914.....	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,143	
1912.....	92,244,523	463,973,859						1913.....	1,813,008,234	2,465,864,149	
								1912.....	1,653,264,934	2,204,322,409	

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1903.....	\$1,233,600,151	\$324,674,660	\$1,583,919	\$148,574,047	\$20,340,565	\$1,860,773,346
1909.....	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	101,463,550	17,035,434	1,662,011,104
1910.....	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	9,246,520	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,334	151,489,711	23,600,807	2,049,320,189
1912.....	1,341,722,789	512,837,397	131,316,431	189,398,148	24,045,423	2,049,320,409
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,081,817	2,465,864,149
1914.....	1,436,498,729	624,443,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,143

1913. Domestic exports by great classes: Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, \$181,907,266; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, \$121,204,773; crude materials for use in manufacturing, \$751,753,513; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$498,506,949; manufactures ready for consumption, \$776,297,360; miscellaneous, \$3,531,897; total, \$2,425,506,368.

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO—				IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM—			
	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1907.....	\$49,305,274	\$25,686,285	\$14,435,725	\$8,661,424	\$97,441,690	\$22,070,133	\$25,071,113	\$11,510,438
1908.....	4,161,306	22,677,376	14,633,717	11,461,722	83,284,692	25,891,261	41,640,360	10,164,232
1909.....	43,114,556	23,971,170	17,125,715	11,182,175	96,729,193	26,391,338	40,399,040	9,433,926
1910.....	52,858,753	26,478,100	20,289,017	16,768,979	122,528,037	32,095,788	40,161,288	17,317,887
1911.....	60,709,062	34,671,983	21,925,177	19,723,113	110,309,468	34,765,409	41,907,651	17,400,398
1912.....	62,203,511	35,470,963	24,847,905	28,736,132	120,154,326	42,877,401	55,076,070	23,231,199
1913.....	70,581,154	33,155,005	30,845,089	25,381,793	126,088,113	40,529,665	42,713,184	21,010,248
1914.....	68,834,428	32,538,358	25,773,412	27,404,537	131,203,794	34,423,180	40,678,580	18,162,312

The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Alaska in 1914 was \$22,461,723; to the United States from Alaska, \$91,817,408.

MANUFACTURES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Census Office in October, 1911, published the following tabular statement, giving aggregate regarding manufactures in Greater New York in 1909, compared with 1904:

	BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.		BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.		TOTAL GREATER NEW YORK.*	
	1909.	1904.	1909.	1904.	1909.	1904.
Number of establishments.....	19,769	15,975	5,218	4,182	25,988	20,839
Capital.....	\$822,726,000	\$620,526,000	\$362,337,000	\$313,452,000	\$1,364,353,000	\$1,042,946,000
Cost of materials used.....	\$725,456,000	\$507,030,000	\$235,132,000	\$220,899,000	\$1,022,155,000	\$818,029,000
Salaries and wages.....	\$332,438,000	\$238,839,000	\$89,474,000	\$68,056,000	\$445,772,000	\$321,156,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$206,789,000	\$160,648,000	\$46,855,900	\$38,470,000	\$266,034,000	\$205,825,000
Value of products.....	\$1,431,089,000	\$1,043,252,000	\$417,223,000	\$373,463,000	\$2,029,693,000	\$1,526,523,000
Value added by manufacture (prod't less cost of materials)...	\$705,633,000	\$536,222,000	\$182,091,000	\$142,654,000	\$937,538,000	\$708,404,000
Employed:						
Number of salaried officials and clerks.....	77,849	51,716	15,844	9,932	97,453	63,586
Average number wage earners employed during the year.....	399,792	339,221	123,883	104,995	554,002	464,716

* Including also the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

Only establishments conducted under the factory system were included in the census. Those distinguished as neighborhood, hand, and building industries, and small establishments having an annual product of less than \$500 were excluded.

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS, TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	BY SEA.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Per Cent. In American Vessels.		
1901.....	\$177,398,615	\$1,974,536,796	\$2,151,935,411	8.2	\$159,001,745	\$2,310,937,156
1902.....	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	180,191,048	2,285,040,349
1903.....	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.6	205,059,496	2,445,860,916
1904.....	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	220,976,009	2,451,914,642
1905.....	290,607,946	2,103,201,462	2,393,809,408	12.1	242,265,329	2,636,074,737
1906.....	322,347,205	2,367,667,354	2,690,014,559	12.0	280,412,387	2,970,426,946
1907.....	318,331,026	2,684,296,291	3,002,627,317	10.6	312,645,186	3,315,272,503
1908.....	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.8	261,861,952	3,055,115,138
1909.....	258,657,217	2,462,693,814	2,721,351,031	9.5	253,580,297	2,974,931,328
1910.....	260,837,147	2,721,962,475	2,982,799,622	8.7	319,132,528	3,301,932,150
1911.....	280,206,464	2,930,436,506	3,210,642,970	8.8	365,903,334	3,576,546,304
1912.....	322,451,565	3,109,018,858	3,431,470,423	9.4	426,116,920	3,857,587,343
1913.....	381,032,495	3,392,028,429	3,773,030,924	10.0	505,831,459	4,278,892,383
1914.....	368,379,217	3,417,085,308	3,785,464,525	9.7	473,040,280	4,258,504,805

In the year 1865 merchandise carried in American vessels was 27.7 per cent. of total; in 1875, 26.2 per cent.; in 1885, 15.3 per cent.; in 1895, 11.7 per cent. Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.*

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, MINES, FORESTS AND MANUFACTURES.
 (For year ended June 30, 1912. From reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

COMMODITY.	Tonnage Originating on Road.	COMMODITY.	Tonnage Originating on Road.
Products of agriculture:	Tons.	Products of forests:	Tons.
Grain.....	39,299,166	Lumber.....	60,773,766
Flour.....	8,629,207	Other products of forests.....	39,373,705
Other mill products.....	7,081,347	Total.....	100,147,471
Hay.....	6,828,297	Manufactures:	
Tobacco.....	981,666	Petroleum and other oils.....	10,660,052
Cotton.....	4,952,661	Sugar.....	3,232,728
Fruits and vegetables.....	12,879,492	Naval stores.....	1,108,955
Other products of agriculture.....	10,124,653	Iron, pig and bloom.....	12,411,460
Total.....	90,776,489	Iron and steel rails.....	3,358,777
Products of animals:		Other castings and machinery.....	10,604,728
Live stock.....	14,147,014	Bar and sheet metal.....	13,444,318
Dressed meats.....	2,345,721	Cement, brick and lime.....	35,696,289
Other packing-house products.....	2,359,873	Agricultural implements.....	1,453,362
Poultry, game and fish.....	768,389	Wagons, carriages, tools, etc.....	1,194,308
Wool.....	406,529	Wines, liquors and beers.....	3,882,828
Hides and leather.....	1,139,284	Household goods and furniture.....	2,024,892
Other products of animals.....	3,807,461	Other manufactures.....	40,875,956
Total.....	24,974,171	Total.....	139,948,653
Products of mines:		Merchandise.....	38,329,467
Anthracite coal.....	67,142,632	Miscellaneous—other commodities.....	37,567,887
Bituminous coal.....	290,925,103	Grand total.....	†998,282,525
Coke.....	31,752,483		
Ores.....	87,346,472		
Stone, sand and other like articles.....	77,776,534		
Other products of mines.....	11,595,163		
Total.....	566,538,387		

*Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies. †Of the total freight tonnage (1,786,071,066 tons), including tonnage received from connecting roads and other carriers, there were 58,906,607 tons unassigned.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

THE objects of this Congress shall be collection, preparation and presentation to the Congress of the United States such statistics and other information bearing upon the question of the improvement of the rivers and harbors of all the Nation as will secure for such purpose an annual appropriation by the said Congress of not less than fifty million dollars. To educate the people to the importance of the fact that the National Government, having assumed the control and improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, is unequivocally bound to discharge these obligations promptly and by sound business methods, chief among which is the placing of annual appropriations for rivers and harbors on a parity with other great appropriation bills.

The membership of this Congress shall consist of commercial, manufacturing and kindred organizations, waterway improvement associations, corporations, companies, and individual citizens engaged or interested in commercial or industrial enterprises, who may subscribe to this Constitution and contribute to the support and prosecution of the objects of the Congress. President—Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La. Secretary—S. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

COUNTRIES EXCELLING IN PRODUCTION

OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES AND RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.
(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

COMMODITY.	Year.	Unit.	COUNTRIES OF MAXIMUM PRODUCTION.		COUNTRIES HOLDING SECOND PLACE.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn.....	1913	Bushels.....	United States.....	2,446,988,000	Argentina.....	196,642,000
Wheat.....	1913	"	Russia.....	1,027,650,000	United States.....	763,380,000
Rye.....	1913	"	"	1,011,304,000	Germany.....	451,169,000
Oats.....	1913	"	"	1,250,574,000	United States.....	1,121,768,000
Rice.....	1913-14	1,000 lbs.	China.....	(b)	British India.....	c63,093,184
Sugar.....	1913-14	Tons 2,240 lbs	Germany.....	2,674,986	Cuba.....	2,597,732
Tea.....	1913	Pounds.....	China.....	d192,281,300	British India.....	e 296,302,258
Coffee.....	1913	Bags, 132 lbs.	Brazil.....	d13,267,449	Venezuela.....	d 1,073,631
Cocoa.....	1913	Pounds.....	Gold Coast.....	f113,050,000	Ecuador.....	f 86,769,000
Tobacco.....	1913	"	United States.....	962,855,000	British India.....	g 450,000,000
Cotton.....	1913	Bales, 500 lbs.	"	14,156,486	"	4,776,600
Wool.....	1913	Pounds.....	Australia.....	648,851,913	Argentina.....	d 264,728,573
Silk.....	1913	"	China.....	(h)	Japan.....	d 26,971,488
Coal.....	1913	Tons 2,240 lbs	United States.....	508,971,540	United Kingdom.....	287,430,473
Petroleum.....	1913	Bbls. 42 gal.	"	248,446,230	Russia.....	67,502,677
Pig iron.....	1913	Tons 2,240 lbs	"	30,996,152	Germany.....	19,004,013
Steel.....	1913	"	"	31,300,874	"	18,650,452
Copper.....	1913	Pounds.....	"	1,224,484,098	Japan.....	161,280,000
Tin.....	1913	"	Federated Malay States.....	f 112,384,000	Bolivia.....	d65,664,000
Gold.....	1912	1/2 Ounces fine Dollars.....	Transvaal.....	9,108,680	United States.....	4,520,719
			"	188,293,100	"	93,451,500
Silver.....	1912	1/2 Ounces fine Dollars.....	Mexico.....	74,640,300	"	63,766,800
			"	j 45,881,400	"	339,197,500

a Includes 63 governments of European and 25 of Asiatic Russia. b Actual production unknown. c Clean rice. d Domestic exports; no data on production. e Production in 1912. f Corrected figures from the "Gordian" of July 9, 1914. g Unofficial estimate. h Production unknown; exports of raw silk, including wild, from China during 1913, 19,867,467 lbs.; exports of waste silk, 15,516,267 lbs. i Shipments from the Straits. j Commercial value.

THE TWELVE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York a.....	1914	15,767,547	15,421,394	Shanghai d.....	1912	9,186,340	9,456,463
Antwerp b.....	1912	13,686,297	13,665,346	Marseilles.....	1912	7,986,609	8,076,767
London.....	1912	10,800,716	8,748,008	Liverpool.....	1912	7,253,016	7,446,873
Hamburg.....	1913	12,996,908	13,491,764	Singapore e.....	1912	8,223,272	8,220,974
Rotterdam.....	1912	11,552,119	11,532,158	Colombo f.....	1912	7,348,900	7,347,144
Hongkong-Victoria c.....	1912	10,805,536	10,809,459	Cardiff.....	1912	6,236,944	9,168,115

a Fiscal year. b The figures for Antwerp are not strictly comparable with those for other ports as the Belgian methods of tonnage measurement differ from those adopted by other nations. c Exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade, and of steamers under 60 tons. d Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Maritime Customs. e Exclusive of native craft, warships, transports, yachts, and sailing and steam vessels under 50 tons, but including vessels engaged in trade between the Settlements. f Excluding the tonnage of vessels that called for the purpose of coaling and for orders only.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce from the official records of the various countries.)

(Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise.)

COUNTRIES.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.	COUNTRIES.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina.....	1912	c\$371,384,000	c\$463,578,000	India, British e.....	1913	\$522,389,000	\$782,413,000
Australia, Commonwealth of.....	1912	390,359,000	369,667,000	Italy.....	1912	714,471,000	462,607,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1912	c722,030,000	c554,973,000	Japan.....	1912	308,258,000	c261,258,000
Belgium.....	1912	956,896,000	762,635,000	Netherlands.....	1912	1,452,458,000	1,251,472,000
Brazil.....	1912	308,409,000	363,274,000	Norway.....	1912	140,897,000	86,894,000
Bulgaria.....	1911	38,474,000	34,634,000	Portugal.....	1911	73,577,000	36,790,000
Canada e.....	1913	670,089,000	355,755,000	Russia.....	1912	602,463,000	782,181,000
Chile p.....	1912	122,076,000	139,875,000	Spain.....	1912	188,847,000	186,806,000
China.....	1912	c850,906,000	c274,832,000	Sweden.....	1912	198,320,000	192,960,000
Cuba s r.....	1913	132,357,000	165,207,000	Switzerland.....	1912	c391,966,000	c262,020,000
Denmark a.....	1912	219,093,000	159,222,000	Union S. Africa n.....	1912	183,039,000	516,644,000
Egypt.....	1912	128,062,000	170,901,000	United Kingdom.....	1912	c3,623,794,000	c2,571,073,000
France.....	1912	1,588,553,000	1,295,525,000	United States u.....	1913	1,813,008,000	2,428,506,000
Germany.....	1912	c2,544,557,000	c2,131,718,000	Uruguay.....	1912	51,059,000	50,404,000
Greece.....	1912	29,735,000	27,989,000	Venezuela s.....	1913	19,677,000	25,777,000

a Preliminary data. c Final data. e Years ending March 31. n Including bullion and specie and articles for Governments. p Including gold and silver bullion and coin. r Exclusive of coin. s Year ending June 30. u Including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

222 FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from Official Reports of the Respective Countries.)

PORTS.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
EUROPE—UNITED KINGDOM.				
London (a).....	1912	\$1,164,769,445	\$702,161,337	\$1,866,930,782
Liverpool (b).....	1912	872,320,787	944,662,492	1,816,983,279
Hull.....	1912	236,550,355	154,455,435	391,005,790
Manchester (c).....	1912	170,868,304	105,149,692	276,017,996
Southampton.....	1912	119,443,332	134,150,285	253,593,617
Glasgow.....	1912	82,446,710	164,699,373	247,146,083
Grimsby.....	1912	71,958,162	102,682,313	174,640,475
Harwich.....	1912	124,334,194	44,450,012	168,784,206
Tyne Ports (d).....	1912	48,876,337	52,160,120	101,036,457
Leith.....	1912	80,450,155	39,451,796	119,901,951
Cardiff.....	1912	29,944,572	67,856,928	97,801,500
Bristol.....	1912	85,219,647	19,971,367	105,191,014
Belfast.....	1912	47,594,876	5,476,910	53,071,786
GERMANY.				
Hamburg (e).....	1912	1,096,550,183	864,229,672	1,960,779,855
Bremen (e).....	1912	387,300,921	245,192,830	632,493,751
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp.....	1912	625,991,233	588,734,262	1,214,725,495
FRANCE.				
Marseilles.....	1912	381,915,300	349,515,500	731,430,800
Havre.....	1912	363,668,900	255,576,200	619,245,100
Dunkirk.....	1912	176,413,200	30,985,000	207,398,200
Bordeaux.....	1912	88,606,300	90,950,300	179,556,600
ITALY.				
Genoa.....	1912	200,417,255	94,927,122	295,344,377
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Trieste.....	1912	169,199,557	138,312,671	307,512,228
Fiume.....	1912	43,832,566	53,923,188	97,755,754
RUSSIA.				
Petrograd (St. Petersburg).....	1912	80,881,264	55,757,880	136,639,144
Riga.....	1912	50,456,602	110,066,779	160,523,381
Odessa.....	1912	28,424,218	42,203,799	70,628,017
Reval.....	1912	36,249,332	8,750,556	44,999,888
Vindau.....	1912	12,346,214	49,017,122	61,363,336
Rostov.....	1912	474,314	30,749,647	31,223,961
Libau.....	1912	19,538,463	32,889,835	52,428,298
Kherson.....	1912	11,409	14,228,819	14,240,228
Vladivostok.....	1912	19,972,099	1,070,826	21,042,925
Batum.....	1912	6,298,856	18,281,391	24,580,247
SPAIN.				
Barcelona.....	1912	60,531,340	30,470,074	91,001,414
Bilbao.....	1912	17,467,867	11,117,346	28,585,213
AMERICA—UNITED STATES (f).				
New York.....	1913	1,048,290,629	917,935,988	1,966,226,617
New Orleans.....	1913	82,399,100	169,980,277	252,379,377
Galveston.....	1913	7,820,638	281,457,858	289,278,496
Boston (g).....	1913	146,599,491	69,552,657	216,152,108
Philadelphia.....	1913	93,209,678	76,315,344	169,525,022
Baltimore.....	1913	32,895,238	116,474,439	149,369,677
San Francisco.....	1913	62,501,681	66,021,385	128,523,066
Savannah.....	1913	4,461,852	58,235,404	62,697,256
Puget Sound.....	1913	51,473,683	62,548,109	114,021,792
CANADA (h).				
Montreal.....	1913	155,909,428	85,080,238	240,989,666
MEXICO (f).				
Tampico.....	1913	22,824,592	40,379,464	63,204,066
Vera Cruz.....	1913	40,732,306	42,118,221	82,850,527
CUBA.				
Havana.....	1912	81,131,847	42,677,512	123,809,359
ARGENTINA.				
Buenos Ayres.....	1912	304,131,043	175,405,198	479,536,241
BRAZIL.				
Santos.....	1912	80,467,718	171,528,135	251,995,853
Rio de Janeiro.....	1912	120,134,459	51,419,040	171,553,499
CHILE.				
Valparaiso.....	1912	59,853,510	6,998,458	66,851,968
Iquique.....	1912	9,805,502	26,358,392	36,663,894
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo.....	1911	43,587,073	31,430,794	75,017,867
ASIA—CHINA.				
Shanghai (i).....	1912	155,698,943	29,989,616	185,688,559
JAPAN.				
Yokohama.....	1912	107,142,036	128,085,516	235,227,552
Kobe.....	1912	150,355,799	74,483,992	224,839,791
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (j).....	1911	148,556,365	120,943,981	269,500,346
Calcutta (k) (e).....	1912	168,633,067	278,506,492	447,229,559
Bombay (h) (k).....	1912	160,073,974	204,670,999	364,744,973
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria.....	1912	109,522,194	167,025,235	276,547,429
AUSTRALIA (l).				
Sydney.....	1912	152,015,016	152,279,384	304,294,400
Melbourne.....	1912	120,402,836	89,710,229	210,113,065

(a) Including Queensborough. (b) Including Birkenhead. (c) Including Runcorn. (d) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. (e) Exclusive of trade with other countries of the German Empire. (f) Years ending June 30. (g) Including Charlestown. (h) Years ending March 31. (i) Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. (j) Inclusive of intercolonial trade but not treasure. (k) Merchandise only, exclusive of Government stores. (l) Exclusive of interstate commerce.

GRAIN RECEIPTS
BY SPECIFIED PORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1909-1913.
 (From Annual Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

PORTS.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
New York:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
By canal, via river.....	9,676,000	11,000,700	7,895,000	3,530,600	4,371,700
Coastwise and river.....	1,863,504	441,588	3,913,254	4,268,675	3,904,292
By rail.....	82,895,110	86,635,278	107,411,728	122,371,905	131,768,203
Total New York.....	94,434,614	98,077,566	119,219,982	130,171,180	140,044,195
Boston.....	25,968,955	22,451,292	28,904,930	31,846,400	42,046,105
Philadelphia.....	35,126,455	30,120,980	41,195,845	43,423,348	47,496,548
Baltimore.....	31,654,690	32,861,922	42,123,546	55,010,887	68,754,883
New Orleans.....	17,127,626	16,213,444	15,919,182	21,570,971	30,757,892
Total.....	204,312,340	199,725,204	247,363,485	281,982,785	329,099,623
Montreal, Canada.....	43,551,119	45,427,290	50,539,637	59,393,707	66,078,237

Grain embraces wheat flour reduced to equivalent in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and peas. Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers, and therefore duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

THE new banking and currency law, known as Federal Reserve act, was passed Dec. 23, 1913. Under the system known as the National banking system, which was inaugurated at the latter end of the civil war, the National banknote currency was based upon Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, and the currency thus issued has been classed by economists as bond-secured currency. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, which had therefore consisted of notes issued by State banks, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire want of elasticity.

The Federal Reserve act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and bankers, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of many bills which have been introduced within the past twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as Federal Reserve cities, are established, and the (continental) United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows:

Dist. No. 1.. Boston, Mass.	Dist. No. 5.. Richmond, Va.	Dist. No. 9.. Minneapolis, Minn.
Dist. No. 2.. New York, N. Y.	Dist. No. 6.. Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. No. 10.. Kansas City, Mo.
Dist. No. 3.. Philadelphia, Pa.	Dist. No. 7.. Chicago, Ill.	Dist. No. 11.. Dallas, Tex.
Dist. No. 4.. Cleveland, Ohio.	Dist. No. 8.. St. Louis, Mo.	Dist. No. 12.. San Francisco, Cal.

Every National bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There are at the present time approximately 7,500 National banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks.

The largest district, in respect to number of member banks—the seventh or Chicago district—has 952 member banks. The smallest district—the sixth or Atlanta district—has 372 member banks. The number of member banks may largely increase in the near future from the addition of State banks and trust companies as member banks.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in the amount equal to 6 per centum of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. The Federal Reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do; it may better be described as a bank of banks. It is made a depository for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depository for Government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency, for it may secure from the Treasury Government notes known as Federal Reserve notes, which it is authorized to issue against commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per centum. Besides this, Federal Reserve banks are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, such as the purchase of commercial paper, foreign exchange, etc., and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between their member banks.

Each Federal Reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit (these six being chosen by the member banks), and finally three Government directors chosen by the Federal Reserve Board. These nine directors are charged with the duty of appointing all necessary officers, including the active manager of the bank, who is designated as its President or Governor.

Under the act the whole system is under the supervision of a central board in Washington, known as the Federal Reserve Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency acting ex-officio, and five members named by the President with the approval of the Senate. The five members first selected (who took oath of office August 10, 1914) are as follows:

Charles S. Hamlin, Governor, term of office, 2 years.	Paul M. Warburg, term of office, 4 years.
Frederic A. Delano, Vice-Governor, term of office, 6 years.	W. P. G. Harding, term of office, 3 years.
	A. C. Miller, term of office, 10 years.

At the termination of the term of office of these five members all subsequent appointees will be named for ten-year terms, except, of course, those who may be selected to fill unexpired terms.

The salary of the members of this board is \$12,000 per annum each, which salaries, together with all other expenses of operating the system, are assessed against the Federal Reserve banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus. Secretary to the board, H. Parker Willis; Assistant Secretary, Sherman Alien. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

When organized, the capital of the Reserve banks of the system was as follows:

Dist. No. 1 (Boston).....	\$9,924,543	Dist. No. 7 (Chicago).....	\$12,967,701
Dist. No. 2 (New York).....	20,687,606	Dist. No. 8 (St. Louis).....	6,367,006
Dist. No. 3 (Philadelphia).....	12,500,738	Dist. No. 9 (Minneapolis).....	4,702,255
Dist. No. 4 (Cleveland).....	12,100,384	Dist. No. 10 (Kansas City).....	5,600,977
Dist. No. 5 (Richmond).....	6,542,713	Dist. No. 11 (Dallas).....	5,653,924
Dist. No. 6 (Atlanta).....	4,702,558	Dist. No. 12 (San Francisco).....	8,115,494

Manufactures in the United States.

(From Census Bureau's Summary for 1909, issued April, 1912.)

Statement of the general results of the Thirteenth United States Census of Manufactures.

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1909.*

	CENSUS.		Per Cent. of Increase 1904 to 1909.
	1909.	1904.	
Number of establishments.....	268,491	216,180	24.2
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	7,678,578	6,213,612	23.6
Proprietors and firm members.....	273,265	225,673	21.1
Salaried employes.....	790,267	619,556	52.1
Wage-earners (average number).....	6,615,046	5,468,383	21.0
Primary horse-power.....	18,680,776	13,487,707	38.5
Capital.....	\$18,428,270,000	\$12,675,581,000	45.4
Expenses.....	\$18,453,080,000	\$13,138,260,000	40.5
Services.....	\$4,365,613,000	\$3,184,584,000	37.1
Salaries.....	\$938,575,000	\$574,439,000	63.4
Wages.....	\$3,427,038,000	\$2,610,445,000	31.3
Materials.....	\$12,141,791,000	\$8,500,208,000	42.8
Miscellaneous.....	\$1,945,676,000	\$1,453,168,000	33.9
Value of products.....	\$20,672,052,000	\$14,793,903,000	39.7
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	\$8,530,261,000	\$6,293,695,000	35.5

*Not including Alaska, Hawaii or Porto Rico.

MANUFACTURES BY INDUSTRIES.*

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	Per Cent. Increase in Ten Years.	
				(a)	(b)
Slaughtering and packing.....	89,728	\$1,370,568,000	\$168,740,000	29.5	73.8
Foundries and machine shops.....	531,011	1,228,475,000	688,464,000	24.4	53.9
Lumber and timber.....	695,019	1,156,129,000	648,011,000	36.6	51.9
Iron and steel, steel works.....	240,076	985,723,000	328,222,000	31.0	65.1
Flour and grist mills.....	39,453	883,584,000	116,008,000	22.4	76.2
Printing and publishing.....	258,434	737,876,000	536,101,000	32.4	86.7
Cotton goods.....	378,880	628,392,000	257,383,000	25.1	85.3
Clothing, men's.....	239,696	568,077,000	270,562,000	52.1	75.4
Boots and shoes.....	198,297	512,798,000	180,060,000	31.1	76.8
Woolen, worsted and felt goods.....	168,722	435,979,000	153,101,000	29.1	75.2
Tobacco.....	166,810	416,695,000	239,509,000	25.9	58.0
Car shops.....	282,174	405,601,000	206,188,000	62.5	86.0
Bread and bakeries.....	100,216	396,865,000	158,831,000	66.5	126.3
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	38,429	391,429,000	70,791,000	12.1	89.3
Clothing, women's.....	153,743	384,752,000	175,964,000	33.6	141.5
Copper, smelting and refining.....	15,628	375,806,000	45,274,000	38.0	129.4
Liquors, malt.....	54,579	173,000,000	27,134,000	38.3	58.2
Leather.....	62,202	327,874,000	79,955,000	19.4	60.7
Sugar and molasses, not includ'g beet.....	13,526	279,249,000	31,666,000	14.3	16.5
Butter, cheese and milk.....	18,431	274,558,000	39,012,000	44.0	109.9
Paper and wood pulp.....	89,492	267,657,000	102,215,000	53.0	110.2
Automobiles.....	75,721	249,202,000	117,556,000	3278.9	5148.6
Furniture.....	128,452	239,887,000	131,112,000	41.8	83.6
Petroleum refining.....	13,929	236,998,000	37,725,000	14.2	91.2
Electrical machinery.....	87,256	221,309,000	112,743,000	107.7	139.4
Liquors, distilled.....	6,430	204,699,000	168,722,000	72.8	111.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	129,275	200,144,000	89,903,000	54.5	108.8
Copper, tin and sheet iron.....	73,615	199,824,000	87,242,000	92.1	155.0
Silk and silk goods.....	99,037	196,912,000	89,145,000	51.4	83.6
Lead, smelting and refining.....	7,424	167,406,000	15,443,000	110.8	4.6
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	37,215	166,814,000	114,386,000	65.7	120.3
Carriages and wagons.....	69,928	159,893,000	77,942,000	15.3	15.6
Canning and preserving.....	59,968	157,101,000	55,278,000	5.2	58.2
Brass and bronze.....	40,818	149,989,000	50,761,000	49.5	69.2
Oil, cottonseed.....	17,071	147,868,000	28,035,000	55.1	151.8
Agricultural implements.....	50,551	146,329,000	86,022,000	8.5	44.6
Patent medicines.....	22,895	141,942,000	91,566,000	20.3	59.9
Confectionery.....	44,638	134,796,000	53,645,000	66.2	122.3
Paint and varnish.....	14,240	124,889,000	45,873,000	46.8	79.5
Cars, steam railroad.....	43,286	123,730,000	44,977,000	28.8	36.7
Chemicals.....	23,714	117,689,000	53,567,000	24.7	87.6
Marble and stone work.....	63,603	113,993,000	75,696,000	57.4	77.6
Leather goods.....	34,907	104,719,000	44,692,000	19.2	73.3
All other industries.....	1,634,927	4,561,002,000	2,084,399,000	46.9	100.7
All industries, total.....	6,615,046	\$20,672,052,000	\$8,530,261,000	40.4	81.2

*In the year 1909. (a) Increase in average number of wage-earners, 1899-1909. (b) Increase in value of products, 1899-1909. † Decrease.

In the above table the industries are arranged in the order of their gross value of products. Some of the industries which hold a very high rank in gross value of products rank comparatively low in the average number of wage-earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products.

Manufacturing Industries.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.*

STATE.	Num- of Estab- lish- ments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.			Capital.	Salaries	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manu- facture.†
		Total.	Pro- rietors, Officials and Clerks.	Average Number of Wage- Earners.						
Expressed in Thousands.										
Alabama...	3,398	81,972	9,824	72,148	\$173,180	\$6,565	\$27,284	\$83,442	\$145,962	\$62,520
Arizona...	311	7,202	761	6,441	32,873	798	5,505	33,600	50,257	16,657
Arkansas...	2,925	51,730	6,748	44,982	70,174	3,461	19,113	34,935	74,916	39,981
California...	7,659	141,576	26,280	115,296	537,134	22,955	84,142	325,238	529,761	204,523
Colorado...	2,034	34,115	6,048	28,067	162,668	5,648	19,912	80,491	130,044	49,553
Connecticut...	4,251	233,871	23,079	210,792	517,546	25,637	110,119	257,259	490,272	233,013
Delaware...	726	23,934	2,746	21,238	60,906	2,322	10,296	30,938	52,840	21,902
Florida...	1,259	9,910	7,337	57,473	65,291	4,955	22,982	26,128	72,893	46,762
Georgia...	4,792	118,036	13,448	104,588	202,778	9,062	34,805	116,970	202,863	85,893
Idaho...	725	9,909	1,689	8,220	32,477	984	5,498	9,920	22,400	12,480
Illinois...	18,026	561,044	95,820	465,764	1,548,171	91,449	273,319	1,160,927	1,919,277	758,350
Indiana...	7,969	218,263	31,279	186,984	508,777	26,305	95,510	334,375	579,075	244,700
Iowa...	5,528	78,630	16,725	61,635	171,219	10,972	32,542	170,707	259,238	88,531
Kansas...	3,435	54,649	10,434	44,215	156,090	7,351	25,904	258,884	325,104	66,220
Kentucky...	4,776	79,060	13,660	65,400	172,779	9,603	27,888	111,779	223,754	111,975
Louisiana...	2,516	86,563	10,398	76,165	221,816	9,008	33,386	134,865	223,949	89,084
Maine...	3,546	88,476	8,521	79,955	202,260	5,797	37,632	97,101	176,929	78,928
Maryland...	4,837	125,489	17,568	107,921	251,227	13,617	45,436	199,049	315,669	116,620
Mass...	11,684	644,399	59,840	584,559	1,279,687	63,279	301,174	830,765	1,490,529	659,764
Michigan...	9,159	271,071	39,572	231,499	583,947	34,870	118,968	368,612	685,109	316,497
Minnesota...	5,561	104,406	19,639	84,767	275,416	15,451	47,471	281,622	409,420	127,798
Mississippi...	2,598	56,761	6,377	50,384	72,393	3,654	18,768	36,926	80,555	43,629
Missouri...	8,375	185,705	32,712	152,993	444,343	28,994	80,843	354,411	574,111	219,700
Montana...	677	13,694	2,039	11,655	44,588	2,054	10,901	49,180	73,272	24,092
Nebraska...	2,500	31,966	7,630	24,336	99,901	5,491	13,948	151,081	199,019	47,938
Nevada...	177	2,650	393	2,257	9,806	378	1,982	8,366	11,887	3,521
New Hamp.	1,961	84,191	5,533	78,658	139,990	4,191	36,200	98,157	164,581	66,424
New Jersey...	8,817	371,255	45,042	326,223	977,172	48,337	169,710	720,034	1,145,520	425,495
New Mexico	313	4,766	623	4,143	7,743	383	2,591	3,261	7,898	4,637
New York...	44,935	1,203,241	199,260	1,003,981	2,779,497	186,032	557,231	1,856,904	3,369,490	1,512,586
N. Carolina	4,931	133,453	11,980	121,473	217,185	6,903	34,355	121,861	216,656	94,795
N. Dakota...	752	4,148	1,359	2,789	11,585	629	1,787	13,674	19,137	5,463
Ohio...	15,138	523,004	76,070	446,934	1,300,733	72,147	245,450	824,202	1,437,936	613,734
Oklahoma...	2,310	18,034	4,891	13,143	38,373	2,045	7,240	34,153	53,682	19,529
Oregon...	2,243	34,722	5,972	28,750	89,082	4,047	19,602	50,552	93,005	42,452
Penna...	27,533	1,002,171	124,628	877,543	2,749,006	110,897	455,627	1,582,560	2,626,742	1,044,182
Rhode Is...	1,951	122,641	9,103	113,538	290,901	10,577	55,234	158,192	280,344	122,152
S. Carolina...	1,854	78,049	4,994	73,046	173,221	3,756	20,761	66,351	113,236	46,855
S. Dakota...	1,020	5,226	1,624	3,602	13,018	616	2,297	11,476	17,870	6,394
Tennessee...	4,609	87,672	13,832	73,840	167,924	9,186	28,251	104,016	180,217	76,201
Texas...	4,588	84,575	14,345	70,230	216,876	10,868	37,907	178,178	272,896	94,718
Utah...	749	14,133	2,348	11,785	52,627	1,966	8,400	41,266	61,989	20,723
Vermont...	1,958	38,580	4,792	33,788	73,470	2,803	17,272	34,823	68,310	33,487
Virginia...	5,685	120,797	15,121	105,676	216,392	9,101	38,154	125,583	219,794	94,211
Washington	3,674	80,118	10,998	69,120	222,261	9,827	49,766	117,888	220,746	102,588
W. Virginia	2,586	71,463	7,570	63,893	150,922	5,710	33,000	92,878	161,949	69,071
Wisconsin...	9,721	213,426	30,843	182,583	605,657	25,737	93,905	346,356	590,305	243,949
Wyoming...	268	3,393	526	2,867	6,195	311	2,081	2,608	6,249	3,641
Dist. of Col.	518	9,758	2,051	7,707	30,553	1,846	4,989	10,247	25,289	15,042
Total*	268,491	7,678,578	1,063,532	6,615,046	18,428,270	938,575	3,427,038	12,142,791	20,672,052	8,529,261

* For year 1909. Compiled from abstract of the thirteenth census.

† Value of products less cost of materials.

NUMBER OF FACTORIES, FACTORY EMPLOYÉS AND HOURS OF LABOR, BY INDUSTRIES, IN NEW YORK CITY.†

NEW YORK CITY.	Number of Facto- ries.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.		
		Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force.				Number of Shop Em- ployés Who Work		
				Total.	Sex and Age.			51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
					Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14- 16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).				Girls (14- 16 Yrs.)
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.										
Crushed stone (Brooklyn)...	3	34		34	34			34		
Cut stone...	166	3,835	194	3,641	3,637	2	2	3,505	83	53
Asbestos, graphite, etc...	18	819	44	775	676		97	78	48	649
Abstraves (Brooklyn)...	2	155	2	153	150		3		28	125
Composition roofing...	3	79		79	79				2	77
Asphalt...	14	568	36	532	532			114	17	401
Cement (Brooklyn)...	1	2	1	1	1			1		
Plaster...	7	819	24	795	760		35		135	660

NEW YORK CITY.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.		
	Number of Factories.	Office Force.		Shop Force.				Number of Shop Employés Who Work			
		Grand Total.	Office Force.	Total.	Sex and Age.				51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
					Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.).	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.).			
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.—Continued.											
Artificial stone.....	29	308	22	286	285	1	.....	.....	122	141	23
Plaster and composition casts and ornaments....	70	477	25	452	443	3	6	.....	320	91	41
Brick, terra cotta and fire-clay products.....	23	1,288	98	1,190	1,110	8	71	1	436	319	435
Pottery products.....	19	521	26	495	312	3	166	14	82	167	246
Building glass & glassware.	35	1,173	75	1,098	936	38	116	8	135	507	456
Mirrors.....	42	1,240	155	1,085	1,048	7	30	.....	76	971	38
Cut and ornamental glass..	120	2,205	126	2,079	1,834	21	221	3	555	1,279	245
Total—Group I.....	552	13,523	828	12,695	11,837	83	747	28	5,458	3,788	3,449
Manhattan.....	279	4,315	402	3,913	3,542	25	339	7	1,528	1,903	482
The Bronx.....	40	1,307	33	1,274	1,256	2	14	2	1,090	72	112
Brooklyn.....	176	4,437	202	4,235	3,847	40	330	18	1,189	1,288	1,758
Queens.....	45	2,293	149	2,144	2,096	14	33	1	1,637	338	169
Richmond.....	12	1,171	42	1,129	1,096	2	31	.....	14	187	928
II. METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.											
Gold and silver refining....	5	34	5	29	29	.....	.....	.....	23	6	.....
Silverware.....	69	1,470	92	1,378	1,282	9	85	2	86	870	422
Gold and silver leaf.....	26	169	12	157	93	1	61	2	91	30	36
Jewelry.....	529	7,093	546	6,547	5,646	84	791	26	1,082	5,012	446
Lapidary work.....	35	675	24	651	625	23	3	.....	591	60	.....
Smelting and refining.....	23	1,493	94	1,399	1,396	3	.....	.....	17	164	237
Copper goods.....	17	306	14	292	254	15	23	.....	54	230	8
Aluminum goods.....	10	76	17	59	47	3	8	1	34	19	6
Brass and bronze ware.....	359	10,782	584	10,198	9,539	43	608	8	865	6,122	3,211
Sheet metal work of copper, brass and aluminum....	55	3,413	146	3,267	2,690	22	541	14	92	1,328	1,847
Lead, zinc and nickel goods	114	1,564	123	1,441	1,211	1	203	26	134	889	418
Miscellaneous metal novel's.	53	1,265	70	1,195	809	18	342	26	73	934	188
Rolling mills & steel works.	5	1,012	18	994	965	.....	29	.....	.....	55	894
Struc. and arch. iron work.	283	5,396	407	4,989	4,982	7	.....	.....	447	4,455	87
Forgings.....	16	1,248	101	1,147	1,147	.....	.....	.....	94	998	55
Sheet iron work.....	374	9,803	554	9,249	7,989	51	1,170	39	2,922	4,432	1,895
Hardware*.....	123	2,380	175	2,205	2,038	15	147	5	399	639	1,167
Cutlery.....	30	346	18	328	180	2	119	.....	18	291	19
Implement and tools.....	26	190	2	188	150	1	7	.....	10	123	55
Edge tools, dies, etc.....	62	575	32	543	533	3	7	.....	155	235	153
Metal fur. & office fixtures.	39	1,025	111	914	891	2	21	.....	20	433	461
Wire work.....	93	955	49	901	773	8	118	2	133	472	296
Car wheels & railway equip.	6	213	3	210	206	3	1	.....	6	204	.....
Cook'g, heat'g & vent'g ap.	47	1,721	230	1,491	1,480	3	1	.....	729	262	500
Typewrit'g & regist'g mach.	52	1,540	125	1,415	1,332	3	79	1	542	870	3
Engines, boilers, etc.....	49	2,517	179	2,338	2,337	1	.....	.....	133	2,196	9
Machinery*.....	513	12,468	1,003	11,465	10,902	28	533	2	2,883	8,442	140
Castings.....	40	2,240	99	2,141	2,127	1	13	.....	5	2,042	94
Electrical apparatus.....	191	8,977	2,290	6,687	5,438	45	1,182	22	3,080	2,977	630
Carriages, wagons & sleighs	256	2,218	64	2,154	2,152	2	.....	.....	260	1,775	119
Bicycles and motor cycles..	12	51	6	45	43	2	.....	.....	23	22	.....
Automobiles and parts....	330	8,196	961	7,235	7,217	15	3	.....	2,990	3,503	244
Railway repair shops.....	63	6,514	263	6,251	6,219	1	29	2	130	1,934	3,679
Boat and shipbuilding.....	56	3,648	122	3,526	3,516	5	3	2	375	3,114	37
Agricultural machy. (Man.)	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prof's & scientific instru..	51	1,591	105	1,486	1,190	9	275	12	112	1,331	43
Opt'l & photog. apparatus..	47	616	66	550	501	7	41	1	75	416	59
Lamps, refl't's, stereop., etc.	42	1,373	122	1,251	1,195	9	47	.....	288	616	347
Clocks and time recorders..	12	1,264	29	1,235	975	.....	260	.....	29	1,206	.....
Scales, meters, etc.....	39	2,440	120	2,320	2,251	1	68	.....	321	1,882	117
Sorting old metal.....	4	32	3	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	10
Total—Group II.....	4,187	108,887	8,984	99,903	92,439	443	6,828	193	19,324	60,608	17,932
Manhattan.....	2,758	55,545	6,255	49,290	45,330	254	3,611	95	10,521	29,939	8,241
The Bronx.....	188	6,499	230	6,269	6,075	4	178	12	1,574	3,594	807
Brooklyn.....	1,035	31,956	1,588	30,368	27,833	128	2,351	56	4,121	20,215	6,032
Queens.....	148	11,796	748	11,048	10,350	51	617	30	2,851	4,316	2,734
Richmond.....	58	3,091	163	2,928	2,851	6	71	.....	257	2,544	118
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.											
Saw mill products.....	32	502	30	472	471	1	.....	.....	26	59	387
House trim.....	251	6,206	397	5,809	5,795	14	.....	.....	2,383	1,312	2,114
Packing boxes, crates, etc..	68	1,510	74	1,436	1,418	4	.....	.....	31	517	888
Cigar & fancy wood boxes..	49	1,786	44	1,742	1,074	32	609	27	74	679	989
Coopage.....	35	1,236	23	1,213	1,212	1	.....	.....	5	241	967
Miscellaneous wood articles	273	2,612	129	2,483	2,284	28	163	8	438	1,417	628
Furniture and upholstery..	466	6,538	243	6,295	5,697	38	555	5	1,424	2,281	2,583
Caskets.....	9	562	54	508	429	1	77	1	21	427	60
Store, office and kitchen fixtures and cabinet work..	351	4,793	163	4,630	4,595	3	32	.....	1,844	1,567	1,219

* Not elsewhere classified.

NEW YORK CITY.	Number of Factories.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.		
		Grand Total.	Office Force.	Total.	Shop Force.				Number of Shop Employés Who Work			
					Sex and Age.				51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.	
					Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)				
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.												
<i>Continued.</i>												
Mirror and picture frames..	92	1,187	87	1,100	1,039	7	52	2	129	450	521	
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments.....	147	11,003	297	10,706	10,178	257	237	34	504	9,429	773	
Pulp and fibre goods.....	9	125	9	116	85	.....	29	2	1	105	10
Mats, baskets, etc.....	31	726	33	693	548	16	127	2	64	433	196	
Brooms.....	21	209	7	202	195	3	3	1	102	47	53	
Cork cutting & cork goods..	40	1,056	34	1,022	526	2	486	8	36	444	542	
Smoking pipes.....	20	1,542	17	1,525	1,241	11	262	11	22	1,475	28	
Pencils and penholders.....	2	2,053	8	2,045	879	3	1,148	15	18	2,027	.....
Total—Group III.....	1,896	43,640	1,649	41,997	37,666	421	3,794	116	7,122	22,910	11,958	
Manhattan.....	1,176	22,757	940	21,817	19,347	236	2,167	67	4,336	12,153	5,321	
The Bronx.....	120	5,252	88	5,164	4,993	94	66	11	830	3,912	422	
Brooklyn.....	529	11,997	463	11,534	10,039	57	1,408	30	1,400	4,544	5,590	
Queens.....	56	3,511	153	3,358	3,166	33	151	8	540	2,276	542	
Richmond.....	15	129	5	124	121	1	2	.....	16	25	83
IV. FURS, LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.												
Leather.....	33	607	41	566	506	2	57	1	3	344	219	
Furs and fur goods.....	813	9,469	358	9,111	6,889	12	2,194	16	1,843	5,736	1,532	
Leather and canvas belting, hose, washers, etc.....	21	375	64	311	300	2	8	1	25	286	.....
Saddlery and harness.....	52	359	35	324	277	.....	47	.....	39	208	77
Travelling bags and trunks.	120	1,702	72	1,630	1,536	9	82	3	72	701	857	
Boots and shoes.....	190	10,327	309	10,018	7,301	61	2,595	61	201	8,558	1,084	
Leather gloves and mittens	22	485	66	419	197	1	215	6	212	206	1	
Miscellaneous leather goods	302	5,740	248	5,492	3,843	91	1,501	57	360	3,291	1,841	
Canvas and sporting goods	93	946	79	867	527	4	326	10	255	560	49	
Rubber and gutta percha..	115	3,145	162	2,983	2,342	31	584	26	455	1,330	1,198	
Buttons and other articles of pearl, celluloid, etc....	122	3,180	114	3,066	1,992	32	946	96	326	1,403	1,337	
Brushes.....	57	955	65	890	615	10	259	6	230	325	332	
Articles of hair, feathers, etc.	229	2,431	136	2,295	1,007	2	1,269	17	424	1,797	73	
Total—Group IV.....	2,169	39,721	1,749	37,972	27,332	257	10,083	300	4,448	24,745	8,600	
Manhattan.....	1,766	25,793	1,391	24,402	17,822	123	6,287	170	3,772	15,707	4,918	
The Bronx.....	38	312	3	309	259	.....	50	.....	59	110	135
Brooklyn.....	326	11,892	298	11,594	8,142	98	3,261	93	510	8,399	2,516	
Queens.....	35	1,713	56	1,657	1,102	36	482	37	105	523	1,029	
Richmond.....	4	11	1	10	7	.....	3	.....	2	6	2
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.												
Proprietary medicines.....	59	992	226	766	309	2	447	8	533	119	114	
Chemicals.....	182	5,279	837	4,392	2,999	51	1,297	45	2,065	1,128	1,155	
Paint, varnish, etc.....	95	3,009	238	2,771	2,430	14	322	5	195	1,370	1,206	
Dyes, colors and inks.....	94	3,121	433	2,688	1,101	20	541	6	1,662	489	517	
Wood alcohol & essential oils	37	622	42	580	552	.....	28	.....	93	36	271
Animal & m'ner' oil products	59	3,134	144	2,990	2,677	6	291	16	81	2,645	264	
Soap, perfumery & cosmetics	115	2,645	283	2,362	1,426	11	905	20	787	647	928	
Starch.....	4	49	3	46	34	.....	11	.....	19	.....	27
Glue, mucilage, etc.....	20	598	105	493	445	4	42	2	27	466	.....
Fertilizers.....	4	562	7	555	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555
Matches and explosives....	5	220	9	211	97	3	107	4	31	76	101	
Photo. supplies & photog'y.	67	983	125	858	598	8	248	4	595	263	.....
Total—Group V.....	741	21,214	2,522	18,692	14,223	119	4,240	110	6,091	7,239	5,138	
Manhattan.....	469	7,048	1,568	5,480	3,329	58	2,046	47	3,239	1,814	383	
The Bronx.....	9	203	16	187	112	.....	75	.....	131	28	28
Brooklyn.....	210	9,255	528	8,727	7,087	43	1,560	34	2,051	3,431	3,242	
Queens.....	41	3,312	355	2,957	2,533	12	387	25	633	1,702	622	
Richmond.....	12	1,399	55	1,344	1,162	6	172	4	37	264	863	
VI. PAPER.												
Sorting waste paper.....	32	350	54	296	246	.....	50	.....	19	93	162
Pulp and paper.....	11	765	51	714	606	2	102	4	8	224	441	
Total—Group VI.....	43	1,115	105	1,010	852	2	152	4	27	317	603	
Manhattan.....	35	425	71	354	259	2	60	3	26	115	191	
Brooklyn.....	5	350	12	338	282	.....	55	1	1	198	139
Queens.....	1	45	4	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	2	295	19	277	240	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	273
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.												
Paper boxes and tubes.....	257	10,083	354	9,729	3,776	53	5,676	224	758	8,393	578	
Paper bags and sacks.....	13	596	72	524	245	5	258	16	35	137	352	
Miscellaneous paper goods.	234	6,894	1,127	5,767	2,198	50	3,389	130	1,855	3,569	343	
Printing and book making..	2,044	58,608	8,354	50,254	37,816	351	11,785	302	36,716	13,234	304	
Wallpaper.....	13	786	78	708	594	1	111	2	20	360	328	
Total—Group VII.....	2,551	76,967	9,985	66,982	44,629	460	21,219	674	39,384	25,693	1,905	
Manhattan.....	2,150	63,369	9,271	54,098	37,344	371	15,921	642	33,694	19,136	1,268	

NEW YORK CITY.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.		
	Number of Factories.	Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force.				Number of Shop Employes Who Work			
				Total.	Sex and Age.			51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.	
					Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.).	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).				Girls (14-16 Yrs.).
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.—Continued.											
The Bronx.....	47	2,150	172	1,978	1,138	11	819	10	1,482	370	126
Brooklyn.....	311	10,642	478	10,164	5,714	61	4,210	179	4,043	5,730	391
Queens.....	36	624	53	571	336	12	204	19	144	308	119
Richmond.....	17	182	11	171	97	5	65	4	21	149	1
VIII. TEXTILES.											
Silk and silk goods.....	69	6,323	131	6,192	2,324	80	3,527	261	574	5,501	117
Carpets and rugs.....	13	340	7	333	169	5	154	5	24	294	15
Felt and felt goods.....	13	525	10	515	336	2	173	4	18	491	6
Woolens and worsteds.....	8	282	2	280	111	1	168	.....	34	246	.....
Wool and felt hats.....	46	2,391	70	2,321	1,334	9	968	10	758	1,536	27
Cotton goods.....	24	435	27	408	133	3	262	10	81	259	68
Dyeing and knit goods.....	200	4,971	143	4,828	1,521	51	3,081	175	413	3,477	938
Hosiery, finishing, etc.....	104	2,911	251	2,740	2,134	8	592	6	313	1,475	900
Curtains, embroideries, etc.	567	12,989	572	12,417	4,176	57	7,894	290	1,693	9,542	1,139
Linen manufactures (Man.)	4	38	2	36	11	1	23	1	26	5	5
Cordage and twine.....	11	2,195	74	2,121	1,120	4	972	25	69	1,850	202
Jute manufactures.....	23	2,574	78	2,496	882	24	1,529	61	105	863	1,528
Oilcloth, window shades, etc	35	1,294	26	1,268	1,069	6	189	4	52	295	921
Total—Group VIII.....	1,117	37,348	1,393	35,955	15,320	251	19,532	852	4,160	25,834	5,866
Manhattan.....	752	16,016	938	15,078	6,194	83	8,554	247	2,769	11,267	999
The Bronx.....	71	3,842	79	3,763	1,665	35	1,925	138	175	2,795	741
Brooklyn.....	255	13,606	298	13,308	5,421	90	7,486	311	1,013	9,424	2,871
Queens.....	34	2,687	69	2,618	1,053	43	1,363	154	201	1,987	430
Richmond.....	5	1,197	9	1,188	982	.....	204	2	2	361	825
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDERING, ETC.											
Men's tailoring.....	4,437	67,056	2,094	64,962	48,278	145	16,281	258	11,541	33,202	20,153
Men's shirts and collars.....	232	10,200	281	9,919	3,538	48	6,083	250	1,364	5,959	2,596
Men's furnishings.....	185	3,401	208	3,193	1,244	5	1,901	43	1,247	1,919	27
Dressmaking.....	4,646	107,968	3,637	104,331	49,279	66	54,264	722	53,412	48,424	2,493
Women's & infants' wear (a)	400	13,909	291	13,518	1,541	24	11,618	335	2,976	10,191	351
Women's neckwear.....	157	4,061	220	3,841	664	12	3,093	72	1,240	2,408	193
Corsets, garters, etc.....	108	4,286	157	4,129	565	5	3,462	97	422	3,691	16
Men's caps and hats.....	257	4,745	191	4,554	3,386	17	1,102	49	1,559	2,253	742
Feathers & artificial flowers	457	7,758	304	7,454	1,353	45	5,703	353	3,674	3,624	156
Millinery.....	860	12,247	410	11,837	2,934	18	4,716	169	5,126	6,647	64
Needlework.....	505	7,547	395	7,152	1,899	64	4,945	244	1,960	4,847	345
Umbrellas and parasols....	63	1,306	111	1,195	375	8	801	11	113	695	387
Steam laundries.....	1,498	10,476	426	10,050	3,259	35	6,721	35	2,875	4,053	3,112
Chinese laundries.....	1,050	1,725	1	1,724	1,714	2	8	.....	21	42	1,209
Cleaning and dyeing.....	136	1,774	144	1,630	908	2	714	6	173	954	500
Clip sorting.....	148	1,677	62	1,615	808	5	792	10	59	565	979
Total—Group IX.....	15,139	260,036	8,932	251,104	121,745	501	126,204	2,654	87,762	129,474	33,323
Manhattan.....	11,172	214,428	8,379	206,049	101,136	393	102,747	1,773	81,271	105,188	19,334
The Bronx.....	627	3,766	71	3,695	1,809	7	1,775	104	733	2,295	484
Brooklyn.....	3,145	39,532	452	39,130	17,984	94	20,371	681	5,248	21,023	12,755
Queens.....	157	1,937	28	1,909	694	4	1,120	91	246	950	713
Richmond.....	38	323	2	321	122	3	191	5	264	18	37
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.											
Flour, feed, cereals.....	19	685	41	644	573	.....	71	.....	18	31	526
Sugar and molasses refining	89	3,296	146	3,150	2,961	.....	189	.....	71	88	267
Fruit & vegetable preserving	89	2,576	279	2,297	874	2	1,390	31	954	934	379
Coffee and spice roasting...	79	2,403	630	1,773	934	3	826	10	450	1,932	498
Chocolate and cocoa.....	7	646	51	595	425	.....	169	1	1	133	461
Salt.....	4	67	6	61	30	.....	3	.....	9	17	14
Croceries.....	35	1,107	220	887	335	2	545	5	184	557	137
Slaughtering & meat pack'g	101	3,475	440	3,035	2,858	4	171	2	219	1,294	1,439
Dairy products.....	45	830	206	624	604	.....	19	1	119	89	119
Macaroni, etc.....	58	792	19	773	539	2	217	15	42	315	416
Bakery products.....	3,208	17,162	586	16,576	14,311	24	2,210	31	4,210	3,070	9,151
Confectionery & ice cream...	758	9,376	421	8,955	4,232	35	4,432	256	1,125	2,722	4,974
Artificial ice & dist. water...	53	922	44	878	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	166
Cider, vinegar, etc.....	2	18	2	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14
Mineral and soda waters....	159	1,119	109	1,010	983	4	22	1	34	161	807
Malt.....	3	176	18	158	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Malt liquors.....	94	4,970	492	4,478	4,451	.....	27	.....	663	2,859	954
Wine and distilled liquors	87	1,081	293	788	704	2	82	.....	244	425	115
Cigars & tobacco products...	686	21,831	474	21,357	9,020	18	12,218	101	6,912	9,767	4,678
Total—Group X.....	5,493	72,532	4,477	68,055	41,884	96	22,621	454	15,285	23,364	25,115
Manhattan.....	2,802	49,877	3,586	46,291	27,536	44	18,472	239	12,671	17,357	15,396
The Bronx.....	459	2,499	49	2,450	2,378	4	68	.....	235	684	1,444
Brooklyn.....	1,904	17,307	713	16,594	12,656	43	3,685	210	1,798	4,962	7,172
Queens.....	260	2,478	109	2,369	1,969	4	391	5	536	225	946
Richmond.....	68	371	20	351	345	1	5	.....	45	136	157

* Not elsewhere classified.

NEW YORK CITY.	Number of Factories.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.			
		Grand Total.	Office Force.	Shop Force.				Number of Shop Employees Who Work			
				Total.	Sex and Age.				51 Hours or Less.	52-57 Hours.	58-63 Hours.
					Men (16 Yrs. or Over).	Boys (14-16 Yrs.)	Women (16 Yrs. or Over).	Girls (14-16 Yrs.)			
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.											
Water pumping.....	17	101	.....	101	101	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Gas.....	29	2,904	95	2,809	2,809	.....	.....	8	1,121	1,457
Gas and electricity.....	3	147	21	126	126	.....	.....	37	.....	89
Electricity.....	134	4,093	338	3,755	3,755	.....	.....	206	2,309	1,022
Steam heat and power.....	47	562	15	547	547	.....	.....	80	369	65
Total—Group XI.....	230	7,807	469	7,338	7,338	.....	.....	331	3,842	2,633
Manhattan.....	120	4,042	334	3,708	3,708	.....	.....	263	2,146	1,163
The Bronx.....	15	487	12	475	475	.....	.....	34	407	19
Brooklyn.....	53	1,863	75	1,788	1,788	.....	.....	17	1,008	567
Queens.....	38	1,291	44	1,247	1,247	.....	.....	17	200	884
Richmond.....	4	124	4	120	120	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
Grand Total—N. Y. City.....	34,128	682,796	41,093	641,703	418,265	2,633	215,420	5,385	189,392	327,814	116,522
Manhattan.....	23,479	463,615	33,135	430,480	265,577	1,589	160,204	3,110	154,090	216,725	57,696
The Bronx.....	1,614	26,317	753	25,564	20,160	157	4,970	277	6,343	14,267	4,318
Brooklyn.....	7,949	152,884	5,107	147,777	100,793	654	44,717	1,613	21,391	80,222	43,033
Queens.....	851	31,687	1,768	29,919	24,592	209	4,748	370	6,910	12,825	8,188
Richmond.....	235	8,293	330	7,963	7,143	24	781	15	658	3,775	3,257

† For year 1912. (a) Consisting of white goods.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW YORK STATE PRISONS.

Statement showing the financial results of the operation of industries of Sing Sing Prison, Auburn Prison, Clinton Prison, Prison for Women, and Great Meadow Prison during the fiscal years ended September 30, 1912, and September 30, 1913, as per books and records of the prisons.

INDUSTRY.	FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1912.				FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPT. 30, 1913.			
	Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings to Cost of Operation.	Net Sales.	Cost of Operation.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Net Earnings to Cost of Operation.
SING SING PRISON.								
Brush and mattress.....	\$24,103.97	\$21,321.97	\$2,782.00	13	\$22,520.47	\$17,722.70	\$4,797.77	27
Cart and wagon.....	48,879.28	25,988.44	22,890.84	88	41,627.56	21,230.08	10,397.48	33
Clothing.....	31,187.32	22,058.55	9,128.77	41	32,347.20	24,070.22	8,276.98	34
Foundry.....	22,890.24	14,797.26	7,592.98	51	20,182.10	15,438.74	4,743.36	31
Knitting and hosiery.....	111,388.05	93,601.87	17,786.18	19	100,380.00	62,966.27	37,413.73	59
Mat.....	7,179.61	6,688.27	491.34	7	5,328.23	5,364.77	†36.54	†7-10
Printing and stationery.....	11,691.15	8,785.54	2,905.61	33	10,529.21	8,584.34	1,944.87	23
Sash and door.....	11,131.00	11,884.98	†753.98	16	14,387.53	16,303.91	†1,916.38	†12
Shoe.....	69,927.38	55,866.49	14,060.89	25	60,836.58	52,905.35	7,931.23	15
Total.....	337,878.00	260,993.37	76,884.63	29	308,133.88	234,586.38	73,552.50	31
AUBURN PRISON.								
Bed and brass.....	19,015.69	14,109.53	4,906.16	35	13,229.68	14,664.13	†1,434.45	†10
Broom and basket.....	22,891.73	14,039.07	8,852.66	63	20,420.73	14,931.33	5,489.40	37
Cabinet.....	98,894.07	104,030.38	15,136.31	†49-100	96,255.56	95,496.60	758.96	8-10
Cloth.....	137,656.34	113,863.02	23,793.32	21	155,190.16	133,827.10	21,363.06	16
School furniture.....	85,284.40	53,171.81	32,112.59	60	87,433.55	88,689.33	†1,255.78	†14-10
Total.....	363,742.23	299,213.81	64,528.42	22	372,529.68	347,608.49	24,921.19	7
CLINTON PRISON.								
Shirt and clothing.....	62,895.69	47,030.72	15,864.91	34	58,694.49	45,621.75	13,072.74	29
Tinware.....	28,608.79	21,274.46	7,334.33	34	19,384.66	15,063.82	4,320.84	29
Woodenware.....	9,720.13	11,275.29	†1,555.16	†14	5,472.08	5,464.33	7.75	1-10
Yarn and cloth.....	78,688.33	55,472.37	23,215.96	42	71,981.55	58,218.76	13,762.79	24
Lumbering.....	.....	84.59	†84.59	†100	7,491.98	1,692.38	5,799.60	343
Total.....	179,912.88	135,137.43	44,775.45	33	163,024.76	126,061.04	36,963.72	29
PRISON FOR WOMEN.								
Cotton and hair mattress..	4,430.79	3,176.55	1,254.24	39	4,646.33	3,382.35	1,263.98	37
*GREAT MEADOW PRISON.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4,817.21	2,368.01	2,449.20	103
Total all prisons.....	885,963.90	698,521.16	187,442.74	27	853,156.86	714,006.27	139,150.59	19

* Transactions from April 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913, only. † Loss.

230 *Workers in the United States, by Age and Color or Race.*

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1904 TO 1914, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

NOTE.—These ten groups form about 75 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

YEAR	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures.	Agricultural Im- plements.	Wood Manufactures.	Mineral Oils, Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes.	Leather, and Manufactures.	Cotton Manufactures.	Books, Maps, En- gravings, etc.	All Other Paper and Manu- factures of.
1904.	\$11,948,586	\$57,142,079	\$32,749,635	\$60,955,120	\$72,447,415	\$14,480,323	\$33,980,015	\$22,403,713	\$4,347,304	\$7,543,728
1905.	134,727,921	86,225,291	20,721,741	54,982,131	74,433,757	15,859,424	37,926,745	49,666,080	4,844,160	8,235,088
1906.	160,934,855	81,282,664	24,554,437	65,214,094	77,025,196	13,331,974	40,644,858	52,944,033	5,393,452	9,556,065
1907.	181,530,871	94,762,110	26,936,456	77,704,395	78,228,819	20,373,035	45,476,969	39,055,419	5,819,107	8,556,733
1908.	183,982,182	104,064,380	24,344,398	71,138,539	97,851,326	20,873,155	40,648,619	25,177,758	6,107,053	8,064,706
1909.	144,951,357	85,290,186	25,694,184	64,540,573	99,092,112	19,131,811	42,974,795	31,378,566	6,351,445	7,663,139
1910.	179,133,186	88,004,397	28,124,033	74,920,938	93,813,031	21,415,935	52,646,755	33,397,097	7,088,994	8,994,277
1911.	230,725,352	103,813,110	35,973,395	87,701,832	92,698,003	23,007,414	53,673,056	40,851,918	8,552,998	10,361,501
1912.	268,154,922	113,958,919	35,640,005	92,867,764	105,640,733	25,117,217	60,756,772	50,769,511	8,840,683	10,617,367
1913.	304,605,797	140,164,813	40,572,352	115,704,777	129,666,995	26,574,519	63,893,351	53,743,977	10,092,719	11,686,584
1914.	251,480,671	146,222,556	31,965,789	103,179,640	145,361,384	27,079,092	57,566,261	51,467,253	9,639,860	11,023,774

For 1914, automobiles and parts of automobiles exported were \$33,198,806; paraffin and paraffin wax, \$6,516,335; manufactures of tobacco, \$7,489,811; manufactures of wool, \$4,790,087.

WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND COLOR OR RACE.

(From a report of the Bureau of Census, July 9, 1914.)

MORE than eight in every ten (81.3 per cent.) males ten years of age and over in the United States in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations, according to the figures presented in the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Census. In the tabulation of occupations for this report all gainful workers were distributed in the following five age periods: Ten to thirteen years, fourteen to fifteen, sixteen to twenty, twenty-one to forty-four (including age unknown), and forty-five years and over. In the lowest age period, ten to thirteen years, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was one in six (16.6 per cent.); in the next age period, fourteen to fifteen, the proportion more than doubled, being over two in each five (41.4 per cent.); and in the age period sixteen to twenty the proportion increased to almost four in five (79.2 per cent.). The proportion was highest for the age period twenty-one to forty-four years (including persons of unknown age). In this age period 96.7 per cent. of the males were gainfully occupied; or stated otherwise, only 3.3 men out of every 100 in this age group were without gainful occupation in 1910. In the highest age period, forty-five years and over, the proportion of males gainfully occupied was 85.9 per cent.

The proportion of all males ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was slightly larger in 1910 than in 1900, but this increase was confined to two age periods, sixteen to twenty and twenty-one to forty-four. In each of the other age periods the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the decrease being greatest for the age period fourteen to fifteen.

Of the females ten years of age and over, 23.4 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion was 8 per cent. in the age period ten to thirteen; 19.8 per cent. in the age period fourteen to fifteen; 39.9 per cent. in the age period sixteen to twenty; 26.3 per cent. in the age period twenty-one to forty-four; and 15.7 per cent. in the age period forty-five years and over. The large proportion of the females sixteen to twenty years of age engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the fact that in this age period all the females are old enough to work, and matrimony has had little effect in decreasing the number of females.

There was a marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of all females ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, or from 18.8 to 23.4 per cent. In each age period also the proportion of the gainful workers was considerably larger in 1910 than in 1900.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 30,091,564 gainfully occupied males in the United States in 1910, 14,855,825 were native whites of native parentage, 5,285,811 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 6,538,711 foreign-born whites, 3,178,554 negroes, and 182,663 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 78.5 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 76.5 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; negroes, 87.4 per cent.; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 80.8 per cent.

Native white males of native parentage formed 49.4 per cent. of the male gainful workers, as compared with 51.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white males of foreign or mixed parentage were 17.6, as compared with 18.7 per cent.; for foreign-born white males, 21.9, as compared with 19.8 per cent.; and for negro males, 10.6, as compared with 9.8 per cent.

Of the 8,075,772 gainfully occupied females, 3,098,639 were native whites of native parentage, 1,722,279 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,222,791 foreign-born whites, 2,013,981 negroes, and 18,082 Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was, for native whites of native parentage, 17.1 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 24.6 per cent.; foreign-born whites, 21.7 per cent.; negroes, 54.7 per cent.; and Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other, 17.6 per cent.

Native white females of native parentage formed 38.4 per cent. of the female gainful workers, as compared with 52.5 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over; while the corresponding percentages for native white females of foreign or mixed parentage were 21.3, as compared with 20.3 per cent.; for foreign-born white females, 15.1, as compared with 16.3 per cent.; and for negro females, 24.9, as compared with 10.7 per cent.

CHILD WORKERS.

There were 1,990,225 children of both sexes, ten to fifteen years of age, engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, or 18.4 per cent. of the total number of children of that age group. The males numbered 1,353,139, and the females 637,086. In 1900 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent. of the children ten to fifteen years of age were engaged in gainful occupations; and in 1880 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent., of them.

The increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number, and hence in the proportion, of all children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations was confined to children engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the increase was 369,283, or 34.8 per cent., for both sexes; 166,394, or 19.5 per cent., for the males; and 202,889, or 97.9 per cent., for the females. There was a marked decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. This decrease was 129,236, or 18.8 per cent., for both sexes; 77,666, or 19 per cent., for the males and 51,570, or 18.5 per cent., for the females.

Workmen's Compensation Laws.

In order to facilitate the study and comparison of the Compensation laws of the various States, they are analyzed in the following pages according to a uniform outline designed to show clearly the most important features of the several plans.

ARIZONA.

Date of enactment.—June 8, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended May 13, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—All accidental injuries causing disability of at least two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, caused in whole, or in part, or contributed to, by a necessary risk or danger of, or inherent in the nature of the employment, or by failure of the employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment.

Industries covered.—All especially dangerous employments, including the construction, operation and maintenance of steam and street railroads, using or working near explosives, building work using iron or steel frames or hoists, derricks, or ladders or scaffolds 20 or more feet above ground; telegraph, telephone or other electrical work; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, etc.; all mills, shops and factories using power machinery. Industries declared especially dangerous are specified in law. Elective as to other industries.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés in industries covered. Public employment: No provision.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased employé, but not to exceed \$4,000. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of 18 years. (b) If no dependents, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial of deceased employé.

Compensation for disability.—(a) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the employé's semi-monthly earnings during the time he is unable to work at any gainful occupation. (b) For partial disability, a semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease. (c) The total amount of payments for total or partial disability caused by a single injury not to exceed \$4,000.

Revision of benefits.—Examinations as to the nature of injury and degree of incapacity, etc., may be required by either party at intervals of not less than three months.

Insurance.—The employer may insure provided the liability for compensation is not less than the compensation fixed by law.

Security of payments.—A judgment for compensation issued by a court is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisal laws and has the same preferential claim as is allowed by law for unpaid wages or personal services.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes may be settled by (a) written agreement between the parties, (b) arbitration, or (c) by reference to the Attorney-General of the State, in case of failure or refusal to agree by any of the modes above provided, then by a civil action at law.

CALIFORNIA.

Date of enactment.—April 8, 1911; in effect September 1, 1911; amended May 26, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, and not the result of the intoxication or wilful misconduct of the injured employé.

Industries covered.—All excepting agriculture and domestic service.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Every person in the service of an employer for hire, including aliens, apprentices and members of employer's family who perform labor, excepting casual laborers. Public employment: Persons employed by the State and its political subdivisions, and all public corporations.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation in case of death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, 3 times the annual earnings of the deceased employé; not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the wages. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of 18 years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living. (b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as corresponds to the ratio between the earnings of the deceased and his contribution to their support. (c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding \$100.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital treatment required during the first 90 days after the injury. (b) For temporary total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability. (c) For temporary partial disability, 65 per cent. of weekly loss of wages during such disability. (d) The aggregate amount of benefits for a single injury causing temporary disability is limited to three times the annual earnings of the injured person, with a maximum benefit period of 240 weeks. (e) For permanent disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from 40 to 240 weeks, according to the degree of disability. After the expiration of 240 weeks a further benefit varying from 10 to 40 per cent. of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life, when the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70 per cent.

In case of permanent incapacity or death, a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, such lump sum to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6 per cent.

Revision of benefits.—Decisions and awards may be reviewed at any time during the first 245 weeks, after legal notice received.

Insurance.—A State insurance fund is created under State control for the purpose of insuring employers against liability. Employers may effect insurance for liability for accident with any insurance company. Municipalities are required to insure in the State fund, unless the risk is refused.

Security of payments.—A claim for injury or death of an employé or any award shall have the same preference over other unsecured debts as is given by law to claims for wages, but not so as to impair a lien of a previous award.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by the State industrial accident commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

CONNECTICUT.

Date of enactment.—May 29, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914.

Injuries compensated.—All injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, disability of more than two weeks, or death, except when injury is caused by wilful and serious misconduct of the injured employé, or by his intoxication.

Industries covered.—All industries, in absence of contrary election by employer.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés of employers accepting the act, in absence of contrary election. Public employment: Employés of the State and any public corporation within the State using the services of another for pay.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) \$100 for burial expenses. (b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employe. (c) If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation, determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employe. (d) If no dependents, the sum of \$750 is to be paid to the State Treasurer to meet the lawful expenses of the Compensation Commissioners. (e) Compensation shall in no case be more than \$10 or less than \$5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks. A widow's or widower's dependence ceases with remarriage, and a child's upon reaching 18 years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during the first 30 days. (b) For total disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employe's earnings, not more than \$10 or less than \$5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks. (c) For partial disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than \$10 per week, or for longer than 312 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods, in lieu of all other payments. Lump sum payments may be approved by the Commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations.

Revision of benefits.—Review may be had upon request of either party, whenever it shall appear to the Compensation Commissioner that the incapacity or the measure of dependence has changed.

Insurance.—Approved schemes may be substituted, provided the benefits are equivalent to those provided by law. Insurance may be taken in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

Security of payments.—Employer must furnish the Insurance Commissioner satisfactory proof of his solvency and financial ability to pay awards, file satisfactory security with the Insurance Commissioner, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are to be settled by the Compensation Commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards of any Commissioner may be made to the Superior Court of the county without cost to either party.

ILLINOIS.

Date of enactment.—June 10, 1911; in effect May 1, 1912; amended June 28, 1913, in effect July 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing permanent disfigurement, disability of over 6 working days, or death.

Industries covered.—The building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors, or corrosive acids; and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices; provided the employer elects. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defenses if they do not. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, county, municipality, etc., except officials.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests on the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent or to lineal heirs to whose support the employe has contributed within 4 years, a sum equal to 4 years' earnings, not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,500. (b) If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered during the past two years was of the earnings of the deceased. (c) If no dependents, a burial benefit not exceeding \$150.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and surgical aid for not over 8 weeks, not over \$200 in value. (b) For total disability, beginning with eighth day, a weekly sum equal to one-half the employe's earnings, \$5 minimum, \$12 maximum, during disability or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8 per cent. of a death benefit, but not less than \$10 per month. (c) For permanent partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, not less than \$5 nor more than \$12 a week. (d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), an additional benefit of 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods. (e) For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity, and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits. No payments are to extend beyond 8 years except in case of permanent total incapacity. Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted for periodic payments by the industrial board.

Revision of benefits.—Medical examinations may be had not oftener than every four weeks. The industrial board may, on request, review instalment payments, within eighteen months after the award or agreement thereon.

Insurance.—The employer may insure or maintain a benefit system, but may not reduce his liability under the act.

Security of payments.—In case of insolvency, awards constitute liens upon all property of the employer within the county, paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds.

Employers must furnish proof of ability to pay, or give security, insure, or make other provision for security of payment. The rights of an insolvent employer to insurance indemnities are subrogated to insured employes.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are determined by the industrial board, through an arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

IOWA.

Date of enactment.—April 18, 1913; in effect (a) establishing industrial commission and providing for insurance of employes, July 4, 1913; (b) compensation features, July 1, 1914.

Injuries compensated.—All personal injuries arising out of and in the course of the employment causing disability of more than two weeks, or death; except when caused by the injured employe's willful intention to injure himself or another, or by the intoxication of the employe.

Industries covered.—All industries except agriculture, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in industries covered in absence of contrary election, except clerks not subjected to the hazards of the industry and casual employes. Public employment: All employes of the State and its subdivisions.

Burden of payment.—Entire burden is on employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) Reasonable expenses of the employe's last sickness and burial, not to exceed \$100. (b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50 per cent. of the wages of the deceased employe, but not more than \$10 nor less than \$5 per week, for 300 weeks. (c) If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employe to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings. (d) If the employe was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services and supplies for first two weeks, not exceeding \$100. (b) For total temporary disability 50 per cent. of wages, not more than \$10 nor less than \$5 (unless wages are less than \$5, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks. (c) For total permanent disability, the same compensation as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks. (d) For partial permanent disability

(specified maimings), 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for fixed periods. Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the court.

Revision of benefits.—Payments may be reviewed by the industrial commissioner at the request of either party.

Insurance.—Employers may insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or contract with employes to maintain approved scheme in lieu of the compensation provided by law, provided there is no diminution of benefits.

Security of payments.—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, or furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to make payments, or deposit security with the State Insurance department. In case of insolvency of the insurer, a claim for compensation becomes a first lien, and in case of legal incapacity of insured to receive the amount due, the insurer must settle directly with the beneficiary.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes may be settled by arbitration.

KANSAS.

Date of enactment.—March 14, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended March 10, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment not due to intoxication or deliberate intention of injured employe, or caused by his wilful failure to use safeguards provided by statute or furnished by employer, causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least two weeks, or death.

Industries covered.—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous, explosive or inflammable materials, if employing 5 or more persons; and mines without reference to the number of employes, in absence of contrary election; employes of less than 5 persons may also elect.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes, including apprentices, but excluding casual employes. Public employment: Workmen on county and municipal work.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnings of the deceased employe, not less than \$1,200 nor more than \$3,600. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is \$750. (b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents. (c) If no dependents are left, a reasonable expense for medical attendance and burial, not exceeding \$100. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent, or when a minor, not physically or mentally incapable of wage earning, shall become 18 years of age.

Compensation for disability.—(a) For total incapacity, payments during incapacity after the second week, equal to 50 per cent. of earnings, but not less than \$6 nor more than \$15 per week. (b) For partial incapacity, payments during incapacity, after the second week, not less than 25 nor more than 50 per cent. of earnings, not less than \$3 nor more than \$12 per week, except in case of minors earning less than \$10 per week, in which case the compensation shall not be less than 75 per cent. of the earnings. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend over more than 8 years. After six months, lump sum payments may be substituted, as agreed upon or determined by the court.

Revision of benefits.—Any award may be modified at any time by agreement. After one year either party may demand a revision. Employes must submit to medical examination at reasonable periods to determine their physical condition.

Insurance.—The employer may insure in any approved insurance scheme which provides compensation not less favorable than is provided in this act.

Security of payments.—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a good and sufficient bond when there is doubt of security of payment. If the employer was insured, the insurer shall be subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitrators, subject to an appeal to courts.

MARYLAND.

Date of enactment.—April 15, 1912; in effect same date.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in death or disability, not caused by the injured employe's intoxication, or wilful intention to produce such injury. Contract may provide that injury must incapacitate employe from earning full wages for at least one week.

Industries covered.—All industries, on agreement between employers and employes.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes who agree to accept this law. Public employment: No provision.

Burden of payment.—Not less than 50 per cent., plus cost of management in case of establishment funds, on employer; remainder on employe.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnings of the deceased employe, but not less than \$1,000. (b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum equal to that provided for total dependence, less six times the average annual earnings of the beneficiary. (c) If no dependents, reasonable expenses of medical attendance and in addition burial expenses not less than \$75 nor more than \$100. (d) Payments under (a) and (b) may be made in lump sum or in weekly payments, according to the contract of insurance.

Compensation for disability.—(a) In case of total disability, a weekly payment of not less than 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages during the previous 12 months, to be paid during the period of disability. If not employed 12 months then a weekly benefit during such shorter period as he may have been employed by the employer liable for payments. (b) In case of partial disability weekly payments equal to the difference between amount paid for total disability and the amount employe is able to earn after injury; fixed rates for loss of hand, foot or eye.

Revision of benefits.—No provision.

Insurance.—Insurance may be effected in approved companies, or employers employing not less than 1,500 employes may establish an insurance fund from sums contributed by themselves and employes.

Security of payments.—Establishment funds must be held as trust funds and not otherwise invested.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by arbitration, if so provided in contract.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Date of enactment.—July 28, 1911; in effect July 1, 1912; amended May 10, 1912, February 4, 1913, April 7, 1913, April 28, 1913, and May 22, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for two weeks, or death, unless the injury is due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured employe.

Industries covered.—All industries if the employer so elects.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes, except masters of vessels and seamen engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and casual employes. Public employment: The

State shall and any county, city, town or district having power of taxation may compensate laborers, workmen and mechanics. The question shall be submitted to the voters each year, except as to the State.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly wages of the deceased employé, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10, for a period of 300 weeks. (b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employé. (c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of last sickness and burial, not to exceed \$200.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks after injury. (b) For total disability, a sum equal to one-half the average weekly wages, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks, nor \$3,000 in amount. (c) For partial disability, one-half the wage loss, but not to exceed \$10 per week, and for not longer than 300 weeks. (d) In specified injuries (mutilation, etc.), a sum not exceeding \$10 nor less than \$4 per week for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation. A lump sum payment may be substituted after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months.

Revision of benefits.—Either party may demand a revision of payment at any time. Employés must submit to medical examination to determine their physical condition when requested by the employer.

Insurance.—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employés' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company.

Security of payments.—The State controls the State Employés' Insurance Association, and other companies must be authorized by the State to do business.

Settlement of dispute.—On request of either party, the Industrial Accident Board calls for a Committee of Arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board.

MICHIGAN.

Date of enactment.—March 20, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended April 10, 1913, April 16, 1913, May 2, 1913, and May 7, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries causing incapacity to earn full wages for a period of two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of employment, unless such injuries resulted from intentional and wilful misconduct of the injured person.

Industries covered.—Compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, and each incorporated public board and commission authorized to hold property and to sue and be sued. All industries having one or more persons in service under contract of hire if the employer elects.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés, including aliens and minors, except casual employés. Public employment: All employés except officials of the State or of a municipality.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week for a period of 300 weeks. (b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings. (c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding \$200.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first 3 weeks. (b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding \$4,000. (c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than \$10 per week, and for not longer than 300 weeks. (d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods. (e) Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for 8 weeks or longer compensation is computed from the date of injury. After six months, lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments.

Revision of benefits.—Weekly payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Accident Board at the request of either party. An injured employé must submit to medical examination when requested.

Insurance.—Employer must furnish proof of financial ability to pay the required compensation, or insure in an authorized employers' liability company, or in an employers' insurance association organized under State laws, or become a member of a State insurance fund administered by the State Commissioner of Insurance.

Security of payments.—In case of insolvency, claims constitute a first lien upon all property of the employer. Employers must furnish proof of financial ability to pay compensation, or insure in approved companies or with the State.

Settlement of disputes.—Either party may request the Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law.

MINNESOTA.

Date of enactment.—April 24, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless intentionally caused, or due to the intoxication of the injured person.

Industries covered.—All excepting interstate or foreign commerce and farm and domestic service, in the absence of contrary election by employers.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés, including aliens and minors, in the absence of contrary election, casual employés excepted. Public employment: All persons in the service of a county, city, town, village or school district, excluding public officials elected or appointed for regular terms.

Burden of payment.—Cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To a widow alone, 35 per cent. of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60 per cent. if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25 per cent. to a dependent orphan 40 per cent., with 10 per cent. additional for each orphan in excess of two, with a maximum of 60 per cent.; to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower or children, 25 per cent. if one parent and 35 per cent. if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister or grandparent is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25 per cent., or if more than one, 30 per cent., divided equally. (b) If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned. (c) When no dependents are left, expense of last sickness and burial not exceeding \$100, in addition to medical and hospital services provided in case of disability. Payments cease when a minor child reaches the age of 18, unless physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, and upon the death or marriage of other dependents unless otherwise specified.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor \$200 in value. (b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of wages. (c) For temporary partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss. (d) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of the earnings for fixed periods. Payment for death or disability may not be less

than \$6 nor more than \$10 per week, unless the wages were less than \$6, when the amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks. Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability or certain maimings, the consent of the court must be obtained.

Revision of benefits.—After six months from the date of an award either party may apply to the court for revision. The employé must submit to medical examination when requested.

Insurance.—Employers may insure in any authorized company, stock or mutual, or maintain co-operative schemes, assuming other and greater risks, and other classes of industrial insurance.

Security of payments.—Insured workmen have an equitable lien upon any policy becoming due, and in case of the employer's incapacity the insurer shall make payment directly to them. Claims to compensation have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages.

Settlement of disputes.—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the District Court, who shall determine such dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by the Supreme Court as to questions of law.

NEBRASKA.

Date of enactment.—April 21, 1913; in effect July 17, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injury causing disability for more than fourteen days, or death, caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, except accident caused by or resulting in any degree from wilful negligence or intoxication.

Industries covered.—All industries where 5 or more persons are employed by the employer in the regular trade, business or occupation of the employer, except domestic service, agriculture and interstate or foreign commerce, in the absence of contrary election. Exempt employers may make an affirmative election.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés, including aliens and minors, but excluding casual employés and home workers. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, or any Government agency created by the State, not having been elected or appointed for a regular term.

Burden of payment.—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) In addition to any other benefits, a reasonable amount not exceeding \$100 to cover expenses of last sickness and burial. (b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the employé's wages, but not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per week, during dependency; but not exceeding 350 weeks; if the wages of the deceased were less than \$5 per week, then full wages are to be paid as compensation. (c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of the deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach the age of 16 years, unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and hospital services during the first 21 days, not exceeding \$200 in value. (b) For total disability, one-half of the weekly wages, but not less than \$5 or more than \$10 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter while disability lasts 46 per cent. of such wages but not less than \$4 or more than \$8 per week. *Provided, however,* if weekly wages are less than the minimum, compensation to amount of full wages is to be paid. (c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of loss of earning capacity, but not exceeding \$10 per week nor exceeding 300 weeks.

(a) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of wages for fixed periods with the same limits as to amounts as above. Payments begin with the twenty-second day, but if disability continues 8 weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of injury. Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained.

Revision of benefits.—Benefits running for a period of six months or longer may be revised at any time by agreement of the parties, or after six months by application to a court.

Insurance.—An employer may insure his liability for compensation in any authorized stock or mutual insurance company.

Security of payments.—In case of the insolvency of an insured employer, claimants are subrogated to the rights as against the company which the employer would have had if he had paid the claim.

Compensation rights and awards have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages for labor.

Settlement of disputes.—Questions may be submitted to arbitration by mutual consent, or either party may submit a claim to the District Court of county to be heard and determined as a cause in equity, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA.

Date of enactment.—March 15, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries arising out of and in the usual course of employment, causing incapacity to earn full wages for a period of two weeks, or death, except when caused by the employé's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or if the injury is sustained while intoxicated.

Industries covered.—All in which two or more persons are employed, except domestic and farm labor, in the absence of contrary election; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities regardless of the number of employés.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés in the industries covered. Public employment: All employés.

Burden of payment.—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To the dependents or beneficiaries of the deceased employé, a sum equal to 50 per cent. of his average monthly earnings, but not less than \$20 nor more than \$60 per month for a period of 100 months, in no case exceeding \$5,000, and in addition the burial expenses, not exceeding \$125. (b) If no dependents are left, expenses of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employé, not to exceed \$125.

Compensation for disability.—(a) For total disability, an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the average monthly wages, but not less than \$20 nor more than \$60 per month for 100 months, the total amount not to exceed \$5,000. (b) For partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, but not more than \$40 per month for a period not to exceed 60 months. (c) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) subject to a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$60 per month, a monthly payment equal to 50 per cent. of average monthly wages, for fixed periods. No compensation is payable for the first 2 weeks of disability, but if the disability continues 8 weeks or longer, compensation is paid from the date of the injury. The Industrial Commission may permit substitution of lump sum payments for monthly payments, but no such payment shall exceed \$5,000.

Revision of benefits.—Rearrangement of compensation may be made by the Industrial Commission when application is made therefor.

Insurance.—Employers coming under this act must insure in the State insurance fund.

Security of payments.—State management of the insurance fund and collection of premiums by the State.

Settlement of disputes.—All matters relating to the amount of compensation to be paid are determined by the Industrial Commission.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Date of enactment.—April 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912.

Injuries compensated.—Any injury to an employé arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless due to wilful misconduct, intoxication or violation of law.

Industries covered.—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including the operation and maintenance of steam and electric railroads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing 5 or more persons; work about lines or cables charged with electricity; operations dangerously near explosives used in the industry, or to a steam boiler owned and operated by the employer; and work in or about any quarry, mine or foundry; provided the employer elects.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All workmen engaged in any of the employments covered by this law. Public employment: Government employes are not mentioned.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of the deceased, not to exceed \$3,000. (b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above compensation as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support. (c) If no dependents are left, expenses of medical care and burial to a reasonable amount, not in excess of \$100.

Compensation for disability.—(a) For total disability, a sum beginning with the fifteenth day, not exceeding 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings. (b) For partial disability, a sum not in excess of 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed \$10 a week nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments.

Revision of benefits.—The injured person, when requested by the employer, must submit to medical examination not oftener than once a week.

Insurance.—No provision.

Security of payments.—The employer must satisfy the Commissioner of Labor if his ability to pay the required compensation or file a bond conditioned on the discharge of all liability incurred under this act.

Weekly payments have the same preferential claim against the assets of the employer as is allowed for unpaid wages or personal services.

Settlement of disputes.—All questions not settled by agreement are determined by an action in equity.

NEW JERSEY.

Date of enactment.—April 4, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911; amended May 2, 1911, April 1, 1912, and March 27, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless intentionally self-inflicted or due to intoxication.

Industries covered.—All employments in the absence of contrary election.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes except casual. Non-resident aliens receive no benefits. Public employment: Every employé of the State, county, municipality, board or commission, or other governing body, including boards of education, except persons receiving a salary greater than \$1,200 per year, and those holding an elective office.

Burden of payment.—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To one dependent, 35 per cent. of the wages of the deceased person, and for each additional dependent 5 per cent. additional, the total not to exceed 60 per cent., payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per week, unless the earnings were less than \$5, when full wages are paid. (b) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and of burial, not exceeding \$100. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, and to orphans on reaching the age of 18, unless physically or mentally deficient. A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first two weeks of incapacity, not exceeding \$50 in value. (b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks. (c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of wages during such liability, not beyond 400 weeks. (d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) producing partial but permanent disabilities, 50 per cent. of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to minimum and maximum, as for death benefits. A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of Court of Common Pleas.

Revision of benefits.—At any time after one year after an award has been made, either party may demand a revision of benefits.

Insurance.—No provision.

Security of payments.—The right of compensation has the same preference against the assets of the employer as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages.

Settlement of disputes.—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, subject to review of questions of law by the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK. (See fourth subsequent page.)

OHIO.

Date of enactment.—June 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended March 14, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—All injuries not self-inflicted received in the course of employment causing disability beyond one week, or death.

Industries covered.—All industries employing 5 or more persons regularly in the same business; also establishments with less than 5 workmen if the employer elects to pay the premiums provided by this act.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes, excluding casual workers, but including aliens and minors lawfully employed. Public employment: Persons in the service of the State, or its political subdivisions, excepting the officials of the State or municipal governments, and policemen and firemen in cities where pension funds are established and maintained by municipal authority.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) Burial expenses not to exceed \$150. (b) To persons wholly dependent, 66 2/3 per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the deceased workman for six years after the date of the injury, not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$3,750. (c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of six years as the State Liability Board may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of \$3,750. (d) If no dependents, medical and hospital services not exceeding \$200 in value, and burial expenses as above.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical, hospital, etc., services, not to exceed \$200. (b) For total temporary disability, a weekly payment of 66 2/3 per cent. of average weekly wages, during disability, not less than \$5 nor more than \$12 per week, but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding \$3,750. (c) For total permanent disability, a weekly payment as above continuing until death. (d) For partial disability, 66 2/3 per cent. of loss of earning capacity during the continuance thereof, but not exceeding \$12 per week or a total of \$3,750. (e) In certain specified injuries

(mutilations, etc.), compensation of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations noted above. In all cases if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration.

Revision of benefits.—The State Liability Board may from time to time make such modification or change in its former findings of fact as it deems necessary.

Insurance.—The law creates a State insurance fund, under control of a State Liability Board. Other schemes are permitted, provided benefits equal to those provided by the State insurance fund are guaranteed employees at the employer's cost.

Security of payments.—Insurance is under State control. Claims for compensation under this law have the same preference against the assets of the employer as are or may be allowed by law on judgments rendered for claims for taxes.

Settlement of disputes.—The board hears and determines all cases within its jurisdiction, limited right of appeal to the civil courts being reserved to the claimant.

OREGON.

Date of enactment.—February 25, 1913; in effect 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature. (July 1, 1913.)

Injuries compensated.—Injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, except those brought about intentionally.

Industries covered.—All hazardous occupations, including factories, mills and workshops employing machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering works; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light and power plants or lines, steamboats, tugs and ferries; all in absence of contrary election. Other employers may accept the law by affirmative election.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Any workman employed as above in absence of contrary election. Non-resident alien beneficiaries other than parent, spouse or child are not included unless otherwise provided by treaty. Public employment: Not included.

Burden of payment.—The employer deducts five-tenths of one per cent. of employe's monthly earnings, not less, however, than 25 cents per month, and himself contributes six times this amount. The State gives a subsidy.

Compensation for death.—(a) Burial expenses not to exceed \$100. (b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of \$30, and to each child under 16 (daughters 18), \$6 a month, the total monthly not to exceed \$50. (c) To orphan; under 16 years of age (daughters 18), a monthly payment of \$15 each; the total not to exceed \$50. (d) To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50 per cent. of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed \$30 a month in all. (e) To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of \$25, until such time as he would have been 21, after which time compensation shall be paid according to (d) above. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow she receives a lump sum of \$300. Payments to a male child cease at 16 and to a female at 18, unless the child is an invalid.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Transportation, medical, surgical, and hospital expenses not exceeding \$250 in value. (b) For permanent total disability, monthly payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at the time of the injury, \$30; (2) if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under 16 years, \$35; if the husband is not an invalid, the sum is \$30; (3) if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under 16 years, \$6 additional to the provision under (2) above, or each child until 16 years of age, the total monthly payments not to exceed \$50. (c) For temporary total disability, the above payments apply during disability, increased 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages. (d) For partial temporary disability, a proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding 2 years. (e) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), monthly payment of \$25 per month payable for fixed periods. A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission.

Revision of benefits.—The rate of compensation may be readjusted either upon the application of the beneficiary or by the State Industrial Accident Commission upon its own initiative.

Insurance.—Insurance is effected through the State Industrial Accident Fund, under supervision of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Security of payments.—Insurance under State control.

Settlement of disputes.—Any decision of the commission is subject to review by the Circuit Court, and appeals lie from the Circuit Court as in other civil cases.

RHODE ISLAND.

Date of enactment.—April 29, 1912; in effect October 1, 1912; amended by act of April 29, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for earning full wages for a period of more than two weeks, or death, except where the injury resulted from the wilful intention of the injured person to injure himself or another, or from intoxication.

Industries covered.—All industries except domestic service and agriculture if the employe elects. Defences in suits for damages are not abrogated unless more than 5 persons are employed.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in establishments covered by this act in absence of contrary election, casual employes and those earning above \$1,300 a year excepted. Public employment: Not mentioned.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings of the deceased employe, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks. (b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bore to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not exceeding 300 weeks. (c) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employe, not exceeding \$200. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of 18 years unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated.

Compensation for disability.—(a) The necessary medical and surgical care and hospital services for the first 2 weeks after the injury. (b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week, during such incapacity, but not for a longer period than 500 weeks. (c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, but not exceeding \$10 per week, during such incapacity, and not for a longer period than 300 weeks. (d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to the above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week, for fixed periods. Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months, for either death or injury.

Revision of benefits.—Amount payable may be reviewed and modified by the Superior Court at any time within two years, if the time for payments has not expired.

Insurance.—Approved schemes or insurance plans may be substituted, but the employer must meet all cost unless added benefits are provided corresponding to any contributions made by employes.

Security of payments.—Claims for compensation under this act, and under any substitute scheme,

shall be entitled to a preference over the unsecured debts of the employer hereafter contracted to the same amount as the wages of labor are now preferred.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by the Superior Court on a petition in the nature of a petition in equity, filed by any party in interest. Appeals may be carried to the Supreme Court by any aggrieved person.

TEXAS.

Date of enactment.—April 16, 1913; in effect September 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Personal injury sustained in the course of employment causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least one week, or death.

Industries covered.—Excluded from the act are domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and cotton ginning; also establishments in which not more than 5 persons are employed. Applies to other industries if the employer subscribes to the State insurance fund.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in industries included, except casual. Public employment: No provision.

Burden of payment.—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To the legal beneficiary of the deceased employe, a weekly payment equal to 60 per cent. of his wages, not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution. (b) If no beneficiaries or creditors are left, the expenses of the last sickness and in addition a funeral benefit not to exceed \$100. (c) If the deceased leaves no beneficiaries but leaves creditors, the insurance association is liable to the creditors for such debts in an amount not exceeding that which would be due beneficiaries.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and hospital care for the first week. (b) For total incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 per week during such disability, but not exceeding a period of 400 weeks. (c) For partial incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the loss of earning power during such disability, but not exceeding 300 weeks. In no case to exceed \$15 per week. (d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), an additional compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person for fixed periods, not less than \$5 nor more than \$15 per week. A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board.

Revision of benefits.—The Industrial Accident Board may call for medical examination as often as may be reasonably ordered.

Insurance.—Insurance may be effected through the Texas Employers' Insurance Association, under State control, or in any company admitted to do business in the State.

Security of payments.—Association is under State control.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are referable to the Industrial Accident Board, whose decisions are subject to appeal to any court of competent jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON.

Date of enactment.—March 14, 1911; in effect October 1, 1911; amended 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries causing disability of 5 per cent., or death, to a person, whether received upon the premises or at the plant or in the course of employment while away from the establishment, except injuries brought about intentionally.

Industries covered.—All extra hazardous employment, including mills, factories and workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries and wharves; engineering works; logging, lumbering and shipbuilding; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light or power plants or lines; steamboats, tugs and ferries; railroads, except as governed by Federal statute; State, county and municipal undertakings involving extra hazardous work in which persons are employed for wages.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in industries covered by the act; any working employer or salaried employe on the payroll at a rate not greater than the average named in such payroll. Public employment: All employes in industries covered by the act.

Burden of payment.—The entire burden rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) Expenses of burial not exceeding \$75. (b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of \$20; to each child under 16, \$5 per month, the total not to exceed \$35. (c) If no parent survives, a monthly payment of \$10 to each child under 16 years of age, the total not to exceed \$35. (d) To other dependents, if none of the above survive, a monthly payment to each equal to 50 per cent. of the average amount previously contributed to the dependent, the total not to exceed \$20. (e) To the parent or parents of an unmarried minor a monthly payment of \$26 until the time he would have been 21. In case of dependence, payments to parents of minors are governed by (d). Payments to a widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child until reaching the age of 16 years. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of \$240.

Compensation for disability.—(a) For permanent total disability, payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at time of the accident, \$20 per month; (2) if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under 16 years of age, \$25 a month; if the husband is not an invalid, \$15 per month; (3) if married, or a widow or widower with a child or children under 16 years, \$5 a month additional for each child, the total not to exceed \$35. (b) For total temporary disability, payments as for permanent total disability during disability, increased by 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages. (c) For temporary partial disability, the payment as for total disability continues in proportion to the loss of earning power, provided this shall exceed 5 per cent. (d) For permanent partial disability, a lump sum not to exceed \$1,500; if the injured person is a minor, the parents receive an additional sum, equal to 10 per cent. of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into lump sum payments in case of death or permanent total disability.

Revision of benefits.—Revision may be had upon application of the beneficiary or upon the motion of the department.

Insurance.—Insurance is required in a State accident fund.

Security of payments.—Accident fund under State control.

Settlement of disputes.—By Industrial Insurance department, whose decisions are subject to review by the Superior Court, from which appeal lies as in other civil cases.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Date of enactment.—February 22, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—All personal injuries not the result of willful misconduct or intoxication of the injured employe, or self-inflicted, causing incapacity for more than one week, or death.

Industries covered.—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State Insurance fund.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in industries covered, including aliens, except persons casually employed, and the officers of corporations. Public employment: No provision.

Burden of payment.—Employer, 90 per cent.; employes, 10 per cent.

Compensation for death.—(a) Reasonable funeral expenses, not to exceed \$75. (b) To the widow or invalid widower, \$20 per month and \$5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, the total not to exceed \$35 per month. (c) To other persons wholly dependent, if

no widow, invalid widower, or child under the age of legal employment is left, 50 per cent. of the average monthly support received from the deceased during the preceding year, not exceeding \$20 per month, for 6 years. (d) If the deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent, 50 per cent. of the earnings, not to exceed \$6 per week, until the time he would have become 21. (e) If only partial dependents survive, a compensation computed as in (c), with the same maximum. Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children on reaching the legal age for employment (14 years).

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical, nurse, and hospital services, not exceeding \$150. (b) For "temporary or partial" disability, beginning with the eighth day, during such disability, 50 per cent. of loss of his earning capacity, not less than \$4 nor more than \$8 per week, not exceeding 26 weeks, except that for certain maimings the period may be 156 weeks. (c) For permanent total disability, beginning with the eighth day, 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages, during life, not less than \$3 nor more than \$6 per week. Lump sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death.

Revision of benefits.—Awards may be modified at any time.

Insurance.—Insurance is effected through a State fund under the control of the Public Service Commission. The commission may reinsure all or any part of any class or risk in any authorized insurance company.

Security of payments.—Insurance is under State control.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by the commission; limited appeal to the Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN.

Date of enactment.—May 3, 1911; in effect same date; amended June 26, 1913, July 30, 1913, August 9, 1913.

Injuries compensated.—Personal injury by accident causing disability of at least one week, or death, while performing service growing out of and incidental to the employment, not intentionally self-inflicted.

Industries covered.—All, if the employer elects. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes except casual, including aliens, in the absence of contrary election. Public employment: All employes of the State or its political subdivisions.

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 4 years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation for permanent total disability shall not exceed 6 years' earnings. (b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed 4 times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year. (c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding \$100. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at 18, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for not exceeding 90 days, or the reasonable expenses therefor. (b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability, but if the injured person requires the assistance of a nurse, then 100 per cent. of earnings for first 90 days of disability. (c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of loss of earning power. (d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods. (e) For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not exceeding \$750. In case of temporary or partial disability the aggregate compensation for a single injury shall not exceed 4 years' earnings, and for permanent disability 6 years' earnings, nor may the disability period exceed 15 years from the date of the accident. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after 6 months from the date of injury.

Revision of benefits.—The commission may modify or change its order or award within 10 days if a mistake is discovered; or a review by the court may be had on appeal within 20 days. The commission may call for a medical examination at any time it deems necessary.

Insurance.—Insurance in approved companies is permitted, but the liability of the employer may not be reduced.

Security of payments.—The employer must give proof of financial ability or insure risks. Claims for compensation are preferred above other unsecured debts thereafter contracted.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by the Industrial commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

UNITED STATES.

Date of enactment.—May 30, 1908; in effect August 1, 1908; amended February 24, 1909, March 4, 1911, March 11, 1912, and July 27, 1912.

Injuries compensated.—Injuries in the course of employment resulting in incapacity for work lasting more than 15 days, or death, unless injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of the employe injured.

Industries covered.—Manufacturing establishments of the United States, arsenals, navy yards, construction of river and harbor or fortification work or work in the reclamation of arid lands; work under the Isthmian Canal Commission, under the Bureau of Mines, under the Forestry Service and under the Lighthouse Service.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Not included. Public employment: Artisans or laborers employed by the United States (a) in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, navy yards or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work; or (b) in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same; (c) any person in hazardous employment under the Bureau of Mines, the Forestry Service or the Lighthouse Service; (d) all employes under the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Burden of payment.—Cost is on the branch of the service in which the injured person was employed.

Compensation for death.—To the widow, children, or dependent parents, a sum equal to the wages the deceased person would have received for one year had he continued to be employed. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of 16.

Compensation for disability.—A sum equal to the same pay the injured employe would have received if he continued to be employed during the period of disability, not to exceed one year.

Revision of benefits.—Payments are made in such portions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe.

Insurance.—No provision.

Security of payments.—Compensation is paid from annual appropriation for the support of the service.

Settlement of disputes.—All questions as to right of compensation are decided by the Secretary of Labor, except as to the rights of employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which are determined by the Chairman of that commission.

Compensation for Employes of Railroads Engaged in Interstate Commerce.

(Bill in 63d Congress (S. 959) based on the report of the Federal Commission.)

Injuries compensated.—Personal injuries due to accidents arising out of and in the course of

employment causing disability for more than 14 days, or death, unless caused by the wilful intention of the employé to bring about the injury or death of himself or another or by his intoxication.

Industries covered.—All common carriers by rail, including express companies, in the District of Columbia or engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employés, including apprentices, but excluding casual employés. Public employment: Not included.

Burden of payment.—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To the widow alone, 40 per cent. of monthly wages of the deceased; if any child or children (male under 16 or female under 20), 50 per cent. (b) To any child or children, no widow being left, if one child, 25 per cent. of the wages, and 10 per cent. additional for each child more than one, not to exceed 50 per cent. in all. (c) If no widow or children entitled to compensation, then to a parent or parents who are partially dependent, 15 per cent.; if one is wholly dependent, 25 per cent., and if both, 40 per cent. of such wages. (d) If none of the foregoing, then to any wholly dependent brother, sister, grandparent, or grandchild, 20 per cent. if one; or 30 per cent. if more than one; if only partly dependent, then 10 per cent. of such wages. Beneficiaries not actual residents of the United States or contiguous countries receive no benefits, except that a widow or child, where there is no resident dependent widow or child, shall be paid a sum equal to one year's wages of decedent. (e) A funeral benefit of \$75, if the monthly payments for death are not more than \$15. If no monthly payments are payable, a reasonable funeral benefit not exceeding \$150. All compensation payments cease in 8 years, or, in the case of a widow, upon prior remarriage; except that payments to children cease at 16 if a male or 20 if a female, unless dependent thereafter.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and surgical aid, including hospital service, as may be reasonably required during the first 14 days, and thereafter in an amount not to exceed \$200. (b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of monthly wages during its continuance, for life if permanent. (c) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), causing permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of monthly wages for fixed periods. (d) For temporary partial disability, 50 per cent. of his wages during any period of reduced earning capacity, but for a period not longer than would be paid for a permanent disability of the same character, nor after refusal to accept work at the same or better wages than he was receiving at the time of injury.

Revision of benefits.—A review of any agreement, award, findings or judgment may be had within two years from the date of accident, and before the expiration of the period for which compensation has been fixed, upon application of either party.

Insurance.—No provision.

Security of payments.—In cases of insolvency, liability for compensation constitutes a lien upon all property of the employer paramount to all other claims or liens, except for wages and taxes.

Settlement of disputes.—Any employer and his employés may organize or constitute one or more committees for the purpose of settling disputes, or questions may be referred to an adjuster appointed by the court, with appeals to the courts.

CANAL ZONE.

Date of enactment.—August 24, 1912. Executive Order February 26, 1913; in effect March 1, 1913. (Suspended.)

Injuries compensated.—Personal injuries causing disability of over 5 days, or death, provided the injury is not intentionally brought about nor the result of intoxication.

Industries covered.—The construction, maintenance, operation or sanitation of the canal, Panama Railroad, or auxiliary canals, locks or other subsidiary enterprises.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Employés of the Panama Railroad Company directly engaged in the work named above. Public employment: Employés of the United States employed in the Canal Zone in the work named above.

Burden of payment.—The entire burden rests upon the employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) To a widow or widower wholly dependent, there being no dependent child, 35 per cent. of the monthly wages of the deceased for a period of 6 years; after 6 years not less than 20 nor more than 30 per cent. If partly dependent, a proportionate compensation. (b) In addition to the above, 10 per cent. for each child, the total not to exceed 50 per cent. for 6 years, thereafter 25 to 40 per cent. (c) If no parent is left, to one child 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. additional for each child, not exceeding in the aggregate 50 per cent. of the wages. After 6 years the compensation shall not exceed 25 to 40 per cent. (d) To parents, no widow, widower, or child being left, when one only is wholly dependent, 25 per cent.; when both are dependent, 20 per cent. each, payable for a period of 8 years. (e) To brothers, sisters, grandchildren and grandparents, no dependent spouse, child or parent being left, 20 per cent. if one is wholly dependent, and 30 per cent. if more than one. If no one is wholly dependent but one or more are partly so, 10 per cent. divided among them. Payments cease on the death or marriage of a beneficiary, on parents ceasing to be dependent, or on a child reaching the age of 13, if capable of self-support.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies. (b) For total disability, a monthly payment beginning with the sixth day equal to 50 per cent. of pay, for not more than 6 years; thereafter a monthly payment not less than 25 nor more than 40 per cent. of such wages. (c) For partial disability, a monthly payment equal to 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity, or not longer than 6 years. If disability continues, a monthly payment not less than 25 nor more than 40 per cent. of such loss. Conversion to lump sum payments is provided for in certain cases.

Revision of benefits.—The Governor of the Panama Canal Zone may at any time review the compensation previously fixed.

Insurance.—No provision.

Security of payments.—Under Government control.

Settlement of disputes.—The Governor of the Canal Zone decides all questions arising under this order or in regard to the interpretation thereof.

NEW YORK.

Date of enactment.—December 16, 1913; in effect July 1, 1914. [Compulsory Law.]

Injuries compensated.—Accidental injuries arising out of and in course of employment, and disease or infection naturally and unavoidably resulting therefrom, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless caused by the wilful intention of the injured employé to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or by his intoxication while on duty.

Industries covered.—"Hazardous employments," including construction, maintenance and operation of steam and street railroads; telegraph, telephone and other electrical construction; installation or operation; foundries, machine shops and power plants; stone cutting or dressing; manufactures, tanneries, laundries, printing and bookbinding; shipbuilding and repair, and the use of vessels in intrastate commerce; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, shaft sinking, etc.; engineering work, and the construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges; lumbering, drying, loading and unloading.

COMPENSATION LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.—Continued.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: All employes in industries covered, farm laborers and domestic servants not included. Public employment: Not included.*

Burden of payment.—Entire cost rests on employer.

Compensation for death.—(a) \$160 for funeral expenses. (b) To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30 per cent. of wages of deceased, 10 per cent. additional for each child under 18; dependent orphans under 18 receive 15 per cent. each, and dependent parents, brothers or sisters receive 15 per cent. each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66⅔ per cent. (c) Payments to widow or widower cease on death, or remarriage, or when dependence of widower ceases, with two years' compensation on remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters cease at 18, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of \$100 monthly are considered.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for 60 days, costs to be approved by the commission. (b) For total disability, 66⅔ per cent. of wages during continuance. (c) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent. of wage loss; for specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔ per cent. of wages for fixed periods. The foregoing payments may not be less than \$5 nor more than \$15 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be \$20.

Revision of benefits.—Awards may be reviewed at any time, and ended or increased or decreased within the limits fixed.

Notice of injury.—Notice of an injury for which compensation is payable must be given in writing to the employer and to the commission within ten days after the injury; and in case of death resulting from such injury, within thirty days after death. This notice shall contain the name and address of the employe; shall state in ordinary language the time, place, nature, and cause of the injury; and shall be signed by the injured employe or by a person on his behalf, or in case of death by a dependent or a person on his behalf. The failure to give such notice may be excused by the commission either on the ground that for some sufficient reason notice could not have been given or on the ground that the State fund, insurance company, or employer, as the case may be, has not been prejudiced thereby; otherwise the failure to give such notice shall constitute a bar to any claim for compensation.

Medical examination.—An injured employe claiming or entitled to compensation shall, if requested by the commission, submit to medical examination at such times and at a place reasonably convenient for him, as may be provided by the commission. If the employe or the insurance carrier so desires, he may have a physician or physicians of his own selection, to be paid by him, present to participate in such examination. Refusal to submit to such examination suspends the right to compensation for the period of such refusal.

Waiver, Assignments.—No employe may waive his right to compensation. No employe may agree to assign his right of compensation to another.

Insurance.—Employer must give proof of financial ability to make payments (deposit of securities may be required), or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company.

Release from liability.—An employer who insures in the State fund is released from all liability for compensation to his injured employes. He shall not otherwise be relieved from such liability except by the payment of compensation by himself or by his insurance carrier.

Security of payments.—Insurance may be made to insure directly to the benefit of claimants; insolvency of employer does not release insurance company. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages for labor.

Settlement of disputes.—Disputes are settled by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, with appeals to courts.

The Bureau of Claims for the commission in New York City is at No. 1 Madison Avenue; D. A. Golden, Chief of Bureau.

* Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, received from Attorney-General Carmody an opinion on the application of the law to the State and its political subdivisions, the effect of which is that New York City, which has nearly 100,000 employes, including those of the counties and boroughs, is liable for compensation only to persons engaged in occupations specified in the act as hazardous, and then only when employed in a trade, business or occupation carried on by the city for pecuniary gain. The Compensation law does not apply to the Police or Fire Departments.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops, tea, and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. It is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fibre and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of cotton and grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seeds for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of the principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops. It is engaged in the operation of testing stations in the semi-arid regions for the co-operative investigation of the problems encountered in crop production under the conditions existing in those areas. The adaptation and breeding of crops is a special feature of this work, which also includes physical determinations of the factors influencing plant growth in those regions.

In the South it is carrying on farmers' co-operative demonstration work, with special reference to the boll-weevil situation and its amelioration. It is conducting horticultural studies of garden crops and maintains an experimental farm for this and other lines of the work of the bureau. It is engaged in investigations of the marketing, transportation, and storage of fruits, and in the general upbuilding of the fruit industry. It maintains greenhouses and trial grounds for the work of plant propagation and improvement. It is engaged in the introduction of seeds and plants from foreign countries and in the operation of plant introduction and testing gardens to aid in the development of new plant industries. It is also engaged in the Congressional distribution of seeds and plants.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, INCLUDING BOTH SEXES. (CENSUS OF 1910.)

OCCUPATION.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	Total.
Population 10 years of age and over	71,580,270	MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES—Continued.	
All Occupations	38,167,336	Cabinetmakers	41,892
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	12,659,203	Carpenters	817,120
Dairy farmers	61,816	Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters	127,589
Dairy farm laborers	35,014	Coopers	25,299
Farmers (a)	5,865,003	Dressmakers & seamstresses (not in fact'y)	449,342
Farm laborers	5,975,057	Dyers	14,050
Farm laborers (home farm)	3,310,534	Electricians and electrical engineers	135,519
Farm laborers (working out)	2,636,966	Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers	12,506
Turpentine farm laborers	27,557	Electrotypers and stereotypers	4,368
Farm, dairy farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen	47,591	Lithographers	8,138
Dairy farm foremen	1,086	Engineers (mechanical)	14,514
Farm foremen (b)	42,420	Engineers (stationary)	231,041
Garden and greenhouse foremen	1,311	Engravers	13,967
Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen	2,774	Files, grinders, buffers, & polishers (metal)	49,525
Fishermen and oystermen	68,275	Buffers and polishers	30,496
Foresters	4,332	Files	10,236
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen	139,255	Grinders	8,793
Florists	9,023	Firemen (except locomotive and fire dept.)	111,248
Fruit growers and nurserymen	46,541	Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	175,098
Gardeners	79,894	Furnacemen, smelters, heaters, pourers, etc.	36,251
Landscape gardeners	3,792	Furnacemen and smelters	19,735
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers	133,927	Heaters	10,120
Cranberry bog laborers	1,384	Ladders and pourers	679
Garden laborers	81,314	Puddlers	5,717
Greenhouse laborers	17,757	Glassblowers	15,564
Orchard and nursery laborers	33,472	Jewellers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	32,574
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	161,268	Goldsmiths and silversmiths	5,757
Foremen and overseers	4,798	Jewellers and lapidaries (factory)	10,631
Lumbermen and raftsmen	114,036	Jewellers & watchmakers (not in fact'y)	16,186
Teamsters and haulers	15,038	LABORERS (c)	934,909
Woodchoppers and tie cutters	27,396	General and not specified laborers	869,473
Owners & managers of log & timber camps	7,931	Helpers in building and hand trades	65,431
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders	62,975	Chemical industries	41,741
Stock raisers	52,521	Fertilizer factories	9,847
Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits	44,238	Paint factories	2,959
Apiarists	2,145	Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., factories	4,277
Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.	5,617	Other chemical factories	24,658
Ditchers	15,198	Clay, glass, and stone industries	154,826
Poultry raisers and poultry yard laborers	15,384	Brick, tile and terra cotta factories	77,954
Other and not specified pursuits	5,894	Glass factories	24,634
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	964,824	Lime, cement, and gypsum factories	36,083
Foremen, overseers, and inspectors	23,338	Marble and stone yards	6,915
Foremen and overseers	22,142	Potteries	9,240
Inspectors	1,196	Iron and steel industries	482,941
Operators, officials, and managers	25,234	Automobile factories	15,783
Managers	9,798	Blast furnaces and rolling mills (d)	202,392
Officials	1,149	Car and railroad shops	48,342
Operators	14,287	Wagon and carriage factories	12,391
Coal mine operatives	613,924	Other iron and steel works	204,033
Copper mine operatives	39,270	Other metal industries	44,773
Gold and silver mine operatives	55,426	Brass mills	10,885
Iron mine operatives	49,603	Copper factories	11,586
Operatives in other and not specified mines	47,252	Lead and zinc factories	7,945
Lead and zinc mine operatives	19,486	Tinware and enamel ware factories	7,587
All other mine operatives	27,766	Other metal factories	6,770
Quarry operatives	80,840	Lumber and furniture industries	317,244
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives	29,927	Furniture, piano, and organ factories	28,077
Oil and gas well operatives	25,562	Saw and planing mills (e)	260,142
Salt well and works operatives	4,365	Other woodworking factories	29,205
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES	10,658,881	Textile industries	87,146
Apprentices	118,964	Cotton mills	37,804
Apprentices to building and hand trades	28,031	Silk mills	3,798
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices	12,011	Woolen and worsted mills	12,290
Other apprentices	78,922	Other textile mills	33,254
Bakers	89,531	Other industries	426,126
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	240,519	Charcoal and coke works	11,446
Blacksmiths	232,988	Cigar and tobacco factories	16,392
Forgemen, hammermen, and welders	7,531	Clothing industries	10,240
Bollermakers	44,761	Electric light and power plants	8,176
Brick and stone masons	169,402	Electrical supply factories	11,431
Builders and building contractors	174,422	Food industries:	
Butchers and dressers (slaughter house)	16,351	Bakeries	4,510

OCCUPATION.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	Total.
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES—LABORERS (c)—Continued.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES—SEMI-SKILLED OPERATIVES (c)—Continued.	
Liquor and beverage industries.....	18,857	Shoe factories.....	181,010
Oil refineries.....	11,215	Tanneries.....	33,553
Paper and pulp mills.....	31,388	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	
Printing and publishing.....	7,041	Beamers, warpers, and slashers.....	16,693
Rubber factories.....	13,546	Cotton mills.....	7,693
Shoe factories.....	10,277	Silk mills.....	4,628
Tanneries.....	20,798	Woolen and worsted mills.....	2,570
Turpentine distilleries.....	6,405	Other textile mills.....	1,802
Other factories.....	150,347	Bobbin boys, doffers, and carriers.....	22,514
Loom fixers.....	13,254	Cotton mills.....	16,798
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	438,490	Silk mills.....	617
Machinists and millwrights.....	478,786	Woolen and worsted mills.....	2,899
Toolmakers and die casters and sinkers.....	9,263	Other textile mills.....	2,200
Managers and superintendents (manuf'g).....	104,210	Carders, combers, and lappers.....	23,956
Manufacturers and officials.....	256,591	Cotton mills.....	15,939
Manufacturers.....	235,107	Silk mills.....	143
Officials.....	21,484	Woolen and worsted mills.....	5,358
Mechanics (c).....	34,787	Other textile mills.....	2,516
Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bellhangers.....	3,292	Drawers, rovers, and twistors.....	29,995
Wheelwrights.....	3,732	Cotton mills.....	19,472
Other mechanics.....	27,804	Silk mills.....	3,825
Millers (grain, saw, feed, etc.).....	23,152	Woolen and worsted mills.....	4,465
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	127,906	Other textile mills.....	2,233
Moulders, founders, and casters (metal).....	120,900	Spinners.....	74,059
Brass moulders, founders, and casters.....	6,512	Cotton mills.....	48,025
Iron moulders, founders, and casters.....	112,122	Silk mills.....	3,443
Other moulders, founders, and casters.....	2,266	Woolen and worsted mills.....	13,387
Oilers of machinery.....	14,013	Other textile mills.....	9,204
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.....	337,355	Weavers.....	203,718
Enamellers, lacquerers, and japanners.....	2,999	Cotton mills.....	92,840
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (bldg).....	273,441	Silk mills.....	36,171
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (fact'y).....	60,915	Woolen and worsted mills.....	31,857
Paperhangers.....	25,577	Other textile mills.....	42,850
Pattern and model makers.....	23,559	Winders, reelers, and spoolers.....	64,333
Plasterers.....	47,682	Cotton mills.....	27,509
Plumbers and gas and steamfitters.....	148,304	Silk mills.....	16,126
Pressme. (printing).....	20,084	Woolen and worsted mills.....	7,543
Rollers and roll hands (metal).....	18,407	Other textile mills.....	13,155
Roofers and slaters.....	14,078	Other occupations.....	214,992
Sawyers.....	43,276	Cotton mills.....	50,349
SEMI-SKILLED OPERATIVES (c).		Silk mills.....	13,820
Chemical industries.....	30,705	Woolen and worsted mills.....	30,891
Paint factories.....	3,920	Other textile mills.....	119,932
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., factories.....	5,263	Other Industries.....	308,861
Other chemical factories.....	21,522	Electrical supply factories.....	24,677
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	157,519	Paper box factories.....	17,887
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	88,628	Rubber factories.....	30,283
Brick, tile, and terra cotta factories.....	13,407	Other factories.....	236,014
Glass factories.....	41,877	Sewers and sewing machine operators (factory) (c).....	291,209
Lime, cement, and gypsum factories.....	8,546	Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	69,570
Marble and stone yards.....	8,539	Skilled occupations (c).....	16,808
Potteries.....	16,259	Annealers and temperers (metal).....	1,901
Clothing industries.....	144,607	Piano and organ tuners.....	6,633
Hat factories (felt).....	26,575	Wood carvers.....	5,368
Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	54,211	Other skilled occupations.....	2,906
Other clothing factories.....	63,821	Stonecutters.....	35,731
Food industries.....	88,834	Structural iron workers (building).....	11,427
Bakeries.....	8,938	Tailors and tailoresses.....	204,608
Butter and cheese factories.....	11,598	Tinsmiths and coppermiths.....	59,833
Candy factories.....	30,204	Coppersmiths.....	3,410
Flour and grain mills.....	3,998	Tinsmiths.....	56,423
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	5,290	Upholsterers.....	20,221
Slaughter and packing houses.....	9,448	TRANSPORTATION.....	
Other food factories.....	18,625	Water transportation (select'd occupat'ns):	
Harness and saddle industries.....	22,650	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers.....	5,304
Iron and steel industries.....	368,313	Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	24,242
Automobile factories.....	20,902	Longshoremen and stevedores.....	62,857
Blast furnaces and rolling mills (d).....	70,130	Sailors and deck hands.....	46,510
Car and railroad shops (f).....	47,684	Road and street transportation (selected occupations):	
Wagon and carriage factories.....	22,178	Carriage and hack drivers.....	35,376
Other iron and steel works.....	207,419	Chauffeurs.....	45,785
Other metal industries.....	69,750	Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen (h).....	408,469
Brass mills.....	16,885	Foremen of livery & transfer companies.....	6,606
Clock and watch factories.....	15,628	Garage keepers and managers.....	5,279
Gold and silver and jewelry factories.....	16,651	Hostlers and stable hands.....	63,388
Lead and zinc factories.....	1,864	Livery stable keepers and managers.....	34,795
Tinware and enamelware factories.....	10,611	Proprietors and managers of transfer companies.....	15,598
Other metal factories.....	8,111	Railroad transportation (selected occup'ns):	
Liquor and beverage industries.....	31,503	Baggagemen and freight agents.....	17,033
Breweries.....	21,830	Baggagemen.....	12,273
Distilleries.....	3,444	Freight agents.....	4,760
Other liquor and beverage factories.....	6,229	Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	10,409
Lumber and furniture industries.....	167,490	Brakemen.....	92,572
Furniture, piano, and organ factories.....	62,812		
Saw and planing mills (e).....	66,060		
Other woodworking factories.....	38,618		
Paper and pulp mills.....	36,383		
Printing and publishing.....	67,469		

OCCUPATION.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	Total.
TRANSPORTATION—Continued.		TRADE—Continued.	
Conductors (steam railroad)	65,604	Demonstrators	4,380
Conductors (street railroad)	56,932	Sales agents	35,522
Foremen and overseers	69,923	Salesmen and saleswomen (stores) (i)	877,238
Laborers	570,975	Undertakers	20,734
Steam railroad	543,168	Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters	51,048
Street railroad	27,807	Other pursuits (semi-skilled)	41,640
Locomotive engineers	96,229	Fruit graders and packers	4,715
Locomotive firemen	76,381	Meat cutters	15,405
Motormen	59,005	Other occupations	21,520
Officials and superintendents	22,238	PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)	459,291
Steam railroad	19,805	Firemen (fire department)	35,606
Street railroad	2,433	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	78,271
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen	85,147	Laborers (public service)	67,234
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad)	73,419	Garbage men and scavengers	4,227
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad)	2,153	Other laborers	63,007
Yardmen (steam railroad)	9,575	Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc	23,599
Ticket and station agents	24,138	Detectives	6,349
EXPRESS, POST, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE (SELECTED OCCUPATIONS).		Marshals and constables	9,073
Agents (express companies)	5,875	Probation and truant officers	1,043
Express messengers and railway mail clerks	22,021	Sheriffs	7,134
Express messengers	6,781	Officials and inspectors (city and county)	52,254
Railway mail clerks	15,240	Officials and inspectors (county)	33,210
Mail carriers	80,678	Officials and inspectors (State and United States)	52,926
Telegraph and telephone linemen	28,350	Officials and inspectors (State)	7,202
Telegraph messengers	9,152	Officials and inspectors (United States)	45,724
Telegraph operators	69,953	Police	61,980
Telephone operators	97,893	Soldiers, sailors, and marines (j)	77,153
OTHER TRANSPORTATION PURSUITS.		Other pursuits	10,268
Foremen and overseers (c)	14,738	Life-savers	2,158
Road and street building and repairing	7,064	Lighthouse keepers	1,593
Telegraph and telephone companies	3,843	Other occupations	6,517
Water transportation	3,016	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	1,663,569
Other transportation	815	Actors	28,297
Inspectors	33,237	Architects	16,613
Steam railroad	27,661	Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art	34,104
Street railroad	2,268	Authors, editors, and reporters	38,750
Other transportation	3,308	Authors	4,368
Laborers (c)	221,437	Editors and reporters	34,382
Road and street building and repairing	180,468	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	16,273
Street cleaning	9,946	Civil and mining engineers and surveyors	58,963
Other transportation	31,023	Civil engineers and surveyors	52,033
Proprietors, officials, and managers (c)	14,839	Mining engineers	6,930
Telegraph and telephone companies	10,089	Clergymen	118,018
Other transportation	4,750	College presidents and professors	15,668
Other occupations (semi-skilled)	38,693	Dentists	39,997
Steam railroad	24,375	Designers, draughtsmen, and inventors	47,449
Street railroad	5,187	Designers	11,778
Other transportation	9,131	Draughtsmen	33,814
TRADE	3,614,670	Inventors	2,347
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders	105,804	Lawyers, Judges, and Justices	114,704
Bankers and bank officials	56,059	Musicians and teachers of music	139,310
Commercial brokers and commission men	24,009	Photographers	31,775
Loan brokers and loan company officials	2,111	Physicians and surgeons	151,132
Pawnbrokers	1,232	Shoemen	20,096
Stockbrokers	13,729	Teachers	599,237
Brokers not specified and promoters	8,664	Teachers (athletic, dancing, etc.)	3,931
Clerks in stores (i)	387,183	Teachers (school)	595,306
Commercial travellers	163,620	Trained nurses	82,327
Decorators, drapers, and window dressers	5,341	Veterinary surgeons	11,652
Deliverymen	229,619	Other professional pursuits	15,677
Bakeries and laundries	24,030	Semi-professional pursuits	64,926
Stores	205,589	Abstractors, notaries, & Justices of Peace	7,445
Floorwalkers, foremen, and overseers	20,724	Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc.	1,600
Floorwalkers and foremen in stores	17,946	Healers (except physicians and surgeons)	6,834
Foremen warehouses, stockyards, etc.	2,778	Keepers of charitable and penal institutions	7,491
Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers	13,446	Officials of lodges, societies, etc.	8,215
Insurance agents and officials	97,964	Religious and charity workers	15,970
Insurance agents	88,463	Theatrical owners, managers, and officials	11,322
Officials of insurance companies	9,501	Other occupations	6,049
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.	81,123	Attendants and helpers (professional service)	18,601
Coal yards	16,663	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE	3,772,174
Elevators	6,346	Barbers, hairdressers, and manicures	195,275
Lumber yards	43,398	Bartenders	101,234
Stockyards	5,998	Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	16,761
Warehouses	8,718	Billiard and pool room keepers	13,859
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores	102,333	Dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers	2,902
Newsboys	29,708	Boarding and lodging house keepers	165,452
Proprietors, officials, and managers (c)	22,362		
Employment office keepers	2,260		
Proprietors, etc., elevators	5,118		
Proprietors, etc., warehouses	4,393		
Other proprietors, officials, and managers	10,591		
Real estate agents and officials	125,862		
Retail dealers	1,195,029		
Salesmen and saleswomen	921,130		
Auctioneers	3,990		

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	Total.
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE—Continued.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE—Continued.	
Bootblacks.....	14,020	Walters.....	188,293
Charwomen and cleaners.....	34,034	Other pursuits.....	29,670
Elevator tenders.....	25,035	Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	4,595
Hotel keepers and managers.....	64,504	Cemetery keepers.....	4,842
Housekeepers and stewards.....	189,273	Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	14,860
Janitors and sextons.....	113,081	Umbrella menders and scissors grinders.....	1,053
Labors (domestic & professional service).....	53,480	Other occupations.....	4,320
Laundresses & laundresses (not in laundry).....	533,697		
Laundry operatives (k).....	111,879	CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.....	1,737,053
Laundry owners, officials, and managers (k).....	18,043	Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	105,127
Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	133,043	Agents.....	50,785
Midwives.....	6,205	Canvassers.....	18,595
Nurses (not trained).....	126,838	Collectors.....	35,747
Porters (except in stores).....	84,128	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	486,700
Restaurant, cafe, and lunchroom keepers.....	60,832	Clerks (except in stores).....	720,498
Saloon keepers.....	68,215	Shipping clerks.....	80,353
Servants.....	1,572,225	Other clerks.....	640,145
Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	18,329	Messenger, bundle, and office boys (l).....	108,035
Chambermaids.....	39,789	Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	10,866
Coachmen and footmen.....	25,667	Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	97,169
Cooks.....	450,440	Stenographers and typewriters.....	316,693
Other servants.....	1,038,000		

(a) Includes turpentine farmers. (b) Includes turpentine farm foremen. (c) Not otherwise specified. (d) Includes tinplate mills. (e) Includes wooden box factories. (f) Includes car repairers for steam and street railroads. (g) Includes sewers and sewing machine operators in all factories except shoe and harness factories, and sack sewers in cement, sugar, and grain mills. (h) Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively; and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade. (i) Many of the "clerks" in stores evidently are "salesmen and saleswomen." (j) Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration. (k) Some owners of hand laundries are included with "laundry operatives." (l) Except telegraph and telephone messengers.

OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY.

(Bureau of Census Report of September, 1914.)

ACCORDING to the Report on Occupations issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Census there were 2,152,433 persons ten years of age and over in New York City engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The gainful workers thus formed 45.2 per cent. of the total population of the city (4,766,883) and 56.3 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over (3,821,540). In 1900 the 1,469,908 gainful workers of the city formed 42.8 per cent. of the total population and 54.7 per cent. of the population ten years of age and over.

The male gainful workers in 1910 numbered 1,566,240, or 82.1 per cent. of all males ten years of age and over, as compared with 1,102,471, or 83 per cent., in 1900. The female gainful workers in 1910 numbered 586,193, or 30.6 per cent. of all females ten years of age and over, as compared with 367,437, or 27.1 per cent., in 1900.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

The 2,152,433 gainful workers in 1910 were distributed among the main branches of occupations as follows: Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 9,950, or 0.5 per cent.; extraction of minerals, 886, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 873,497, or 40.6 per cent.; transportation, 169,834, or 7.9 per cent.; trade, 361,053, or 16.8 per cent.; public service, 41,004, or 1.9 per cent.; professional service, 127,395, or 5.9 per cent.; domestic and personal service, 333,954, or 15.5 per cent.; and clerical occupations, 234,860, or 10.9 per cent.

SEX OF WORKERS.

Of the gainful workers in 1910, 1,566,240, or 72.8 per cent., were males and 586,193, or 27.2 per cent., females. In agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry the males numbered 9,455, or 95 per cent., and the females 495, or 5 per cent. Nearly all—848, or 95.7 per cent.—of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals were males. In manufacturing and mechanical industries 665,538, or 76.2 per cent., of the workers were males and 207,959, or 23.8 per cent., females. Males constituted 94.8 per cent. of the 169,834 persons engaged in transportation, 85.9 per cent. of the 361,053 persons engaged in trade, and 99.2 per cent. of the 41,004 persons engaged in public service. In professional service 78,972, or 62 per cent., of the workers were males and 48,423, or 38 per cent., females, a large proportion of the females being school teachers. Domestic and personal service was the only large field of occupations in which the females outnumbered the males. Here females numbered 191,152, or 57.2 per cent., and males 142,802, or 42.8 per cent., of the workers. Of the persons pursuing clerical occupations, 156,836, or 66.8 per cent., were males and 78,024, or 33.2 per cent., females.

COLOR OR RACE OF WORKERS.

Of the 1,566,240 gainfully occupied males in 1910, 255,393 were native whites of native parentage, 415,926 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 856,650 foreign-born whites, 33,110 negroes, and 5,161 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all the males ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 75.5 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 72.2 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 90 per cent.; and for negroes, 90.7 per cent.

Of the 586,193 gainfully occupied females in 1910, 93,266 were native whites of native parentage, 189,739 native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 276,648 foreign-born whites, 26,352 negroes, and 188 other colored. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all the females ten years of age and over in each principal class of the population was: For native whites of native parentage, 26.8 per cent.; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 30.7 per cent.; for foreign-born whites, 30.6 per cent.; and for negroes, 60.7 per cent.

AGE OF WORKERS.

The gainfully occupied males in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 712; fourteen to fifteen years, 20,696; sixteen to twenty years, 189,497; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 1,012,631; and forty-five years and over, 342,704. The proportion which the gainfully occupied males formed of all males in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 25.9 per

OCCUPATIONS—NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY—Continued.

cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 84.2 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 97.3 per cent.—that is, all but three men in every 100 had gainful occupations—and for those forty-five years of age and over, 87.1 per cent.

The gainfully occupied females in 1910 were distributed according to age periods as follows: Ten to thirteen years, 622; fourteen to fifteen years, 16,539; sixteen to twenty years, 171,780; twenty-one to forty-four years and age unknown, 330,738; and forty-five years and over, 66,514. The proportion which the gainfully occupied females formed of all females in each age period was: For those ten to thirteen years of age, 0.4 per cent.; for those fourteen to fifteen years of age, 20.2 per cent.; for those sixteen to twenty years of age, 65.8 per cent.; for those twenty-one to forty-four years of age, 32.9 per cent.; and for those forty-five years of age and over, 16.8 per cent.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT WORK.

In New York City in 1910 there were 21,408 males and 17,161 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations; or, stated otherwise, 8.6 per cent. of the males and 6.8 per cent. of the females ten to fifteen years of age were gainful workers. In 1900 there were 29,871 males and 22,868 females ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The principal occupations followed by the males and the females, respectively, in New York City in 1910 were as follows:

MALES.

Actors.....	4,207	Lawyers, Judges, and Justices.....	10,563
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	8,099	Longshoremen and stevedores.....	17,165
Apprentices.....	7,045	Machinists and millwrights.....	24,709
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art...	4,016	Mail carriers.....	4,267
Bakers.....	13,312	Managers and superintendents (manufg.)	7,664
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicures...	16,210	Manufacturers and officials.....	35,806
Bartenders.....	12,519	Messenger, bundle, and office boys....	20,787
Blacksmiths.....	7,922	Motormen.....	6,118
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants..	33,795	Musicians and teachers of music.....	9,342
Brick and stone masons.....	15,804	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (buildg.)	27,133
Builders and building contractors.....	15,000	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory)	4,797
Carpenters.....	41,442	Physicians and surgeons.....	8,241
Chauffeurs.....	9,255	Plasterers.....	6,388
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	87,813	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters....	19,564
Clerks in stores.....	34,629	Policemen.....	10,689
Commercial travellers.....	10,915	Porters (except in stores).....	13,834
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.	16,826	Real estate agents and officials.....	12,811
Conductors (street railroad).....	5,216	Restaurant, café, and luncheon keepers	5,583
Deliverymen.....	22,127	Retail dealers.....	107,329
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen....	39,776	Sailors and deck hands.....	4,743
Electricians and electrical engineers....	15,512	Salesmen (stores).....	66,445
Elevator tenders.....	7,554	Saloonkeepers.....	4,204
Engineers (stationary).....	14,898	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Firemen (except locomotive & Fire Dept.)	7,320	Cigar and tobacco factories.....	9,995
Firemen (Fire Department).....	4,447	Furniture, piano, and organ factories..	6,368
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing) .	7,924	Printing and publishing.....	7,689
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers....	8,522	Shoe factories.....	5,408
Hostlers and stable hands.....	5,342	Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories..	19,116
Insurance agents and officials.....	8,004	Servants.....	26,578
Janitors and sextons.....	9,039	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	38,003
Laborers:		Shoemakers and cobblers (not in fact'y)	8,108
General and not specified.....	35,501	Soldiers, sailors, and marines.....	4,573
Helpers in building and hand trades..	5,752	Stenographers and typewriters.....	6,342
Road and street building and repairing	16,618	Tailors.....	49,276
Public service.....	4,788	Teachers (school).....	5,641
Steam railroad.....	7,453	Tinsmiths.....	5,388
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores..	11,873	Walters.....	20,659
Laundry operatives.....	4,143	Wholesale dealers, importers, & exporters	7,762

FEMALES.

Actresses.....	3,759	Musicians and teachers of music.....	5,804
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicures...	3,864	Retail dealers.....	7,799
Boarding and lodging house keepers....	6,707	Saleswomen (stores).....	27,761
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants..	21,613	Semi-skilled operatives:	
Charwomen and cleaners.....	4,692	Cigar and tobacco factories.....	8,751
Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	19,409	Paper box factories.....	3,011
Clerks in stores.....	9,947	Printing and publishing.....	6,889
Dressmakers & seamstresses (not in fact'y)	38,850	Silk mills.....	3,303
Forewomen & overseers (manufacturing) .	3,302	Servants.....	113,409
Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	7,522	Sewers & sewing machine operators (fact'y)	65,042
Janitors and sextons.....	10,454	Stenographers and typewriters.....	33,769
Laundresses (not in laundry).....	17,823	Tailoresses.....	6,002
Laundry operatives.....	5,874	Teachers (school).....	21,683
Messenger, bundle, and office girls.....	2,664	Telephone operators.....	7,362
Milwives and nurses (not trained).....	9,709	Trained nurses.....	7,504
Miliners and millinery dealers.....	12,096	Waitresses.....	8,958

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

RESUMÉ OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The laws of the State of New York relating to weights and measures are administered by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures (John F. Farrell, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.; No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City), the Weights and Measures officials in the cities, and County Sealers.

All weights and measures used in the State for purposes of barter and sale are tested by them and if found to conform with the standards and the sizes prescribed by law, are sealed. If incorrect, the weights and measures are condemned and confiscated.

The following gives briefly a digest of some of the more important of the laws in question:

SALES BY NET WEIGHT.

(1) *Commodities Not in Containers*—(Sec. 16)—(a) Meat, meat products and butter shall be sold or offered for sale by weight. (b) All other commodities not in containers shall be sold or offered for sale by standard weight, measure or numerical count, except: (c) Vegetables may be sold by the head or bunch. In all these cases the weight, measure or count shall be marked on a label or tag attached to the goods; a sales-slip given with the goods is sufficient.

(2) *Commodities in Containers*—Where commodities are sold in containers (goods packed before sale, bottled goods, canned goods, etc.) the net quantity of the contents of each container, or the gross quantity and the weight of the container, must be marked on the top or side thereof (sec. 17), except that no marking is necessary in the following cases: (a) Goods in containers whose sizes are provided by statute, as milk in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, 2-pint, quart, pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, and gill bottles (sec. 5a); vegetables, produce, or fruit in containers of sizes of barrel, half-barrel, bushel, or multiples of the barrel, or sub-multiples of the bushel divisible by two (barrel to contain 7,056 cubic inches, (sec. 16a); grapes in baskets of standard 4-lb., 8-lb., and 20-lb. sizes (sec. 16b); flour and meal repacked in this State in standard size barrels (sec. 221); beef or pork repacked in the State in standard size barrels (sec. 240). (b) Goods in containers with ornamentations, exclusively for gifts. (c) Commodities dispensed for consumption on the premises. (d) Commodities put in receptacles used merely for delivery. (e) When numerical count of units is six or less. (f) In case of liquids, when contents is 2 fluid ounces or less. (g) When weight of contents is three avoirdupois ounces or less. (h) Spirituous, maltous, vinous, or carbonated beverages prior to June 1, 1915 (sec. 17a).

(3) *Rules and Regulations*—Reasonable variations are allowed, and these, together with rules and regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of the act, may be made by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures with the co-operation of the chief Weights and Measures officials of the cities of the first class (secs. 17, 18).

(4) *Penalties*—\$100 or not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for the first and second violations, and not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for subsequent violations (sec. 18a).

FLOUR AND MEAL—Packing—Wheat flour, rye flour, Indian meal, or buckwheat meal manufactured in this State for exportation shall be packed in good, strong casks, made as specified in the law (sec. 220), and of definite sizes containing 196 lbs. and 98 lbs. respectively. Indian meal may also be packed in hogsheads containing 800 lbs. All shall have tare and net weight branded thereon, and all, except Indian meal, shall also have the initials and surname of the manufacturer branded or painted thereon (sec. 222); they must be branded as to quality (secs. 222-225). *Penalties*—\$500 fine for offering for sale any undermarked cask, or undermarking any cask (sec. 226). \$100 fine for altering or counterfeiting any such brand marks; \$5 fine for putting any flour or meal in any empty cask previously used and branded and offering for sale without first cutting out the brands (sec. 227). \$5 fine for offering for sale as good wheat flour any mixed or unsound flour (sec. 228). 20 cent fine for each barre and 80 cents for each hogshead of Indian meal transported into the city of New York upon the deck of any vessel (sec. 229).

BEEF AND PORK—Packing—Beef and pork repacked in the State shall be in barrels made as provided in the law (sec. 240), 200 lbs. to the barrel, 100 lbs. to the half-barrel, or 300 lbs. to the tierce. For the barrels used in repacking in Suffolk, Kings, Queens and Nassau Counties special provision is made for the use of wood grown in those counties (sec. 241). The quality of the pork must be branded on the barrel (sec. 242). *Penalties*—No particular penalties attached. Violation of any provision is a misdemeanor.

HOPS AND HAY—Packing—Bales of hops must weigh between 175 and 210 lbs.; 5 lbs. tare to be deducted; not more than 5 yards of sacking, weighing 24 to 30 oz. to the yard, can be used for any bale, excess to be deducted as additional tare. The bale must have the initials and surname of the person putting up the hops, and the gross weight marked or stamped thereon (secs. 250, 252). Hay bales weighing 200 lbs. or more shall not contain more than 20 lbs., and those weighing less than 200 lbs. more than 10 lbs. of wood to the bale (sec. 255); the "presser" must use correct, sealed scales, and shall mark each bale with his name and address and the correct weight of the bale; these markings must be on a tag attached to the bale, at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. in size (sec. 253); 5 lbs. is allowed for shrinkage (sec. 255). *Penalties*—\$5 fine for failure to mark or wrong marking of hops. \$100 fine for adulterating hops, or for counterfeiting marks on any bale of hops. \$5 fine for violation of any provision in regard to packing hay, or for adulterating hay.

CANNED GOODS—No canned goods used for food (excepting canned or condensed milk and imported goods of foreign manufacture) shall be sold for consumption in this State unless the cans or jars bear a label showing the grade or quality, the name and address of the person canning or packing them, or the name of the wholesale dealer in the State selling the same, and the name of the State, county, and city, town or village where packed, preceded by the words "packed at." The word "soaked" must also be on containers holding soaked goods or goods put up from products dried or cured before canning (sec. 390). *Penalties*—\$50 fine for a retailer and \$500 fine for a wholesaler or packer violating any of the above provisions, payable to the city, village, or town where the violation occurs.

FRUIT—Sale—Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, plums, cherries, cranberries, and other small fruits shall be sold only in standard size containers: the quart, containing when even full, 67.2 cu. in.; the pint, containing when even full, 33.6 cu. in.; the half-pint containing, when even full, 16.8 cu. in., and multiples of the quart. A violation of not more than 7% is allowed (sec. 391). *Penalties*—Violation of above is a misdemeanor, each sale being a separate offence; fine of from \$5 to \$25. **Repacking**—Fruit shall not be repacked in a barrel or package, whether or not it is the same fruit that was originally contained therein, unless the name of the grower or producer was first erased therefrom. *Penalties*—\$50 fine for each barrel or package sold in violation of above provisions (sec. 392).

NOTE—By General Business Regulations (law 1914, chap. 418), provision is made for the method of packing apples and marking the quality thereof. These matters are under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

GINSENG AND FOREIGN SEEDS—Ginseng roots, or seeds foreign to the United States, or raised from any stock imported from any country outside the United States, must be in packages labelled with a statement in plain English of the name of such foreign country (sec. 393).

SALES OF COAL, COKE, AND CHARCOAL—Must be weighed on officially tested scales. Delivery ticket showing amount must be delivered to purchaser. Baskets or bags must contain 100 lbs., or weight must be marked thereon. Any weights or measures official may weigh on a scale designated by him, or purchaser may request reweighing (secs. 383-388). *Penalty*—Fine of not over \$50 for first offence; not over \$100 or two months' imprisonment, or both, for subsequent offences (sec. 389). *Application*—Provisions as to coal, etc., do not apply to city of New York (sec. 389a). For information as to special ordinances there, apply to Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures.

SALE OF THREAD—Each spool, ball, skein, tube, bobbin, cone or other package shall have a label showing net weight or length. When offered in boxes, etc., this label may be on the box. *Penalty*—Fine of \$20 for each spool, etc., not marked, or incorrectly marked with intent to deceive; to be recovered by any person who may sue for same, one-half to be paid to State Treasurer (sec. 394).

FALSE ADVERTISEMENTS—Publishing untrue and misleading advertisements, or falsely labelling goods is a misdemeanor (secs. 421, 435, 436, Penal law).

FALSE WEIGHTS, ETC.—Knowingly using or keeping for use false weights or measures, selling less than quantity represented, and making false or short weights are misdemeanors (secs. 2410, 2417, Penal law).

NOTE—All references above to section numbers are to the General Business law, as amended, when not otherwise indicated.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle":

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1895.....	9,892,766	1900.....	9,439,559	1905.....	13,556,841	1910.....	10,650,961
1896.....	7,162,473	19-1.....	10,425,141	1906.....	11,319,860	1911.....	12,132,332
1897.....	8,714,011	1902.....	10,701,453	1907.....	13,550,760	1912.....	16,043,316
1898.....	11,180,960	1903.....	10,758,326	1908.....	11,581,829	1913.....	14,128,902
1899.....	11,235,383	1904.....	10,123,686	1909.....	13,828,846	1914.....	14,609,968

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight, per bale, for 1914 is 489.43 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Export to Europe.....	8,500,490	8,235,887	9,934,132	7,459,397	6,093,400	8,198,922	7,275,973	8,144,301
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc.....	6,366,190	6,190,297	6,145,223	4,955,030	4,969,257	5,454,781	4,677,988	5,578,677
Total.....	14,866,680	14,425,984	16,079,455	12,414,427	11,062,657	13,653,703	11,953,961	13,722,978

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION, BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1903-1904.....	3,017,000	5,148,000	3,908,000	1,368,000	869,000	14,310,000
1904-1905.....	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	1,060,000	15,612,000
1905-1906.....	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,097,000	16,435,000
1906-1907.....	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,145,000	16,999,000
1907-1908.....	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,083,000	16,281,000
1908-1909.....	3,720,000	5,720,000	4,912,000	1,653,000	1,159,000	17,164,000
1909-1910.....	3,175,000	5,460,000	4,533,000	1,517,000	1,504,000	16,189,000
1910-1911.....	3,776,000	5,460,000	4,485,000	1,494,000	1,535,000	16,750,000
1911-19 2.....	4,160,000	5,720,000	5,210,000	1,607,000	1,869,000	18,566,000
1912-1913.....	4,400,000	6,000,000	5,531,000	1,643,000	2,068,000	19,642,000
1913-1914.....	4,300,000	6,000,000	5,649,000	1,730,000	2,226,000	19,905,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

(Bales of 500 pounds net each.)

COUNTRIES.	1913-1914.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States.....	14,250,290	13,943,220	15,683,945	11,804,740	10,224,923
East Indies.....	5,010,000	3,468,407	3,107,660	3,235,748	3,788,613
Egypt.....	1,435,000	1,416,352	1,396,474	1,415,711	938,001
Brazil, &c.....	390,000	370,000	341,836	406,529	294,991
Total.....	21,094,290	19,197,979	20,529,915	16,862,737	15,246,528

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Great Britain.....	56,900,000	56,800,000	56,750,000	56,500,000	56,000,000	55,600,000
Continent.....	43,200,000	43,000,000	42,500,000	42,000,000	40,000,000	39,000,000
United States.....	31,840,240	31,216,592	30,677,000	29,803,000	28,936,000	27,780,000
East Indies.....	6,700,000	6,536,862	6,463,929	6,350,000	6,196,000	6,053,000
Total.....	138,640,240	137,613,454	136,390,929	134,653,000	131,132,000	128,433,000

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.

STATES.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina.....	675,000	725,000	660,000	777,000	1,165,000	935,000	871,000
South Carolina.....	1,205,000	1,290,000	1,188,000	1,244,000	1,725,000	1,260,000	1,463,000
Georgia.....	1,920,000	2,015,000	1,932,000	1,881,000	2,820,000	1,909,000	2,460,000
Florida.....	62,000	75,000	64,000	68,000	85,000	60,000	69,000
Alabama.....	1,202,000	1,355,000	1,088,000	1,230,000	1,730,000	1,383,000	1,538,000
Mississippi.....	1,495,000	1,745,000	1,137,000	1,271,000	1,225,000	1,050,000	1,310,000
Louisiana.....	700,000	528,000	286,000	274,000	400,000	395,000	457,000
Texas.....	2,309,000	3,908,000	2,653,000	3,135,000	4,268,000	4,880,000	3,946,000
Arkansas.....	775,000	1,020,000	728,000	838,000	945,000	805,000	1,078,000
Tennessee.....	290,000	350,000	253,000	340,000	455,000	290,000	402,000
All others.....	949,000	788,000	662,000	1,074,000	1,215,000	1,162,000	1,016,000
Total crop.....	11,582,000	13,829,000	10,651,000	12,132,000	16,043,000	14,129,000	14,610,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR COTTON
IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO
DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.	YEAR.	Highest.	Lowest.
1863....	93	51	1876....	13 ³ / ₈	10 ⁷ / ₈	1889....	11 ¹ / ₂	9 ³ / ₄	1902....	9 ⁷ / ₈	8 3-16
1864....	190	72	1877....	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890....	12 ³ / ₄	9 3-16	1903....	14.10	8.85
1865....	120	35	1878....	12 3-16	8 13-16	1891....	9 ³ / ₈	7 ³ / ₄	1904....	17.25	6.85
1866....	52	32	1879....	13 ³ / ₄	9 ³ / ₈	1892....	10	6 11-16	1905....	12.60	7.00
1867....	36	15 ¹ / ₂	1880....	13 ³ / ₄	10 15-16	1893....	9 15-16	7 ³ / ₄	1906....	12.25	9.60
1868....	33	16	1881....	13	10 7-16	1894....	8 5-16	5 9-16	1907....	13.55	10.70
1869....	25	15	1882....	13 1-16	10 ¹ / ₂	1895....	8 ³ / ₄	5 9-16	1908....	12.25	9.00
1870....	25 ³ / ₄	25	1883....	11 ¹ / ₂	10	1896....	8 ³ / ₄	7 1-16	1909....	16.50	9.25
1871....	21 ³ / ₄	14 ³ / ₄	1884....	11 15-16	9 ³ / ₄	1897....	8 ³ / ₄	5 13-16	1910....	19.75	13.60
1872....	27 ³ / ₈	18 ³ / ₈	1885....	11 ¹ / ₂	9 3-16	1898....	6 9-16	5 5-16	1911....	16.15	9.20
1873....	21 ³ / ₈	13 ³ / ₈	1886....	9 9-16	8 13-16	1899....	7 15-16	5 ³ / ₈	1912....	13.40	9.85
1874....	18 ³ / ₈	14 ³ / ₈	1887....	11 7-16	9 7-16	1900....	11	7 9-16	1913....	14.50	11.70
1875....	17 ³ / ₈	13 1-16	1888....	11 ³ / ₈	9 ⁵ / ₈	1901....	12	7 13-16	1914....	14.50	12.30

* No real official quotation since July 30, 1914, to time ALMANAC was printed, although a price (l.c.) was fixed August 17.

AGRICULTURAL RANK OF STATES.

(Report of Bureau of Census, February 13, 1914.)

The general report on the census on agriculture of the Thirteenth Census discloses some interesting facts regarding the crops of the country and the relative rank of the States in regard to the value of all farm crops according to farm values.

Eleven of the leading crops in 1909 showed a total aggregate value of \$4,813,281,000, or approximately 90 per cent. of the total value of all the crops of the United States, which amounted to \$5,487,161,000. Of these eleven leading crops corn was the most valuable, followed by hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, vegetables (of all kinds), forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), potatoes, tobacco, barley and apples, in the order named. The value of the corn crop alone was \$1,438,554,000; that of cotton, \$703,619,000; that of wheat, \$657,657,000; that of vegetables, \$216,257,000; that of tobacco, \$104,304,000.

The relative rank of the first nine States in regard to value of crops showed that Illinois led with a total valuation for all farm crops of \$372,000,000; Iowa was second with \$315,000,000; Texas third with \$298,000,000, followed by Ohio with \$230,000,000; Georgia, \$227,000,000; Missouri, \$221,000,000; Kansas, \$215,000,000; New York, \$209,000,000, and Indiana, \$204,000,000.

The State of Illinois ranked first in its production of corn, followed by Iowa and Missouri in the order named. New York ranked first in the production of hay and forage, followed by Iowa and Wisconsin. Texas ranked first in the production of cotton, followed by Georgia and Mississippi. North Dakota was first in the production of wheat, followed by Kansas and Minnesota. Illinois was first in the production of oats, followed by Iowa and Minnesota. New York led in the production of vegetables and Ohio was second. North Carolina ranked first in the production of forest products on farms (timber, lumber, etc.), followed by New York and Virginia. New York was first in the production of potatoes, with Pennsylvania second and Maine third. Kentucky ranked first in the production of tobacco; North Carolina second and Virginia third. Minnesota ranked first in the production of barley, followed by California and Wisconsin. New York also ranked first in the production of apples, with Michigan second and Pennsylvania third.

A summary of the relative rank of the States in these eleven leading farm crops shows that New York ranked first in four; Illinois first in two, with Texas, North Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky and Minnesota ranking first in one each. Iowa ranked second in three of these above-mentioned crops, with Georgia, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, California and Michigan ranking second in one each. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Virginia each ranked third in two of these crops, with Missouri, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Maine third in one each.

RANK OF COUNTIES BY VALUE OF CROPS.

(Report of Bureau of Census, March 25, 1914.)

Los Angeles County, Cal., took the first rank as regards value of crops of all the 2,950 counties of the United States, according to the final report on the census of agriculture, 1910. Lancaster County, Pa., ranked second as regards value of the production of crops; McLean County, Ill., was third; Whitman County, Washington, fourth; Livingston County, Ill., fifth; Iroquois County, Ill., sixth; La Salle County, Ill., seventh, and Aroostook County, Me., eighth.

The valuation (at the farm) of the crops raised in Los Angeles County, Cal., according to the census, was \$14,720,900; Lancaster County, Pa., \$13,059,600; McLean County, Ill., \$12,811,500; Whitman County, Wash., \$12,540,700; Livingston County, Ill., \$11,377,300; Iroquois County, Ill., \$10,607,800; La Salle County, Ill., \$10,222,200, and Aroostook County, Me., \$10,151,000. The total valuation of the crops raised in these eight counties was \$95,491,000, or about 2 per cent. of the total valuation of all crops raised in the United States, which was \$5,487,161,000.

The principal crops raised in Los Angeles County in the order of their value were fruits, etc., hay and forage, live stock, dairy products, etc., and vegetables; of Lancaster County Pa., corn, wheat and oats, and live stock and dairy products; of McLean County Ill.; Whitman County, Wash.; Livingston County, Ill., and La Salle County, Ill., corn, wheat, oats and cereals, and of Aroostook County, Me., potatoes and vegetables. The principal crops of the United States, in the order of their value, were the cereals, corn, wheat, oats, etc., hay and forage, and cotton.

Some interesting data are presented by the figures for the value per acre and per capita of the crops raised in these eight banner counties of the United States. The figures for Los Angeles County show that the total value of the crops raised there averaged \$35 per acre and \$29 per capita (the city of Los Angeles with a population of 320,000, being within Los Angeles County, is the chief reason for the low rate per capita); for Lancaster County, Pa., \$28 per acre and \$78 per capita; for McLean County, Ill., \$18 per acre and \$188 per capita; Whitman County, Wash., \$14 per acre and \$377 per capita; Livingston County, Ill., \$18 per acre and \$281 per capita; Iroquois County, Ill., \$16 per acre and \$298 per capita; La Salle County, Ill., \$17 per acre and \$113 per capita, and Aroostook County, Me., \$23 per acre and \$136 per capita. The corresponding crop value figures (at the farm) for the United States for the same year were \$16 per acre and \$60 per capita.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

FISCAL YEAR.	Total Imports.	NET IMPORTS.				United States Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	FINE WOOL.	
		Exports, Domestic and Foreign.		Classes I. and II.				Retained for Consumption.	Per Cent. of Foreign.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.				
1906-07.....	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50	
1907-08.....	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	346,141,192	16.71	
1908-09.....	266,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	571,023,650	476,005,857	34.60	
1909-10.....	263,939,584	3,226,992	139,986,526	120,073,586	328,110,749	588,123,341	468,049,755	29.90	
1910-11.....	137,647,641	8,205,699	45,414,054	84,027,888	321,362,750	450,804,692	366,766,804	12.38	
1911-12.....	193,400,713	1,719,870	85,531,845	106,148,998	318,547,900	510,228,745	404,078,445	21.12	
1912-13.....	195,293,255	4,423,167	80,883,313	109,986,781	304,043,400	494,913,494	384,926,713	21.01	
1913-14.....	247,648,869	1,141,874	144,839,116	101,667,879	296,175,350	542,682,295	441,014,416	32.62	

Wools of Classes I. and II. are used for the manufacture of cloths, dress goods, and similar fabrics. Domestic wools are of these two classes. Class III. wools are used principally in the carpet manufacture, and are practically not grown in the United States. The domestic wool shown in the above table is the quantity in its greasy state as shorn from the sheep. Fleece wool is wool shorn from living sheep. Pulled wool is wool removed from the skin of slaughtered animals.

Reduced to the scoured condition fit for use in manufacture, the annual production and total value based on the price in Boston in October of each year for the years 1902-1913, inclusive, are as follows:

YEAR.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound.		YEAR.	Fleece and Pulled. Scoured.	Total Value.	Value per Pound.	
			Fleece.	Pulled.				Fleece.	Pulled.
			Pounds.	Cents.				Cents.	Pounds.	Cents.	Cents.
1902.....	137,912,085	\$60,679,127	45.2	39.7	1908.....	135,360,648	\$61,707,516	46.6	41.6
1903.....	124,366,405	58,775,373	48.8	43.4	1909.....	142,223,785	88,839,746	63.6	58
1904.....	123,955,147	64,948,959	54.1	46.7	1910.....	141,805,813	72,489,838	51	51.75
1905.....	126,527,121	80,415,514	65.4	57.4	1911.....	139,896,195	66,591,017	47.7	47.5
1906.....	129,410,942	79,721,383	63.8	54.3	1912.....	136,866,652	76,020,229	55.4	56
1907.....	130,359,118	78,263,165	62.3	50.2	1913.....	132,022,080	57,582,954	43.6	43.4

Number of sheep in the world according to the most recent available statistics and estimates: North America, 57,653,443; South America, 112,782,048; Europe, 164,888,831; Asia, 110,058,874; Africa, 51,357,381; Oceania, 107,217,140; total world, 603,957,717. The world's wool production amounts to 2,880,889,511 pounds, according to the latest official returns and estimates.

The wool statistics in above tables were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

INTEREST PAID BY FARMERS ON LOANS.

In March, 1913, the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture mailed nearly 3,000 letters to country banks of the United States, containing the following request and explanation:

This bureau proposes to make an inquiry each year concerning the average rate of interest paid by farmers on loans, the reports to be compiled into averages by States, and so published in the *Crop Reporter*, a publication of this department. The purpose of the inquiry is to show the average differences which prevail in the different States, and, as the inquiry proceeds, to show the change in the average rates from year to year. It is hoped that you will assist us by reporting for your community.

Question 1. What is the average of the current rates of interest paid to banks by farmers for 3 to 6 month s' loans. (Rate which will represent as nearly as possible the average of all such loans, secured and unsecured.)

Question 2. What was the average for similar loans a year ago?

About 90 per cent. of the banks replied. Their replies were tabulated and averaged, with the following results:

[Averages of answers to questions quoted above.]

STATE.	1913.	1912.	STATE.	1913.	1912.	STATE.	1913.	1912.
	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.
Maine.....	6.14	6.06	Ohio.....	6.23	6.24	Louisiana.....	8.33	8.25
New Hampshire..	5.80	5.80	Indiana.....	6.47	6.46	Texas.....	9.97	10.03
Vermont.....	6.00	6.00	Illinois.....	6.31	6.25	Oklahoma.....	10.58	12.10
Massachusetts...	5.96	5.95	Michigan.....	6.88	6.82	Kansas.....	9.67	9.66
Rhode Island....	5.95	5.91	Wisconsin.....	6.24	6.23	Divisional aver..	9.51	9.68
Connecticut.....	5.92	5.92	Divisional aver..	6.38	6.35	Montana.....	10.32	10.32
New York.....	5.99	5.99	Minnesota.....	7.93	8.05	Wyoming.....	9.37	9.37
New Jersey.....	5.92	5.92	Iowa.....	7.21	7.23	Colorado.....	9.24	9.32
Pennsylvania....	5.93	5.93	Missouri.....	7.28	7.28	New Mexico....	10.57	10.66
Divisional aver..	5.96	5.96	North Dakota...	10.70	10.89	Arizona.....	10.15	10.50
Delaware.....	5.94	5.94	South Dakota...	9.48	9.69	Utah.....	8.61	8.63
Maryland.....	5.93	5.92	Nebraska.....	8.00	7.99	Nevada.....	9.03	9.30
Virginia.....	6.21	6.21	Kansas.....	8.37	8.44	Idaho.....	9.92	9.98
West Virginia...	6.24	6.28	Divisional aver..	8.05	8.11	Washington....	8.99	9.06
North Carolina..	6.39	6.38	Kentucky.....	6.86	6.84	Oregon.....	8.32	8.27
South Carolina..	8.06	8.06	Tennessee.....	8.28	8.26	California.....	7.44	7.43
Georgia.....	9.98	9.67	Alabama.....	10.02	10.00	Divisional aver..	8.55	8.57
Florida.....	8.80	8.77	Mississippi....	8.26	9.54	United States*..	7.75	7.79
Divisional aver..	7.36	7.30						

* The United States average obtained by weighting the State averages with values of their farm lands in 1910.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census report of the production of the principal cereals in the census year 1909, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for other years.

YEARS.	Corn.		Wheat.		Oats.	Barley.		Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1895.....	2,151,129,000	467,103,000	824,444,000	87,373,000	27,210,000	15,341,000			
1896.....	2,283,875,000	427,684,000	707,346,000	69,695,000	24,369,000	14,090,000			
1897.....	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,737,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451			
1898.....	1,924,185,000	675,149,000	730,905,000	55,792,000	25,657,000	11,722,000			
1899.....	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,094,471			
1900.....	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966			
1901.....	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939			
1902.....	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,023	33,630,592	14,529,770			
1903.....	2,244,176,925	637,821,835	784,094,199	131,861,391	29,363,416	14,243,644			
1904.....	2,467,480,934	552,399,517	894,595,552	130,748,958	27,241,515	15,008,336			
1905.....	2,707,993,540	692,979,489	953,216,197	136,651,020	28,485,952	14,585,082			
1906.....	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	1,064,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937			
1907.....	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000			
1908.....	2,668,651,000	684,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000			
1909.....	2,552,189,630	683,379,259	1,007,142,980	173,344,212	29,520,457	14,849,339			
1910.....	2,886,260,000	635,121,000	1,186,341,000	173,832,000	34,897,000	17,598,000			
1911.....	2,531,488,000	621,338,000	922,298,000	160,240,000	33,119,000	17,549,000			
1912.....	3,124,746,000	730,267,000	1,418,337,000	223,824,000	35,664,000	19,249,000			
1913.....	2,446,988,000	763,380,000	1,121,768,000	178,189,000	41,381,000	18,833,000			
1914.....	2,634,000,000	911,000,000	1,153,000,000	203,000,000	43,000,000	17,000,000			

WHEAT YIELD OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, WITH COMPARISONS.

(Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

COUNTRY.	1913.	1912.	COUNTRY.	1913.	1912.
	Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia (72 gov'ts.)...	962,587,000	720,042,000	Germany.....	171,075,000	160,224,000
United States.....	763,380,000	730,267,000	Rumania.....	83,236,000	88,924,000
British India.....	358,388,000	370,515,000	Australia.....	94,868,000	73,894,000
France.....	321,571,000	336,284,000	Bulgaria.....	45,000,000	45,000,000
Canada.....	251,717,000	224,159,000	Algeria.....	36,848,000	27,172,000
Hungary (proper)...	151,348,000	173,328,000	Tunis.....	5,589,000	4,225,000
Argentina.....	198,414,000	168,190,000	Egypt.....	30,900,000	30,903,000
Italy.....	214,405,000	165,720,000			
Spain.....	112,401,000	109,783,000	Totals.....	3,781,727,000	3,426,630,000

The rye crop of principal countries in 1913, was (in bushels): United States, 41,381,000; Germany, 481,169,000; Austria-Hungary, 164,535,000; Russia (72 governments), 1,002,468,000; France, 52,677,000; Spain, 27,916,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1913 (in bushels) was 1,616,154,000; oat crop, 4,631,166,000.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET).*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1891... July.....	85 @.1.16	April.	1904... January.....	81½@1.22	October.		
1892... October...	69½@.91¾	February.	1905... August.....	77½@1.24	February.		
1893... July.....	54½@.88	April.	1906... Aug.-Sep....	69½@.94¾	April.		
1894... Septe'ber	50 @.65¼	April.	1907... January.....	71 @.1.05¼	October.		
1895... January...	48¾@.85¾	May.	1908... July.....	84½@1.11	May.		
1896... June.....	53¾@.94¾	November.	1909... August.....	99¼ 1.60	June.		
1897... April.....	64½@1.09	December.	1910... Novemb'r....	89½@1.27½	February.		
1898... October...	62 @.1.85	May.†	1911... April.....	83½@1.01	January.		
1899... December	64 @.79½	May.	1912... January.....	93¾@1.20	May.		
1900... January...	61½@.87¾	June.	1913... July-Aug....	84 @.1.15¾	January.		
1901... July.....	63¾@.79½	December.	1914... July.....	77¾@1.23¾	September.		
1902... October...	67½@.95	September.					

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Letter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina.
 February and March—Upper Egypt, India.
 April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
 May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.
 June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.
 July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.
 August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.
 September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.
 November—Peru, South Africa.
 December—Burmah, New South Wales.

PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1914.
 (From Report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture.)

STATES.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	STATES.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.
Maine.....	5,710,000	672,000	81,000	Kansas.....	59,235,000	107,195,000	163,920,000
New Hampshire.....	456,000	903,000	.....	Kentucky.....	3,311,000	96,119,000	12,392,000
Vermont.....	332,000	2,070,000	29,000	Tennessee.....	6,762,000	51,003,000	10,635,000
Massachusetts.....	324,000	2,184,000	.....	Alabama.....	7,722,000	52,087,000	403,000
Rhode Island.....	55,000	455,000	.....	Mississippi.....	3,404,000	55,282,000	13,000
Connecticut.....	319,000	2,831,000	.....	Louisiana.....	1,274,000	38,518,000	.....
New York.....	37,737,000	22,314,000	8,100,000	Texas.....	24,500,000	125,350,000	14,066,000
New Jersey.....	2,019,000	11,060,000	1,422,000	Oklahoma.....	29,708,000	56,558,000	46,835,000
Pennsylvania.....	31,654,000	65,789,000	23,578,000	Arkansas.....	5,929,000	42,301,000	1,418,000
Delaware.....	1,08,000	6,761,000	2,337,000	Montana.....	18,550,000	979,000	18,356,000
Maryland.....	1,161,000	29,351,000	13,153,000	Wyoming.....	8,228,000	544,000	2,194,000
Virginia.....	2,960,000	43,499,000	10,905,000	Colorado.....	12,560,000	10,931,000	11,402,000
West Virginia.....	2,200,000	22,175,000	3,540,000	New Mexico.....	1,938,000	2,692,000	1,794,000
North Carolina.....	4,025,000	54,613,000	7,026,000	Arizona.....	330,000	578,000	868,000
South Carolina.....	7,340,000	35,629,000	920,000	Utah.....	4,650,000	366,000	7,343,000
Georgia.....	8,774,000	58,347,000	1,680,000	Nevada.....	624,000	33,000	1,332,000
Florida.....	765,000	8,256,000	.....	Idaho.....	14,608,000	593,000	14,362,000
Ohio.....	51,606,000	149,440,000	38,665,000	Washington.....	13,959,000	1,037,000	64,227,000
Indiana.....	45,696,000	164,802,000	43,239,000	Oregon.....	12,740,000	584,000	16,604,000
Illinois.....	125,599,000	305,000,000	43,429,000	California.....	7,920,000	2,288,000	7,466,000
Michigan.....	49,995,000	60,387,000	17,580,000	Total bushels.....	1,136,755,000	2,676,270,000	891,950,000
Wisconsin.....	66,120,000	65,025,000	3,511,000	Total acres.....	38,383,000	105,067,000	53,377,000
Minnesota.....	85,120,000	91,594,000	43,073,000	Total farm value, Oct. 1.....	\$492,214,315	\$2,092,843,140	\$833,973,250
Iowa.....	162,657,000	378,766,000	14,314,000	Yield per acre.....	29.6	25.5	16.7
Missouri.....	25,725,000	159,305,000	43,333,000	Farm price per bushel, Oct. 1.....	\$.433	\$.782	\$.935
North Dakota.....	64,904,000	12,907,000	88,049,000				
South Dakota.....	44,165,000	75,039,000	33,432,000				
Nebraska.....	71,296,000	177,389,000	64,218,000				

FARM PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CROP.	Year.*	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.	CROP.	Year.*	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.
Animals.....	Census.	Number	206,643,069	\$5,296,421,619	Hops.....	Census.	Pounds.	40,718,748	\$1,844,745
Apples.....	Census.	Bush...	146,129,318	85,214,431	Milk (d).....	Census.	Gallons	7,466,406,384	.....
Apricots.....	Census.	Bush...	4,156,633	2,854,119	Molasses (h).....	Census.	Gallons	46,099,630	4,018,502
Beans, Castor.....	Census.	Bush...	2,077	3,432	Nursery prod'ns.....	Census.	.....	.....	21,050,822
Beans, Dry.....	Census.	Bush...	11,251,100	21,771,432	Nuts (c).....	Census.	Pounds.	62,328,010	4,447,674
Bees.....	Census.	Swarms	3,445,096	10,373,615	Onions.....	Census.	.....	.....	6,708,407
Broom Corn.....	Census.	Pounds.	78,939,958	5,134,434	Orchard prod'ns.....	Census.	Bush...	214,683,695	140,867,347
Butter:					Peaches & Nect.....	Census.	.....	.....	35,470,976
Made on farms.....	Census.	Pounds.	994,650,610	222,861,410	Peanuts.....	Census.	Bush...	19,415,816	18,271,929
" in facto's.....	Census.	Pounds.	624,744,653	179,510,619	Peas.....	Census.	Bush...	8,840,733	7,910,600
Cereals (a).....	1911	Bush...	4,280,205,000	2,694,994,000	Peas, dry.....	Census.	Bush...	7,129,294	10,963,719
Cheese:					Plums & Prunes.....	Census.	Bush...	15,480,170	10,299,435
Made on farms.....	Census.	Pounds.	9,405,564	1,148,708	Potatoes, Irish.....	1911	Bush...	292,737,000	233,778,000
" in facto's.....	Census.	Pounds.	311,126,317	43,239,924	Potatoes, Sweet.....	Census.	Bush...	59,232,070	35,429,176
Chicory.....	Census.	Pounds.	19,284,000	70,460	Rice [rough].....	1911	Bush...	22,934,000	16,274,000
Cider.....	Census.	Gallons	32,583,998	(b)	Seeds, Clover.....	Census.	Bush...	1,025,816	6,925,122
Cotton.....	1911	Pounds.	8,125,140,000	732,400,000	Seeds, Grass.....	Census.	Bush...	6,671,348	15,127,893
Cotton Seed.....	1911	Tons.....	6,897,000	127,420,000	Sugar, Beet.....	1911	Pounds.	1,238,280,000	(f) 23,895,751
Flaxseed.....	1911	Bush...	19,370,000	35,272,000	Sugar, Cane (g).....	1910-11	Tons.....	1,108,900	(e) 28,664,608
Flowers, Hints.....	Census.	.....	.....	34,872,329	Sugar, Maple.....	Census.	Pounds.	11,060,266	1,366,492
Forest products.....	Census.	.....	.....	195,806,293	Syrup, Cane.....	Census.	Gallons	21,633,579	9,642,312
Fruits, small.....	Census.	Quarts..	428,565,363	24,706,753	Syrup, Maple.....	Census.	Gallons	4,106,418	3,781,317
" sub-trop'l.....	Census.	.....	.....	92,027,961	Syrup, Sorghum.....	Census.	Gallons	16,573,382	7,963,939
Grapes.....	Census.	Pounds.	2,571,066,905	784,926,000	Tobacco.....	1911	Pounds.	905,109,000	585,218,387
Hay.....	1911	Tons.....	54,916,000	412,699	Vegetables, Mis.....	Census.	.....	.....	209,548,021
Hemp.....	Census.	Pounds.	7,483,795	5,992,083	Wool.....	1912	Pounds.	304,043,400	75,819,251
Honey (c).....	Census.	Pounds.	55,719,757	.....				

* The word "Census" in this table refers in all cases to Census of 1910.

(a) Not including rice. (b) Included in orchard products. (c) Including wax. (d) \$656,301,246 was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1910. (e) Not including peanuts. (f) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined. (g) Includes Hawaii and Porto Rico. (h) Made in factories. The product on farms and plantations in 1909 was 4,153 gallons, valued at \$1,710.

The Census of 1910 gives the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 6,361,502; total acres in farms, 878,798,305; improved acres in farms, 478,451,750; value of land in farms, \$28,475,674,169; value of buildings on farms, \$8,325,451,523; value of implements and machinery on farms, \$1,295,149,783; value per acre of land and buildings, \$39.50; value per acre of land alone, \$32.40. Value of wheat produced on farms in 1910, estimated by Secretary of Agriculture, \$3,926,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	ON FARMS (1914.)		DOMESTIC ANIMALS.	ON FARMS (1914.)	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
All domestic animals.....	190,655,000	\$5,891,229,000	Mules.....	4,449,000	\$551,017,000
Milch cows and other cattle.....	66,592,000	\$2,334,820,000	Sheep.....	49,719,000	200,803,000
Horses.....	20,862,000	2,291,638,000	Swine.....	58,933,000	612,951,000

By Census of 1910 there were on farms and ranges in United States 61,803,866 neat cattle, cows, bulls, etc., valued at \$1,489,693,607; horses and colts, 19,833,118, valued at \$2,083,588,195; mules, 4,209,769, valued at \$525,911,863; asses and burros, 105,693, valued at \$13,900,112; sheep and lambs, 52,447,391, valued at \$232,811,535; swine, 58,188,676, valued at \$399,338,308; goats, 2,915,126, valued at \$6,176,433.

HAY CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.
ACREAGE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY, 1913.
 (Compiled from Report of Department of Agriculture.)

STATE, OR DIVISION.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value De- cember 1.	STATE, OR DIVISION.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value De- cember 1.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maine.....	1,194,000	1,194,000	16,597,000	Texas.....	400,000	464,000	5,475,000
N. Hampshire.....	495,000	495,000	8,514,000	Oklahoma.....	450,000	382,000	3,973,000
Vermont.....	1,000,000	1,280,000	18,550,000	Arkansas.....	320,000	384,000	5,184,000
Massachusetts.....	475,000	575,000	12,132,000	Montana.....	660,000	1,188,000	11,405,000
Rhode Island.....	58,000	63,000	1,442,000	Wyoming.....	480,000	912,000	6,110,000
Connecticut.....	379,000	432,000	8,683,000	Colorado.....	890,000	1,824,000	18,240,000
New York.....	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000	New Mexico.....	192,000	399,000	4,828,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,141,000	4,146,000	61,775,000	Arizona.....	135,000	540,000	5,940,000
Delaware.....	72,000	94,000	1,476,000	Utah.....	390,000	909,000	8,272,000
Maryland.....	390,000	491,000	7,463,000	Nevada.....	235,000	646,000	7,106,000
Virginia.....	750,000	952,000	14,755,000	Idaho.....	705,000	2,044,000	14,717,000
W. Virginia.....	740,000	925,000	13,782,000	Washington.....	780,000	1,794,000	19,555,000
N. Carolina.....	320,000	419,000	6,914,000	Oregon.....	825,000	1,732,000	15,588,000
S. Carolina.....	210,000	244,000	4,563,000	California.....	2,400,000	3,600,000	48,600,000
Georgia.....	250,000	350,000	6,265,000	United States.....	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
Florida.....	47,000	63,000	1,147,000	1913.....	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
Ohio.....	2,961,000	3,848,000	49,254,000	1912.....	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
Indiana.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	25,380,000	1911.....	48,240,000	54,916,000	784,926,000
Illinois.....	2,500,000	2,450,000	34,545,000	1910.....	51,015,000	69,374,000	842,252,000
Michigan.....	2,400,000	2,520,000	33,012,000	1909 (revised).....	51,041,000	68,833,000	722,240,000
Wisconsin.....	2,375,000	3,848,000	42,713,000	1908.....	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000
Minnesota.....	1,660,000	2,490,000	16,434,000	1907.....	41,028,224	63,677,000	743,507,000
Iowa.....	3,000,000	4,400,000	42,624,000	1906.....	42,476,224	57,145,959	592,540,000
Missouri.....	3,000,000	1,800,000	26,100,000	Division: 1913.....			
N. Dakota.....	340,000	388,000	2,250,000	N. Atlantic.....	11,803,000	14,017,000	218,591,000
S. Dakota.....	460,000	552,000	3,538,000	S. Atlantic.....	2,779,000	3,538,000	56,366,000
Nebraska.....	1,250,000	1,675,000	14,572,000	N. Central E.....	12,035,000	14,466,000	184,904,000
Kansas.....	1,500,000	1,350,000	16,875,000	N. Central W.....	11,210,000	12,695,000	122,443,000
Kentucky.....	775,000	674,000	11,121,000	of Miss. R.....	3,435,000	3,812,000	54,412,000
Tennessee.....	900,000	1,039,000	17,642,000	S. Central.....	2,400,000	2,400,000	24,000,000
Alabama.....	210,000	235,000	4,061,000	Far West n.....	7,692,000	15,588,000	160,361,000
Mississippi.....	220,000	293,000	3,956,000				
Louisiana.....	160,000	240,000	3,000,000				

The average farm price per ton of 2,000 pounds December 1, 1905, \$8.52; 1906, \$10.37; 1907, \$11.68; 1908, \$8.98; 1909, \$10.50; 1910, \$12.14; 1911, \$14.29; 1912, \$11.79; 1913, \$12.43.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1913-14:

STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania.....	1,710	510,839	\$238,564,445	Minnesota.....	61	13,450	\$6,347,622
Ohio.....	649	524,316	224,037,997	West Virginia.....	44	15,500	6,473,351
New Jersey.....	643	241,487	118,953,658	Iowa*.....	47	19,052	5,715,614
Massachusetts.....	169	188,741	61,708,343	Maine.....	37	11,389	5,205,361
Illinois.....	591	187,779	82,007,561	Connecticut.....	13	5,592	3,241,853
New York.....	241	161,880	61,878,749	Tennessee.....	13	4,917	2,956,733
Indiana.....	323	151,181	55,878,749	North Dakota.....	9	5,200	2,698,335
Nebraska.....	70	70,995	32,746,726	New Hampshire.....	19	8,050	2,390,899
California.....	93	37,811	28,316,022	Oklahoma.....	39	5,051	1,669,372
Michigan.....	65	55,889	24,008,662	Montana.....	18	1,803	1,111,955
Louisiana.....	67	46,045	21,317,982	Vermont.....	3	375	150,150
Kentucky.....	108	52,564	20,324,590	Rhode Island.....	6	7,719	4,522,350
Dist. of Columbia.....	20	34,846	18,941,184	Washington.....	22	20,544	6,264,765
Kansas.....	59	48,829	16,708,538	New Mexico.....	13	3,670	1,519,714
Missouri.....	139	33,108	15,668,919	Other States.....	946	310,368	140,220,074
North Carolina.....	127	29,824	11,071,159				
Wisconsin.....	65	27,770	10,456,499	Total.....	6,429	2,836,433	\$1,248,479,139

* Report issued bi-annually. Figures for 1912 used.

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1913: Receipts: Cash on hand January 1, 1913, \$35,041,321; weekly dues, \$275,509,899; paid-up stock, \$35,060,578; deposits, \$76,000,960; loans repaid, \$239,646,946; interest, \$72,406,320; premium, \$4,217,283; fines, \$1,046,297; pass books and initiation, \$776,699; borrowed money, \$89,679,849; real estate sold, \$4,955,468; miscellaneous receipts, \$28,468,265; total receipts, \$862,809,885.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, \$30,894,647; mortgage loans, \$327,831,168; stock withdrawals, \$231,976,241; paid-up stock withdrawals, \$34,624,086; deposit withdrawals, \$69,158,306; expenses, \$7,844,018; borrowed money repaid, \$87,657,864; interest, \$1,668,940; real estate purchased, \$6,361,229; miscellaneous disbursements, \$28,063,868; cash on hand, January 1, 1914, \$36,729,518; total disbursements, \$862,809,885.

The officers of the league: President, Charles E. Clark, Covington, Ky.; First Vice-President, Herbert W. Pinkham, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, George F. Gilmore, Omaha, Neb.; Third Vice-President, L. L. Rankin, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, E. L. Keesler, Charlotte, N. C.

TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Coffee—Sources of supply in 1912. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds (from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture):

Brazil.....	1,597,950,000	Jamaica.....	10,034,000
Central America.....	195,422,100	British India.....	34,937,000
Colombia.....	123,442,000	Dutch East Indies.....	52,517,000
Venezuela.....	117,042,000	Other countries.....	69,248,000
Haiti.....	80,812,000		
Mexico.....	53,759,000	Total.....	2,384,879,000
United States.....	49,716,000		

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds:

United States (1914).....	993,275,000	Sweden (1913).....	75,102,000
Germany (1913).....	362,084,000	Italy (1913).....	62,516,000
France (1913).....	254,155,000	United Kingdom (1913).....	28,100,000
Austria-Hungary (1913).....	130,952,000	British South Africa (1913).....	26,910,000
Netherlands (1913).....	120,029,000	Russia (1912).....	26,142,000
Belgium (1913).....	93,250,000	Norway (1913).....	29,660,000

Imports of coffee into the United States, year ending June 30, 1914, were: From Brazil, 743,113,500 pounds, value \$76,016,463. Colombia and Venezuela, 141,783,991 pounds, value \$17,750,278. Central America, 40,202,480 pounds, value \$4,943,643. Mexico, 49,385,504 pounds, value \$8,028,186. The remainder came in smaller quantities from other countries, with 4,430,722 pounds of domestic coffee from Hawaii and 420,644 pounds from Porto Rico.

Tea—Sources of supply: Production of the principal tea-growing countries in pounds (figures for China, Ceylon and Java show exports only):

British India (1912).....	296,302,000	Japan (1912).....	72,571,000
China (1913).....	192,281,000	Java (1912).....	61,818,000
Ceylon (1913).....	191,509,000	Formosa (1911).....	39,598,000

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds:

United Kingdom (1913).....	305,690,000	Netherlands (1913).....	12,044,000
Russia (1912).....	151,037,000	Germany (1913).....	9,414,000
United States (1914).....	90,148,000	New Zealand (1913).....	7,069,000
Canada (1914).....	37,628,000	Austria-Hungary (1913).....	3,571,000
Australia (1912).....	35,033,000	France (1913).....	2,429,000

Imports of tea into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1914, were 91,130,815 pounds, valued at \$16,735,302. Of this 41,913,273 pounds were imported from Japan and 20,139,342 pounds from China.

Cocoa—World's production of cocoa, 1913, in pounds: Gold Coast, 112,876,000; Ecuador, 93,255,000; St. Thomas (Portuguese), 79,366,000; Brazil, 65,697,000; Trinidad, 48,060,000; Santo Domingo, 42,990,000; Venezuela, 37,478,000; Grenada, 11,464,000; all other countries, 72,310,000. Total production, 563,496,000.

Consumption of leading countries, in pounds: United States, 148,810,000; Germany, 112,435,000; France, 61,288,000; United Kingdom, 60,847,000; Netherlands, 66,138,000; Switzerland, 22,487,000; Belgium, 13,450,000; Spain, 13,450,000; Austria-Hungary, 14,550,000; all other countries, 40,781,000. Total consumption, 554,236,000. (Data from the "Gordian.")

Imports of crude cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1913-14 amounted to 176,267,646 pounds, valued at \$20,797,790. One-fourth of the imports came from the British West Indies.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPRESS COMPANIES.

From statements filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for year ended June 30, 1913.

ITEM.	Adams Express Co.	American Express Co.*	Wells Fargo & Co.
Express revenue.....	\$34,693,433.30	\$45,807,631.95	\$34,327,572.35
Miscellaneous transportation revenue.....	132,696.62	.....	3,565.15
Non-transportation revenue.....	355,997.85	2,041,377.72	603,676.28
Gross receipts from operation.....	\$35,182,127.77	\$47,849,009.67	\$34,934,813.78
Express privileges—debtor.....	18,444,344.98	23,277,072.38	16,908,590.36
Total operating revenues.....	\$16,737,782.79	\$24,571,937.29	\$18,026,223.42
Maintenance.....	\$992,316.79	\$1,218,029.22	\$738,662.31
Traffic expenses.....	152,730.96	473,658.48	370,453.04
Transportation expenses.....	14,279,990.39	20,076,452.28	13,738,759.56
General expenses.....	1,140,778.11	1,871,727.48	1,162,323.09
Total operating expenses.....	\$16,565,816.25	\$23,639,867.46	\$16,010,198.00
Net operating revenue.....	\$171,966.54	\$932,069.83	\$2,016,025.42
Taxes accrued.....	196,617.59	360,192.36	357,201.95
Net operating income.....	† \$24,651.05	\$571,877.47	\$1,658,823.47

Net operating income of the companies mentioned for 1912 was as follows: Adams, surplus of \$980,991; American, surplus of \$1,340,415; Wells Fargo & Co., surplus of \$2,186,082.

* Includes operations of National Express Company. † Deficit.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY.

President—Gilbert Colgate. Vice-Presidents—Cardinal Farley, Dr. Francis Brown, Dr. Samuel Schullman, Rt. Rev. D. J. McMahon, Bishop David H. Greer. Treasurer—Samuel M. Taylor. Chairman of Executive Committee—Grace H. Dodge. General Secretary—Orin C. Baker. Headquarters, 465 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Travelers' Aid Society is non-sectarian in organization and work, has national and international co-operation. Object: Protects and assists all travellers, especially young women, girls and boys, without fee or gratuity. Safeguards in all the emergencies of travel from influences and dangers vicious, morally, financially, and physically. Prevents error, extortion and crime, relieves suffering, and combats vice of every form. Trained women agents, recognized by official badge, meet trains and boats. Supported by voluntary contributions.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1870 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.		Total.	YEARS.	Cane.		Total.	YEARS.	Cane.		Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870...	1,850,000	900,000	2,750,000	1902...	4,079,742	6,913,504	10,993,246	1908...	6,917,663	7,002,474	13,920,137
1880...	1,960,000	1,810,000	3,770,000	1903...	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909...	7,625,539	6,927,875	14,553,414
1890...	2,590,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1904...	4,234,303	6,089,465	10,323,631	1910...	8,327,069	6,597,506	14,914,575
1898...	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1905...	4,584,762	4,918,480	9,513,262	1911...	8,422,447	8,560,346	16,982,793
1900...	3,056,294	5,590,992	8,647,286	1906...	6,731,165	7,216,060	13,947,225	1912...	9,066,030	6,820,266	15,886,296
1901...	3,646,059	6,066,939	9,712,998	1907...	7,329,317	7,143,818	14,473,135	1913...	9,215,637	8,965,127	18,180,764

The production of sugar in 1912-1913 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana.....	137,119	Java.....	1,331,180	United States.....	624,064
Porto Rico.....	350,323	Hawaii.....	488,213	Germany.....	2,732,189
Cuba.....	2,428,537	Queensland.....	113,060	Austria.....	1,919,853
British West Indies.....	75,872	Mauritius.....	206,497	France.....	978,838
Hayti and S. Domingo.....	84,661	Demerara.....	83,922	Russia.....	1,383,754
Peru.....	140,000	Argentina.....	147,248	Belgium.....	300,253
Brazil.....	204,000	Philippines.....	155,201	Holland.....	316,933

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1912-13, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Michigan, 87,337; Wisconsin, 19,643; Colorado, 193,432; Utah, 53,161; Idaho, 22,107; California, 141,805; Nebraska, 23,290; Ohio, 26,415; all others, 56,874. Total, 624,064 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1912-13 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 48.95; Austria, 28.12; France, 43.41; Spain, 16.24; England, 95.52; Switzerland, 77.24; United States (W. & G.), 85.40; Russia, 24.33; Netherlands, 49.90; Denmark, 98.96; Italy, 10.76; Belgium, 39.20; Turkey, 19.84; Sweden, 57.09; Norway, 45.83.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1913, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 506,555 tons Hawaiian, 331,103 Porto Rican, and 44,620 Philippine sugar).....	2,890,667	Domestic Maple.....	9,000
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses.....	10,450	Domestic Beet.....	625,314
Domestic Cane.....	207,708	Domestic Total.....	852,472
		Total product consumed in the U. S.	3,743,139

or 85.40 pounds per capita.

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.

RETURNS FOR 1913 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.	STATES.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm Value December 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
New Hampshire..	100	165,000	\$30,000	Ohio.....	81,900	61,425,000	\$7,002,000
Vermont.....	100	155,000	28,000	Indiana.....	15,900	11,925,000	1,312,000
Massachusetts...	6,100	9,455,000	1,986,000	Illinois.....	800	560,000	64,000
Connecticut.....	18,400	29,520,000	5,939,000	Wisconsin.....	43,000	50,740,000	6,089,000
New York.....	4,300	4,386,000	535,000	Missouri.....	5,100	3,315,000	421,000
Pennsylvania.....	38,900	46,680,000	3,501,000	Kentucky.....	370,000	281,200,000	29,120,000
Maryland.....	25,000	18,500,000	1,720,000	Tennessee.....	90,000	64,800,000	5,443,000
Virginia.....	200,000	154,000,000	21,406,000	Alabama.....	300	210,000	52,000
West Virginia...	15,000	10,200,000	1,224,000	Louisiana.....	600	270,000	68,000
North Carolina...	250,000	167,500,000	30,988,000	Texas.....	200	120,000	26,000
South Carolina...	43,800	33,288,000	4,594,000	Arkansas.....	800	520,000	85,000
Georgia.....	1,800	1,800,000	558,000				
Florida.....	4,000	4,000,000	1,240,000	Total U. S.	1,216,100	953,734,000	\$122,481,000

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents.
United States....	1912	962,855,000	a 578,635,750	a 103,538,000	6.06	1.09	17.9
Germany.....	1912	b 68,529,394	252,405,536	a 43,461,063	3.77	.65	17.2
Russia.....	1912	266,197,000	240,013,014	37,967,258	1.43	.23	15.8
France.....	1912	49,884,000	c 96,268,894	d 84,362,099	2.43	2.13	87.6
United Kingdom.	1912	.....	e 93,443,133	e 84,561,798	2.05	1.85	90.5
Austria-Hungary	1912	f 181,791,000	202,454,775	g 63,667,930	4.08	1.28	31.4

Production of 1912 in pounds: United States, 962,855,000; Cuba, 42,030,000; Mexico (1906); 34,711,000; Santo Domingo, 18,000,000; Argentina (1911), 17,990,000; Brazil (exports), 54,468,000; Hungary, 169,302,000; France, 49,884,000; Germany, 85,741,000; Russia (including Asiatic), 266,197,000; Turkey (European, 1910), 68,894,000; Java (exports), 134,143,000; Sumatra, East Coast of, 48,284,000; Japan, 93,696,000. Grand total, 2,835,740,000.

a Year ending June 30, 1913. b Reduced to terms of taxed tobacco. c Sales by Government. d Net receipts from sales by Government plus import duties. e Import duties. f Austria, 12,489,000 pounds; Hungary, 169,302,000 pounds. g Austria-Hungary, import duties 1912, \$9,769; Austria, net receipts from sales 1912, \$43,958,026; Hungary, net receipts from sales 1910, \$19,790,135.

THE AMERICAN HOG AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

(From "The Agricultural Outlook" of the Dept. of Agriculture.)

The combined receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, yearly, since 1900, were as follows:

YEAR.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900	7,179,344	18,573,177	7,061,466	1907	8,590,710	19,544,617	9,857,877
1901	7,708,839	20,339,864	7,798,359	1908	8,827,360	22,863,701	9,833,640
1902	8,375,408	17,289,427	9,177,050	1909	9,189,312	18,834,641	10,284,905
1903	8,878,789	16,780,250	9,680,692	1910	9,265,412	15,685,435	12,406,767
1904	8,690,699	17,778,827	9,604,812	1911	8,768,456	20,453,530	13,556,107
1905	9,202,083	18,988,933	10,572,259	1912	8,159,888	20,265,667	13,755,579
1906	9,373,825	19,223,792	10,684,437	1913	7,904,552	19,924,331	14,037,830

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1914.*
(From a Statement of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

COUNTRIES.	LARD.		HAMS AND SHOULDERS.		BACON.		PORK (PICKLED.)	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
United Kingdom.....	164,632,676	18,412,791	146,007,141	20,558,228	132,819,680	18,103,618	5,571,720	624,469
Belgium.....	15,915,386	1,833,325	4,080,669	563,140	5,110,170	743,371	166,085	18,299
France.....	5,307,988	574,493	121,645	15,848	197,355	25,416	258,536	31,759
Germany.....	148,208,598	16,839,043	2,079	283	169,900	20,617	815,587	83,730
Netherlands.....	43,469,536	4,859,367	95,168	11,195	1,718,301	204,260	114,617	11,005
Other Europe.....	10,183,273	1,079,149	410,601	56,998	26,901,424	3,123,543	574,815	55,997
Canada.....	15,995,669	1,847,515	4,006,649	672,855	11,082,900	1,641,388	12,825,741	1,373,501
Total †.....	481,457,792	\$4,402,911	165,881,791	\$23,767,447	192,964,952	\$25,879,056	45,543,085	\$4,896,574

* Fiscal year ending June 30. † Total, including all other countries.

MARKETING OF CALVES.

YEAR.	Calves.*	YEAR.	Calves.*	YEAR.	Calves.*
1900	1304,310	1906	796,793	1912	909,526
1901	1356,952	1907	834,781	1913	740,662
1902	517,702	1908	854,687	Jan.-June:	
1903	550,559	1909	868,564	1912	477,465
1904	513,034	1910	981,309	1913	371,662
1905	730,639	1911	955,176	1914	345,783

* Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis. † No data for Sioux City.

The trend of the calf slaughter in this country, which has been regarded as excessive in recent years, is shown in above table by the receipts of calves at the seven cities mentioned from 1900 to 1913 and during the first half of 1912, 1913, and 1914. From 1902, when 517,702 calves were received, the receipts increased to 981,309 in 1910, or nearly doubled in eight years. The decline during the three years since 1910 has been more marked than the increase during the three years preceding. During the first half of 1914 the receipts of calves at the seven cities were only about two-thirds of the number in the first half of 1912. While farmers may be raising more calves to maturity, it may be true on the other hand that fewer calves are born.

Apparently the leather industries in this country may reckon on a diminishing supply of cattle hides from the United States for present purposes, and will need to depend on a redistribution of the world's supply in international trade, not only for an increase of imports but to prevent a great decrease.—(From *The Agricultural Outlook*.)

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN SPECIFIED YEARS.

(Cattle not on farms and ranges included for some countries, uniformly for all years.)

From a report of the Department of Agriculture.

COUNTRY AND YEAR.	Number of Cattle.	COUNTRY AND YEAR.	Number of Cattle.	COUNTRY AND YEAR.	Number of Cattle.
Argentina:		Canada:		New Zealand—Cont.	
1888	21,961,657	1891	4,120,586	1908	1,773,326
1895	21,701,526	1901	5,372,504	1911	2,020,171
1908	29,116,625	1911	6,533,436	Paraguay:	
1909	27,824,509	1912	6,431,861	1899	2,283,000
1910	28,827,900	1913	6,656,121	1902	3,104,453
1911	28,786,168	Colombia:		1908	5,500,000
1912	29,016,000	1896	3,465,000	1912	3,500,000
1913	28,500,000	1909	4,000,000	Russia, European:	
Australia:		Cuba:		1890	28,541,400
1890	10,299,913	1895	2,485,766	1900	34,483,900
1894	12,311,617	1899	376,650	1908	32,139,378
1895	11,767,488	1906	2,566,870	1910	34,615,715
1897	10,832,457	1910	3,212,087	1911	33,290,223
1899	9,645,690	1912	2,829,553	United States:	
1900	8,640,225	Mexico:		1890, June 1	51,363,572
1902	7,062,742	1902	5,142,457	1900, June 1	67,719,410
1905	8,528,331	New Zealand:		1910, June 1	61,803,866
1906	9,349,409	1891	788,919	1910, April 15	60,502,000
1907	10,128,486	1896	1,047,901	1911	57,959,000
1909	11,040,391	1897	1,209,165	1913	56,527,000
1910	11,744,714	1901	1,361,784	1914	57,592,000
1911	11,828,954	1902	1,460,663	Uruguay:	
1912	11,577,259	1903	1,593,547	1900	6,827,428
Brazil:		1904	1,736,850	1908	8,192,602
Latest and best estimate.	30,705,000	1905	1,810,936	Venezuela:	
		1906	1,851,750	1909	6,000,000

The diminishing marketings of cattle since 1907, and especially since 1910, in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, tell the tale of a diminishing hide production in this country.

COAL PRODUCTION.

AREA of coal fields in the United States, 450,839 sq. miles, including 89,482 sq. miles supposed, but not definitely known, to contain usable coal, and 28,470 sq. miles in which the coal lies under cover 3,000 or more feet in thickness. Estimated available supply at close of 1913 (short tons), 3,538,506, 328,300.

In regard to the coal supplies of the countries outside of the United States, the Geological Survey does not know of any official estimates, with the exception of those of Great Britain, which have been placed by the Royal Commission of Coal Supplies at approximately 180,000,000,000 short tons. A statement by the Secretary of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association places the German supply at 164,344,000,000 short tons; Canada's known supplies at 100,000,000,000 short tons; Japan at 50,000,000,000 short tons. Estimates in short tons for the other countries of Europe are as follows: France, 25,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 30,000,000,000; Belgium, 20,000,000,000; Spain, 4,000,000,000.

The same authority places the contents of the Chinese fields at 1,500,000,000,000 short tons. His estimates of the areas in square miles of the countries outside of the United States are as follows: China, 232,500; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,000; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Spain, 5,500; Japan, 5,500; France, 2,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,800; Germany, 1,700; Belgium, 500; Siberia, Central Asia and Africa, 180,000.

A monograph of the Coal Resources of the World was compiled by the executive committee of the Twelfth International Congress of Geology, which met at Toronto, Canada, August 7 to 14, 1913. The total resources are estimated at 7,397,533 million tons, of which 4,000,000 million tons are bituminous, 3,000,000 million tons brown coal, and the remainder anthracite.

The world's annual production of coal in short tons in countries approximating 1,000,000 tons or more are as follows, with the year in parentheses: United States (1913) 570,048,125, Great Britain (1913) 321,922,130, Germany (1912) 281,979,467, Austria-Hungary (1912) 56,954,579, France (1913) 45,108,544, Russia (1912) 31,752,744, Belgium (1912) 25,322,851, Japan (1912) 21,648,902, China (1912) 16,534,500, India (1912) 16,471,100, Canada (1913) 15,115,089, New South Wales (1913) 11,663,865, Spain (1912) 4,559,453, Transvaal (1911) 4,343,680, Natal (1911) 2,679,551, New Zealand (1912) 2,438,929, Holland (1912) 1,901,902, Asiatic Russia (1910) 1,371,261, Chile (1912) 1,470,917, Queensland (1912) 1,010,426, Mexico (1912) 982,396. Total, including other countries not stated, 1,443,393,052 tons, with the percentage of the United States as 39.5 of the world's total.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1913 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE.		STATES.	Tons.	VALUE AT MINE.	
		Total.	Per Ton.			Total.	Per Ton.
<i>Bituminous.</i>				<i>Bituminous.</i>			
Alabama.....	17,678,522	\$23,033,724	\$1.31	Ohio.....	36,200,527	\$39,948,058	\$1.10
Arkansas.....	2,234,107	3,923,501	1.76	Oklahoma.....	4,165,770	8,542,748	2.05
California & Alaska.....	25,911	95,173	3.54	Oregon.....	46,063	116,724	2.53
Colorado.....	9,232,510	14,035,090	1.52	Pennsylvania.....	173,781,217	193,039,806	1.11
Georgia.....	255,626	361,319	1.41	Tennessee.....	6,903,784	7,853,714	1.14
Idaho & Nevada.....	2,177	5,285	2.43	Texas.....	2,429,144	4,288,920	1.77
Illinois.....	61,618,744	70,313,605	1.14	Utah.....	5,254,828	5,384,127	1.05
Indiana.....	17,165,871	19,001,851	1.11	Virginia.....	8,328,068	8,952,653	1.01
Iowa.....	7,525,936	13,496,710	1.79	Washington.....	3,877,891	9,243,137	2.38
Kansas.....	7,202,210	12,056,282	1.67	West Virginia.....	71,308,982	71,872,165	1.01
Kentucky.....	19,616,600	20,516,749	1.05	Wyoming.....	7,393,066	11,510,045	1.56
Maryland.....	4,779,539	5,927,046	1.24	Total bituminous....	478,525,203	\$565,307,658	\$1.18
Michigan.....	1,351,786	2,455,227	1.89	Penn., anthracite....	91,524,923	195,181,127	2.13
Missouri.....	4,318,125	7,408,308	1.73	Grand total.....	570,048,125	\$760,488,785	\$1.33
Montana.....	3,240,973	5,553,559	1.74				
New Mexico.....	3,708,806	5,401,260	1.46				
North Dakota.....	495,320	750,552	1.52				

Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. Average number of employes in 1913, 747,644. Imports of coal (bituminous and shale) into the United States in 1912 were 1,605,873 long tons, also 1,670 long tons of anthracite.

THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The Sixty-second Congress enacted a law, approved Aug. 24, 1912, affecting legislation in Alaska. By certain sections of the act the legislative power and authority of the Territory is vested in a Legislature, to consist of a Senate of eight members (two from each of the four judicial districts into which Alaska is now divided) and a House of Representatives of sixteen members (four from each judicial district). It was provided that the election for members of the first Legislature take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and subsequent Legislatures to be elected biennially. The Legislature shall be convened biennially on the first Monday of March and continue in session not longer than sixty days. The veto power is vested in the Governor, but laws vetoed by him may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House. All laws passed by the Territorial Legislature shall be transmitted by the Governor to the President of the United States and by him submitted to Congress, and if disapproved by Congress, shall be null and void.

In August, 1912, provision was made by law for a commission to investigate railway routes in Alaska and general conditions of transportation. The report of this commission was submitted to the President on January 20, 1913. As a result the Congress gave the matter serious consideration, and a law providing for railways in Alaska was enacted on March 12, 1914. In pursuance to the terms of this act an engineering commission was appointed by the President in May to locate a route or routes for a line or lines of railroad in Alaska, not to exceed in the aggregate one thousand miles, and to be so located as to connect one or more of the Pacific Ocean harbors of the southern coast of the Territory with the navigable waters in the interior, and with a coal field or coal fields so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural, mineral, and other resources, and the settlement of public lands, and so as to provide transportation of coal for the army and navy, etc. The cost of the work is not to exceed \$35,000,000. The report of the Engineering Commission, it is expected, will be in the hands of the President early in 1915.

The volume of merchandise shipments, including precious metals and copper, between Alaska and the United States, and between the Territory and foreign countries, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$61,076,692. The principal shipments from Alaska were gold, amounting to \$12,291,672; fish (salmon canned, and all other) valued at \$15,201,438, copper \$3,876,411, and furs \$701,511.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	PRODUCTION.*		EXPORTATION MINERAL REFINED, OR MANUFACTURED.†					Total.	
	Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Gallons.	Mineral, Crude, Gallons.	Naphtha, Benzine, Gas- oline, Gallons.	Illuminating, Gallons.	Lubricating, (Heavy Paraf- fin, etc.) Gallons.	(Including Residuum.‡)		
							Gallons.	Value.	
1906....	134,717,580	5,658,138,360	139,688,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,257,949,045	\$84,041,307	
1907.....	126,484,936	5,312,745,312	128,176,137	26,357,074	894,329,432	136,140,226	1,250,430,438	84,855,715	
1908.....	166,095,335	6,976,004,070	153,225,575	36,242,370	1,041,725,901	159,763,900	1,443,537,568	104,116,440	
1909.....	178,527,855	7,498,143,910	169,855,205	63,881,267	1,080,542,456	144,254,271	1,561,671,336	105,999,637	
1910.....	183,170,874	7,893,176,718	168,802,835	75,650,923	1,065,027,535	170,430,277	1,546,067,984	99,990,212	
1911.....	203,559,248	8,801,404,416	155,190,761	111,995,260	1,029,332,921	173,642,465	1,616,540,746	92,115,516	
1912.....	220,449,391	9,268,874,429	198,110,365	171,040,150	1,044,049,843	202,125,197	1,792,665,038	112,472,100	
1913.....	222,113,218	9,228,735,156	195,642,935	183,215,572	1,048,801,027	212,671,499	1,929,772,713	137,227,762	
1914.....	248,446,230	10,434,741,660	146,477,342	192,452,267	1,157,283,310	196,884,696	2,281,611,055	152,174,066	

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. † Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Residuum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1905 this amounted to 48,919,362 gallons, in 1906 to 75,031,824 gallons, in 1907 to 65,229,009 gallons, in 1908 to 70,581,822 gallons, in 1909 to 103,188,033 gallons, in 1910 to 124,055,263 gallons, in 1911 to 123,398,188 gallons, in 1912 to 168,339,478 gallons, in 1913 to 348,043,493 gallons, and in 1914, 588,513,450 gallons.

Figures of production furnished by the United States Geological Survey, exports compiled from the Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

381,508,916 barrels (of 42 gallons) of petroleum, according to the United States Geological Survey, were produced in the world in 1913. Of this amount 248,446,230 barrels were produced in the United States, 60,835,489 in Russia, and the remainder was distributed as follows: Galicia, 7,818,130; Dutch East Indies, 11,966,857; Rumania, 13,534,768; India, 7,500,000; Mexico, 25,696,291; Japan, 1,942,009; Peru, 1,857,355; Germany, 995,764; Canada, 228,080; Italy, 50,334; other countries, 517,616.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER, TIN, AND ZINC.

The production of copper in the world in 1913, stated in pounds, was as follows: United States, 1,224,484,098; Germany, 55,776,380; England, 661,380; Italy, 3,527,360; Norway, 19,400,480; Austria, 8,377,480; Russia, 74,735,940; Sweden, 2,204,600; Spain and Portugal, 120,591,620; Turkey, 1,102,300; Hungary, 661,380; Serbia, 14,109,440; Canada, 76,975,832; Mexico, 116,402,280; Argentina, 220,460; Bolivia, 8,157,020; Chile, 88,184,000; Peru, 56,658,220; Venezuela, 2,865,980; Cuba, 7,495,460; Cape Colony, 7,275,180; Namaqualand, 5,511,500; other Africa, 37,698,660; Japan, 161,376,720; Australia, 104,277,580. Grand total, 2,198,732,130.

The copper production of the United States in 1913 was distributed as follows (figures are in pounds): Alaska, 23,423,070; Arizona, 404,278,809; California, 32,492,265; Colorado, 9,052,104; Idaho, 8,711,490; Michigan, 155,715,286; Missouri, 576,204; Montana, 285,719,918; Nevada, 85,209,536; New Mexico, 50,196,881; North Carolina, 180; Oklahoma, 11; Oregon, 77,812; Pennsylvania, 245,337; Philippine Islands, 22; South Dakota, 4,549; Tennessee, 19,489,654; Texas, 39,008; Utah, 148,057,450; Vermont, 5,771; Virginia, 46,961; Washington, 732,742; Wyoming, 362,235; Undistributed, 46,803. Total, 1,224,484,098.

The world's tin deliveries for 1913, which approximate both consumption and production, as compiled by the New York Metal Exchange, were as follows (figures are short tons): London, 20,045; Continent of Europe, 28,707; Cornwall (production), 6,496; Bolivia (shipments), 27,832; South Africa (shipments), 3,584; China (shipments), 2,744; United States (receipts), 51,017. Total, 140,425. Deducting 10,416 tons of Straits, etc., tin from Continent, English, Bolivian, etc., delivered in the United States, makes the total marketed product approximately 130,009 short tons.

The production of zinc (spelter) in the world in 1913, in short tons, was as follows: Australia, 4,105; Austria and Italy, 23,928; Belgium, 217,928; France and Spain, 78,289; Germany, 312,075; Great Britain, 65,197; Holland, 26,811; Norway, 10,237; Poland, 8,389; United States, 346,676. Total, 1,093,635.

Figures for Copper, Tin and Zinc were furnished by the United States Geological Survey.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL
IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN METRIC TONS.

YEAR.	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		BELGIUM.		CANADA.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1907.....	1,650,000	1,195,500	1,427,940	1,188,500	590,444	3,588,949	2,677,806	13,045,760	12,063,632	
1908.....	1,390,000	2,025,182	1,206,440	1,065,500	512,123	3,391,150	2,727,717	11,813,611	10,480,349	
1909.....	1,958,786	1,999,538	1,632,350	1,310,000	647,923	3,682,105	3,034,571	12,917,653	12,049,834	
1910.....	2,010,000	2,154,832	1,800,500	1,449,500	732,033	4,032,459	3,506,497	14,793,235	13,698,638	
1911.....	2,195,000	2,475,437	2,103,120	1,537,000	837,575	4,410,856	3,668,578	15,290,507	15,019,333	
1912.....	2,312,690	2,685,611	2,344,910	.....	591,278	4,939,334	3,403,688	17,868,909	17,801,993

YEAR.	ITALY.		RUSSIA.		SPAIN.		SWEDEN.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1907.....	82,000	587,000	2,768,220	2,076,000	385,000	247,100	603,100	445,000
1908.....	112,924	110,000	2,748,000	2,241,000	403,500	239,500	683,800	427,100
1909.....	207,800	661,600	2,871,322	2,471,000	389,000	227,000	443,000	310,600
1910.....	215,000	635,000	2,740,000	2,350,000	367,000	219,500	604,800	488,600
1911.....	238,000	616,500	2,865,000	2,619,000	353,500	222,230	633,800	458,200
1912.....	379,389	917,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	699,816	516,728

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		TOTALS.	
	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Pig Iron.*	Steel.* †	Pig Iron.	Steel.
1907.....	10,082,838	6,627,112	26,193,863	23,733,391	556,900	405,000	10,680,014	51,273,340
1908.....	9,483,477	5,260,372	16,190,944	14,247,619	550,000	300,000	48,640,479	44,359,522
1909.....	9,816,916	5,975,734	26,108,199	24,338,302	550,000	325,000	61,217,064	53,489,947
1910.....	10,380,212	6,106,886	27,636,687	26,512,437	525,000	315,000	65,860,260	56,252,347
1911.....	9,874,620	6,566,231	24,027,733	24,054,709	535,000	323,000	63,261,711	58,377,286
1912.....	88,751,464	.....	59,726,937	53,251,303	.....	.....	67,996,898	47,967,663

* Estimated. ** Ingots only. † Not including Canada, which in 1905 produced 403,449 tons; in 1906, 515,200 tons; in 1907, 516,200 tons; in 1908, 594,183 tons; in 1909, 706,795 tons; in 1910, 835,487 tons; in 1911, 790,371 tons; and in 1912, 863,031 tons.

‡ Including Luxemburg. § Gross tons. ¶ Including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Geological Survey.)

METALS.

PRODUCTS.	CALENDAR YEAR, 1913.		PRODUCTS.	CALENDAR YEAR, 1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron, (a) (spot value b). l. t. 2,240 lbs	30,888,985	\$458,342,345	Aluminum (consumption)..... lbs.	72,379,000	\$13,845,000
Ferro alloys(c) l. t. 2,340 lbs	296,207	13,015,362	Antimony (g)..... sh. t.	.....	.....
Silver, com. val.(d) troy oz.	66,801,500	40,348,100	Antimonial lead..... sh. t.	16,665	1,675,179
Gold, coin. val.(e). troy oz.	4,299,784	88,884,400	Nickel, value at New York City (g)..... lbs.	.....	.....
Copper, value at New York City (f)..... lbs.	1,224,484,098	189,795,035	Tin..... lbs.	.....	36,970
Lead, value at New York City (f)..... sh. t. 2,000 lbs.	436,430	38,405,940	Platinum, value at New York City..... troy oz.	1,034	46,530
Zinc, value at St. Louis (f)..... sh. t.	337,252	37,772,234	Total value of metals..	.....	\$882,980,156
Quicksilver, value at San Fran. Flasks (75 lbs. net)	20,213	813,171			

NON-METALS (spot value).

PRODUCTS.	CALENDAR YEAR, 1913.		PRODUCTS.	CALENDAR YEAR, 1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Fuels:			Chemical Materials (Con.):		
Bituminous coal (h) sh. t.	478,523,203	\$565,307,658	Sulphuric acid (60° Baumé, from copper and zinc smelters) sh. t.	632,237	\$4,346,272
Penn. anthracite..... l. t.	81,718,680	195,181,127	Salt..... bbl. (280 lbs. net.)	34,299,298	10,123,139
Natural gas.....	.....	87,846,677	Pigments:		
Petroleum, bbl. (42 gals.)	248,446,230	237,121,388	Barytes, crude..... sh. t.	45,298	156,275
Peat.....	.....	197,200	Mineral paints (m) sh. t.	173,168	9,544,306
Structural Materials:			Miscellaneous:		
Clay products (i).....	.....	181,289,132	Asbestos..... sh. t.	1,100	11,000
Cement, bbl. (280 lbs. net)	92,949,102	93,001,169	Asphalt..... sh. t.	529,190	5,282,370
Glass sand..... sh. t.	1,791,800	1,895,991	Bauxite..... l. t.	210,241	997,698
Gypsum..... sh. t.	2,599,590	6,774,822	Chromic iron ore..... l. t.	255	2,384
Lime..... sh. t.	3,595,398	14,643,362	Feldspar..... sh. t.	130,955	776,551
Sand (moulding, building, etc.) & gravel, sh. t.	77,764,049	22,321,517	Fuller's earth..... sh. t.	38,594	369,750
Sand-lime brick.....	.....	1,238,325	Gems & precious stones.....	.....	319,454
Slate.....	.....	6,175,476	Graphite { crystal..... lbs.	5,064,727	254,328
Stone (j).....	.....	83,732,995	{ amorph. sh. t.	.....	39,428
Abrasive Materials:			Magnesite..... sh. t.	9,632	77,056
Corundum & emery sh. t.	957	4,785	Manganese ore..... l. t.	4,048	40,480
Abrasive quartz and feldspar..... sh. t.	(k)	(k)	Manganiferous ore..... l. t.	59,403	25,124
Garnet, abrasive..... sh. t.	5,308	183,422	Mica { Sheet..... lbs.	1,700,677	353,517
Grindstones.....	.....	855,627	{ Scrap..... sh. t.	5,322	82,543
Diatomaceous earth and tripoli..... sh. t.	.....	285,821	Mineral waters, gals. sold	57,867,399	5,631,391
Millstones.....	.....	56,163	Silica (quartz)..... sh. t.	204,759	668,011
Oilstones, etc.....	.....	207,352	Talc and soapstone sh. t.	94,128	1,119,597
Pumice..... sh. t.	24,563	55,408	Talc, fibrous..... sh. t.	81,705	788,500
Chemical Materials:			Tharium minerals (monazite) and zircon..... lbs.	.....	.....
Arsenious oxide..... lbs.	5,026,000	159,236	Titanium ore (rutile) lbs.	610,000	49,000
Borax, crude..... sh. t.	58,051	1,491,530	Tungsten ore..... sh. t.	1,537	672,118
Bromine..... lbs.	572,400	115,436	Uranium and vanadium minerals..... sh. t.	.....	(n) 1,020,000
Calcium chloride..... sh. t.	19,611	130,030	Total value of non-metals	.....	\$1,562,324,861
Fluorspar..... sh. t.	115,580	736,286	Total value of metals.....	.....	882,980,156
Lithium minerals..... sh. t.	(l)	(l)	Estimated value of mineral products unspecified (o)	.....	500,000
Marl..... sh. t.	(l)	(l)	Grand total.....	.....	\$2,445,805,017
Phosphate rock..... l. t.	3,111,221	11,796,231			
Pyrite..... l. t.	341,338	1,286,084			
Sulphur..... l. t.	311,590	5,479,849			

(a) Marketed production of iron ore in 1913: 59,643,098 long tons; value at mines, \$130,905,558. (b) By "spot" value is meant value at the point of production. (c) Ferro-alloys include ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen, ferrosilicon and ferrophosphorus, ferromolybdenum, ferrotitanium, ferrotungsten, and ferrovanadium. The ferro-alloys are made chiefly of foreign ores. (d) Average price per troy ounce in 1913, 60.4 cents. (e) Coining value, per troy ounce, \$20.67+. (f) The product from domestic ores only. (g) No production from domestic ores in 1913. (h) Includes brown coal and lignite and anthracite mined elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. Coke, 1913: 46,299,530 short tons; value at ovens, \$128,922,273. (i) Value of clay mined and sold as unmanufactured clay, 1913: \$4,180,459. (j) Includes limestone for iron flux, but not grindstones. (k) Included under feldspar and silica (quartz). (l) Included in the estimated value of unspecified mineral products. (m) Includes metallic paint, mortar colors, ochre, umber, sienna, shale, ground slate, sublimed blue lead, sublimed white lead, leaded zinc oxide and zinc oxide. (n) Estimated recoverable value of radium in ore when extracted. (o) Includes nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and alum clays used by paper manufacturers; and bismuth, cadmium, selenium, lithium minerals and marl, valued together in 1913 at \$500,000.

**PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.**

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit. (a)						Fermented Liquors.	Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.			
1902.....	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	44,550,127	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,054,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	46,720,119	6,430,673	112,905,299
1904.....	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,806	43,265,168	5,193,262	139,505,214
1905.....	26,742,164	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,181,709	60,948,811	49,320,019	5,418,584	153,557,378
1906.....	24,968,913	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,696,733	54,724,553	4,444,673	150,110,197
1907.....	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,023,401	2,947,833	60,802,859	58,622,002	6,138,305	174,112,913
1908.....	14,120,484	13,587,563	16,849,154	1,893,229	2,756,753	50,935,221	58,814,033	6,899,223	143,889,663
	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Commercial Alcohol.	Total.‡			
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1909.....	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,482,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	133,450,755	56,364,360	6,440,878	139,891,612
1910.....	82,363,894	2,253,590	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	156,237,526	59,544,775	7,656,544	163,893,960
1911.....	100,647,155	2,631,599	3,345,371	24,408,162	34,205,330	175,402,351	63,282,123	7,952,132	183,565,527
1912.....	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,377,862	27,024,546	35,869,683	178,249,985	62,176,694	9,321,823	187,571,808
1913.....	99,615,828	2,750,466	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	188,353,338	65,324,876	8,252,879	193,606,258

(a) In 1909 and 1910, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 723, embodying opinion of Attorney-General as to names of spirits; in later years, as classified by Internal Revenue Circular No. 737, embodying opinion of the President, dated Dec. 27, 1909. *Of not more than 31 gallons. †Figures include fermented liquors secured from breweries for export, free of tax, including apple, peach, and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits. §Neutral and cologne spirits. Distilled spirits other than fruit brandy (tax paid for consumption), 1909, 114,799,465 gallons; 1910, 116,453,599 gallons; 1911, 132,166,143 gallons; 1912, 133,377,458 gallons; 1913, 140,418,289 gallons. The production of wines in the United States in 1913 was 49,739,000 gallons, of which California produced; sweet 17,059,000, dry 25,000,000, New York 3,000,000, Ohio 2,500,000, Missouri 300,000, New Jersey 350,000, Virginia 900,000, North Carolina 400,000, other States 250,000.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, AND WINES INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Malt Liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	1,954,092	1,651,564	1,452,728	1,213,320
" not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	5,339,800	5,523,941	6,245,922	5,963,913
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, Brandy, proof gallons.....	409,242	509,286	610,358	602,563
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	3,265,108	3,141,450	3,470,352	3,558,280
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	148,975	124,624	113,950	88,056
Wines, Still Wines in casks, gallons.....	4,812,787	3,864,070	4,417,130	5,220,380
" Still Wines in bottles, dozen.....	596,521	577,244	677,111	728,303
" Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	218,495	281,134	280,828	27,902

VALUES.

Malt Liquors.....	\$3,396,366	\$3,279,926	\$3,290,265	\$2,967,029
Spirits, Distilled and Compounds. (a).....	6,076,929	6,463,228	7,374,157	7,263,848
Wines.....	8,531,613	9,591,451	10,078,707	10,116,689

(a) Compounds not included after 1908.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED.			WINES CONSUMED.		MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED.		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liquors.	Imported Malt Liquors.	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1903.....	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,606,217,122
1904.....	1,637,303	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,663,776,829
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,862	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,630,309	1,533,325,342	5,201,168	1,694,455,976
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,232	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,874,758,027
1907.....	1,983,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	2,020,136,809
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,148,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,405
1909.....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,265,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,823,769	7,110,657	1,935,544,011
1910.....	2,204,184	126,592,951	4,240,549	50,684,343	9,263,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629	2,045,353,420
1911.....	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,830,821	56,655,006	7,804,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458	2,169,356,975
1912.....	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677	2,128,452,226
1913.....	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,673,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223	2,233,420,461

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE, AND ALCOHOL IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS. (a)

COUNTRIES.	Malt Liquors.			Alcohol.	COUNTRIES.	Malt Liquors.		Alcohol.
	Wines.	Alcohol.	Wines.			Alcohol.		
United States (b).....	1,966,911,744	63,859,222	138,585,889	Denmark.....	61,710,000	.....	7,888,500
United Kingdom.....	1,337,311,800	115,206,400	40,078,000	Sweden.....	\$74,250,000	.....	8,683,000
Russia.....	\$231,445,000	\$25,000,000	\$238,347,000	Portugal.....	.....	146,231,000	.....
Germany.....	1,703,553,000	74,602,100	94,204,000	Norway.....	11,808,000	.....	2,031,000
France.....	375,759,000	1,541,406,000	70,903,000	Bulgaria.....	3,196,000	3,870,000	881,000	
Spain.....	\$20,000,000	34,931,000	.....	Netherlands.....	.....	2,298,000	10,805,000
Belgium.....	411,735,000	9,114,000	10,622,000	Romania.....	4,914,000	33,683,000	6,657,000	
Italy.....	17,382,000	1,011,982,000	26,180,000	Hungary.....	\$53,740,000	98,562,000	\$43,667,000	
Austria.....	\$492,941,000	178,579,000	65,657,000	Switzerland.....	64,616,000	52,166,000	3,579,500	

*Estimated, 1903. †Distilled spirits. ‡Figures for 1908. §Figures for 1910. (a) Returns are for 1909, except as noted. (b) Figures for 1911.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND FEES.

- Alabama**—Since the repeal of the Prohibition law a number of counties have held local option elections, the majority of them deciding for a licensed liquor traffic.
- Alaska**—Local option under acts of Congress. License, \$1,000.
- Arizona**—Prohibition.
- Arkansas**—On October 13, 1913, the State Supreme Court sustained the validity of the Going Prohibition bill, making Arkansas a prohibition State January 1, 1914.
- California**—Local option, fee by authorities.
- Colorado**—Prohibition effective January, 1916.
- Connecticut**—Local option, fee \$150—\$450.
- Delaware**—New Castle County and city of Wilmington, licensed. Kent and Sussex Counties, prohibition.
- District of Columbia**—Licenses issuable at discretion of Excise Board, except within certain prescribed areas in which public institutions are located; except within certain distances of churches and educational institutions, and subject to other restrictions in the interest of public order and the diminution of temptation. Wholesale fee, \$800; bar-room fee, \$1,500 per annum.
- Florida**—Local option, fee \$1,000.
- Georgia**—The Prohibition law is practically a dead letter in the cities and poorly enforced in the country districts.
- Hawaii**—License by commissions appointed by the Governor.
- Idaho**—Local option by counties, fee \$750.
- Illinois**—Local option license by City Council or Village or County Board, fee not less than \$500.
- Indiana**—City and township. Whenever 20 per cent. of the voters of the county petition the County Commissioners the latter shall be a "yes" or "no" vote as to prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by saloons within the county.
- Iowa**—License by petition of voters, fee \$600 up.
- Kansas**—Prohibition. Records required by Mahin Liquor law show that in the month of September, 1913, 90,062 gallons of liquor were received in Topeka, a city of 45,000 inhabitants.
- Kentucky**—County local option, except cities of the first, second and third classes may vote separately; fee \$150.
- Louisiana**—Local option, fee \$200 up.
- Maine**—Prohibition. In Portland, Maine, there were 4,006 arrests for drunkenness in the year 1913, according to the records of the Chief of Police of that city.
- Maryland**—Local option, fee \$18—\$450.
- Massachusetts**—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than \$1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.
- Michigan**—Local option; license, warehouse and agency, \$50; manufacturer, \$65; wholesale or retail, \$500; at wholesale and retail, \$800.
- Minnesota**—License fee, \$500—\$1,000.
- Mississippi**—Prohibition.
- Missouri**—The counties (and cities of 2,500 population, or more) may, by majority vote, pass the Local Option law, and if this is not done the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than \$200 nor more than \$400 per year for State and not less than \$500 nor more than \$800 for county purposes.
- Montana**—Semi-annual fee, \$150—\$300.
- Nebraska**—Local option, fee \$500—\$1,000.
- Nevada**—State license \$150 per annum wholesale, \$100 per annum retail, drug store \$25 per annum.
- New Hampshire**—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum \$1,200.
- New Jersey**—Local option, fee \$100—\$1,000.
- New Mexico**—License by local authorities in incorporated cities and towns, by county commissioners in unincorporated towns. License fee \$100—\$1,500, varying in different municipalities.
- New York**—Local option in towns, fee \$150 to \$1,200, according to population.
- North Carolina**—Prohibition. Official records show that 5,279 gallons of liquor were shipped into Greensboro in the month of December, 1913, averaging 195.1 gallons a day.
- North Dakota**—By vote of November, 1914, adoption of prohibition in doubt when ALMANAC was printed.
- Ohio**—Application fee, \$5. Certificate, \$100. Tax on the business, \$1,000.
- Oklahoma**—Express companies are prohibited from carrying shipments of liquor in the part of Oklahoma known as Indian Territory prior to Statehood and over which prohibition for twenty-one years was established by the Federal Government, according to a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.
- Oregon**—Local option, fee \$400. Prohibition effective January, 1916.
- Pennsylvania**—License under control of courts, fee \$100—\$1,100.
- Porto Rico**—Licenses controlled by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Issued and paid quarterly, first day of every quarter. Transferable upon application to Treasurer.
- Rhode Island**—Local option, fee \$300—\$1,500.
- South Carolina**—Local option, county control or prohibition. In August, 1913, the question of the re-establishment of dispensaries was voted on in certain "dry" counties, and there was a gain of seven counties to the dispensary system.
- South Dakota**—License by local authorities, fee \$400—\$600.
- Tennessee**—State-wide prohibition under a four-mile law, but is not being enforced in the four large cities by the local authorities.
- Texas**—License for State and county issued by the County Clerk; fees, State \$375, county \$187.50, city \$187.50; city license issued by city tax collector.
- Utah**—License granted by local authorities, fee \$400—\$2,000.
- Vermont**—License Local Option act was approved December 11, 1902, and took effect March 3, 1903.
- Virginia**—Control of local courts, malt liquor bar license \$250, retail ardent spirits \$550, wholesale ardent spirits \$1,250, wholesale malt liquors \$500, retail and shippers \$1,000, local option provided for. State-wide prohibition in effect November 1916.
- Washington**—Local option, fee \$300—\$1,000. Prohibition effective January, 1916.
- West Virginia**—State-wide prohibition in effect on July 1, 1914.
- Wisconsin**—Local option, fee \$100—\$200, with power in voters to increase from \$200—\$500. Baker law provides one saloon to each 250 persons.
- Wyoming**—Wholesale dealer, \$300; retail, \$1,000. City license additional.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

President—Rev. David S. Dodge. Editor and Lecturer—Prof. A. A. Hopkins, Ph. D. Treasurer—John W. Cummings.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House was organized in 1865 for the special work of creating and circulating sound temperance literature to promote the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicants, and to unify and concentrate the temperance and Christian sentiment of the Nation against the drink habit and the drink traffic. The headquarters of the society is at 373 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share of net revenue, boroughs' share of net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the city of New York, for the year ending September 30, 1914 (new law).

BOROUGH.	Number of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Number of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ending Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ending Sept. 30, 1914 (New Law).
Manhattan. } Bronx. }	8,906	5,321 986	\$1,056,013.10	\$5,979,103.75 949,421.25	\$2,989,554.37 474,710.63	\$2,989,554.38 474,710.62	\$4,173,884.05 498,357.52	\$7,163,438.43 973,063.14
Brooklyn....	4,703	3,428	599,115.89	3,669,675.00	1,834,837.50	1,834,837.50	1,333,674.84	3,168,512.34
Queens.....	1,205	1,702	43,424.61	548,990.35	274,495.17	274,495.18	382,527.60	657,022.78
Richmond....	543	540	38,364.83	178,507.50	89,253.75	89,253.75	65,882.34	155,136.09
Total.	15,357	12,177	\$1,736,918.43	\$11,325,702.85	\$5,662,851.42	\$5,662,851.43	\$6,454,326.35	\$12,117,177.78

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1914, by boroughs, in the city of New York.

BOROUGH.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.	BOROUGH.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	865	4,510	Richmond.....	205	286
Brooklyn.....	395	2,536	Total New York City.....	1,903	8,377
Queens.....	433	1,055			

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1913.

COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
Italy.....	1,396,524,993	Germany.....	26,417,000	Bolivia.....	1,902,024
France.....	1,166,885,278	Rumania.....	26,417,000	Bulgaria.....	1,056,680
Spain.....	432,610,709	Turkey and Cyprus..	23,775,300	Azores, Canaries and Madeira.....	766,093
Algeria.....	196,297,805	Brazil.....	13,208,500	Canada.....	396,255
Argentina.....	134,726,700	Servia.....	10,566,800	Mexico.....	211,326
Russia.....	129,443,300	Tunis.....	9,245,950	Persia.....	52,834
Chile.....	118,876,500	Australia.....	7,000,505	Luxemburg.....	39,625
Portugal.....	86,515,675	Switzerland.....	6,974,083	Egypt.....	26,417
Greece and Islands.	73,967,600	Uruguay.....	5,124,898	Total.....	3,999,662,105
Austria.....	55,475,700	Cape of Good Hope..	4,226,720		
Hungary.....	54,154,850	Peru.....	3,962,550		
United States.....	39,625,500	Corsica.....	3,186,920		

WHEN TO SERVE BEVERAGES.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.)

Appetizer—Dry Pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, French plain or a Cocktail.	With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, Chablis or Capri; cool.	With Game—Champagne (cold), Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Soup—Sherry, Madeira, or Marsala; cool.	With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Chablis, Rhine Wine, Moselle or Capri; cool.	With Cheese—Port.*
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*	With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
	With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*
	*Temperature of room.

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Edward A. Schmidt, Philadelphia, Pa. First Vice-President—Gustave Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis. Second Vice-President—Louis B. Schram, Brooklyn, N. Y. Third Vice-President—John Gardiner, Philadelphia, Pa. Treasurer—Gustav W. Lembeck, Jersey City, N. J. Secretary—Hugh F. Fox, New York, N. Y.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

President—Eugene Smith. Treasurer—J. Seely Ward. Gen. Secretary—O. F. Lewis. Headquarters, 135 E. 15th Street, New York City.

Chartered in 1846. Its objects are to secure: 1. The protection of society against crime. 2. The reformation of the criminal. 3. Protection for those unjustly accused. 4. Probation for first offenders. 5. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline. 6. Employment, and when necessary, food, tools, and shelter for discharged prisoners. 7. Necessary aid for prisoners' families. 8. Supervision of those on probation and parole. 9. Needed legislation and correction of abuses in our penal system.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR.

Chairman—Thomas Mott Osborne. Secretary-Treasurer—R. Montgomery Schell. Chairman Executive Committee—Adolph Lewisohn. Headquarters, Broadway and 116th Street, New York.

"The object of this organization is to study the whole problem of labor in prisons and correctional institutions, with a view to securing legislation among the States of the Union, to the end that all prisoners may be so employed as to promote their welfare and at the same time to reimburse the institutions for expense of maintenance, while preventing unfair competition between prison-made goods and the products of free labor, and securing to their dependent families a fair proportion of the rightful earnings of prisoners."

PRISON POPULATION IN 1910.

(From a report issued by the Bureau of the Census.)

THESE figures include every class of offence from vagrancy to murder in the first degree. They also include cases in which the offender was committed to jail or prison for the non-payment of a fine. For this and other reasons the totals and ratios which are shown for the different States are not to be regarded as measuring the criminal tendencies of their inhabitants.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.	Number of Penal Institutions.	SENTENCED PRISONERS.				Discharged, Dying or Transferred in the Year 1910.
		Present in Penal Institutions on Jan. 1, 1910.		Committed to Penal Institutions in 1910.		
		Total Number.	Per 100,000 Population.	Total Number.	Per 100,000 Population.	
United States.....	2,823	112,881	123	479,256	521	476,468
New England.....	93	10,594	162	50,674	773	51,502
Maine.....	18	730	98	5,252	707	5,162
New Hampshire.....	18	508	118	1,501	349	1,513
Vermont.....	14	397	112	1,564	439	1,829
Massachusetts.....	25	6,710	199	31,419	933	32,247
Rhode Island.....	12	730	135	2,528	466	2,399
Connecticut.....	6	1,519	135	8,410	754	8,352
Middle Atlantic.....	224	23,658	122	110,929	574	112,063
New York.....	79	12,498	137	45,763	502	47,257
New Jersey.....	28	2,985	118	11,607	457	11,517
Pennsylvania.....	117	8,175	107	53,559	699	53,289
East North Central.....	497	16,247	89	82,224	451	81,787
Ohio.....	95	4,004	84	18,870	396	18,433
Indiana.....	93	2,870	106	13,293	492	13,168
Illinois.....	145	5,111	91	28,017	497	28,145
Michigan.....	84	2,588	92	12,365	440	12,303
Wisconsin.....	80	1,674	72	9,679	415	9,740
West North Central.....	537	10,387	89	51,456	442	51,175
Minnesota.....	75	1,631	79	10,386	500	10,501
Iowa.....	108	1,354	61	13,018	585	12,905
Missouri.....	121	3,570	108	15,836	481	15,708
North Dakota.....	34	367	64	942	163	996
South Dakota.....	44	282	48	1,608	275	1,589
Nebraska.....	60	658	55	5,788	485	5,682
Kansas.....	95	2,525	149	3,878	229	3,794
South Atlantic.....	452	19,835	163	66,189	543	65,097
Delaware.....	3	290	143	1,988	983	1,985
Maryland.....	17	2,148	166	8,915	688	8,838
District of Columbia.....	3	787	238	5,635	1,702	6,362
Virginia.....	109	3,309	161	12,534	608	12,571
West Virginia.....	58	1,470	120	6,033	494	5,976
North Carolina.....	70	1,433	65	2,721	123	2,442
South Carolina.....	50	1,746	115	5,505	363	5,130
Georgia.....	108	6,816	261	12,981	498	12,161
Florida.....	34	1,836	244	9,877	1,312	9,632
East South Central.....	330	11,466	136	36,273	431	35,022
Kentucky.....	121	2,739	120	14,005	612	13,786
Tennessee.....	89	2,753	126	9,967	456	9,699
Alabama.....	55	3,693	173	8,633	404	8,355
Mississippi.....	65	2,281	127	3,668	204	3,182
West South Central.....	321	9,724	111	26,249	299	25,407
Arkansas.....	62	1,308	83	4,944	314	4,769
Louisiana.....	45	2,403	145	4,785	289	4,449
Oklahoma.....	66	1,687	102	6,121	369	5,942
Texas.....	148	4,326	111	10,399	267	10,247
Mountain.....	219	4,505	171	22,218	844	21,721
Montana.....	29	963	256	4,021	1,069	4,039
Idaho.....	25	287	87	1,162	357	1,113
Wyoming.....	14	288	93	742	508	724
Colorado.....	57	1,230	154	4,866	609	4,902
New Mexico.....	25	409	125	1,879	574	1,783
Arizona.....	23	645	316	6,841	3,348	6,596
Utah.....	31	394	106	1,792	480	1,651
Nevada.....	15	289	353	915	1,118	913
Pacific.....	150	6,465	154	33,044	788	32,694
Washington.....	51	1,660	145	10,198	893	10,392
Oregon.....	33	623	93	6,431	956	6,261
California.....	66	4,182	176	16,415	690	16,041

According to a revised census report issued in 1914 of the inmates in prisons on January 1, 1910, 145 were under sentence of death, 6,444 were under sentence of life imprisonment, and 3,840 to twenty years' imprisonment or more. Of the total number in prisons, penitentiaries, jails and workhouses there were 105,362 males and 6,136 females, comprised of native whites, 52,473; foreign-born whites, 19,438, and, colored, 38,701. In institutions for juvenile delinquents, 24,974, including all classes.

COMPILED FROM THE CODES OR REVISED STATUTES OF THE

WITHIN the limits of the subjoined table showing the penalties prescribed by the respective States for the offences enumerated it is impossible to attain complete accuracy in comparing the several penalties, for the reason that the provisions of the several States defining these very familiar crimes are not identical. Especially is this true in regard to crimes classified in degrees, some States making but little attempt in that direction, leaving it to the discretion of the trial court to adapt the severity of the punishment to the gravity of the offence, while other States provide a minute classification into degrees, depending on the several possible circumstances attending the commission of the crime.

Murder in the First Degree—In the table below—may be generally defined to be the unlawful intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character, or intentionally, in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definition of degrees varies greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions. First, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to or containing a human being; and, second, whether the crime is perpetrated by day or night. Thus the most serious offence is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night.

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same

STATE.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill	Robbery.
	1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.		
1 Alabama	Death or life imprisonment	Not Less than 10	1—10	Not over 1 and \$500	2—20	Death or not less than 10
2 Alaska	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 15	1—20		1—15	1—15
3 Arizona	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5 up to life imprisonment	Not less than 5
4 Arkansas	Death	5—21	2—7	Not over 12 months	1—21	3—21
5 California	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 1
6 Colorado	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—8	Not over 1	1—14	3—14
7 Connecticut . . .	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 10 and \$1,000		10—30	Not over 7
8 Delaware	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 5		Not over 5 (e)	Not over 12
9 Florida	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20 or \$5,000		Not over 20	Not over 20
10 Georgia	Death or life imprisonment		1—20	1—3	2—10	4—20
11 Idaho	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 up to life
12 Illinois	Death or not up to life	less than 14 up to life	Any term fixed by jury up to life		1—14	1 up to life
13 Indiana	Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	2—21		2—14 and \$2,000	2—14 and \$1,000
14 Iowa	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 8 and \$1,000		Not over 30 (l)	10—20
15 Kansas	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	5—21	3—5	Not over 10	10—21 (l)
16 Kentucky	Death or life imprisonment		2—21	1—6	1—5	2—10
17 Louisiana	Death		Not over 20 and \$2,000		Not over 20	Not over 14
18 Maine	Life imprisonment		Not over 20 or \$1,000		1—20	Any term of years
19 Maryland	Death	5—18	Not over 10 or \$500		2—10	3—10 (u)
20 Mass	Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20		Not over 10	Life imprisonment (v)
21 Michigan	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 15		Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years
22 Minnesota	Death (y)	Life imprisonment (y)	5—20	1—15	5—10	5—40
23 Mississippi . . .	Death or life imprisonment		2—20		Not over 10	Not over 15
24 Missouri	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not less than 5	3—5 (cc)	Not over 10	Not less than 5

SEVERAL STATES AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

elements as that of arson, namely the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night.

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury.

Grand Larceny is simple theft, of property above a fixed value, generally \$25 to \$50—most States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim irrespective of value, though of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitute the crime of robbery.

Assault with intent to kill, bigamy, forgery, perjury and rape, are not subdivided into degrees in the subjoined table.

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment, it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the Court.

Where the classification of a crime in a particular State does not approximately agree with the definitions given above, note is made of the fact.

The District of Columbia has no distinct penal code, but in general the provisions given in the table for Alaska would apply.

NOTE—In the table below, after the figures given, "years" is understood, unless otherwise stated. Where two figures are given, separated by a dash, as 1—7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven," where a sum of money is given in the table the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

Rape.	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.					
Death or not less than 10	Death or not less than 10	2—10	1—20		1—10	2—5	2—5 (a)	2—10	1
3—20	10—20		1—15	2—5	1—10	1—7	3—10 (c)	2—20	2
(b) Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—10	Not over 10 and \$2,000	1—14	1—14	3
Death	2—10		3—7		1—5	3—7	1—15	2—10	4
Not less than 5	Not less than 2	1—25	1—15	Not over 5	1—10	Not over 10 and \$5,000	1—14	1—14	5
1—20	1—10		1—10		1—10	Not over 2 and \$1,000	1—14	1—14	6
Not over 30	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 25	Not over 20	Not over 5 (d)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 5	7
Death or life imprisonment	Death	1—10	Death	Not over 20	Not over 3, & restitution	Not over \$2,000 & not over 1	Not over \$2,000 & pillory	Not over 3 fine and pillory	8
Death or imprisonment for life	Any term up to life	Not over 20 (f)	Any term up to life	Not over 20 (f)	Not over 5 or \$1,000	Not over 5 or \$500	Not over 20	Not over 10	9
1—20	5—20	2—7	1—20		1—4	2—4	4—10	4—10	10
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2 up to life	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	(g) 1—14	Not over 3 and \$2,000	1—14	1—14	11
1 up to life	1—20		5—20	1—20	1—10	1—5 and \$1,000	1—14	1—14	12
2—21	2—21 (h)		10—20	1—14	1—14 (h)	\$1,000 or \$500—\$1,000	2—21 or \$50—\$1,000	2—14 or \$1,000	13
Any term up to life	Any term up to life	Not over 30 (j)	Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 10 (k)	Not over 10	14
5—21	10—21	7—10 (m)	10—21	5—10	Not over 5 (n)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (o)	Not over 21	15
Death or 10—20	10—20	5—12	2—10		1—5	3—9	1—5	2—10	16
Death	Death	10—20 (p)	Death	Not over 14 (q)	Not over 10	1—5	Not over 5	2—14	17
Any term of years	Life	Any term of years (r)	Any term of years	1—10 (s)	1—5	Not over 5 or \$500	Not over 10 (t)	Not over 10	18
Death or 18 mos.—21 yrs.	Death or not over 20	2—20	3—10 (u)	Not over 10 (s)	1—15 (u)	18 mos.—9 yrs.	Not over 10	1—10	19
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 10	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20 (w)	Not over 10	20
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 10	Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 15 (x)	Not over 14	21
7—30	Not less than 10	7—15 (z)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	1—10	Not over 5	1—5 (z)	Not over 20	22
Death or life imprisonment	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 (aa)	Not over 25	7—15	Not over 5	Not over 10	Not over 10 (bb)	2—15	23
Death or not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not less than 3	Not less than 5	Not less than 2	Not over 5 (dd)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (ee)	Not less than 10	24

	STATE	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill	Robbery.
		1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.		
25	Montana	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5—10	1—20
26	Nebraska	Death or life imprisonment	Life Imprisonment or not less than 10	1—10		2—15	3—15
27	Nevada	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 (ff)
28	N. Hamp.	Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Not over 10	Not over 20	Not over 30
29	New Jersey . . .	Death	Not over 30	Not over 10 or \$1,000 or both		Not over 12 or \$3,000 or both	Not over 15 or \$1,000 or both
30	New York	Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 10	Not over 20
31	N. Carolina . . .	Death	2—30	4 months to 20 years		1—20	No statutory definition
32	North Dak. . . .	Death or life imprisonment	10—30	5—15	1—5	1—10	Not less than 1
33	Ohio	Death or life imprisonment	Life Imprisonment	1—20		1—15	1—15
34	Oklahoma	Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 10	Not less than 10
35	Oregon	Death	Life Imprisonment	1—15 and \$5,000		1—10	Not less than 10 up to life
36	Pennsylvania . .	Death	Not over 20	Not over 12 and \$1,000	Not over 2 and \$1,000	Not over 7 and \$1,000	Not over 10 and \$1,000
37	Rhode Island . .	Life Imprisonment		Not over 20		1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
38	So. Carolina . . .	Death or life imprisonment		2—30		Not over 30	No statutory definition
39	South Dak. . . .	Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 10	10—20 (oo)
40	Tennessee	Death	10—20	2—10	1—5	3—21	5—15
41	Texas	Death or life imprisonment or not less than 5		2—5		2—7 (qq)	Not less than 5 up to life (qq)
42	Utah	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—10	Not over 1	1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
43	Vermont	Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not less than 1 up to life		Not over 10 and \$1,000	Not over 20 and \$1,000
44	Virginia	Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Not over 1	1—10	Death or 8—18
45	Washington . . .	Life Imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 20		Not less than 5	Not less than 5
46	West Virginia . .	Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Court to fix penalty	2—10	Not less than 10
47	Wisconsin	Life Imprisonment	14—25 (uu)	5—10	4—7 (uu)	1—15	3—10
48	Wyoming	Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20		Not over 14	Not over 14

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) Alabama—Perjury on trial of a felony (3-20 years). (b) Alaska—(rape of daughter, sister or female under 12 years) life imprisonment. (c) Alaska—(perjury in trial of capital offence 2-20 years). (d) Connecticut—The punishment of larceny of over \$2,000 is not more than 20 years; the figure given in the table is larceny of over \$50 and below \$2,000 in value. (e) In Delaware, besides imprisonment and graduated fines, the pillory or whipping or both are prescribed for most of the offences scheduled. (f) In Florida the punishment for a lesser degree of arson is not over 10 years and for a lesser degree of burglary not over 5 years. (g) In Georgia various grades of larceny are recognized, for theft of horses, cattle, etc. (h) Also fine not over twice value of property destroyed or stolen. (i) Assault with intent to rape punishable by not over 20 years, lesser assault by not over 5 years. (j) Iowa recognizes two lesser degrees of arson punishable respectively by not over 20 years and not over 15 years, according to the definition given above. (k) In Iowa perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by not less than 10 years—up to life. (l) In Kansas lesser

Rape.	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Deg.	2d Deg.	1st Deg.	2d Deg.					
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	1—5	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	Not over 3 and \$2,000	1—14	1—14	25
3—20	1—20		1—10		1—7	1—7	1—14	1—20	26
Not less than 5 up to life (gg)	Not less than 2 up to life (hh)	1—10 (hh)	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	1—5 and \$1,000	1—14	1—14	27
Not over 30	Not over 30	Not over 20	Not over 25	Not over 15 (ll)	Not over 5 (ll)	Not over 3	Not over 5	Not over 7	28
Not over 30 or \$5,000 or both	Not over 15 or \$2,000 or both		Not over 7 or \$2,000 or both		Not over 7 or \$2,000 or both	Not over 10 or \$1,000 or both	Not over 7 or \$2,000 or both	Not over 7 or \$2,000 or both	29
Not over 20	Not over 40	Not over 25	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10 (jj)	Not over 20	30
Death	Death	2—40	Death	Any term up to life	Not over 1 (kk)	4 mos.—10 yrs.	4 mos.—10 yrs. & \$1,000	4 mos.—10 yrs.	31
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10 (ll)	Not less than 10	5—10 (ll)	1—5	1—5	1—10 (ll)	Not less than 10	32
3—20	Not over 20		Life imprisonment or 5—30	1—15	1—7	1—7	3—10	1—20	33
Not less than 10	20—30	10—20	7—20	2—7	Not over 5	Not over 5	5—10 (mm)	7—20	34
3—20	10—20	5—15 (nn)	5—15	3—10 (nn)	1—10	1—4	3—10 (nn)	2—20	35
Not over 15 and \$1,000	Not over 20 and \$4,000	Not over 12 and \$2,000	Not over 10 and \$1,000	Not over 10	Not over 3 and \$500	Not over 2 and \$1,000	Not over 7 and \$500	Not over 10 and \$1,000	36
Not less than 10 up to life	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10	Not less than 5 up to life		Not over 5 or \$1,000 or both	1—5 or \$1,000	Not over 20	2—10	37
Death or life imprisonment	Death or not less than 10		Life imprisonment or not less than 5		3 mos.—10 yrs.	6 mos.—5 yrs.	Not over 7	1—7	38
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10 (oo)	Not less than 10	5—10 (oo)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 10 (oo)	Not less than 10	39
Death or not less than 10 up to life	5—21	2—21	5—15	3—10 (pp)	3—10	2—21	1—15	3—15	40
Death or any term over 5 up to life	5—20		2—12		2—10 (qq)	2—5	5—10	2—7	41
Not less than 5	2—15	1—10	1—20	6 mos.—3 yrs.	1—10	Not over 5 and \$500	1—10	1—20	42
Not over 20 or \$2,000 or both	Any term up to life	Not over 10 and \$1,000	Not over 15 or \$1,000		Not over 10 or \$500 or both	Not over 5	Not over 15 and \$1,000	Not over 10 and \$1,000	43
Death or 5—20	Death	5—10 (ss)	Death or 5—18	3—10	1—10	3—8	Not over 1 yr. and \$1,000 (ss)	1—10	44
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not over 10	Not less than 5	Not over 15	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 15	Not over 20	45
Death or 7—20	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 5 (tt)	5—15	2—10 (tt)	2—10	1—5	1 yr. and \$1,000 (tt)	2—10	46
10—30	7—14	3—14	5—15 (uu)	3—8 (uu)	1—3	1—5	2—5 (uu)	1—7	47
Not less than 1 up to life	Not over 21		Not over 14 (vv)		Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 14	Not over 14	48

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Continued. See following page also.

degrees of robbery are punishable (5-10) and (not over 5). (m) Two lesser degrees of arson are recognized in Kansas. (n) Theft of horses or cattle punishable by not over 7 years. (o) Kansas—Perjury on trial of capital offence or felony (not less than 7). (p) In Louisiana lesser degree arson punishable (7-20). (q) In Louisiana lesser degree of burglary punishable (not over 10). (r) In Maine a lesser degree of arson is punishable (1-10). (s) In Maine a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not less than 10). (t) In Maine perjury on trial of crime punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (not over 5). (u) And restoration of property stolen or its value. (v) In Massachusetts 3 lesser degrees of robbery are punishable respectively (not over 20) (any term of years) (not over 10). (w) In Massachusetts perjury in trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (x) In Michigan perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (y) In Minnesota, murder in the first degree may be punished by life imprisonment in the discretion of the Court for exceptional circumstance—murder

CRIMES AND THEIR PENALTIES—EXPLANATORY NOTES—*Concluded.*

In the third degree is punishable (7-30 years). (z) In Minnesota, a third degree of arson is punishable (not over 7) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (aa) In Mississippi, third degree arson is punishable (7-10). (bb) In Mississippi, perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (cc) Missouri defines four degrees of manslaughter. (dd) In Missouri larceny of horse is punishable (not over 7). (ee) In Missouri perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 7). (ff) In Nevada robbery in a railroad train may be punished with death. (gg) In Nevada, rape accompanied with extreme violence and great bodily injury, is punishable by death or not less than 20 years, in the discretion of the jury. (hh) In Nevada arson is also punishable by fine not over \$10,000 and not over twice value of property destroyed. (ii) In New Hampshire a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5) and larceny of horses or cattle (not over 7). (jj) In New York perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (not more than 20). (kk) In North Carolina larceny in aggravated cases (or habitual offenders) is punishable (not over 10). (ll) In North Dakota third degree arson is punishable (4-7), lesser degrees of burglary (1-5) (1-3) and perjury on trial of a felony (not less than 10). (mm) In Oklahoma perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (10-20). (nn) In Oregon third degree arson is punishable (3-10), third degree burglary (2-5) and perjury on trial of capital offence (5-20). (oo) In South Dakota arson in the third and fourth degrees is punishable (4-7) and (1-4) years respectively, burglary in the third and fourth degrees (not over 5) and (not over 3) years respectively, and perjury on the trial of a felony (1-20), and second degree robbery (1-7). (pp) In Tennessee third degree burglary is punishable (3-15). (qq) In Texas assault with a dagger is punishable with double penalty shown above. Horse theft is punishable (5-15). Robbery accomplished by means of deadly weapons is punishable (death or not less than 5). (rr) In Utah burglary accomplished by dynamite or other explosive is punishable (25-40). (ss) In Virginia lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (tt) In West Virginia lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and lesser degrees of burglary (1-10). Perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (1-10). (uu) In Wisconsin third degree murder is punishable (7-14) and third and fourth degrees of manslaughter (2-4) and (1-2) years respectively. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) (1-15) and (1-8) years respectively. Burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (15-40) years and the lowest degrees of burglary by (1-10) and (1-3) years respectively. Perjury on trial of offence punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (3-15) years. (vv) In Wyoming burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (not over 20).

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT OR LEGAL PENALTY FOR MURDER.

STATES.	Methods.	STATES.	Methods.	STATES.	Methods.
Alabama.....	Hanging.	Maine.....	Life imprisonment.	Oklahoma.....	Hanging.
Alaska.....	Hanging.	Mass.....	Electrocution.	Oregon.....	Hanging.
Arizona.....	Hanging.	Michigan....	Life imprisonment.	Pennsylvania.	Electrocution.
Arkansas....	Electrocution.	Minnesota..	Life imprisonment.	Porto Rico....	Hanging.
California....	Hanging.	Mississippi..	Life imprisonment.	Rhode Island..	Life imprisonment.
Colorado....	Hanging.	Missouri....	Hanging.	S. Carolina....	Electrocution.
Connecticut..	Hanging.	Montana....	Hanging.	S. Dakota....	Hanging.
Delaware....	Hanging.	Nebraska....	Electrocution.	Tennessee....	Hanging.
Dist. of Col..	Hanging.	Nevada.....	Hanging or shooting at discretion of murderer.	Texas.....	Hanging.
Florida.....	Hanging.	N. Hampshire.	Hanging.	Utah.....	Hanging or shooting at discretion of murderer.
Georgia.....	Hanging.	New Jersey..	Electrocution.	Vermont.....	Hanging.
Hawaii.....	Hanging.	New Mexico..	Hanging.	Virginia.....	Electrocution.
Idaho.....	Hanging.	New York...	Electrocution.	Washington..	Life imprisonment.
Illinois.....	Hanging.	N. Carolina..	Electrocution.	W. Virginia..	Hanging.
Indiana.....	Electrocution.	N. Dakota....	Hanging.	Wisconsin....	Life imprisonment.
Iowa.....	Hanging.	Ohio.....	Electrocution.	Wyoming....	Hanging.
Kansas.....	Life imprisonment.				
Kentucky....	Electrocution.				
Louisiana...	Hanging.				
Maryland....	Hanging.				

LYNCHINGS AND LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

Lynchings—The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to October 1, 1914, was 3,485. In 1914 to October 1 there were 27 lynchings, of which 25 occurred in the South and 2 in the North; 24 were males, and 3 females. Of the lynched, 22 were negroes, and 5 whites. The offences for which they were lynched were: Murder, 19; rape, 3; murderous assault, 2; unnamed, 2; theft, 1. The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each were as follows: Alabama, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 7; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 3; New Mexico, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 4.

Legal Executions—In 1908 to November 15 there were 92, in 1909 there were 107, in 1910 there were 104, in 1911 there were 61, in 1912 to November 15 there were 128, in 1913 to November 12 there were 81, in 1914 to October 1 there were 59, of which 25 were in the South and 34 in the North. 43 were whites, and 16 negroes. All were males. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 57; rape, 2. The States in which the executions in 1914 to October 1 took place, and the number in each, were as follows: Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 4; California, 4; Connecticut, 4; Florida, 1; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 12; North Carolina, 2; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 1; Vermont, 1.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

A federation of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRIMES IN THREE LARGE CITIES.

In a statement made by the Chairman of a special Council committee in Chicago on September 17, 1914, the following comparison for year 1913 was made: Murders—Chicago, 262; New York, 131; London, 36. Robberies and assaults to rob—Chicago, 1,022; New York, 926; London, 78. Burglaries—Chicago, 1,041; New York, 1,755; London, 1,129.

In 1913 in New York City there were 7,413 delinquent boys and 1,606 girls arraigned in the Manhattan court. Of the 4,645 in Brooklyn, 3,886 were boys and 759 girls. Queens had 610 boys and 148 girls; Richmond, 295 boys and 110 girls.

EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York keeps a record of embezzlements reported in the United States. The following are the figures for five calendar years:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Banks and trust companies . . .	\$3,840,576	\$6,263,185	\$2,666,549	\$4,630,785	\$1,290,583
Beneficial associations	404,601	509,598	477,858	143,295	150,131
Public service	1,007,028	743,552	1,736,428	187,449	853,646
General business	1,908,051	2,001,353	4,417,250	1,767,405	619,793
Insurance companies	1,296,981	35,115	60,279	51,683	183,653
Transportation companies	287,466	216,256	310,551	50,304	194,597
Court trusts	865,970	487,864	356,836	188,395	39,764
Miscellaneous	1,041,387	475,042	1,456,300	214,140	381,690
Total	\$10,652,060	\$10,731,965	\$11,482,051	\$7,233,456	\$3,713,857

The total amount of embezzlements reported by the same authority for each year from 1896 to 1912, inclusive, was as follows: 1896, \$9,113,030; 1897, \$11,154,530; 1898, \$9,236,351; 1899, \$5,873,084; 1900, \$8,090,878; 1901, \$7,734,250; 1902, \$6,933,516; 1903, \$10,312,793; 1904, \$10,068,971; 1905, \$12,623,536; 1906, \$18,883,709; 1907, \$9,367,964; 1908, \$11,565,679; 1909, \$10,652,060; 1910, \$10,731,965; 1911, \$11,482,051; 1912, \$7,233,456; 1913, \$3,713,857; total, \$174,771,682.

THE WORLD of July 31, 1910, said: Amount stolen from banks in past five years, \$28,000,000. Banker convicts in Federal Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., exceeded every other class of prisoners except burglars and mail robbers. Records show that a majority of embezzlers stole money to gamble in Wall Street. Total thefts of \$28,000,000 do not represent complete record of losses, because banks conceal them whenever possible. Temptation to try and repeat performances of the few men who have made quick fortunes in Wall Street is held responsible for increasing embezzlements among bank employes.

FEDERAL PRISONS

Are located at Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; McNeill's Island, Wash.; *Mare Island, Cal.; *Boston, Mass., and *Portsmouth, N. H. *Naval Prisons.

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The State Hospitals for the Insane are located as follows:

Binghamton.	Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush.	Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown Heights.
Buffalo.	Manhattan State Hospital at New York.	Rochester.
Central Islip.	Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital at Middletown.	St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg.
Gowanda.		Utica.
Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.		Willard.
Kings Park.		

Matteawan State Hospital at Matteawan; Dannemora State Hospital at Dannemora. State Prisons—Auburn Prison at Auburn; Clinton Prison at Dannemora; Great Meadow Prison at Comstock; Sing Sing Prison at Ossining; State Farm for Women at Valatie.

NEW YORK STATE PROBATION COMMISSION.

The State Probation Commission, created by Chapter 430, Laws of 1907, consists of seven members. Four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the State Commissioner of Education is a member *ex-officio*. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary travelling expenses.

The general duties of the commission are to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers and to keep informed as to their work; to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to inquire from time to time into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers, and when advisable to conduct a formal investigation of the work of any probation officer; to make recommendations and to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. The commission makes an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, and making suggestions and recommendations. The commission in the discharge of its duties has access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigation of the work of any probation officer.

President—Homer Folks, New York. Secretary—Charles L. Chute. The commission has its office in the Capitol, at Albany.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED in 1906 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911.

The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders; also to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. The association holds an annual conference each Spring at the time and place of the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It publishes an annual directory of probation officers in the United States, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and other literature. From time to time it appoints special committees to study and report on particular phases of probation, parole, and juvenile court work. Supported by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

President—J. J. Gascoyne, Newark, N. J. Vice-Presidents—Frank E. Wade, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Benj. G. West, Memphis, Tenn. Secretary-Treasurer—Hugh Fullerton, Cleveland, Ohio.

PAUPERISM.

ACCORDING to Census Bulletin 120, issued in 1914, the number of paupers in almshouses in the United States on January 1, 1910, was 84,198. Of these, 57,049 were males and 27,149 females; 44,149 were native born, 33,125 foreign born, 355 nativity unknown, 6,464 colored. The total number of admissions to almshouses in 1910 was 88,313. The deaths of pauper inmates of almshouses in 1910 were 17,486, the largest causes of these deaths being tuberculosis of the lungs, 3,135; senility, 1,818; heart disease, 1,439; pneumonia, 1,071; Bright's disease, 1,071. The number of paupers in almshouses who were discharged in 1910 to be self-supporting was 44,491; to relatives and friends, 14,160; to be boarded out, 459, and indentured, 10. More than half of the persons admitted during the year were over 50 years of age. The number 80 years old and over was 3,365.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Indoor paupers (December, 1911), 278,298; outdoor paupers (December, 1911), 392,596. Total, 670,894; ratio per 1,000 inhabitants, 18.05. The British figures are from the *Economist*.

HOMICIDES.

1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.	1901-1910.	No. of Homicides.	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Hungary.....	15,430	7.70	Ireland.....	449	1.02	Denmark (1902-1911)	42	0.41
Uruguay.....	713	7.06	England and Wales	2,991	0.88	P. Ontario (1904-1912)	130	0.63
United States*	18,609	4.65	New Zealand.....	70	0.79	Scotland (1906-1910)	97	0.41
Italy.....	13,316	3.99	Jamaica, W. I.....	59	0.76	Australia (1910-1911)	168	1.90
Switzerland.....	886	2.50	German Empire.....	4,257	0.70	Japan (1909).....	315	0.64
Austria.....	5,766	2.12	Norway.....	118	0.51			

* Registration area.

According to Frederick L. Hoffman, author of above table, the average homicide rates per 100,000 of population for 30 representative American cities were as follows: For the years 1884-1893, 4.9; for 1894-1903, 4.9; and for 1904-1913, 7.9. The homicide rates for the ten years ending with 1912 were as follows: For 9 Southern cities, 17.0; for 3 Western cities, 9.7; for 7 Central cities, 8.4; and for 11 Eastern cities, 4.7. Estimate for 1913 in entire United States, from 6,500 to 7,000. Homicides in 1912 in some of the larger cities as follows: Memphis, Tenn., 88; New Orleans, La., 96; Atlanta, Ga., 67; St. Louis, Mo., 98; San Francisco, Cal., 52; Chicago, Ill., 219; New York City (Manhattan and the Bronx) 198; Brooklyn, N. Y., 76; Boston, Mass., 30; Philadelphia, Pa., 23; Milwaukee, Wis., 16.

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. For 1911 the Census Bureau reported the number of homicides in the registration area of the United States—63.3 per cent. of the total population—as 3,907, and in 1912 as 3,954.

The excessive mortality from homicide among the colored race is indicated by the following data: In New Orleans, for the last available five-year period, the colored death rate from homicide was 67.6 per 100,000 of population, as against 11.9 for whites; in Savannah, Ga., the comparative rates were 32.4 for the colored, against 15.8 for the whites; and in Charleston, S. C., 51.4 for the colored, against 13.1 for the white population.

SUICIDES.

The suicide rate of the registration area of the United States in 1912 was 16.0 per 100,000 of population. The estimated number of suicides in the entire United States, but excluding insular possessions, in 1914 to November 1 was 15,800. The most common means of self-destruction in 1912, according to the mortality reports of the Census, were: Poisoning, 2,788; fire-arms, 2,796; hanging or strangulation, 1,437; asphyxiation, chiefly illuminating gas, 1,199; cutting or piercing instruments, 644; drowning, 476; jumping from high places, 143, and by crushing, 101.

The suicide rate of large American cities for 1913, according to Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician, Prudential Insurance Company of America, was 18.7 per 100,000 of population. The number of suicides in 100 American cities in the ten years ending with 1913 was 41,724. The average suicide rates for 20 leading cities for the decade ending with 1912 were as follows: San Francisco, 49.0; San Diego, 41.3; Sacramento, 39.2; Hoboken, 33.5; Los Angeles, 33.1; St. Louis, 32.4; Oakland, Cal., 31.8; Springfield, Ill., 30.2; Denver, 29.4; Seattle, Wash., 28.8; Newark, N. J., 23.5; Salt Lake City, 25.0; Pueblo, Col., 23.6; Indianapolis, 24.8; McKeesport, Pa., 23.2; Omaha, Neb., 24.9; Auburn, N. Y., 22.9; Portland, Ore., 22.7; Tacoma, Wash., 23.7; Washington, D. C., 22.6. The rate for Manhattan and the Bronx was 19.7.

The number of suicides during the decade ending with 1913 was 8,040 for Greater New York, 4,585 for Chicago, 2,441 for Philadelphia, 1,949 for San Francisco, and 2,200 for St. Louis.

The average suicide rates for large foreign cities for recent years were 31.4 for Berlin, 24.8 for Paris, 16.0 for Buenos Ayres, 11.6 for London, and 10.6 for Sydney, New South Wales.

The average annual suicide rates for the more important countries have been as follows: Ireland, 3.4; Scotland, 5.7; Netherlands, 6.7; Norway, 6.4; England and Wales, 10.2; Australia, 11.6; Belgium, 12.4; Sweden, 12.4; U. S. Registration Area, 16.0; Austria, 17.3; Japan, 18.9; Hungary, 19.2; Denmark, 19.4; Germany, 21.3; Switzerland, 22.7, and France, 22.8.

PRISONERS' COMMUTATION TABLE.

The following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York:

SENTENCE.	COMMUTATION.			REMAINING SHORT TERM.			SENTENCE.	COMMUTATION.			REMAINING SHORT TERM.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	..	2	..	..	10	..	11	3	11	7	7	4
1½	..	3	..	..	3	..	11½	4	1	15	7	1
2	..	4	..	..	8	..	12	4	4	7	7	8
2½	..	6	..	1	2	..	12½	4	6	15	7	11	
3	..	8	..	2	4	..	13	4	9	8	3	6	
3½	..	10	..	2	8	..	13½	4	11	15	8	3	
4	..	1	15	3	3	..	14	5	2	8	10	1	
4½	..	2	15	3	15	..	14½	5	4	15	9	1	
5	..	1	15	3	7	..	15	5	7	9	5	8	
5½	..	1	15	3	10	..	15½	5	9	15	9	8	
6	..	1	10	4	2	..	16	6	2	10	3	15	
6½	..	2	15	4	5	..	16½	6	5	10	7	15	
7	..	2	3	5	9	..	17	6	7	10	10	15	
7½	..	3	15	5	4	..	17½	6	10	11	2	15	
8	..	2	8	5	4	..	18	7	..	11	5	15	
8½	..	10	15	5	11	..	18½	7	3	11	9	15	
9	..	3	3	6	2	..	19	7	5	12	4	15	
9½	..	3	15	6	6	..	19½	7	8	12	4	..	
10	..	3	6	6	2	..	20	7	8	12	4	..	
10½	..	3	8	15	9	..	20½	11	10	18	2	..	

2 months off first year, 2 months off second year, 4 months off third year, 4 months off fourth year, 5 months off fifth year and 5 months off each subsequent year after five years.

Administration of Deceased Persons' Estates.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors. In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, 1%; \$5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than \$10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; \$2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than \$5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to \$10,000; 4% from \$10,000 to \$20,000; 5% from \$20,000 to \$50,000; 6% above \$50,000. \$500 exempt.	No statutory provision
Arkansas	On amounts not exceeding \$5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. \$3,000 passing to widow or minor child and \$1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is \$500. On amounts in excess of \$5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From \$5,000 to \$10,000, twice the primary rates; from \$10,000 to \$30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from \$30,000 to \$50,000, 4 times; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 5 times; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 6 times; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 7 times; above \$1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California	For the purpose of determining the rate of tax, beneficiaries are divided into five classes: (a) husband, wife or children; (b) brothers, sisters or their descendants, also son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (c) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (d) great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The tax also varies with the amount of the estate or legacy. On amounts not exceeding \$25,000 the rates for the five classes of beneficiaries are respectively 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the above rates are multiplied by 2. On amounts from	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... <i>Continued.</i>	<p>\$50,000 to \$100,000 the original rates are multiplied by 3. On amounts from \$100,000 to \$500,000 they are multiplied by 4, and on amounts in excess of \$500,000 they are multiplied by 5.</p> <p>Amounts exempt from taxation are as follows: To widow or minor child, \$24,000; to other beneficiaries in class (a), \$10,000; to beneficiaries in class (b), \$2,000; to beneficiaries in class (c), \$1,500; to class (d), \$1,000; to class (e), \$500.</p>	
Colorado.....	<p>To parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child the rate is 2%, with \$10,000 exempt.</p> <p>To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or their descendants, 3%.</p> <p>To all others above \$500: On \$500 to \$10,000, tax is 3%; \$10,000 to \$20,000, 4%; \$20,000 to \$50,000, 5%; \$50,000 to \$500,000, 6%; above \$500,000, 10%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	<p>To parents, husband, wife, descendant, adopted child or descendant thereof, 1% up to \$100,000; \$100,000 to \$300,000, 2%; above \$300,000, 3%; \$5,000 exempt.</p> <p>To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1% up to \$100,000; above \$100,000 3%; \$3,000 exempt.</p> <p>To others, 5% up to \$100,000; above \$100,000, 6%. \$500 exempt.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	<p>Exempt to parents, grand-parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to \$500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1%; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2%; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3%; to those more remote in blood, 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	<p>To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. \$5,000 exempt.</p> <p>To all others, 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	<p>Tax on estates less than \$25,000 at following rates:</p> <p>(a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, \$10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, \$4,000.</p> <p>(b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, \$2,000.</p> <p>(c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, \$1,500.</p> <p>(d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, \$1,000.</p> <p>(e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, \$500.</p> <p>On larger estates than \$25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: \$25,000 to \$50,000, 1½ times above; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 2 times above; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2½ times above; \$500,000 and upward, 3 times above.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Illinois.....	<p>To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from \$20,000 to \$100,000 the rate is 1%; above \$100,000, 2%; exempt below \$20,000.</p> <p>To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than \$20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of \$20,000; exempt below \$2,000.</p> <p>To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to \$10,000, 3%; \$10,000 to</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Illinois..... <i>Continued.</i>	\$20,000, 4%; \$20,000 to \$50,000, 5%; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 6%; above \$100,000, 10%; exempt to \$500.	
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding \$25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. Exempt \$10,000 to widow and \$2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt \$500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%, exempt \$250. (4) To great uncle, great aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt \$100. (5) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 1½ times; (2) from \$50,000 to \$100,000 twice; (3) from \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2½ times; (4) above \$500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over \$50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above \$1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Repealed.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	Tax of 5% on all estates over \$500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to \$10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to \$50,000, 1%; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 1½%; above \$100,000, 2%; \$10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; \$500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above \$500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts..	To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or its descendants, adopted parent or its ancestors, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, 1% up to \$50,000; 2% \$50,000 to \$250,000; 3% \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 4% above \$1,000,000. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, 2% up to \$10,000; 3% \$10,000 to \$25,000; 5% \$25,000 to \$50,000; 6% \$50,000 to \$250,000; 7% \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 8% above \$1,000,000. To others, 5% up to \$50,000; 6% \$50,000 to \$250,000; 7% \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 8% above \$1,000,000. \$10,000 passing to parent, husband or wife, child, adopted child or adopted parent is exempt. To others the exemption is \$1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over \$100. 4. Debts for necessities furnished within six months not exceeding \$150.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to \$2,000. To others, 5% over \$100. Exemption to widow is \$5,000.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding \$15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from \$15,000 to \$30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from \$30,000 to \$50,000 twice; from \$50,000 to \$100,000 2½ times, and above \$100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b), except ancestors, \$3,000; to class (c) \$1,000; to class (d) \$250 and to class (e) \$100.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Missouri.....	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, adopted child, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, \$7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over \$500.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to \$10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or descendants, 2%; exempt to \$2,000. To others, above \$500 as follows: \$500 to \$5,000, 2%; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 3%; \$10,000 to \$20,000, 4%; \$20,000 to \$50,000, 5%; above \$50,000, 6%.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding \$25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. \$20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named \$10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, nephew, niece, or their descendants, 2%; \$10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; \$5,000 exempt. (4) To great uncles, great aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: \$25,000 to \$50,000, twice primary rates; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 3 times; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 4 times; above \$500,000, 5 times.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from \$5,000 to \$50,000; 2½% \$50,000 to \$150,000; 3% \$150,000 to \$250,000; 4% above \$250,000. \$5,000 is exempt. To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from \$5,000 to \$50,000; 1½% \$50,000 to \$150,000; 2% \$150,000 to \$250,000; 3% above \$250,000. \$5,000 is exempt. To all others, 5%.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expenses of last sickness. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Judgments and decrees.
New Mexico...	None.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
New York	<p>To parents, husband and wife, child, descendants, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child, exempt to \$5,000; on excess rates are \$50,000, 1%; \$50,000 to \$250,000, 2%; \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 3%; 4% above \$1,000,000.</p> <p>To others exempt to \$1,000; rates on excess on above amounts are 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	<p>Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed $\frac{3}{4}$%, (2) Descendants of brother or sister, $1\frac{1}{2}$%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, \$2,000 to \$5,000, 5%; \$5,000 to \$10,000, $7\frac{1}{2}$%; \$10,000 to \$25,000, 10%; \$25,000 to \$50,000, $12\frac{1}{2}$%; above \$50,000 15%; exempt \$2,000 in all cases.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
North Dakota..	<p>To husband or wife (\$20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to \$100,000; 2% from \$100,000 to \$250,000; $2\frac{1}{2}$%, \$250,000 to \$500,000; 3% above \$500,000.</p> <p>To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law (\$500 exempt), $1\frac{1}{2}$% up to \$25,000; $2\frac{1}{4}$% from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 3% from \$50,000 to \$100,000; $3\frac{3}{4}$% from \$100,000 to \$500,000; $4\frac{1}{2}$% above \$500,000.</p> <p>To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to \$25,000; $4\frac{1}{2}$% from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 6% from \$50,000 to \$100,000; $7\frac{1}{2}$% from \$100,000 to \$500,000; 9% above \$500,000.</p> <p>To others, 5% up to \$25,000; 6% from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 9% from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 12% from \$100,000 to \$500,000; 15% above \$500,000.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio	<p>Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child.</p> <p>To others, 5% above \$500 exempt.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to \$150.
Oklahoma	<p>To widow, \$10,000 exempt; next \$5,000 taxed at 1%; above that sum rate is 1.008%.</p> <p>To husband, ancestors, descendants or adopted children, \$5,000 exempt; next \$5,000 taxed at 1% and excess as in case of the widow.</p> <p>To brothers, sisters or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, \$500 exempt; next \$2,000 taxed at $1\frac{1}{2}$%; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-50 of 1% thereof.</p> <p>To uncles, aunts or descendants, \$250 exempt; next \$2,000 taxed at 3%; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-50 of 1% thereof.</p> <p>To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, \$150 exempt; next \$500 taxed at 4%; excess taxed at said rate plus 1-10 of 1% thereof. To others more remote, \$100 exempt; next \$500 taxed at 5%; excess at said rate plus 1-10 of 1% thereof.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon	<p>(a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, lineal descendants or ancestors, \$5,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed \$10,000.</p> <p>(b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants, \$2,000 exempt to each person. Estate must exceed \$5,000.</p> <p>In all other cases above \$500: \$500 to \$10,000, 3%; \$10,000 to \$20,000, 4%; \$20,000 to \$50,000, 5%; above \$50,000, 6%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	<p>Estates less than \$250 exempt.</p> <p>Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son.</p> <p>To all others, 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	None.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to \$100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
South Carolina.	None.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
South Dakota..	<p>On amounts not exceeding \$15,000 the primary rates of tax are:</p> <p>(1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%.</p> <p>On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied from \$15,000 to \$50,000, twice; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 2½ times; above \$100,000, 3 times.</p> <p>\$10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; \$3,000 is exempt to ancestor; \$1,000 exempt to class (3), \$250 to class (4) and \$100 to class (5).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, \$5,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to \$20,000; 1¼% above \$20,000. To others, 5% above \$250.	No priority.
Texas.....	<p>Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants.</p> <p>The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to \$10,000; (2) \$10,000 to \$25,000; (3) \$25,000 to \$50,000; (4) \$50,000 to \$100,000; (5) \$100,000 to \$500,000; (6) above \$500,000.</p> <p>To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%; \$2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%; \$1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, \$500 being exempt.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	Tax of 5% on all estates over \$10,000.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to \$100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	<p>Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter.</p> <p>To all others, 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over \$25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over \$50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	<p>Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister.</p> <p>To all others, 5%.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding \$50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington....	<p>(a) Tax of 1% above \$10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof.</p> <p>(b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to \$50,000, 4½% from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and 6% from \$100,000 upward.</p> <p>(c) To those further removed, 6% up to \$50,000, 9% up to \$100,000, 12% above \$100,000.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to \$25,000; \$25,000 to \$50,000, 1½%; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 2%; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2½%; above \$500,000, 3%. Exempt up to \$10,000.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
West Virglnla... <i>Continued.</i>	000, except in case of widow, where \$15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to \$25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above \$25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: \$25,000 to \$50,000, 1½ times on excess; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 2 times on excess; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2½ times on excess; above \$500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt \$10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to \$100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above \$10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State \$25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%; \$500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898,
AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS. —(a) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS. —(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown, that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; and, in addition, by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from \$100 to \$500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow or descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to \$5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to \$2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes \$2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes \$1,500, and, if the estate exceeds \$3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to \$10,000 and three-fourths of the residue.

(h) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to \$3,000 and one-half of the residue.

(i) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding \$2,500; if more than \$2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than \$400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—Continued.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia, Nevada and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

LAW EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of \$15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of four years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be three years instead of four, and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practising attorneys for at least three years, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant, if not a college graduate, has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. **FORMS** are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. **SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT** by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. **ONE WITNESS** to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. **TWO WITNESSES** to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds**, vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator, to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from \$30 to \$200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed—Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check, which on presentation to the bank payment is refused, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

(Revised to December 1, 1914.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska, California, and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by granting only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

For age of consent see end of this table, second page following this.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. <i>In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.*</i>
Alabama.....	1-3 yrs.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs.
Alaska.....	3 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona.....	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut..	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware.....	2 years.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D. of Columbia	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida.....	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia.....	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii.....	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho.....	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois.....	1 year. §	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana.....	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa.....	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky....	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana....	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland....	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void <i>ab initio</i> .

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. § Not required for offence within State.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—Continued.

STATES.	Residence required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. <i>In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.*</i>
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, union for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year. †	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty.
Nevada.....	1 year. §	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years, intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina...	2 years.	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas.....	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence. § Unless both parties reside in the State at time cause of divorce accrues.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—Continued.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
		<i>In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.*</i>
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	1 year.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings, consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

Age at Which a Valid Marriage May be Contracted—The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different States. The lowest statutory age for a male is fourteen. The States in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at fourteen years are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Virginia. The States in which the statutory limit is fifteen years are Kansas and Missouri. Those in which it is sixteen years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah. Those in which it is seventeen years are Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, and those in which it is eighteen years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Age Limit for Females—The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is twelve years. The States in which the statutory limit of twelve obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is thirteen years. In the following States it is fourteen years: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The States in which the statutory limit is fifteen are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The States in which the statutory limit is sixteen years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The statutory limit is eighteen years in Idaho and New York. In other States, for which no minimum marriageable age is given, the provisions of the common law apply.

Parental Consent—The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is twenty-one years in nearly all the States and Territories. In Tennessee it is sixteen years and in Idaho and North Carolina eighteen years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and South Carolina no limit is established. It is twenty-one years in all the other States and Territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is twenty-one years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York, and South Carolina. In all the other States and Territories it is eighteen years.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

THE Bureau of the Census issued in 1909 a report of the results of a compilation of statistics of divorces of married people granted by the courts in the United States for a period of forty years; being from 1867 to 1906, both years inclusive, and which are shown in 1912 ALMANAC, pages 197-199. For comparison with foreign countries see 1914 ALMANAC, page 277.

FROM 1910 CENSUS REPORT.

The number of divorced persons in the United States when the census was taken in 1910 was 156,176 men and 185,101 women—0.3 per cent. of the total male population and 0.4 per cent. of the total female population. There were fourteen boys and thirty-three girls less than fifteen years old who were divorced.

The statistics of the number of divorced persons fifteen years old and over in New York State are, Men—Native white of native parentage, 3,784; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,692; foreign-born white, 1,775; negro, 164; total, 7,415. Women—Native white of native parentage, 4,950; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,347; foreign-born white, 2,609; negro, 292; total, 10,198. The figures for the males include 18 divorced Indians, 2 Chinamen and 1 Japanese, those for females include 28 divorced Indians and 1 Japanese.

THE PROCREATION COMMISSION.

THIS Commission, created by an act of the Legislature of New York State, is to examine into the mental and physical condition and the record and family history of the feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and other defective inmates confined in the State hospitals, reformatories, charitable and penal institutions; and if in the judgment of the majority of the board procreation by any such person would produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idioey, or imbecility, and there is no probability of an improvement in their condition, then the board shall appoint one of their number to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation that shall be decided to be most effective. All orders made under this law are subject to review by the Supreme Court.

The board, as appointed by Governor Dix, consists of Dr. Charles H. Andrews, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman; Dr. Leomon Thompson, Glens Falls, N. Y., Secretary; Dr. Wm. J. Wansboro, Albany, N. Y.

BIRTHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BIRTHS, exclusive of stillbirths, for provisional registration area based on transcripts returned to the Bureau of the Census.

AREA.	Births, 1910.	AREA.	Births, 1910.	AREA.	Births, 1910.	AREA.	Births, 1910.
California.	32,138	Massachusetts..	86,766	New Jersey.	53,942	Vermont.	7,351
Colorado.	12,164	Michigan.	63,566	New York.	213,235	Washington.	19,211
Connecticut.	27,291	Minnesota.	43,840	Ohio.	100,969	Wisconsin.	50,847
Indiana.	56,309	Missouri.	*74,130	Pennsylvania.	202,643		
Kentucky.	*60,732	Montana.	16,124	Rhode Island.	13,439	Total registra- tion States †	1,187,616
Maine.	15,578	New Hampshire	9,355	Utah.	10,372		
Maryland.	20,568						

CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION OR OVER IN 1910.

CITY.	Births.	CITY.	Births.	CITY.	Births.	CITY.	Births.
Birmingham, Ala.	2,777	Baltimore, Md. . .	9,858	St. Louis, Mo. . . .	14,712	Dayton, Ohio. . . .	2,521
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,458	Boston, Mass. . . .	17,758	Omaha, Neb.	2,330	Toledo, Ohio. . . .	3,289
Oakland, Cal. . . .	2,407	C'mbridge, Mass.	2,462	Jersey City, N. J.	4,681	Portland, Ore. . . .	3,249
S. Francisco, Cal.	6,482	Fall River, Mass.	4,591	Newark, N. J. . . .	10,023	Philadelphia, Pa.	38,667
Denver, Col.	2,844	Lowell, Mass. . . .	2,631	Paterson, N. J. . .	2,557	Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	15,059
Bridgeport, Ct. . .	2,976	Worcester, Mass.	3,921	Albany, N. Y. . . .	1,369	Scranton, Pa. . . .	3,512
New Haven, Ct. . .	3,772	Detroit, Mich. . . .	11,960	Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	10,008	Providence, R. I. .	5,727
Wash'gton, D. C.	7,016	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,693	New York, N. Y. . .	129,355	Memphis, Tenn. . .	1,881
Atlanta, Ga.	2,450	Minneapolis. . . .	5,686	Rochester, N. Y. . .	4,999	Nashville, Tenn. .	1,669
Chicago, Ill.	a24,368	Minn.	5,686	Syracuse, N. Y. . .	2,797	Richmond, Va. . . .	2,734
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,522	St. Paul, Minn. . .	3,778	Cincinnati, Ohio. .	7,003	Seattle, Wash. . . .	4,220
Louisville, Ky. . . .	63,458	Kansas City, Mo.	4,234	Cleveland, Ohio. . .	13,596	Spokane, Wash. . .	2,284
New Orleans, La. . .	66,561			Columbus, Ohio. . .	3,281	Milwaukee, Wis. . .	9,414

* Figures for 1911. † Includes District of Columbia and excludes North Carolina. ‡ Includes stillbirths. a Estimated as 95 per cent. of returns from Cook County. b Whether or not stillbirths are excluded is not known. c Reported during 1911.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

CAUSES OF DEATH, EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, 1912.

DISEASES.	Male.	Female.	DISEASES.	Male.	Female.
All causes.	459,112	379,139	Paralysis.	2,917	3,188
Typhoid fever.	5,946	4,041	Paralysis of insane.	2,913	1,140
Measles.	2,223	2,017	Other forms of mental alienation.	688	794
Scarlet fever.	2,033	2,005	Epilepsy.	1,460	1,016
Whooping cough.	2,531	3,088	Convulsions (non-puerperal).	58	99
Malaria.	998	850	Convulsions of infants.	2,154	1,654
Diphtheria and croup.	5,684	5,329	Chorea.	60	68
Smallpox.	96	69	Neuralgia and neuritis.	181	230
Influenza.	2,931	3,306	Other diseases of nervous system.	1,261	1,055
Leprosy.	9	2	Diseases of eye.	18	28
Dysentery.	1,309	1,326	Diseases of ears.	668	433
Cholera nostras.	125	120	Total diseases of nervous system and of special sense.	44,354	37,894
Erysipelas.	1,268	1,034	Pericarditis.	371	347
Other epidemic diseases.	135	89	Acute endocarditis.	2,780	2,418
Tuberculosis of lungs.	43,073	32,356	Organic diseases of heart.	45,695	40,484
Syphilis.	2,442	1,449	Angina pectoris.	2,719	1,672
Cancer.	18,464	28,067	Diseases of arteries, atheroma, an- eurism, etc.	9,098	6,383
Articular rheumatism.	1,559	1,668	Embolism and thrombosis.	991	1,103
Diabetes.	4,284	4,761	Diseases of veins (varices hemor- rhoids, phlebitis, etc.).	149	184
Anemia chlorosis.	1,362	1,716	Diseases of lymphatic system.	191	133
Purulent infection and septicæmia.	1,000	648	Hemorrhage; other diseases of cir- culatory system.	162	127
Glanders.	12	.....	Total diseases of circulatory sys- tem.	62,156	52,851
Anthrax.	12	6	Diseases of nasal fossæ.	78	42
Rabies.	54	20	Diseases of larynx.	466	324
Tetanus.	926	377	Diseases of thyroid body.	52	245
Mycosis.	12	15	Acute bronchitis.	3,338	3,385
Pellagra.	211	463	Chronic bronchitis.	2,227	2,680
Beriberi.	12	.....	Bronchopneumonia.	14,759	13,630
Rickets.	250	.....	Pneumonia.	29,422	22,073
Gonococcus infection.	99	120	Pleurisy.	1,175	819
Chronic rheumatism and gout.	304	509	Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.	1,191	1,185
Scurvy.	53	32	Gangrene of lung.	146	49
Exophthalmic goitre.	93	815	Asthma.	868	720
Addison's disease.	115	123	Pulmonary emphysema.	112	61
Leukæmia.	613	439	Other diseases of respiratory system	750	380
Other general diseases.	572	476	Total diseases of the respiratory system.	54,614	45,596
Alcoholism.	2,811	372	Diseases of mouth and annexa.	235	196
Lead poisoning.	142	6	Diseases of pharynx.	571	515
Other occupational and chronic poisonings.	134	133	Diseases of œsophagus.	75	48
Total general diseases.	111,965	105,352			
Encephalitis.	434	322			
Meningitis.	4,026	2,902			
Locomotor ataxia.	1,239	349			
Other diseases of spinal cord.	2,178	1,930			
Apoplexy.	23,571	22,181			
Softening of brain.	540	505			

DISEASES.		Male.	Female.	DISEASES.		Male.	Female.	
Ulcer of stomach.....	1,398	918	Diseases of bones (tuberculosis ex- cepted).....	747	495			
Other diseases of stomach (except cancer).....	4,635	4,395	Diseases of joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	73	60			
Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	32,221	23,535	Amputations.....	3	.....		
Ankylostomiasis.....	17	12	Other diseases of organs of loco- motion.....	20	30			
Intestinal parasites.....	55	12	Total diseases of bones and of the organs of locomotion.....	843	585			
Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	4,081	2,941	Hydrocephalus.....	460	311			
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	3,653	3,539	Congenital malformations of heart.....	3,068	2,143			
Other diseases of Intestines.....	833	872	Other congenital malformations.....	1,468	1,220			
Yellow atrophy of liver.....	119	154	Total malformations.....	4,996	3,674			
Hydatid tumor of liver.....	13	12	Premature birth.....	14,100	11,039			
Cirrhosis of liver.....	5,588	2,588	Congenital debility, atrophy, maras- mus, etc.....	8,414	6,373			
Biliary calculi.....	529	1,264	Other causes peculiar to early in- fancy.....	5,236	3,565			
Other diseases of liver.....	1,480	1,640	Total early infancy.....	27,839	21,038			
Diseases of spleen.....	57	51	Senility.....	6,217	8,145			
Simple peritonitis.....	798	1,109	Total old age.....	6,217	8,145			
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)	209	200	Suicide.....	7,426	2,230			
Total diseases of digestive system	51,567	44,032	ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED AS FOL- Lows:					
Acute nephritis.....	3,472	2,930	Poisoning by food.....	285	288			
Bright's disease.....	31,643	24,222	Other poisonings.....	769	579			
Other diseases of kidneys.....	813	641	Confagration.....	554	547			
Calculi of urinary passages.....	247	111	Burns (confagration excepted).....	2,072	2,767			
Diseases of bladder.....	1,256	248	Absorption of gases.....	1,595	783			
Diseases of urethra, urinary abscess, etc.....	242	16	Accidental drowning.....	4,760	553			
Diseases of prostate.....	2,439	.....	Traumatism by firearms.....	1,217	152		
Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs.....	82	48	Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.....	90	16			
Uterine hemorrhage.....	.....	1,053	Traumatism by fall.....	5,806	3,516		
Uterine tumor.....	.....	687	Traumatism in mines and quarries.....	2,128	9		
Other diseases of uterus.....	.....	546	Traumatism by machines.....	1,351	28		
Cysts and other tumors of ovary.....	.....	1,324	Traumatism by other crushing.....	12,943	1,553		
Salpingitis and other diseases of female genital organs.....	.....	6	Injuries by animals.....	495	48		
Non-puerperal diseases of breast (cancer excepted).....	6	33	Starvation.....	35	15			
Total non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and an- nexa.....	40,200	31,859	Excessive cold.....	267	49			
Accidents of pregnancy.....	.....	863	Effects of heat.....	547	232		
Puerperal hemorrhage.....	.....	923	Lightning.....	211	32		
Other accidents of labor.....	.....	842	Electricity (lightning excepted).....	553	14		
Puerperal septicæmia.....	.....	3,905	Fractures.....	285	180		
Puerperal albuminuria and convul- sions.....	.....	2,174	Other external violence.....	2,270	381		
Puerperal plegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.....	.....	276	Total external causes.....	48,778	14,607		
Following childbirth.....	.....	44	Homicide by firearms.....	2,010	439		
Puerperal disease of breast.....	.....	8	Homicide by cutting or piercing in- struments.....	483	109		
Total the puerperal state.....	.....	9,035	By other means.....	626	287		
Gangrene.....	938	716	Total homicides.....	3,119	835			
Furuncle.....	205	117	Ill defined organic disease.....	258	306			
Acute abscess.....	313	211	Sudden death.....	295	210			
Other diseases of skin and annæx.....	303	305	Not specified or ill defined.....	3,271	2,606			
Total diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.....	1,759	1,349	Total ill defined diseases.....	3,824	3,122			

DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1913.

Akron, Ohio.....	1,104*	Denver, Col.....	3,261	Lansing, Mich.....	394*
Albany, N. Y.....	2,025	Detroit, Mich.....	8,995	Lawrence, Mass.....	1,365*
Allentown, Pa.....	838*	Duluth, Minn.....	884*	Lexington, Ky.....	900*
Altoona, Pa.....	759*	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1,155*	Lincoln, Neb.....	560*
Atlanta, Ga.....	3,027	Elmira, N. Y.....	554*	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6,199
Atlantic City, N. J.....	769*	El Paso, Tex.....	1,345*	Louisville, Ky.....	3,784
Baltimore, Md.....	10,624	Erle, Pa.....	1,046*	Lowell, Mass.....	1,750
Bayonne, N. J.....	843*	Evansville, Ind.....	953*	Lynn, Mass.....	1,117*
Binghamton, N. Y.....	908*	Fall River, Mass.....	2,136	Manchester, N. H.....	1,111*
Birmingham, Ala.....	2,749	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	824*	Memphis, Tenn.....	2,923
Boston, Mass.....	11,838	Galveston, Tex.....	804*	Milwaukee, Wis.....	5,183
Bridgeport, Ct.....	1,668	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1,600	Minneapolis, Minn.....	3,861
Buffalo, N. Y.....	7,043	Harrisburg, Pa.....	958*	Mobile, Ala.....	1,119*
Butte, Mont.....	622*	Hartford, Ct.....	1,861*	Montgomery, Ala.....	912*
Cambridge, Mass.....	1,472	Haverhill, Mass.....	696*	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	401*
Camden, N. J.....	1,518*	Hoboken, N. J.....	1,123*	Nashville, Tenn.....	2,026
Canton, Ohio.....	666*	Holyoke, Mass.....	898*	Newark, N. J.....	5,454
Charleston, S. C.....	1,836*	Indianapolis, Ind.....	3,989	New Bedford, Mass.....	1,657*
Chicago, Ill.....	35,298	Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,276*	New Brunswick, N. J.....	505*
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	6,735	Jersey City, N. J.....	4,194	New Haven, Ct.....	2,253
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8,817	Johnstown, Pa.....	730*	New Orleans, La.....	7,088
Cohoes, N. Y.....	440*	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	971*	Newport, R. I.....	405*
Columbus, Ohio.....	3,047	Kansas City, Kan.....	1,406*	Newton, Mass.....	509*
Covington, Ky.....	910*	Kansas City, Mo.....	4,045	New York City.....	74,286
Dayton, Ohio.....	1,950	Lancaster, Pa.....	696*	Norfolk, Va.....	1,680*

*Figures are for 1912.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—Continued.

DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN 1913—Continued.

Oakland, Cal.	2,197	Salem, Mass.	670*	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,294
Omaha, Neb.	1,822	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,174*	Tacoma, Wash.	902*
Passaic, N. J.	908*	San Antonio, Tex.	2,452*	Taunton, Mass.	749*
Paterson, N. J.	1,780	San Diego, Cal.	987*	Terre Haute, Ind.	882*
Pawtucket, R. I.	784*	San Francisco, Cal.	7,002	Toledo, Ohio.	2,917
Philadelphia, Pa.	25,612	Savannah, Ga.	1,754*	Topeka, Kan.	845*
Pittsfield, Mass.	563*	Schenectady, N. Y.	1,017*	Trenton, N. J.	1,714*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9,550	Scranton, Pa.	2,057	Troy, N. Y.	1,520*
Portland, Me.	1,085*	Seattle, Wash.	2,471	Utica, N. Y.	1,503*
Portland, Ore.	2,347	Somerville, Mass.	981*	Washington, D. C.	6,006
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	489*	South Bend, Ind.	717*	Waterbury, Ct.	1,088*
Providence, R. I.	3,643	Spokane, Wash.	1,139	Wheeling, W. Va.	731*
Quincy, Ill.	535*	Springfield, Ill.	866*	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,059*
Raleigh, N. C.	610*	Springfield, Mass.	1,447	Williamsport, Pa.	575*
Reading, Pa.	1,374*	Springfield, Ohio.	629*	Wilmington, Del.	1,451*
Richmond, Va.	610*	St. Joseph, Mo.	1,054*	Worcester, Mass.	2,534
Rochester, N. Y.	3,448	St. Louis, Mo.	10,761	Yonkers, N. Y.	1,085*
Sacramento, Cal.	1,033*	St. Paul, Minn.	2,553	Youngstown, Ohio.	1,382*
Saginaw, Mich.	712*				

* Figures are for 1912.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

DEATH rate, exclusive of stillbirths, per 1,000 population under one year of age, according to United States Census.

AREA.	1911.	AREA.	1911.	AREA.	1911.	AREA.	1911.
States included in registration area in 1900 d.	129.5	Connecticut.	130.9	Michigan.	111.4	New York.	128.8
		Maine.	110.9	New Hampshire.	150.3	Rhode Island.	138.6
		Massachusetts.	143.3	New Jersey.	131.5	Vermont.	102.0

CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION OR OVER IN 1910.

CITY.	1910.	CITY.	1910.	CITY.	1910.	CITY.	1910.
Birmingham, Ala.	136.1	Baltimore, Md.	189.2	St. Louis, Mo.	123.8	Dayton, Ohio.	118.3
Los Angeles, Cal.	100.1	Boston, Mass.	160.9	Omaha, Neb.	103.3	Toledo, Ohio.	119.3
Oakland, Cal.	87.2	Cambridge, Mass.	125.6	Jersey City, N. J.	143.4	Portland, Ore.	101.9
San Francisco, Cal.	104.8	Fall River, Mass.	239.5	Newark, N. J.	122.3	Philadelphia, Pa.	141.9
Denver, Col.	131.9	Lowell, Mass.	203.4	Paterson, N. J.	117.7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	141.4
Bridgeport, Ct.	138.4	Worcester, Mass.	136.0	Albany, N. Y.	162.9	Scranton, Pa.	112.4
New Haven, Ct.	133.9	Detroit, Mich.	168.8	Buffalo, N. Y.	140.6	Providence, R. I.	137.5
Washington, D. C.	170.0	Grand Rapids, Mich.	107.2	New York, N. Y.	130.6	Memphis, Tenn.	152.6
Atlanta, Ga.	138.1	Minneapolis, Minn.	106.4	Rochester, N. Y.	105.5	Nashville, Tenn.	158.3
Chicago, Ill.	123.3	St. Paul, Minn.	115.5	Syracuse, N. Y.	146.9	Richmond, Va.	197.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	105.8	Kansas City, Mo.	145.7	Cincinnati, Ohio.	113.1	Seattle, Wash.	78.6
Louisville, Ky.	115.5			Cleveland, Ohio.	123.7	Spokane, Wash.	97.8
New Orleans, La.	152.6			Columbus, Ohio.	121.8	Milwaukee, Wis.	143.2

d Includes District of Columbia.

UNIQUE EVENTS IN 1914.

UNUSUAL happenings reported in 1914 were as follows:

WHAT is believed to be the smallest colt in Kansas was born on the farm of William Stafford, near Iola, Kan. It weighed 16 pounds and stood 14 inches high.

Mrs. Maud Vincent of Columbus, Ohio, possessed two distinct and well-formed appendices. Both were so badly inflamed that they had to be removed.

Quadruplets, three boys and a girl, were born on March 4 to Mrs. Corbett Coplinger, wife of a farmer in Flatwood, Tenn.

A record catch of Spanish mackerel was made at the last jettty in Sabine, Tex., October 3, by Messrs. Glenn Horne, W. S. Horne, P. E. Krebs and P. C. Felder, who landed 250 pounds of mackerel within two hours, during which time Glenn Horne reeled in a 35-pound tarpon.

Mrs. Hyman Schuster of Denver, Col., gave birth to triplets on March 9.

Everly Jacobs of Charleroi, Pa., was discharged from a hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa., with 80 square inches of new grafted skin. While employed in a mill he was burned and his father and nine friends gave the cuticle which saved his life.

A king snake in combat with a moccasin squeezed the life out of the latter and then swallowed the dead snake.

Indiana's smallest baby, the midget daughter of Mrs. W. B. Morrison, which weighed two pounds at birth, died at the age of 10 months, weighing eight pounds.

In a trial held in San Francisco, Cal., Lasher B. Gallagher, twenty years old, a stenographer, wrote 284 words a minute.

In Elizabeth, N. J., an apple tree had a sec-

ond crop of blossoms in October, owing, it was thought, to the dumping of mash, used in an illicit distillery, on the ground near the tree.

Henry C. Fitzgerald, an American who shot himself in London, was said to have had eight wives, all living.

Capt. Abe Hatteny of Giffords, Staten Island, N. Y., caught a 325-pound sturgeon, nine feet in length.

Suzanne and Madeline, the "Siamese" twin girls, four months old, who were joined together in the region of the stomach, face to face, had their hands swathed with cotton to prevent them from scratching one another and were operated on by a Paris surgeon and separated. Maria and Maria Ann, who had been joined together since birth by a ligament at the base of the vertebrae, were separated by an operation performed by Dr. Mignot.

Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, in an address said he had kept some subjects "alive" eleven hours after the heads had been cut off.

A newly-born girl weighing only 17 ounces was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

William W. Taylor, Jr., 11 years old, of Montclair, N. J., against a strong wind and in rough water, swam across Greenwood Lake and made the distance in 34 minutes.

It was published that Ferdinand Eglinski, aged 53, a tailor of Ahlbeck, Germany, who married successively two sisters, had 35 children, 26 of whom are still living—nineteen boys and seven girls.

It was reported in Baltimore, Md., that sight had been given to the left eye of David Kane,

UNIQUE EVENTS IN 1914—Continued.

nine-months-old child of Mrs. Herman Kane of Gettysburg, Pa., through the grafting of the cornea of a pig's eye to the child's eyeball. The disease from which the child suffered is known as staphyloma of the cornea.

Mme. Theodore Amet, the mother of 22 children, all of whom are living, was proposed to President Polcaré for the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It was discovered that a male inmate, 19 years old, of a hospital at Interlaken, Switzerland, had two stomachs.

Scoring five and a half hits out of seven shots, the cruiser California established a new world's record for torpedo firing, off the coast of San Diego, Cal. The firing was at a range of 3,000 yards, the cruiser steaming 10 knots an hour.

H. P. Nelson, at Astoria, Ore., caught the largest royal Chinook salmon, weighing 87 pounds.

Henry F. Washburn is said to be the largest man in White County, Ind. He is 23 years old, 6 feet 1-2 inches tall and weighs 400 pounds.

Charles Carter, at Warsaw, Ind., landed a pike measuring 44 inches in length and weighing 17 pounds.

S. H. Adkisson of Nashville, Tenn., displayed a sweet potato which weighed four pounds.

Mrs. Bertha Drury, wife of a farmer in Taylorville, Ky., gave birth to five children on February 12.

Isaac Cooley, who died in Escambia County, Fla., March 16, was reputed to be 114 years old. He had more than 100 grandchildren.

Making a new record in target practice with big guns, the battleship North Dakota, on October 23, at Norfolk, Va., made 53 hits out of 60 shots with 12-inch guns at long range. The best work was made when her gunners fired 12 shots in two minutes and 35 seconds, making 12 hits.

A watermelon 25 inches long and 31 inches in circumference at its mid-section and 53 inches in circumference at its ends was raised in a rose-bed.

Joe Murray of Westville, Ct., owned a cat which had two noses, two mouths and three eyes. Both mouths had to be fed.

Mrs. Marshall Tanner displayed her children in a Brooklyn, N. Y., police station. They were Allen, three and one-half years old, weighing 173 pounds; Maynard, two years old, weighing 82 pounds; Harold, five years old, weighing 187 pounds, and Doris, six months old, weighing 63 pounds. Mrs. Tanner declared that her other child, Mary, was seven years old when she died, and weighed 302 pounds.

Prof. Tuffler, in Paris on May 27, revealed a sturdy individual with a thick, black beard reaching to the waist, but the personage was really a woman. She possessed all the feminine attributes until the age of 40, when she began to assume a masculine aspect owing to what the professor termed "extraordinary hypertrophy of the cerebro-natal glands." In addition to a beard, the woman has developed muscles like a boxer.

THE BLIND.

THE total number of blind in the United States in 1910 was 57,273,—whites, 47,566; negroes, 8,849; males, 32,443; females, 24,830; native-born whites, 37,647; foreign-born whites, 9,939; Indians, 805; Chinese, 23; other colored, 10.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE total number of deaf in the United States in 1900 was 89,287, of this number 51,871 were deaf from childhood. The total includes 51,861 persons not totally deaf. The number of males among the deaf was 46,915 and the number of females, 42,372; 84,361 were white and 4,926 colored; of the whites, 69,865 were natives, 13,786 were foreign-born, while for 710 the nativity was not reported. At the census of 1910 the number of persons returned as deaf and dumb was 44,519.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

THE number of feeble-minded in institutions on January 1, 1910, was 20,731, on January 1, 1905, the number was 15,318. The total number of feeble-minded in the United States has been estimated at not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 47.2 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 76.4 per cent. were under thirty years of age.

THE INSANE.

From a report for 1908 issued by the Commissioner of Immigration, the number of inmates of institutions for the insane in the United States were: Aliens, 25,610; naturalized citizens, 25,130; native-born persons, 121,450; total, 172,190. These figures include 100 insane persons in institutions in Alaska, 210 in Hawaii, and 340 in Porto Rico.

The total number of insane in the United States enumerated at the Census of 1890 was 106,485, of whom 74,028 were in hospitals. In the collection of statistics of the insane in 1903 (Census Special Report), only the insane in hospitals were considered. These had increased to 150,151 on December 31, 1903, and to 187,791 on January 1, 1910 (a ratio of 204 per 100,000 population). The number of hospitals for the insane increased from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1903 and to 367 in 1910.

In 1910 the number of insane males in hospitals was 98,695, and insane females 89,096. The maximum concentration was on the ages from thirty-five and forty-nine years. Female insane live longer than male insane, and white insane than negro insane.

More than one-eighth, 12.7 per cent. of the hospital insane had been inmates less than one year, more than one-tenth, 10.8 per cent. had been in hospitals at least twenty years, 21.7 per cent. were engaged before admission in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 20.7 per cent. in agriculture; 14.9 per cent. in domestic service; 7.6 per cent. in trade and 5.3 per cent. in professional service. Of the hospitals for the insane, 250 were public and 117 private in character.

The number of insane persons in England and Wales in 1908, according to Webb-Mullhall, was 126,084, or 356.7 per 100,000 population—Germany (in 1901), 120,870; France (in 1906), 94,400; Belgium (in 1905), 16,940; Holland (in 1906), 9,670.

MOTHER'S DAY.
SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY.

Its object—An all-nations' and simultaneous observance for the well-being and honor of the home.

How observed—Through some distinct act of kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute, show remembrance of the Mother and Father to whom grateful affection is due. Mother's Day is equally a Father's Day, and is designed to deepen and perpetuate all family ties. The day is so-called because in most countries no national celebration is in special honor of the home and noble motherhood.

Its slogan—In honor of "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived" the mother of your heart. The badge is a white carnation. Time of observance is the second Sunday in May by churches of all creeds, etc. Schools celebrate on Friday, and business and other organizations on Saturday preceding second Sunday in May.

On May 10, 1913, a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives and the Senate commending Mother's Day for observance by the House and Senate, the President of the United States and his Cabinet and other heads of Government departments. In 1913 the Legislature of Nebraska made Mother's Day a State flag day in honor of the patriotism of Nebraska's true homes and mothers.

In 1914, Hon. J. Thomas Heflin, at the request of the founder of Mother's Day, Miss Anna Jarvis, introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution (which was agreed to) whereby the President of the United States should designate, through an annual proclamation, the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and "request the display of the American flag on all Government buildings, homes and other suitable places."

President Woodrow Wilson issued the first national Mother's Day proclamation on Saturday, May 9, 1914, asking that Sunday, May 10 (second Sunday in May, 1914), be observed as Mother's Day in accordance with the joint resolution of the House of Representatives. This official recognition of Congress of the Mother's Day Movement was the culmination of years of work to permanently establish a day for sons and daughters of all lands to honor their homes. The United States is the first nation of the world to give such a national, patriotic honor and tribute to its homes as "the fountain head of the State," and to its sons and daughters "for their work for the home, moral uplift and religion" for the good of the Government and humanity.

For several years it has been the custom of the Governor of almost every State in the Union to issue a Mother's Day proclamation, asking citizens, churches, homes, and organizations to enter into the spirit of the day. Since 1912 Governor Colquitt of Texas has made it a practice to pardon a number of prisoners on Mother's Day.

MOTHER'S DAY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION—This association was organized to promote and protect the celebration of Mother's Day and its work in the United States and foreign countries. Any son or daughter of any country is eligible to membership in the Mother's Day Association.

In the United States the association has among its honorary national officers President Wilson and ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Governors, or other prominent citizens of the various States. Miss Anna Jarvis, 2031 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, is the active President.

FATHER'S DAY.

The State of Delaware in 1913 granted a charter to Charlotte K. Kirkbride and B. Carrie Sternberg and others for the celebration under the laws of that State of "Father's Day" on the first Sunday in June of each year. In accordance with the request of these incorporators, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, on October 2, introduced a bill in Congress providing that: "The first Sunday in June in each and every year hereafter be designated as Father's Day, upon which, as an expression of sentiment corresponding to that of Mother's Day, the rose, irrespective of color, shall be regarded as the emblem."

VITALITY OF LAST CHILDREN.

The old belief, still common among the laity, that first-born children are endowed by nature with greater vitality and longevity than last-born, has induced Dr. Alfred Ploetz of Munich, Germany, to make an exhaustive study to ascertain if this were true. He compiled the returns from a very large number of families of the nobility, and his figures show, generally speaking, that the vitality of first to ninth-born children varied very little, but that from the tenth to the nineteenth-born the mortality was markedly greater. Dr. Ploetz's figures, published in the "Archiv für Rassen und Gesellschafts-Biologie," appeared in a recent issue of the Journal of Heredity of the American Genetic Association.

In the following table Dr. Ploetz has made groupings of first-born children, second-born, and so on, and it was his object to find out how many of these died before the fifth year. Order of birth, number of children, and per cent. died, as follows:

First-born	614	26.4	Fifth-born	311	26.0	Tenth to nineteenth-	
Second-born.....	539	24.9	Sixth-born.....	249	26.1	born.....	302 34.4
Third-born.....	455	26.4	Seventh to ninth-				
Fourth-born.....	386	25.6	born.....	463	26.3		3,319 26.7

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made orally by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the presence of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. **WITNESSES**—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

HUMAN CREMATIONS IN AMERICA.

(From the institution of the first crematory in 1876 down to and including the year 1913. Compiled for the Cremation Association of America by Harry G. Samson, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
Crematories at the following places: Ancon, Panama; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Dayton, Ind.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fresno, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lancaster, Pa.; Linden, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Middletown, Ct.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Montreal, Canada; New York, N. Y.; North Bergen, N. J.; Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; Pasadena, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Rochester, N. Y.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Tacoma, Wash.; Troy, N. Y.; Vancouver, B. C.; Washington, D. C.; Washington, Pa.; Waterville, N. Y.

Cremations in the following years: 1876-1884, 28; 1885, 58; 1886, 110; 1887, 127; 1888, 187; 1889, 239; 1890, 368; 1891, 459; 1892, 547; 1893, 644; 1894, 809; 1895, 1,005; 1896, 1,084; 1897, 1,371; 1898, 1,668; 1899, 1,976; 1900, 2,363; 1901, 2,713; 1902, 3,200; 1903, 3,532; 1904, 4,093; 1905, 4,328; 1906, 4,537; 1907, 5,436; 1908, 6,152; 1909, 5,690; 1910, 6,466; 1911, 7,524; 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183. Total, 86,006.

THE MILLENNIUM GUILD.

President—Mrs. Maud R. L. Sharpe. *Recording Secretary*—Miss Lena Stevens. *Treasurer*—Miss Edna Donnell. *Corresponding Secretary*—C. P. Treshel.

The object of this association is to promote by precept and example a just consideration of the rights of all races, human and subhuman, and to teach that foremost among the unnecessary evils of the world, and one which underlies most of the other evils, is the mutilation and slaughter of our fellow-creatures for food and other selfish ends, and to set forth the physical and moral reasons why this is so. *Headquarters*—601 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

President—Henry C. Minton, LL. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Thos. D. Edgar, D. D. *Treasurer*—James S. Tibby. The official organ is *The Christian Statesman*, published monthly. *Headquarters*, 603 Publication Building, 209 Anderson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SURGERY.

(Held in New York City, April 13-16, 1914.)

The International Congress of Surgery holds its meetings triennially. The previous meetings had been held in Brussels. The membership of the congress is limited, a certain proportion being assigned to each country, and these are nominated by a special committee from each country. The change of meeting place, as also the less convenient time, the Spring, chosen, gave rise to apprehension regarding the success of the congress. The attendance was somewhat smaller than previous meetings, but it was the unanimous opinion that the congress fully equalled its predecessors in importance, interest, and results accomplished. The President of the congress was Prof. Antoine Depage of Brussels; the Chairman of the International Committee, Prof. Charles Willems of Ghent; the General Secretary, Prof. L. Mayer of Brussels; the Local Secretary, Dr. J. P. Hoguet of New York; the American Committee, Dr. L. L. McArthur of Chicago, Chairman; Dr. C. L. Gibson of New York, and Dr. R. H. Harte of Philadelphia.

The congress was opened by an address of Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, who spoke on Sanitation in the Tropics. Addresses were also made by Dr. William J. Mayo, President of the American Surgical Association, Prof. Willems, and Dr. McArthur and President Depage, who spoke on the surgery of war, giving an outline of the experience gained in the Balkan wars and recommending international agreements for the more humane conduct of war. The scientific work of the congress was limited to the discussion of three main subjects:

First, *Technique of Amputations*—The discussion was introduced by papers from Witzel of Düsseldorf, Kuzmlik of Budapest, Binnie of Kansas City, Ranzl of Vienna, Durand of Lyons, and others. The trend of opinion was toward the necessity of extending the field of conservative surgery and the improvement desirable in prosthetic apparatus. Bunge's method, resulting in painless leg stumps, was much favored, and the wonderful artificial arms exhibited by Binnie attracted much attention.

Second question, *Ulcers of the Stomach and Duodenum*—This topic was introduced by papers of De Quervain of Bâle, Hartmann and Lecene of Paris, W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., and Fayr of Leipzig, and gave rise to very animated discussion by Lambotte of Antwerp, Sonnenburg of Berlin, Bevan and Murphy of Chicago, Rodman of Philadelphia, Gerster and Gibson of New York. This question is one of great interest and importance to-day, and was particularly valuable in bringing the sometimes conflicting views of the European surgeons on one side and the Anglo-Americans on the other. It was generally agreed that the diagnosis of duodenal ulcer is far from being so accurate as used to be believed. Warnings were heard against misinterpretation of radiographs. The unreliability of statistics of medical treatment was emphasized, and the formal exclusion of the pylorus after gastroenterostomy did not find favor. It was also brought out that the proportion of duodenal ulcers seen in America was much larger than those occurring in Europe.

Third question, *Grafts and Transplantation of Organs*—This subject was introduced by Morestin of Paris, Villard of Lyons, Ullman of Vienna, Lexer of Jena, and Carrel of New York. This question again excited the greatest interest and represented the very latest developments of this very modern work. The report of Lexer was particularly valuable and was one of the most striking demonstrations of the congress. The subject was further elaborated by the discussions of Murphy of Chicago, President Depage, Leonte of Bucharest, Stelthal of Stuttgart, Freeman of Denver, Porter of Boston, and McKenzie of Portland, Ore. The discussion was particularly valuable in demonstrating the enormous and recent progress of this department of surgery and clearing up a good many cloudy and inexact views. It demonstrated particularly the great progress realized in reparative surgery and arthroplasty. On the other hand, it was shown, particularly by Carrel and Ullman, that the transplantations of organs, with the exception of arthroplastic implantations, have to-day no actual value.

The scientific work of the congress was supplemented by numerous clinics and demonstrations in New York City. Subsequently the foreign members made an excursion to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Montreal, and Boston, where they were given many opportunities for an intimate appreciation of American surgery and institutions.

The next congress is scheduled to be held in Paris, September, 1917, under the Presidency of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia. The following subjects will be considered: Surgery of the Heart and Blood Vessels, including Thrombosis, Embolism, and Blood Transfusion; the Treatment of Tumors with X-Ray and Radium; Examination of the Blood and Biological Reaction in Surgical Disease; Fracture of the Lower Leg and Ankle. Additional: Diagnosis and Treatment of Tetanus.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SESSION OF 1914.

(BY V. C. VAUGHAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.)

THIS association held its sixty-fifth annual session at Atlantic City, N. J. The keynote of all their work was the advancement of scientific discovery and the utilization of facts thus learned in the cure and prevention of disease. The presidential address on "The Service of Medicine to Civilization" was a historical review in which it was shown that so long as a people remain in comparative health, it develops intellectually and morally, but when borne down by pestilence, man tends to lapse into barbarism. Disease has been a most potent factor in the overthrow of the civilizations of the past, and there is no surety that it may not have a like effect in the future. A full-time health officer in every densely populated county was recommended. This man should have a laboratory and competent assistants in both scientific and field work. He should find every case of infectious disease and of feeble-mindedness in his jurisdiction. The complete eradication of every infirmity of body, mind, and morals should be the object. If medicine is to render its highest and best service, the time must come when all citizens will seek a thorough physical examination once a year or oftener, and disease should be prevented or detected while yet curable. In the past century fifteen years have been added to the average of human life, and a like addition could be secured were well established hygienic laws obeyed.

Marked advances in our knowledge of immunity, metabolism, and pathology were reported. The action of medicine and vaccines in cancer was discussed, and while no definite conclusions have been reached, workers are confident that important progress has been made. The consensus of opinion among those best informed is that surgical procedure is the only reliable treatment of cancer at present, and that since cancer always begins as a local disease, its early recognition is of the greatest importance. Radium, so far, has proved of value only in epithelioma and other superficial manifestations of malignancy. Vaccines have apparently proved of value in the prevention of return and metastasis after surgical operation. Any person, especially any one over forty years, with the slightest suspicion of a tumor should consult a competent medical man.

The etiology of pellagra thus far remains unsolved; but research is being carried on and progress has been made. Vaccination for typhoid fever, tried on a large scale in the United States of America, has proved highly efficient.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report issued January 29, 1914, by the Census Bureau, based on the Thirteenth Census.)

Of the total number of 5,408 benevolent institutions reported in the United States in 1910, 2,492, or 46 per cent., were institutions for the sick; 1,435, or 27 per cent., were institutions for the care of children; 1,151, or 21 per cent., were homes for adults or adults and children; 205, or 4 per cent., were societies for the protection and care of children; and 125, or 2 per cent., were institutions for blind and deaf.

Not all these institutions reported inmates at the close of 1910, but in the 4,420 that did make such report there were 339,571 inmates, of whom 116,228, or 34 per cent., were in homes for adults or adults and children; 111,514, or 33 per cent., were in institutions for the care of children; 96,390, or 28 per cent., in institutions for the sick, and 15,439, or 5 per cent., in institutions for blind and deaf.

A total of 2,960,000 persons of all classes were received in 4,815 of these benevolent institutions during the year 1910, 1,953,000, or 66 per cent., of whom were received in institutions for the sick, the remaining 33 per cent. being divided among the other three classes of institutions. In this connection the report calls attention to the fact that among persons received in these institutions there were a number who were only indirectly recipients of benevolence, being pay inmates who met the regular charges for treatment.

All classes of benevolent institutions in the United States reported in 1910 for 4,281 institutions a total income of \$118,380,000, with expenses of \$111,498,000; while 3,871 showed property valued at \$643,878,000. This income of \$118,380,000 was divided among the different classes of institutions as follows: Hospitals, 60 per cent.; homes for adults or adults and children, 20 per cent.; institutions for the care of children, 16 per cent.; institutions for the blind and deaf, 5 per cent.; societies for the protection and care of children, 2 per cent.; dispensaries, 1 per cent.

Benevolent institutions in New York State reported a total income of \$28,000,000; in Pennsylvania, of \$15,000,000; in Illinois, \$12,000,000; in Massachusetts, \$7,000,000; and in California, \$5,000,000. New York reported the valuation of its benevolent institutions at \$188,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$117,000,000; Massachusetts, \$62,000,000; Ohio, \$34,000,000; Illinois, \$30,000,000; and California, \$16,000,000.

The number of institutions for the blind and deaf in the United States in 1910 was 125, of which 72 were State and 53 were private. The total number of inmates at the close of that year was 15,439, of whom 10,658 were in State institutions and 4,781 were in private. The valuation of the property of these institutions was reported as being \$33,160,000 at the close of 1910. The institutions for the blind and deaf, under private management, are almost entirely in the Eastern States, chiefly Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois. One institution alone in Massachusetts, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, reported 292 of the 794 inmates for that State.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* has kept a record of the accidents in the United States, due annually to the celebration of Independence Day.

YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	YEAR.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1904.....	183	3,986	4,169	1910.....	131	2,792	2,923
1905.....	182	4,994	5,176	1911.....	57	1,546	1,603
1906.....	158	5,308	5,466	1912.....	41	945	986
1907.....	164	4,249	4,413	1913.....	32	1,163	1,195
1908.....	163	5,460	5,623	1914.....	40	1,506	1,546
1909.....	215	5,092	5,307				

The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 32 in 1913 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

Legislation of New York in 1914.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LAWS PASSED BY THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1914.

THE Legislature of New York in 1914 in addition to passing laws, approved of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, amending section 4 of Article VII. of the Constitution by adding to it the following provision:

In case any annual tax heretofore imposed for the payment of a debt authorized by vote of the people under the Constitution will, if continued, provide for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due and also the payment of the principal of such debt before it becomes due, the Legislature may amend the law by reducing the rate of such tax provided that the same shall not be reduced below a sum sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due and also the principal of such debt when it becomes due.

The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to direct the Comptroller or any officer of the State to impose a tax sufficient to comply with the provisions of this section for the protection of any sinking fund of the State.

The above amendment must again be submitted to the Legislature before it is incumbent on the State officers to submit it to the people at the polls.

The list of the more important laws passed by the Legislature of 1914 is as follows:

Chapter 5—Amending the Election law by providing that nominations of party candidates for city offices to be filled at an election to be held at a different time from the general election, shall be made in the manner prescribed for party nominations for all offices to be filled at general elections, except that nominations shall not be made at the Fall primary and that the primary election for such nominations shall be an unofficial primary.

Chapter 7—Creating a commission to endeavor to secure appropriate Federal legislation to remedy existing conditions in the State as to the alien insane.

Chapter 16—Requiring that all premium rates of every employers' liability corporation or association except the State Insurance Fund, as administered by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, shall be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

Chapter 21—Adding a new section to the Labor law by permitting a male child over twelve years of age, between the close of school and 6.30 P. M., and a male child over fourteen years, between 5.30 and 8 o'clock in the morning, to carry newspapers on a route in a city or village if the child is permitted to do no other work during that time. The District School Superintendent must issue the permits.

Chapter 28—Amends the Agricultural law by providing that the owners of animals condemned and slaughtered as provided in the act shall be entitled to interest on the amount due from and after thirty days of the time when the animals are slaughtered.

Chapter 31—Provides that all the provisions of the General Municipal law relative to the method of registry of municipal bonds and conversion of coupon into registered bonds shall apply to school district bonds.

Chapter 32—Amends the Highway law by providing that every vehicle on wheels, whether stationary or in motion, while on a public highway or bridge, must have attached to it a red light visible from the rear from one hour before sunset to one hour before sunrise; this provision, however, not to apply to any hand-propelled vehicle or to vehicles used principally for transporting hay or straw. Nothing therein is to affect any statute, rule, or regulation requiring lights on motor vehicles.

Chapter 33—Provides that town highways of the town of Genesee Falls, lying within Letchworth Park, Wyoming County, shall be under the control of the American Scenic and Preservation

Society, such roads to be maintained at the expense of the society.

Chapter 38—Amending the Public Service Commission law, relative to free transportation by common carriers, by providing that the term "employees" shall include furloughed, pensioned, and superannuated employés, persons disabled in the service, and remains of a person killed during employment, and employés travelling for purposes of entering the service of a common carrier, and defining the term "families" to include families of those persons named in this proviso.

Chapter 41—Re-enacts chapter 816, Laws of 1913, known as the Workmen's Compensation law, and amends subdivision 3, section 97, by making "devisible" read "divisible," and further amending the law by providing that not more than three Commissioners shall be of the same political party and providing that the law shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 44—Amends the Education law by providing that all school districts in cities shall contribute to the Public School Teachers' State Retirement Fund an amount equal to that contributed by teachers employed in the public schools of such districts and cities, to be deducted from public moneys apportioned thereto by the Education Commissioner.

Chapter 48—Amending the Public Officers law by providing that if the surety of an official undertaking of a State or local officer, clerk or employé thereof, or of a municipal corporation, be a fidelity or surety company, the expenses of securing such surety, not exceeding 1 per cent. per annum upon the "sum for which" such undertaking "shall be required by or in pursuance of law to be given" shall be charged against the State or political subdivision thereof.

Chapter 51—Provides that school libraries shall be devoted to the exclusive use of schools, except as otherwise provided by rules of the Commissioner of Education. In a district where there is no free public library such school library shall be a circulating library. Provisions are also made for librarians and for a change to free public libraries.

Chapter 55—Provides for the extension to rural communities of facilities for high school education, including agriculture.

Chapter 56—Amends the Second-Class Cities law by authorizing the City Comptroller, with the consent of the Board of Estimate, to determine that the whole or any part of the bond issue of the city shall be made payable in the currency of a country other than the United States.

Chapter 59—Amends the Agricultural law by prohibiting the sale of agricultural seeds containing in excess of 3 per centum by weight, instead of count as at present, of foul or foreign seeds, unless the package is labelled with the per cent. of such seeds.

Chapter 60—Amends the Highway law and the Prison law by authorizing the construction of State and county highways by counties and towns as contractors with convict labor, and providing for the purchase of machinery and tools.

Chapter 61—Amending the Highway law by authorizing the supervisor of any county to provide for the improvement of highways in one or more towns at the joint expense of county and town, and to prepare a definite system of county roads and to employ convict labor.

Chapter 64—Prohibiting the use of gasoline traction engines on public thoroughfares unless a person is sent ahead of the engine to give warning.

Chapter 67—Amends the Civil Service law by prohibiting the fiscal officer of the State or other civil division thereof from issuing any warrant to pay the salary of any person transferred or reinstated in violation of any provision of the Civil Service law or rules, the Civil Service Commission being required to notify the fiscal officer of such transfer or reinstatement.

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1914—Continued.

Chapter 69—Amends the Railroad law by providing that passenger cars, propelled by means of gasoline or oil engines, may be heated in a manner to be approved by the Public Service Commission.

Chapter 71—Incorporating a joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America to arrange for a world conference on faith and order.

Chapter 87—Defining the form of ballots for candidates for public office.

Chapter 91—Reappropriates \$1,086,758.21, being the unexpended balance of an appropriation under chapter 82, Laws of 1912, for improving the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals.

Chapter 92—Amends the Conservation law by increasing from 105 to 125 the number of game protectors.

Chapter 93—Amends section 1308 of the Penal law by making it a crime to criminally receive any metal in the form of ingots, ingot bars, wire bars, cakes, slabs, billets, or pigs.

Chapter 96—Increases from \$6,000 to \$8,000 the annual salary of the State Agricultural Commissioner.

Chapter 97—Incorporates the Church Pension Fund to provide pensions for clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for persons dependent upon such clergymen.

Chapter 99—Legalizes official acts of notaries public and commissioners of deeds performed since March 1, 1912.

Chapter 102—Amends the Insurance law by providing that all deposits heretofore or hereafter made with the Superintendent of Insurance by insurance companies shall be held in trust according to law without preference or priority to any beneficiary.

Chapter 103—Amends the Insurance law by providing that any corporation having less than eighty millions of insurance in force may incur a total expenditure exceeding the limits of expenditure as therein defined by an amount not greater than prescribed percentages of its loading for the preceding calendar year.

Chapter 106—Provides that no service upon the Superintendent of Insurance, as the attorney for a foreign fraternal beneficiary society, shall be valid against any such society when it is required to file its answer, pleading, or defence in less than twenty days from the date of mailing a copy of such service to the society.

Chapter 110—Continues until February 15, 1915, the commission created by chapter 561, Laws of 1911, to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in the first- and second-class cities, and appropriates \$50,000.

Chapter 110—Provides that the State Architect shall be appointed for a term of six years at a salary of \$10,000 a year, and that he may appoint architects to prepare plans and specifications and locally supervise work of construction.

Chapter 112—Makes it a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly make a false statement or rumor derogatory to the financial condition of any private banker.

Chapter 113—Amends the Penal law by providing that any person who with intent to profit, places or procures an advertisement or printed notice of any kind to be placed or affixed to a newspaper, magazine, or periodical without the consent of the publisher is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Chapter 115—Changes the name of the Normal College of the City of New York to that of Hunter College of the City of New York.

Chapter 116—Permits the free transportation by common carriers of mail carriers in uniform.

Chapter 118—Amends subdivision 2, section 30, chapter 4, Laws of 1891 (New York Rapid Transit act), by authorizing the Public Service Commission to enter into contracts for such and operating telephones in the subways for such periods of years and upon such terms and conditions as public interests require, provided the contracts shall be subject to termination at any time in the discretion of the commission.

Chapter 128—Provides that the existence of an easement in real property acquired or

served by a municipal railroad or other transportation corporation shall not be deemed an encumbrance upon such property under any law relating to investments and mortgages on real property, but the effect of such an easement shall be taken into consideration in determining the value of the property.

Chapter 131—Permits the New York College of Dentistry to possess personal and real estate to the amount of one million dollars instead of \$250,000.

Chapter 133—Provides that a writ of habeas corpus to testify may issue to bring up a prisoner confined under any other sentence than death for a felony in the discretion of a Justice of the Supreme Court, whether or not the application is made in behalf of the people to bring him up as a witness on the trial of an indictment.

Chapter 139—Authorizes the Comptroller, by order of the Governor, to make a temporary loan, not exceeding \$100,000, for the use of the Conservation Commission in extinguishing forest fires in case of an emergency.

Chapter 148—Provides that the master of every steamboat or vessel propelled by machinery must have on board his vessel at all times and display, when navigating, certain lights between sunset and sunrise.

Chapter 149—Prohibits the wearing of the badge or button of an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic unless entitled to use it.

Chapter 150—Prohibits malicious injury to and destruction of cultivated oyster or other shellfish beds.

Chapter 161—Authorizes the Governor to purchase articles of uniform, equipment, military and naval supplies from the United States.

Chapter 164—Provides that no assignment or power of attorney, of the salary of any officer or employé of a municipal corporation, unless approved in writing by the head of the office, shall operate to prevent the payment of such salary directly to the officer or employé.

Chapter 170—Appropriates \$350,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law.

Chapter 171—Appropriates \$10,000 for purchasing a silver service set for the battleship New York.

Chapter 172—Appropriates \$1,810,000 for paying the State's proportion of the amount appropriated for the repair of highways.

Chapter 173—Appropriates \$100,000 for payment of interest on the Palisades Park debt for the year beginning October 1, 1914.

Chapter 174—Appropriates \$4,300,000 for payment of the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1914, of interest on the canal debt.

Chapter 175—Appropriates \$2,070,000 for payment of interest on the highway improvement debt for the year beginning October 1, 1914.

Chapter 176—Appropriates \$200,000 for the payment of interest on the debt for barge canal terminals.

Chapter 178—Reappropriates \$11,696,500.56 for furnishing terminals and facilities for barge canal traffic.

Chapter 179—Reappropriates \$4,000,000 for improving the Cayuga and Seneca Canals.

Chapter 181—Provides for the establishment by the Commissioner of Labor of public employment offices, to be in charge of a director, who directs investigations of unemployment and public and private agencies for remedying the same.

Chapter 182—Authorizes the Industrial Board to require the enclosure of stairways serving as exits in buildings of five stories or less in height or in particular classes of such buildings.

Chapter 183—Provides for cleanliness of rooms, purity of drinking water, and adequate ventilation in mercantile establishments.

Chapter 183—Provides that forfeiture of the earnings of prisoners for misconduct or violation of rules may be determined by the agent and warden, superintendent of reformatory or superintendent of the penitentiary, as the case may be.

Chapter 195—Authorizes the Governor to direct a temporary loan of not more than \$50,000

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1914—Continued.

to prevent and suppress infectious or destructive diseases or insect pests of plant or domestic animal life.

Chapter 205—Empowers the State Comptroller to supervise the administration of all funds ordered to be paid into court, and to institute proceedings to enforce obedience to the judgments, orders or decrees of the courts of records for such deposits.

Chapter 214—Appropriates \$25,000 for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira to establish a brick-making plant thereat, and to acquire agricultural land.

Chapter 215—Provides that the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities shall act with the State Comptroller and President of the State Board of Charities in classifying into grades, officers and employes of charitable and reformatory institutions for the purpose of determining their salaries and wages.

Chapter 216—Authorizes expenditures by school districts for the purchase of books, apparatus, and works of art.

Chapter 218—Authorizes New York City to erect a court house for the Second Judicial District in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Chapter 222—Authorizes New York City to provide a site for and maintain a college of commerce and administration and museum of commerce and civics.

Chapter 240—Authorizes the Public Service Commissions to suspend rate schedules for not longer than 120 days pending the determination as to the reasonableness of the rate, and providing that the burden of proof in cases involving rates increased after January 1, 1914, shall be upon the common carrier.

Chapter 242—Permits women who are citizens and residents of a county and twenty-one years old, to act as watchers at any election at which a woman suffrage constitutional amendment is to be submitted.

Chapter 244—Provides for a special enrolment of voters coming of age after the last preceding general election.

Chapter 245—Establishes a State Department of Foods and Markets.

Chapter 246—Appropriates \$200,000 for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and reappropriates \$200,000 for the same purpose.

Chapter 248—Appropriates \$40,000 for towing facilities on completed sections of the barge canal system.

Chapter 252—Appropriating \$335,000 for the Saratoga Springs Reservation.

Chapter 259—Appropriates \$25,000 for the equipment, purchase, and stocking of a game farm in Jefferson County.

Chapter 260—Appropriates \$20,000 to enable the Agricultural Commissioner to disseminate information to farming communities concerning the purposes and advantages of co-operative associations and credit unions.

Chapter 261—Provides for compiling and furnishing data for delegates to the convention to revise and amend the Constitution, and appropriates \$5,000 therefor.

Chapter 264—Authorizes the payment of certain salaries to the teaching staff of the Board of Education of New York.

Chapter 271—Makes an appropriation of \$1,980,000 from the General Fund as an annual contribution to the Highway Improvement Sinking Fund.

Chapter 272—Creates a commission to investigate provisions for the mentally deficient, and making an appropriation of \$10,000 for its expenses.

Chapter 277—Provides that all property subject to taxation shall be assessed at its full value, the owner, however, to be allowed a deduction of all taxable personal property to the extent of just debts owing by him.

Chapter 278—Exempts from taxation real property owned by a United States pensioner or by his wife or widow. No exemption to exceed \$2,500.

Chapter 306—Enlarges the powers of the State Hospital Commission, relative to the detention

and care of insane persons prior to their transfer to institutions for the insane.

Chapter 309—Provides that after May 1, 1914, a recording officer shall not record or accept for record any conveyance of real property executed after said May 1, 1914, if in a city of over 200,000 inhabitants unless the street number of the residence of the purchaser shall be stated therein.

Chapter 312—Amends the Housing law in cities of the second class in relation to the time when its provisions take effect.

Chapter 313—Creates a commission to investigate the housing of people in cities of the second class, and appropriates \$5,000 therefor.

Chapter 316—Amends the Workmen's Compensation law relative to alternative remedy; death benefits and revenues from other sources not to affect compensation.

Chapter 318—Provides that hospitals or similar public institutions shall report tuberculosis cases within twenty-four hours to the local officer, and permits any nurse, employer, teacher, head of family, landlord, or any other person to report in writing the name and address of any person suffering from tuberculosis.

Chapter 319—Authorizes the Regents of the University to restore the right to practise medicine to any person convicted of a felony and subsequently pardoned by the Governor of the State where the conviction was had or by the President of the United States.

Chapter 320—Prohibits mercantile establishments from compelling employes to contribute to a benefit or insurance fund.

Chapter 323—Provides that the Board of Supervisors of any county which has not voted to establish a tuberculosis hospital prior to January 1, 1914, may submit the question to voters of the county at a general election.

Chapter 324—Authorizes Supervisors of a county adjoining a first-class city to appoint a commission of taxpayers, not exceeding seven, three to be practising lawyers, to examine the question of the application of the different laws of the State as applicable to the method of government of the county, its population, needs, et cetera, and to investigate the form and government of other counties and cities.

Chapter 327—Directs the *Miscellaneous Court Reporter* to publish reports to be known as "State Department Reports," consisting of decisions of the Public Service Commissions and other departments and opinions of the Attorney-General.

Chapter 328—Permits the playing of music on Sunday at funeral processions of an association of employes of National, State or municipal governments.

Chapter 331—Defines the hours of labor of women and children in mercantile establishments.

Chapter 345—Provides that the fees of public officers for certification or exemplification of documents or records in their custody shall be one cent per folio, the minimum charge to be 25 cents.

Chapter 347—Provides that when an execution has been issued against wages it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to whom such execution shall be delivered at least once every six months from the time of levy to account for and pay over to the person entitled thereto all moneys collected less lawful fees and expenses.

Chapter 349—Provides that an appeal must be heard by the Appellate Division, except that appeals from the New York City Municipal Court or the City Court of New York must be heard either by the Appellate Division or by not less than three Supreme Court Justices in each of the First and Second Judicial Departments.

Chapter 351—Strikes out a provision of the Code of Civil Procedure that an appeal may be taken to the Appellate Division from final judgment of any superior city court prior to January 1, 1896, and by providing that an appeal may be taken upon the facts as well as upon questions of law, or upon both, when judgment is rendered upon the verdict of a jury.

Chapter 353—Provides that vagrants may be

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1914—Continued.

committed to a penitentiary as well as a county jail.

Chapter 365—Provides for abatement of houses of prostitution as public nuisances, and for the issuance of a permanent injunction.

Chapter 367—Provides that a certificate of inspection by the State Agricultural Department must be attached to every shipment of fruit-bearing trees, together with a label specifying the name or variety of the tree.

Chapter 369—Revises the Banking law.

Chapter 371—Reappropriates \$20,000 heretofore appropriated for the establishment of a fish hatchery in Warrensburg, Warren County.

Chapter 372—Appropriates \$15,000 for a game farm on Long Island.

Chapter 374—Appropriates \$926,014.61 heretofore assessed upon counties in the third and fourth brigade districts, pursuant to the Military law, for the maintenance, construction, alteration and repair of armories.

Chapter 379—Authorizes the State Prison Commission to close any county jail, city jail, or police station, town or village lock-up which is unsanitary or inadequate to provide for the separation and classification of prisoners required by law.

Chapter 383—Makes it a misdemeanor for any officer, agent or clerk of any corporation transacting any part of the business which a banking corporation is authorized to transact to receive any deposit, knowing such corporation is insolvent.

Chapter 396—Provides that the provision for one day of rest in seven shall not apply to employes engaged in any industrial or manufacturing process in which the regular day's work of such employe is not more than eight hours' duration.

Chapter 397—Provides that the County Treasurer of any county shall annually, between the date of the tax sale and December 1 next succeeding, submit to the Supervisors a list of all lands struck down in the county and remaining unredeemed.

Chapter 398—Provides that whenever a duly verified application for mortgage tax refunds is made to the State Tax Board such board must determine the amount erroneously collected.

Chapter 400—Provides for payments to injured or representatives of deceased volunteer firemen.

Chapter 403—Authorizes village trustees to contract, at the expense of the village, for indemnity insurance, insuring the village against damages for injuries to persons.

Chapter 405—Provides for the retention of feeble-minded persons, idiots and epileptics in State charitable institutions, if such retention is for the protection and benefit of the individual or community.

Chapter 410—Confirms all acknowledgments or proofs of deeds, mortgages or other instruments relating to real property heretofore taken before notaries public who are stockholders, directors, officers or employes of banks or other corporations.

Chapter 414—Prohibits any cold-storage warehouseman to have in his possession any food unless it is apparently pure, and making it unlawful for any person or corporation to offer for storage any impure articles of food, and extending the powers of the Commissioner of Health relative to cold-storage warehouses.

Chapter 418—Regulates the grading, packing, marking, shipping and sale of apples.

Chapter 424—Amends the New York Charter by providing for the transfer of the members of the water supply police force on completion of their work to the position of patrolmen in the Police Department.

Chapter 436—Provides a commission-manager form of government for the city of Olean.

Chapter 442—Amends the Code of Civil Procedure by striking out the provision that the docket of a judgment may be cancelled and discharged by the Clerk of any county where the transcript of the judgment has been docketed.

Chapter 443—Generally amends the practice and procedure of Surrogates' Courts.

Chapter 444—Authorizes a city of the second or third class to adopt a simplified form of government, among them being "government by limited council with division of administrative duties," "government by limited council with collective supervision," "government by limited council with appointive city manager," and "government by means of separate executive and legislative departments." The law offers seven optional forms of charter. "Two of these are variations of the so-called commission form of charter." A third option "provides a charter of the city manager type." Then "another form provides for a Mayor and a small council or commission of three or five members elected at large." Yet "another plan provides for a Mayor and a Common Council of nine, elected at large." A sixth plan "provides for government by a Mayor and a Common Council." A "seventh option is applicable to third-class cities only." A "short ballot" idea is common to all the optional charters.

Chapter 447—Provides that in New York City night courts shall have jurisdiction to determine all cases coming within the summary jurisdiction of a City Magistrate.

Chapter 455—Makes a violation of traffic rules and regulations in New York City a misdemeanor punishable by not less than two or more than thirty days' imprisonment, or by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or both.

Chapter 459—Empowers the Fire Commissioner of New York City to enforce all regulations of the State Industrial Board in respect to danger to and loss of life and property from fires.

Chapter 460—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that the fee for licenses to have firearms in dwellings or business places, or to carry concealed weapons, shall be fixed by the Board of Aldermen.

Chapter 462—Amends the New York Charter by providing that no appeal taken by a defendant from an order from any City Magistrate directing payment of moneys for the support of wife or children shall operate as a stay unless in addition to the undertaking provided for, said appellant shall deposit with the Charities Commissioner one hundred dollars in cash or shall give sufficient surety.

Chapter 463—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that in abandonment proceedings if a cash deposit is made defendant must be discharged.

Chapter 465—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that the Board of Taxes and Assessments shall include in the land map all territory in Manhattan lying north of the centre line of the Harlem ship canal.

Chapter 466—Authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate annually not more than \$50,000 for the support and maintenance of the American Museum of Safety.

Chapter 467—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that contracts to govern the use and occupation of public property shall be published at least ten days in the City Record and at least twice at the expense of the petitioner in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor.

Chapter 470—Empowers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to regulate and limit the height and bulk of buildings hereafter erected, also the area of yards and other open spaces, so that they shall be uniform for each class of buildings throughout each district.

Chapter 471—Authorizes the heads of city departments in New York, except as to members of the uniformed forces under the jurisdiction of the Police and Fire Commissioner, to rehear charges against and reinstate persons dismissed.

Chapter 472—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, on designation of the President, may take testimony relating to com-

LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK IN 1914—Continued.

plants of fraud against auctioneers and revoke auctioneers' licenses.

Chapter 473—Authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate the whole or any part of Bronx Park for the extension of the work at the New York Botanical Garden.

Chapter 474—Amends the Greater New York Charter by providing that whenever an expenditure for public improvements, the cost of which may be defrayed from proceeds of corporate stock, shall be authorized, the Board of Estimate may, prior to the sale and after affording taxpayers a hearing, direct that the cost of the improvements, or such part as is payable by the city, shall be included in the tax levy in annual instalments for a period of years to be determined by the board.

Chapter 475—Amends the Greater New York Charter by establishing a Department of Licenses, in charge of a Commissioner appointed and by the Mayor, at \$7,500 a year.

Chapter 476—Amends the Greater New York Charter by creating the offices of Director and Assistant Director of the Division of Reference and Research in the Department of Education.

Chapter 479—Amends the Charter of Greater New York by authorizing the Board of Education to establish a bureau of compulsory education, school census, and child welfare.

Chapter 480—Amends the Charter of New York by providing that the Board of Education shall take the school census in connection with the work of enforcing the Compulsory Education law.

Chapter 483—Requires every collector of taxes to mail upon request a receipt for taxes, the cost thereof to be a public charge.

Chapter 485—Provides for the incorporation of unincorporated Spiritualist churches and for a system of incorporation and government.

Chapter 489—Provides that a street surface railroad shall not lose its corporate existence if it has completed a portion of its route, "or of extension," within ten years of the filing of its certificate, and which was operating such portion on March 23, 1912, and had operated such portion continuously for five years prior thereto.

Chapter 494—Prohibits the sale of misbranded or adulterated food in any hotel, restaurant, eating house or other place of public entertainment.

Chapter 495—Amends the Greater New York Charter by declaring that the storage, keeping, sale, manufacture or transportation of combustible, inflammable or explosive materials in quantities, or under conditions dangerous to life or property, is a nuisance.

Chapter 498—Amends the Railroad law by increasing from 4 to 5 per cent. the maximum rate of interest on municipal bonds issued for street surface railroad purposes, and repeals chapter 20, Laws of 1910.

Chapter 505—Amends the Greater New York Charter by directing the Board of Assessors to make an award to any claimant for damages because of a change of grade of any street or avenue where the claimant has failed to file his claim in due time.

Chapter 511—Authorizes the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third or Fourth Departments, to retire on a pension clerks of the department or any stenographer of the Supreme Court in a district in such department who have become incapacitated, provided they have served at least 21 years in any court of the State or 15 years in the Supreme Court immediately preceding such disability.

Chapter 513—Amends the Civil Service law by providing that any taxpayer shall have the right to bring an action in the Supreme Court to restrain the payment of salary or other compensation to persons employed in violation of the law.

Chapter 516—Appropriates \$10,000,000 for the construction and improvement of public highways.

Chapter 517—Provides for the submission of monthly estimates to the State Fiscal Supervisor by institutions reporting to him.

Chapter 518—Provides for the appointment by the Superintendent of Banks of a fourth deputy at \$5,000 a year, to be known as Supervisor of Personal Loans, and providing for the regulation of the business of making personal loans in amounts not exceeding \$200.

Chapter 519—Establishes corporate sanitary or drainage districts, and defines the powers of such corporations.

Chapter 522—Appropriates \$1,100,000 for repairs to public highways.

Chapter 523—Appropriates \$35,000 for surveys of the State's canal lands.

Chapter 524—Provided that the Fall primaries in the year 1914 should be held on the Monday before the fifth Tuesday before the general election.

Chapter 525—Appropriates \$2,277,255.80 to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund.

Chapter 526—Reappropriates \$1,045,000 for the construction of public highways.

Chapter 527—Authorizes a temporary loan of \$1,000,000 to be used by the Adjutant-General for necessary expenses in preparing the National Guard for active service—if it shall appear to the Governor that war is impending.

Chapter 529—Making appropriations for the support of government to the amount of \$30,276,548.25.

Chapter 530—Making appropriations "for certain expenses of government and various miscellaneous appropriations and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations" to the amount of \$2,230,332.05.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

These taxes were collected from 25,508 separate corporations, and the cost of collection was slight under four mills on each one dollar collected.

The following is a comparative statement of the sources from which these collections were made and the amounts collected during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914.

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
Insurance premiums...	\$1,547,574.58	\$1,648,694.87	Lighting, water, power, etc.		
Transportation:			Earnings	\$803,527.79	\$876,520.13
Earnings	1,564,217.10	1,671,308.30	Foreign banks:		
Capital stock	1,096,385.46	1,027,968.95	Earnings	131,848.28	99,487.77
Telegraph & Telephone:			Foreign license fees....	74,605.87	90,678.79
Earnings	270,297.96	269,231.74	Trust companies.....	2,452,696.61	2,340,728.04
Capital stock	367,069.65	366,824.53	Savings banks.....	885,145.06	1,141,233.38
Miscellaneous	1,717,160.77	2,101,324.34	Total	\$10,910,529.13	\$11,634,000.84

LOWER WALL STREET BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1883 to encourage patriotism and philanthropy among the business men of New York. *President*—William Bayne, Jr. *Treasurer*—L. W. Minford, 106 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—A. Wakeman, 96 Water Street, New York City.

WAR TAX.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE INTERNAL REVENUE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES' AS ENACTED BY CONGRESS AND APPROVED OCTOBER 22, 1914.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected and paid in lieu of the tax of \$1 now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.50 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law. Any person having possession of unaffixed stamps heretofore issued for the payment of the tax on fermented liquors shall present the same to the collector of the district who shall receive them at the price paid for such stamps by the purchaser and issue in lieu thereof new or imprinted stamps at the rate provided in this act.

SECTION 2. That upon all still wines, domestic and imported, when sold or offered for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected taxes as follows: On each bottle containing one-fourth pint or less, one-fourth cent; on each bottle containing more than one-fourth pint and not more than one-half pint, one-half cent; on each bottle containing more than one-half pint and not more than one pint, 1 cent; and on each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 2 cents; and on still wines in all other containers, not herein specially provided for, the tax shall be at the rate of 3 cents per gallon.

That upon all domestic and imported champagne and other sparkling wines, and upon all artificially carbonated wines when sold or offered for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected taxes as follows: Upon each bottle containing one-half pint or less, 5 cents; on each bottle containing more than one-half pint and not more than one pint, 10 cents; on each bottle containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 20 cents; and on all other containers at the rate of 20 cents per quart; and on all liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, domestic and imported, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, there shall be levied and collected a tax on each bottle containing not more than one-half pint, 1 1-2 cents; more than one-half pint and not more than one pint, 3 cents; more than one pint and not more than one quart, 6 cents; and on larger containers a tax at the rate of 24 cents per gallon.

All of the taxes imposed in the preceding paragraphs of this section shall be paid by stamps to be affixed to each bottle or container in which such still wines, champagne wines, carbonated wines, liqueurs, or cordials, or similar compounds are sold or offered for sale: *Provided*, That when such still wines, champagne wines, carbonated wines, liqueurs, cordials, or similar compounds, taxable under the provisions of this section, are sold or delivered by the producer, importer, or dealer in wholesale quantities to other dealers, including rectifiers, manufacturing chemists, and druggists, the dealer receiving and selling, or offering the same for sale or consumption to any person other than a dealer, shall affix thereto the stamps hereinbefore prescribed: *And provided further*, That the stamp tax herein imposed shall not be collected on any still wine used by any rectifier, manufacturing chemist, or druggist in the manufacture of any liqueur, cordial, or compound subject to any internal revenue tax imposed by this act.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps denoting the tax herein imposed, to be affixed and cancelled in such manner as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe; and in the absence of such stamps from any bottle or container containing wine, liqueur, cordial, or compound taxable under the provisions of this section, sold or offered for sale or consumption, shall be prima facie evidence that the tax thereon has not been paid, and all such wines, liqueurs, cordials, or compounds shall be forfeited to the United States.

There shall be levied and assessed against the maker or producer of all wines fortified under the provisions and conforming to the requirements of the sections of the Tariff act of October 1, 1890, a tax of 55 cents on each taxable gallon of grape brandy or wine spirits used by him in the fortification of such wines. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as exempting any still wines, cordials, liqueurs, or similar compounds from the payment of any stamp tax provided for in this section.

SPECIAL TAXES.

SEC. 3. That on and after November 1, 1914, special taxes shall be, and hereby are, imposed annually as follows, that is to say:

1. Bankers shall pay \$1 for each \$1,000 of capital used or employed, and in estimating capital surplus and undivided profits shall be included and computed on the basis of preceding fiscal year: *Provided*, That any postal savings bank, or savings bank having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of its depositors, and which does no other business of banking, shall not be subject to this tax.

2. Brokers shall pay \$30: *Provided*, That any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

3. Pawnbrokers shall pay \$50.

4. Commercial brokers shall pay \$20.

5. Custom House brokers shall pay \$10.

6. Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay \$25; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay \$50; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay \$75; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay \$100. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre: *Provided*,

That whenever any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

7. The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay \$100. Every building, space, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this act are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: *Provided*, That no special tax paid in one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one State, Territory, or District.

8. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay \$10: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations.

9. Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay \$5 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, and that are open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

10. Commission merchants shall pay \$20: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to commission houses run upon a co-operative plan.

TOBACCO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

SEC. 4. That on and after November 1, 1914, special taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers shall be and hereby are imposed annually as follows, the amount of such annual taxes to be computed in all cases on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year:

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales or transfers do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$6. Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales or transfers exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$12, and if their annual sales or transfers exceed 100,000 pounds shall pay \$24: *Provided*, That dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales or transfers do not exceed 1,000

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay \$6.

100,000 to 200,000 pounds, \$12.	1,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds, \$300.	10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, \$1,200.
200,000 to 400,000 pounds, \$24.	5,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds, \$600.	Exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, \$2,496.
400,000 to 1,000,000 pounds, \$60.		

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay \$3.

100,000 to 200,000, \$6.	1,000,000 to 5,000,000, \$150.	20,000,000 to 40,000,000, \$1,200.
200,000 to 400,000, \$12.	5,000,000 to 20,000,000, \$600.	Exceeding 40,000,000, \$2,496.
400,000 to 1,000,000, \$30.		

Manufacturers of cigarettes whose annual sales do not exceed 1,000,000 cigarettes shall each pay \$12.

1,000,000 to 2,000,000, \$24.	5,000,000 to 10,000,000, \$120.	50,000,000 to 100,000,000, \$1,200.
2,000,000 to 5,000,000, \$60.	10,000,000 to 50,000,000, \$600.	Exceeding 100,000,000, \$2,496.

In arriving at the amount of license tax to be paid hereunder, and in the levy and collection of such tax, each person, firm, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes (including little cigars), or tobacco shall be considered and deemed a single manufacturer.

And every person who carries on any business or occupation for which special taxes are imposed by this act, without having paid the special tax herein provided, shall, besides being liable to the payment of such special tax, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court: *Provided*, That the special taxes imposed by this act and payable during the special tax year ending June 30, 1916, shall be collected and paid proportionately for the period during which such taxes shall remain in force during said year.

SEC. 11. That any person or persons who shall register, issue, sell, or transfer, or who shall cause to be issued, registered, sold, or transferred, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in Schedule A of this act, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, and cancelled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 12. That hereafter no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed thereto, as prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. That it shall not be lawful to record or register any instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and cancelled in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 14. That no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of a particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the tax charged on any such instrument, paper, or document, provided a legal documentary stamp or stamps denoting a tax of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

SEC. 15. That all bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, municipal corpora-

tions, shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed on dealers in leaf tobacco.

Dealers in tobacco, not specially provided for in this section, whose annual receipts from the sale of tobacco exceed \$200, shall each pay 80 cents for each store, shop, or other place in which tobacco in any form is sold.

Every person whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

tion, or other corporation exercising the taxing power, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from the stamp taxes required by this act: *Provided*, That it is the intent hereby to exempt from the stamp taxes imposed by this act such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental, taxing, or municipal capacity: *Provided further*, That stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations, mutual ditch or irrigating companies, and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to their shareholders, shall be exempt from the tax herein provided.

SCHEDULE A—STAMP TAXES.*

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of December, 1914, by any association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each \$100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 1 cent, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 1 cent.

That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of products or merchandise actually delivered at the time of sale or while in vessel, boat, or car, and actually in course of transportation, shall be subject to this tax, provided such bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell shall be accompanied by bills of lading or vouchers showing that the said products are actually in course of transportation as aforesaid.

Promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for

each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Telegraph and telephone messages: It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any telegraph or telephone line or lines to make within thirty days after the expiration of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of despatches, messages, or conversations originated at each of their respective exchanges, toll stations, or offices, and transmitted thence over their lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall collect from the person paying for the message or conversation a tax of 1 cent in addition to the regular charges for the message or conversation, which tax the said person, firm, or corporation shall in turn pay to the said collector of internal revenue of their respective districts.

Bond: For indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers thereof, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Certificate: Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any Port Warden, Marine Surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents. Certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this act, 10 cents.

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this act, 10 cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance thereon, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$500, 50 cents: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance: Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), made by any person, association, or corporation, upon the amount of

premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies or associations carried on by the members thereof solely for the protection of their own property and not for profit shall be exempted from the tax herein provided: *And provided further*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed by this paragraph.

Each policy of insurance, or bond or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability issued, or executed (except life, personal accident, and health insurance, and insurance described and taxed or exempted in the preceding paragraph and excepting also workmen's compensation insurance carried on by the members thereof solely for their own protection and not for profit), and each bond guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any liability, fidelity, guarantee, or surety company upon the amount of premium charged, one-half of 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed by this paragraph.

Passage ticket, for each passenger, sold in the United States for passage by any vessel to a foreign port or place, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1; costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5: *Provided*, That such passage tickets, costing \$10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents. Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, 25 cents: *Provided*, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.

Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protest, 25 cents.

Every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and every berth sold in a sleeping car, 1 cent, to be paid by the company selling the same.

SCHEDULE B.

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles: Tax ranges on every packet from one-eighth of 1 cent to five-eighths of 1 cent.

Chewing gum or substitutes thereof: For and upon each box, carton, jar, or other package containing chewing gum of no more than \$1 of actual retail value, 4 cents; if exceeding \$1 of retail value, for each additional dollar or fractional part thereof, 4 cents.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of this act shall take effect on the day next succeeding the date of its passage, except where otherwise expressly provided: *Provided*, That on the day after the 31st day of December, 1915, the taxes levied under this act shall no longer be levied and collected, but all taxes arising or accruing before said date shall continue to be collectible under the terms of this act.

* Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on November 12, 1914, decided that under the terms of the War Tax act no stamps need be affixed to certificates of ownership filed with coupons for collection of interest on bonds.

CLAYTON TRUST BILL.

AN ACT TO SUPPLEMENT EXISTING LAWS AGAINST UNLAWFUL RESTRAINTS AND MONOPOLIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "anti-trust laws," as used herein, include the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890; sections 73 to 77, inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," of August 27, 1894; an act entitled "An act to amend sections 73 and 76 of the act of August 27, 1894, entitled 'An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,'" approved February 12, 1913; and also this act.

"Commerce," as used herein, means trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession, or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to the Philippine Islands.

The word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, which commodities are sold for use, consumption, or resale within the United States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of commodities on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any Territory thereof or the District of Columbia or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition, agreement or understanding may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws may sue therefor in any District Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 5. That a final judgment or decree hereafter rendered in any criminal prosecution or in any suit or proceeding in equity brought by or on behalf of the United States under the anti-trust laws to the effect that a defendant has violated said laws shall be prima facie evidence against such defendant in any suit or proceeding brought by any other party against such defendant under said laws as to all matter respecting which said judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the parties thereto: *Provided*, This section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees entered before any testimony has been taken: *Provided further*, This section shall not apply to consent judgments or decrees rendered in criminal proceedings or suits in equity, now pending, in which the taking of testimony has been commenced but has not been concluded, provided such judgments or decrees are rendered before any further testimony is taken.

Whenever any suit or proceeding in equity or criminal prosecution is instituted by the United States to prevent, restrain or punish violations of any of the anti-trust laws, the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each and every private right of action arising under said laws and based in whole or in part on any matter complained of in said suit or proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency thereof.

SEC. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.

SEC. 7. That no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of another corporation engaged also in commerce, where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition between the corporation whose stock is so acquired and the corporation making the acquisition, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce. No corporation shall acquire, directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in commerce where the effect of such acquisition, or the use of such stock by the voting or granting of proxies or otherwise, may be to substantially lessen competition between such corporations, or any of them, whose stock or other share capital is so acquired, or to restrain such commerce in any section or community, or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce.

This section shall not apply to corporations purchasing such stock solely for investment and not using the same by voting or otherwise to bring about, or in attempting to bring about, the substantial lessening of competition. Nor shall anything contained in this section prevent a corporation engaged in commerce from causing the formation of subsidiary corporations for the actual carrying on of their immediate lawful business, or the natural and legitimate branches or extensions thereof, or from owning and holding all or a part of the stock of such subsidiary corporations, when the effect of such formation is not to substantially lessen competition.

Nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit any common carrier subject to the laws to regulate commerce from aiding in the construction of branches or short lines so located as to become feeders to the main line of the company so aiding in such construction or from acquiring or owning all or any part of the stock of such branch lines, nor to prevent any such common carrier from acquiring and owning all or any part of the stock of a branch or short line constructed by an independent company where there is no substantial competition between the company owning the branch line so constructed and the company owning the main line acquiring the property or an interest therein, nor to prevent such common carrier from extending any of its lines through the medium of the acquisition of stock or otherwise of any other such common carrier where there is no substantial competition between the company extending its lines and the company whose stock, property, or an interest therein is so acquired.

SEC. 8. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employe of more than one bank, banking association or trust company, organized or operating under the laws of the United States, either of which has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000; and

No private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, organized and operating under the laws of a State, having deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000, shall be eligible to be a director in any bank or banking association organized or operating under the laws of the United States. The eligibility of a director, officer, or employé under the foregoing provisions shall be determined by the average amount of deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits as shown in the official statements of such bank, banking association, or trust company filed as provided by law during the fiscal year next preceding the date set for the annual election of directors, and when a director, officer, or employé has been elected or selected in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter under said election or employment.

No bank, banking association or trust company, organized or operating under the laws of the United States, in any city or incorporated town or village of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding decennial census of the United States, shall have as a director or other officer or employé any private banker or any director or other officer or employé of any other bank, banking association or trust company located in the same place: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares: *Provided further*, That a director or other officer or employé of such bank, banking association, or trust company may be a director or other officer or employé of not more than one other bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any State where the entire capital stock of one is owned by stockholders in the other: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this section shall forbid a director of Class A of a Federal reserve bank as defined in the Federal Reserve act from being an officer or director or both an officer and director in one member bank.

That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no person at the same time shall be a director in any two or more corporations, any one of which has capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$1,000,000, engaged in whole or in part in commerce, other than banks, banking associations, trust companies and common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, if such corporations are or shall have been theretofore, by virtue of their business and location of operation, competitors, so that the elimination of competition by agreement between them would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of any of the anti-trust laws. The eligibility of a director under the foregoing provision shall be determined by the aggregate amount of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits, exclusive of dividends declared but not paid to stockholders, at the end of the fiscal year of said corporation next preceding the election of directors, and when a director has been elected in accordance with the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for him to continue as such for one year thereafter.

When any person elected or chosen as a director or officer or selected as an employé of any bank or other corporation subject to the provisions of this act is eligible at the time of his election or selection to act for such bank or other corporation in such capacity his eligibility to act in such capacity shall not be affected and he shall not become or be deemed amenable to any of the provisions hereof by reason of any change in the affairs of such bank or other corporation from whatsoever cause, whether specifically excepted by any of the provisions hereof or not, until the expiration of one year from the date of his election or employment.

Sec. 9. Every president, director, officer or manager of any firm, association or corporation engaged in commerce as a common carrier, who embezzles, steals, abstracts or wilfully misapplies, or wilfully permits to be misapplied, any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, property or assets of such firm, association or corporation, arising or accruing from, or used in, such commerce, in whole or in part, or wilfully or knowingly converts the same to his own use or to the use of another, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$500 or confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. That after two years from the approval of this act no common carrier engaged in commerce shall have any dealings in securities, supplies or other articles of commerce, or shall make or have any contracts for construction or maintenance of any kind, to the amount of more than \$50,000, in the aggregate, in any one year, with another corporation, firm, partnership or association when the said common carrier shall have upon its board of directors or as its president, manager or as its purchasing or selling officer, or agent in the particular transaction, any person who is at the same time a director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in, such other corporation, firm, partnership or association, unless and except such purchases shall be made from, or such dealings shall be with, the bidder whose bid is the most favorable to such common carrier, to be ascertained by competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by rule or otherwise by the Interstate Commerce Commission. No bid shall be received unless the name and address of the bidder or the names and addresses of the officers, directors and general managers thereof, if the bidder be a corporation, or of the members, if it be a partnership or firm, be given with the bid.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, do or attempt to do anything to prevent or any one from bidding or shall do any act to prevent free and fair competition among the bidders or those desiring to bid shall be punished as prescribed in this section in the case of an officer or director.

Every such common carrier having any such transactions or making any such purchases shall within thirty days after making the same file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a full and detailed statement of the transaction showing the manner of the competitive bidding, who were the bidders, and the names and addresses of the directors and officers of the corporations and the members of the firm or partnership bidding; and whenever the said commission shall, after investigation or hearing, have reason to believe that the law has been violated in and about the said purchases or transactions it shall transmit all papers and documents and its own views or findings regarding the transaction to the Attorney-General.

If any common carrier shall violate this section it shall be fined not exceeding \$25,000; and every such director, agent, manager or officer thereof who shall have knowingly voted for or directed the act constituting such violation or who shall have aided or abetted in such violation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or confined in jail not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 11. That authority to enforce compliance with sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of this act by the persons respectively subject thereto is hereby vested: In the Interstate Commerce Commission where applicable to common carriers; in the Federal Reserve Board where applicable to banks, banking associations and trust companies, and in the Federal Trade Commission where applicable to all other character of commerce, to be exercised as follows:

The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States to enforce, set aside, or modify orders of the commission or board shall be exclusive.

Such proceedings in the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be given precedence over other cases pending therein, and shall be in every way expedited. No order of the commission or board or the judgment of the court to enforce the same shall in any wise relieve or absolve any person from any liability under the anti-trust acts.

Sec. 14. That whenever a corporation shall violate any of the penal provisions of the Anti-Trust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or

CLAYTON TRUST BILL—Continued.

agents of such corporation who shall have authorized, ordered, or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation, and such violation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor of any such director, officer, or agent he shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 17. That no preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party.

Sec. 19. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, and shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained, and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their officers, agents, servants, employés, and attorneys, or those in active concert or participating with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

Sec. 25. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this act.

Approved, October 15, 1914.

WORLD'S CROPS.

In October, 1914, the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, announced its estimates of world-crop production as follows:

Wheat, 2,697,000,000 bushels, total production in twenty-one countries.

Rye, 1,478,000,000 bushels, total production in seventeen countries.

Barley, 1,164,000,000 bushels, total production in nineteen countries.

Oats, 3,286,000,000 bushels, total production in sixteen countries.

Corn, 2,800,501,390 bushels, total production in five countries, comprising United States, Italy, Russia in Europe (sixty-three Governments), Spain, and Switzerland, the names being given in the relative order of importance in production. The crop of Italy is estimated at 102,356,429 bushels; that of Russia in Europe at 72,075,118.

Rice, 21,602,399,085 pounds, total production of four countries. The estimated rice production for Japan, Spain, and Italy is respectively 17,808,000,000 pounds, 1,568,000,000, and 1,146,392,000 pounds.

The September issue of the institute's "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics" estimates the total beet-sugar production in thirteen countries for 1913-1914 as 9,389,000 short tons, or 99 per cent. of the preceding year (1912-1913). This production is expressed in terms of "raw" sugar.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS. Ending June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Disbursements
1902.....	\$254,444,708	\$271,800,122	....	\$36,153,403	\$562,478,233	\$91,287,375
1903.....	284,479,582	230,810,124	....	45,106,968	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904.....	261,274,565	232,904,120	....	45,538,229	539,716,914	7,479,092
1905.....	261,798,857	234,095,741	....	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906.....	309,251,878	249,150,213	....	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907.....	392,223,363	269,666,778	....	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,551
1908.....	286,113,130	251,711,127	....	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909.....	309,711,994	246,212,644	....	56,664,912	603,589,499	*58,734,955
1910.....	333,683,445	289,933,519	....	51,844,751	675,511,715	15,806,234
1911.....	314,497,071	322,529,201	....	64,346,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912.....	311,321,672	321,612,200	....	58,844,593	691,778,465	37,294,502
1913.....	318,891,396	344,416,966	....	60,802,868	724,111,230	41,340,524
1914.....	292,320,015	350,041,007	....	62,312,145	704,673,167	34,418,677

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

YEARS. Ending June 30.	Civil and Miscellaneous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursements
1902.....	\$113,469,324	\$112,272,216	\$67,803,128	\$10,049,585	\$138,488,560	\$29,108,045	\$471,190,858
1903.....	124,934,305	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	28,556,349	506,089,022
1904.....	136,602,203	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,559,266	24,646,490	532,237,822
1905.....	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,778,965	24,590,944	563,360,994
1906.....	142,894,472	117,946,892	110,474,264	12,746,869	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907.....	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,763,609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,706,129
1908.....	175,420,409	137,746,523	118,037,097	14,579,755	153,892,467	21,246,138	621,102,390
1909.....	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910.....	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,311	160,696,416	21,342,979	659,705,391
1911.....	173,838,699	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,923,870	157,980,575	21,311,334	654,137,994
1912.....	173,824,989	146,795,422	135,591,956	20,134,840	153,590,456	22,616,300	654,583,963
1913.....	170,829,673	160,387,453	133,262,862	20,306,159	175,085,451	22,899,108	682,770,706
1914.....	170,530,226	173,522,804	139,682,196	20,215,076	173,440,231	22,863,957	700,254,490

The total receipts of the United States Government from the beginning of the Government, 1789 to 1914, inclusive, have been: From customs, \$12,431,922,874.20; Internal revenue, \$9,702,553,986.97; miscellaneous, \$2,207,359,981.25; total, excluding loans and premiums, \$24,341,836,842.45.

The total disbursements, excluding postal service, Panama Canal, and public debt, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, \$5,433,015,827.50; war, \$7,484,349,113.86; navy, \$3,092,027,000.22; Indians, \$685,159,097.70; pensions, \$4,775,916,202.05; interest, \$3,324,651,475.95; total, \$24,695,093,714.98.

* Disbursements in excess of receipts.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1914.)

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar.	Remarks. (a)
Argentina...	Gold	Peso	\$0.96,5	Currency: depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. of face value.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3	
Belgium...	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.38,9	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil...	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Currency: Government paper. Exchange rate about \$0.25 to the milreis.
British Colonies in Aus. and Africa...	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,65	
Canada...	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Cent. Amer. States;				
B. H'nd's	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Cos. Rica,	Gold	Colon	.46,5	
Gua'mala	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 to 18 pesos—\$1.00.
Hond'ras	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: bank notes.
Nica'gua	Gold	Cordova	1.00,0	
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: convertible into silver on demand.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.36,5	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.14.
China	Silver	Tael	.59,6	
		(Shanghai)	.66,4	
		(Haikwan)	.65,0	
		(Canton)	1.00,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$102 paper to \$1 gold.
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.48,7	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19,3	
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23,8	
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,65	
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.29,41.
India	Gold	Rupee	.32,4	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	Currency: depreciated silver token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.49,8	Mexican exchange rate fluctuating and uncertain.
Neth'lands	Gold	Florin	.40,2	
N' foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0	
Paraguay	Silver	Peso	.39,8	Currency: depreciated paper, exchange rate, 1,550 per cent.
Persia	Gold	Kran	.17,0	This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran, approximately, \$0.08,75.
Pern...	Gold	Libra	4.86,65	
Phillip. Isl.	Gold	Peso	.50,0	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.08,0	Currency: inconvertible paper; exchange rate, approximately, \$0.93,94.
Rumania	Gold	Leu	.19,3	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51,5	
S. Domingo	Gold	Dollar	1.00,0	
Servia	Gold	Dinar	.19,3	
Siam	Gold	Tical	3.71,0	
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3	Valnation is for the gold peseta; currency is silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value, approximately, \$0.17,94.
Straits Set.	Gold	Dollar	.56,7	
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4	
Venezuela	Gold	Bollvar	.19,3	

(a) The exchange rates shown under this heading are recent quotations and given as an indication of the values of currencies which are fluctuating in their relation to the legal standard. They are not to take the place of the Consular certificate where it is available. Exchange rates since August 1 have had violent fluctuations.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 1, 1914.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent.....	\$646,250,150.00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent.....	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent.....	118,469,900.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906.	54,631,950.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908.	30,000,000.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1911.	50,000,000.00
Postal Savings, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th Series.....	4,635,820.00
Postal Savings, 1914-34, 7th Series...	872,240.00

Aggregate of interest-bearing debt.. \$968,825,550.00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..... \$1,544,620.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes.....	\$346,681,016.00
Old demand notes.....	53,152.50
National bank notes: Redemption Fund.....	15,766,843.00
Fractional currency.....	6,852,067.90

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..\$369,353,079.40

CURRENCY TRUST FUNDS, THE GENERAL FUND, AND GOLD RESERVE FUND.

ASSETS.

Currency trust funds:	
Gold coin.....	\$727,712,501.00
Gold bullion.....	246,065,368.00
Total gold.....	\$973,777,869.00
Silver dollars.....	493,367,000.00
Silver dollars in 1890.....	2,394,000.00
Total currency trust funds.....	\$1,469,538,869.00
General fund:	
Total cash assets, as above..	275,676,350.04
Gold reserve fund:	
Gold coin.....	100,167,792.50
Gold bullion.....	50,000,000.00
Grand total cash assets in Treasury.....	\$1,895,383,011.54

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

Gold certificates.....	\$973,777,869.00
Silver certificates.....	493,367,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	2,394,000.00

Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury.....\$1,469,538,869.00

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT OCTOBER 1, 1914.

Interest-bearing debt.....\$968,825,550.00
Debt on which interest has ceased.. 1,544,620.26
Debt bearing no interest..... 369,353,079.40Aggregate.....\$1,339,723,249.66
Certificates and Treasury notes.... 1,469,538,869.00

Gross debt.....\$2,809,262,118.66

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Currency trust funds.....	\$1,469,538,869.00
Gold reserve fund.....	150,000,000.00
Net balance, gen. fund.....	112,204,309.18
National bank notes: Redemption fund..	15,766,843.00

Total.....\$1,747,510,021.18
Net debt October 1, 1914..... 1,061,762,097.48

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding certificates:	
Gold certificates outstanding.....	\$973,777,869.00
Silver certificates outstanding.....	492,367,000.00
Treasury notes outstanding..	2,394,000.00
Total outstanding cert'c'ts General fund, liabilities and bal. Total liabilities against cash, as above.....	\$1,469,538,869.00 163,472,040.86
Balance in general fund, as above....\$112,204,309.18	
Gold reserve....	150,167,792.50
NOTE—Reserved against \$346,681,016 of U. S. notes and \$2,394,000 of Treasury notes of 1890.	
Total net balances.....	262,372,101.68
\$1,895,383,011.54	

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually, from 1873 to 1914.

1873 July 1....	\$2,234,482,993.20	1887 Dec. 1....	\$1,664,461,536.38	1901 Nov. 1....	\$2,151,585,743.89
1874 " "....	2,251,690,468.43	1888 " "....	1,680,917,706.23	1902 " "....	2,175,246,168.89
1875 " "....	2,232,284,531.95	1889 " "....	1,617,372,419.53	1903 " "....	2,218,883,772.89
1876 " "....	2,180,395,067.15	1890 " "....	1,549,206,126.48	1904 " "....	2,304,697,418.64
1877 " "....	2,205,301,392.10	1891 " "....	1,546,961,695.61	1905 " "....	2,293,846,382.34
1878 " "....	2,256,205,892.53	1892 " "....	1,563,612,455.63	1906 Dec. 1....	2,429,370,043.54
1879 " "....	2,340,567,232.04	1893 Nov. 1....	1,549,556,353.63	1907 Nov. 1....	2,492,231,518.54
1880 " "....	2,128,791,054.63	1894 " "....	1,626,154,037.68	1908 " "....	2,637,973,747.04
1881 " "....	2,077,389,253.58	1895 " "....	1,717,481,779.90	1909 " "....	2,661,426,301.04
1882 " "....	1,926,688,678.03	1896 " "....	1,785,412,640.00	1910 Dec. 1....	2,704,142,281.69
1883 " "....	1,892,547,412.07	1897 " "....	1,808,777,643.40	1911 Nov. 1....	2,831,330,305.66
1884 " "....	1,838,904,607.57	1898 " "....	1,964,837,130.90	1912 Oct. 1....	2,906,750,548.66
1885 " "....	1,872,340,557.14	1899 " "....	2,092,686,024.42	1913 " "....	2,926,434,343.66
1886 " "....	1,783,438,697.78	1900 " "....	2,132,373,031.17	1914 " "....	2,809,262,118.66

For amount of the Principal of the Public Debt from 1793 to 1872, see 1913 WORLD ALMANAC.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

An article in *Capital*, published in Calcutta, contains the following estimate of the world's production and consumption of rubber from 1905 to 1921. Beginning with 1914, they are based on expected yields per acre.

YEARS.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption.	YEARS.	PRODUCTION.				Consumption.
	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.			Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905....	145	31,000	26,800	61,000	161,000	1914....	64,000	40,000	20,000	124,000	126,000
1906....	510	30,000	29,500	66,000	66,000	1915....	94,000	38,000	10,000	142,000	142,000
1907....	1,000	38,000	30,000	69,000	69,000	1916....	121,000	35,000	5,000	161,000	159,000
1908....	1,800	39,000	24,200	65,000	65,000	1917....	147,000	32,000	2,500	181,500	179,000
1909....	3,600	42,000	23,400	69,000	68,500	1918....	166,000	30,000	Nil.	196,000	197,000
1910....	8,200	40,500	21,300	70,000	66,000	1919....	183,000	30,000	Nil.	213,000	216,700
1911....	14,100	39,500	22,400	76,000	73,000	1920....	198,000	30,000	Nil.	228,000	238,370
1912....	28,500	40,500	30,000	99,000	98,000	1921....	209,000	30,000	Nil.	239,000	262,200
1913....	42,000	41,000	32,000	115,000	112,000						

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET PRICE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

The quotations for English consols, French rentes and German imperial loans from 1882 to 1905 are taken from the "Materialien zur Beurteilung der Zusammenhänge zwischen dem öffentlichen Schuldwesen und dem Kapitalmarkt," Berlin, 1908. Figures for more recent years compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from returns of the Bank of England and data given in the Statistisches Jahrbuch des Deutschen Reichs. The quotations for United States bonds were compiled by the United States Treasury Department.

YEAR.	ENGLISH CONSOLS.			French Rentes, 3 per cent.	GERMAN IMPERIAL LOANS.			UNITED STATES BONDS.			
	3 per cent.	2½ per cent.	2¼ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918.
1882...	99.75			81.24	101.53			119.26			
1883...	100.44			78.02	102.09			119.84			
1884...	100.25			76.81	103.13			121.55			
1885...	98.58			79.19	104.25			122.28			
1886...	100.05			81.23	105.59		102.88	126.21			
1887...	101.05	95.21		79.75	106.29		99.79	127.17			
1888...		98.71		81.28	107.93		102.55	126.72			
1889...		97.67		84.56	108.16		103.70	127.83			
1890...		96.15		90.34	106.75		100.45	122.74			
1891...		95.39		93.90	106.00		98.39	118.69			
1892...		96.34		97.01	106.90		99.97	115.64			
1893...		98.03		96.84	107.24		100.38	111.93			
1894...	100.73			99.67	106.59		102.39	114.01			
1895...	105.86			101.65	105.68		104.44	112.01	121.53		
1896...	110.55			101.78	105.48		104.58	108.20	116.23		
1897...	112.06			102.95	103.64		103.59	112.60	124.53		
1898...	110.62			102.47			102.65	111.55	125.27		105.31
1899...	106.84			100.86			99.77	112.96	129.68		108.20
1900...	99.29			100.22			95.80	115.15	134.52	104.04	109.72
1901...	93.95			100.84			99.54	112.93	138.32	107.36	109.34
1902...	94.01			100.22			102.06	110.47	136.69	108.78	107.93
1903...		90.75		97.75			102.30	111.49	130.35	107.09	107.78
1904...		88.25		97.16			101.94	106.74	131.98	104.99	105.67
1905...		89.81		98.83			101.33	100.08	104.61	132.36	104.16
1906...		88.31		97.65			99.54	87.73	102.84	130.26	103.95
1907...		84.12		94.85			94.66	84.15	100.95	126.58	105.18
1908...		86.06		96.24	100.39		92.58	83.24		121.25	103.93
1909...		83.43		97.77	102.92		95.15	85.84		119.11	101.47
1910...		81.09		97.98	102.09		93.17	84.41		115.18	100.87
1911...		79.31		95.61	102.09		93.32	83.65		114.84	101.38
1912...		76.16		92.46	100.92		89.80	80.11		112.87	100.87
1913...		73.62		87.08	98.54		85.82	75.89		112.48	99.15

REAL INTEREST EARNED UPON EUROPEAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT THEIR AVERAGE MARKET PRICE.

YEAR.	ENGLISH CONSOLS.			French Rentes.	GERMAN LOANS.			UNITED STATES BONDS.			
	3 per cent.	2½ per cent.	2¼ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. of 1907.	4 per cent. of 1925.	2 per cent. of 1930.	3 per cent. of 1908-1918*.
1882...	3.01			3.69	3.94			2.91			
1883...	2.99			3.85	3.92			2.88			
1884...	2.99			3.91	3.88			2.76			
1885...	3.04			3.79	3.84			2.68			
1886...	3.00			3.69	3.77		3.40	2.43			
1887...	2.97	2.89	3.76	3.76	3.51		3.32				
1888...		2.79		3.69	3.71		3.42	2.27			
1889...		2.82		3.55	3.70		3.38	2.13			
1890...		2.86		3.32	3.75		3.48	2.37			
1891...		2.88		3.19	3.77		3.56	2.58			
1892...		2.85		3.09	3.74		3.50	2.73			
1893...		2.81		3.10	3.73		3.49	2.96			
1894...		2.73		3.01	3.75		3.42	3.31	2.72		
1895...		2.60		2.95	3.79		3.35	3.03	2.82	2.91	
1896...		2.49		2.95	3.79		3.35	3.02	3.06	3.14	
1897...		2.45		2.91	3.85		3.38	3.07	2.57	2.73	
1898...		2.49		2.93			3.41	3.14	2.50	2.69	2.65
1899...		2.57		2.97			3.51	3.31	2.22	2.47	2.46
1900...		2.77		2.99			3.65	3.46	1.70	2.18	1.71
1901...		2.93		2.98			3.52	3.36	1.72	1.97	1.80
1902...		2.92		2.99			3.43	3.25	1.81	1.98	1.61
1903...			2.75					1.34	1.99	1.67	1.40
1904...			2.83					1.68	2.09	1.76	1.55
1905...			2.78	3.04			3.45	3.33	1.63	2.00	1.79
1906...			2.83	3.07			3.52	3.42	1.11	2.04	1.80
1907...			2.97	3.16			3.70	3.57	1.07	2.18	1.72
1908...			2.90	3.12	3.98		3.78	3.60		2.44	1.78
1909...			3.00	3.07	3.89		3.68	3.49		2.52	1.92
1910...			3.08	3.06	3.92		3.76	3.55		2.73	1.95
1911...			3.15	3.14	3.92		3.75	3.59		2.69	1.95
1912...			3.24	3.24	3.96		3.90	3.74		2.69	1.93
1913...			3.28	3.45	4.06		4.08	3.95		2.74	2.06

* These bonds are here listed as maturing August 1, 1908.

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES,
AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

(From latest statement by the Bureau of The Census.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total 1902.			Per Capita 1902.	INDEBTEDNESS, LESS SINKING FUND ASSETS.	
	Aggregate Debts.	Debts of Cities Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.	STATE.		June 30, 1913.	
					Amount.	Per Capita.
North Atlantic Div.	\$946,604,780	\$863,837,099	\$43.26	Total.....	\$345,942,305	\$8.57
Maine.....	15,046,819	12,261,436	21.46	Alabama.....	13,132,375	5.95
New Hampshire.....	11,413,234	9,862,086	27.27	Arizona.....	3,064,818	13.28
Vermont.....	5,216,774	4,853,828	15.08	Arkansas.....	1,295,066	0.76
Massachusetts.....	209,762,910	143,798,905	72.72	California.....	10,223,744	3.83
Rhode Island.....	28,150,226	25,530,298	62.67	Colorado.....	3,173,949	3.70
Connecticut.....	31,887,835	30,209,871	33.89	Connecticut.....	7,110,451	6.12
New York.....	436,683,365	429,185,126	57.55	Delaware.....	763,122	3.70
New Jersey.....	81,147,209	81,203,759	40.82	District of Columbia.....	619,199	0.77
Pennsylvania.....	127,296,408	126,921,783	19.55	Florida.....	6,934,202	2.57
South Atlantic Div.	159,834,215	107,563,797	14.85	Georgia.....	2,143,314	5.92
Delaware.....	4,144,634	3,382,542	22.04	Idaho.....	2,272,520	0.39
Maryland.....	30,643,317	25,700,923	25.18	Indiana.....	1,350,305	0.49
Dist. of Columbia.....	14,540,191	14,540,191	50.42	Iowa.....	356,670	0.16
Virginia.....	48,106,325	23,934,462	25.40	Kansas.....	243,121	0.14
West Virginia.....	4,767,776	4,767,776	4.78	Kentucky.....	4,441,867	1.90
North Carolina.....	15,248,108	8,593,120	7.88	Louisiana.....	13,546,150	7.89
South Carolina.....	15,751,327	9,020,888	11.43	Maine.....	1,254,998	1.67
Georgia.....	21,285,731	13,409,529	9.29	Maryland.....	7,333,913	5.56
Florida.....	5,246,806	4,214,306	9.36	Massachusetts.....	79,561,090	32.78
North Central Div.	468,862,168	440,030,978	17.34	Michigan.....	7,089,092	2.41
Ohio.....	117,230,191	112,546,085	27.55	Minnesota.....	1,345,290	0.63
Indiana.....	34,827,941	31,914,164	13.49	Mississippi.....	4,460,519	2.41
Illinois.....	83,715,039	78,559,937	16.08	Missouri.....	4,671,218	1.40
Michigan.....	34,838,727	28,272,361	14.07	Montana.....	1,512,874	3.73
Wisconsin.....	22,347,683	20,069,615	10.48	Nebraska.....	374,394	0.31
Minnesota.....	40,633,737	38,928,704	22.07	Nevada.....	607,695	6.70
Iowa.....	17,439,904	17,390,375	7.84	New Hampshire.....	1,955,611	4.50
Missouri.....	50,396,922	46,031,287	15.79	New Jersey.....	642,069	0.34
North Dakota.....	5,608,158	4,639,828	15.31	New Mexico.....	1,218,269	3.41
South Dakota.....	6,584,351	6,137,083	15.56	New York.....	86,205,247	9.05
Nebraska.....	22,415,041	20,410,490	21.01	North Carolina.....	8,058,430	3.54
Kansas.....	35,774,494	35,142,494	24.42	North Dakota.....	820,424	1.29
South Central Div.	173,776,068	118,702,363	11.86	Ohio.....	5,142,042	1.05
Kentucky.....	22,748,773	20,550,291	10.32	Oklahoma.....	6,930,243	3.74
Tennessee.....	32,717,130	14,732,662	15.79	Oregon.....	30,852	0.04
Alabama.....	27,092,343	14,365,774	14.32	Pennsylvania.....	5,126,815	9.02
Mississippi.....	8,403,920	5,526,796	5.24	Rhode Island.....	6,190,036	3.98
Louisiana.....	27,777,047	24,184,252	26.34	South Carolina.....	370,000	0.58
Arkansas.....	4,225,715	3,034,333	3.13	Tennessee.....	11,811,540	5.32
Indian Territory.....	665,129	665,129	1.53	Texas.....	4,656,499	1.14
Oklahoma.....	3,696,326	3,186,560	7.99	Utah.....	1,429,594	3.62
Texas.....	36,449,685	32,456,566	11.35	Vermont.....	569,906	1.58
Western Division.	115,118,595	99,757,406	26.24	Virginia.....	22,043,145	10.46
Montana.....	8,920,689	7,716,920	33.87	Washington.....	1,556,012	1.21
Idaho.....	3,893,823	3,559,649	22.02	West Virginia.....	None.	.....
Wyoming.....	2,566,260	2,265,730	26.66	Wisconsin.....	2,251,000	0.93
Colorado.....	22,066,653	18,269,324	39.06	Wyoming.....	123,375	0.77
New Mexico.....	4,579,516	3,580,593	23.64			
Arizona.....	6,591,834	3,492,501	50.75			
Utah.....	6,612,568	5,638,076	22.81			
Nevada.....	1,184,189	940,285	27.97			
Washington.....	29,556,734	29,255,343	63.71			
Oregon.....	11,302,400	11,086,133	26.11			
California.....	17,853,929	14,942,852	11.60			
Continental United States.....	1,864,195,826	1,629,881,636	23.72			

Minor civil divisions included in the second column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts, fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

* Sinking fund exceeds total debt by \$126,351.

SINKING FUND ASSETS OF STATES, 1902.—The following States in 1902 maintained sinking funds to the amounts attached: Massachusetts, \$18,304,730; Rhode Island, \$444,452; New York, \$2,545,116; New Jersey, \$172,550; Pennsylvania, \$4,432,024; Delaware, \$7,658; Maryland, \$1,074,587; Virginia, \$3,176,040; South Carolina, \$517,648; Florida, \$160,200; Ohio, \$254,569; Indiana, \$61; Michigan, \$86,237; Minnesota, \$365,966; Missouri, \$520,204; North Dakota, \$1,116; South Dakota, \$46,737; Kentucky, \$324,548; Arkansas, \$65,580; Montana, \$111,483; Idaho, \$431,306; Colorado, \$164,953; New Mexico, \$123,277; Arizona, \$1,002; Nevada, \$18,494; California, \$419,630. Total, \$34,070,265.

BONDED DEBTS AND ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF STATES.
FROM LATEST STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY THE STATE TREASURERS OR COMP-
TROLLERS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Valuation, Really Property.	Valuation, Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Tax Rate Per \$1,000.	Bonded Debt.
Alabama (a).....	\$348,648,441	\$228,159,047	\$576,807,488	\$6.50	\$9,070,000
Arizona.....			375,862,414	4.95	(b) 910,972
Arkansas.....	319,472,026	129,641,234	449,113,260	6.88	1,250,500
California.....	1,719,598,406	352,240,208	3,222,646,152	.39	85,217,400
Colorado (a).....	422,439,525	(*)	422,439,525	4.12	3,154,000
Connecticut (c).....	596,801,502	351,597,517	† 948,399,019	.....	(a) 7,064,100
Delaware (d).....			846,454,020	.....	826,785
District of Columbia.	345,124,144	32,319,713	377,443,857	15.00	6,939,150
Florida (c).....	128,141,480	36,626,117	† 196,805,441	7.50	601,567
Georgia (d).....	431,329,671	273,007,557	842,358,342	5.00	6,544,000
Hawaii.....	91,050,895	70,186,331	161,187,226	1.25	6,844,000
Idaho (a).....			422,239,989	.....	2,381,250
Illinois.....	1,681,199,185	741,162,767	2,422,361,952	7.00	None.
Indiana (d).....	1,212,113,839	679,488,238	1,891,602,077	3.18	1,149,615
Iowa.....	2,923,134,984	442,795,080	3,365,930,064	4.00	None.
Kansas.....	1,838,409,703	525,462,128	(l) 2,804,789,903	1.20	159,000
Kentucky (d).....	638,080,463	209,550,547	846,454,020	5.00	None.
Louisiana.....			581,063,250	.....	10,991,500
Maine.....	338,669,569	91,355,893	430,025,462	23.50	569,000
Maryland.....	* 1,150,874,665	(*)	1,150,874,665	3.10	20,685,880
Massachusetts.....	3,467,560,721	1,164,232,788	4,631,793,509	(o)	Not stated.
Michigan.....	2,189,800,425	522,334,771	2,712,135,196	2.19	None.
Minnesota.....	1,154,269,735	185,489,012	1,339,758,747	27.74	None.
Mississippi.....	267,798,266	104,420,290	372,218,556	6.00	2,828,899
Missouri (d).....	1,212,278,245	544,197,745	1,756,476,990	19.00	6,048,839
Montana (d).....	† 246,000,000	95,000,000	341,000,000	2.75	200,000
Nebraska.....	252,886,637	73,088,291	325,974,928	7.80	None.
Nevada.....	98,530,588	9,264,141	107,794,729	6.00	608,000
New Hampshire (a).....	269,692,139	129,022,325	(c) 398,714,464	16.00	1,156,000
New Jersey (d).....	1,890,425,223	276,310,312	2,166,735,535	None.	None.
New Mexico (a).....			64,506,560	10.00	970,000
New York.....	10,960,260,892	891,901,248	11,855,137,127	(h)	159,910,660
North Carolina.....	3,467,569,122	359,989,913	569,029,035	4.76	8,149,150
North Dakota.....	205,131,797	54,810,867	† 307,042,816	4.50	937,300
Ohio.....	4,605,000,000	3,031,000,000	7,636,000,000	.45	None.
Oklahoma.....	684,783,877	213,472,755	(l) 1,176,933,582	1.30	4,367,000
Oregon (a).....			905,011,679	1.20	None.
Pennsylvania.....	5,201,745,800	1,603,258,782	6,805,004,582	(n)	125,614,762
Porto Rico.....	145,826,302	36,836,283	182,662,585	12.35	5,925,000
Rhode Island.....	445,001,227	217,468,506	662,469,733	.90	5,041,571
South Carolina.....	(m) 548,143,892	99,504,379	297,431,780	6.00	5,768,160
South Dakota (a).....	892,869,065	170,498,605	1,221,420,354	1.00	None.
Tennessee (c).....	426,681,085	79,324,281	506,005,366	3.50	11,400,000
Texas (d).....			2,500,000,000	5.30	3,977,500
Utah (a).....	113,047,621	47,076,862	† 213,859,715	4.00	11,210,000
Vermont.....	159,878,517	64,663,154	224,541,672	18.83	None.
Virginia.....	(p) 548,621,793	(p) 314,014,716	(p) 862,636,509	3.50	(c) 24,986,959
Washington.....	901,605,206	123,855,736	1,025,460,942	8.07	None.
West Virginia.....	668,478,503	262,637,372	931,115,875	9.70	None.
Wisconsin (d).....	2,464,094,706	534,092,999	2,998,187,705	11.80	None.
Wyoming.....	89,554,825	114,185,211	203,740,037	2.85	111,000

* Personally included in really valuation. † Including railroad, telegraph or other public utilities.
‡ Exclusive of banks, insurance, trust and investment companies and \$92,935,000 added by State Board of Equalization.

The returns are for the fiscal year 1914 except when otherwise indicated. (a) 1913. (b) Net debt. (c) 1911. (d) 1912. (e) In addition Public Service Corporation \$61,585,188. (h) No direct State tax. (l) Including Public Service Corporations. (m) Excluding railroads \$43,783,509. (n) Real, none; personal, 4 mills. (o) Varies in each municipality. (p) Excluding Public Service Corporations \$155,719,780.

NATIONAL AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS: 1870-1913.

The following report on National and State indebtedness and funds and investments from 1870 to 1913 was issued by the Bureau of the Census in July, 1914.

According to this report, the total debt of the forty-eight State Governments on June 30, 1913, amounted to \$422,796,525. Of this total, \$403,366,569 represented funded debt, and \$19,429,956 represented floating debt. Of the funded debt, \$364,836,427 are represented in bonds and \$38,530,142 are special debt obligations to public trust funds. As an offsetting item against this total debt, the forty-eight States reported \$76,980,571 in sinking fund assets, leaving their debt (less sinking fund assets) \$345,942,305. The per capita debt for the forty-eight States amounted to \$3.56 on June 30, 1913.

In contrast with the debt of the forty-eight State Governments, the National Government had a total debt on June 30, 1913, of \$2,916,204,914. Of this total the funded debt amounted to \$2,540,523,329, while the floating debt amounted to \$375,681,585. Of the funded debt, the bonded indebtedness amounted to \$967,366,160, while the special debt obligations amounted to \$1,573,157,169. The sinking fund assets, or cash in the United States Treasury available for the payment of debt, consisting of accumulated trust funds, gold and silver and general Treasury cash, not only were sufficient to eliminate entirely the special debt obligations but also to reduce the bonded debt. The National debt, less cash in the Treasury available for the payment of debt, amounted to only \$1,028,564,055, or a per capita debt of \$10.59.

The net debt of the National Government represents three times the total net debt of the State Governments. Of the total per capita debt of \$14.15 (National and State), the debt of the National Government is \$10.59, or 75 per cent., while the debt of the State Governments amounts to \$3.56, or 25 per cent. of the total.

INDEBTEDNESS AND FINANCES OF NATIONS.

(From latest available data by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dep't of Commerce.)

COUNTRIES.	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.			DEBT.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Year.	Total.	Interest Per Cent.	Interest and other Annual Charges.
Argentina.....	1913	\$145,338,000	\$136,767,000	1913	\$752,398,000	4-6	\$32,528,000
Australasia:							
Australia, Commonwealth of.....	1912-13	76,791,000	74,885,000	1913	80,753,000	.....	.....
Australia, States.....	1912-17	209,088,000	213,731,000	1912	1,348,624,000	3-4	62,895,000
New Zealand.....	1912-13	57,105,000	53,931,000	1913	4,827,000	3-4	13,222,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1913	120,658,000	120,658,000	1913	1,047,154,000	3-5	47,960,000
Austria.....	1913	636,309,000	636,852,000	1913	1,484,489,000	3-4	63,851,000
Hungary.....	1913	410,000,000	409,988,000	1911	1,267,801,000	3-4 1/2	53,763,000
Bolivia.....	1913	146,227,000	148,677,000	1914	825,518,000	2 1/2-3	40,409,000
Congo.....	1913	7,801,000	12,730,000	1912	54,741,000	3-4	1,490,000
Bolivia.....	1913	8,594,000	8,277,000	1913	19,262,000	3-10	1,988,000
Brazil.....	1913	192,729,000	203,860,000	1912*	663,667,000	4-5	29,637,000
Bulgaria.....	1912	36,723,000	36,463,000	1912	135,300,000	4 1/2-6	7,749,000
Canada.....	1912-13	168,690,000	112,060,000	1913	483,233,000	2 1/2-4	14,493,000
Central America:							
Costa Rica.....	1913-14	3,680,000	3,605,000	1913	16,488,000	4-5	797,000
Guatemala.....	1913-14	2,778,000	2,676,000	1913	17,577,000	4-8	1,401,000
Honduras.....	1913-14	2,103,000	2,103,000	1913	121,261,000	5-10	152,000
Nicaragua.....	1-10	1,518,000	1,205,000	1913	9,182,000	6	394,000
Panama.....	1914	3,841,000	3,841,000	1912	51,000	7	4,000
Salvador.....	1913-14	5,780,000	5,813,000	1913	9,970,000	2-6	1,520,000
Chile.....	1913	72,404,000	72,404,000	1912	210,136,000	4 1/2-5	8,212,000
China.....	1913	193,261,000	375,147,000	1913	969,189,000	4-5	33,696,000
Colombia.....	1913	14,071,000	14,060,000	1913	24,234,000	3-6	3,187,000
Cuba.....	1912-13	37,640,000	33,974,000	1911	61,519,000	4 1/2-8	3,710,000
Denmark.....	1912-13	30,594,000	28,497,000	1913	95,578,000	3-3 1/2	2,052,000
Ecuador.....	1914	10,218,000	10,218,000	1913	19,780,000	4-10	2,804,000
Egypt.....	1913	79,731,000	77,259,000	1913	459,153,000	3-4	22,730,000
France.....	1913	914,604,000	914,550,000	1913	6,346,129,000	2 1/2-3	186,341,000
Algeria.....	1913	30,344,000	30,339,000	1913	34,787,000	3 1/2	4,827,000
Tunisia.....	1913	16,407,000	16,405,000	1911	68,936,000	3-3 1/2	2,989,000
French Indo-China.....	1913	29,444,000	29,444,000	1912	47,461,000	2 1/2-3 1/2	2,153,000
French Colonies.....	1911	26,413,000	25,313,000	1912	59,533,000	3-4	2,335,000
German Empire.....	1913-14	879,656,000	879,656,000	1912	1,177,418,000	3-4	54,658,000
States.....	1912	1,488,421,000	1,169,790,000	1912	3,735,902,000	3-4	163,893,000
Colonies.....	1913-14	14,297,000	35,375,000	1910	20,130,000	.....	1,464,000
Greece.....	1912	25,939,000	5,725,000	1913	206,640,000	2 1/2-5	7,679,000
Hayti.....	1913-14	6,282,000	8,127,000	1912	42,363,000	2 1/2-5	2,984,000
India (British).....	1912-13	356,176,000	378,982,000	1912	1,475,292,000	3-3 1/2	48,104,000
Italy.....	1913-14	512,860,000	505,841,000	1912	2,852,148,000	3-5	101,364,000
Japan.....	1913-14	292,330,000	292,230,000	1913	1,241,997,000	4-5	71,189,000
Formosa.....	1913-14	21,846,000	21,840,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea.....	1913-14	28,879,000	28,879,000	1913	21,837,000	6-8 1/2	2,549,000
Liberia.....	1914	532,000	532,000	1913	1,552,000	5	195,000
Luxembourg.....	1913	3,860,000	4,311,000	1910	2,091,000	4 1/2	307,000
Mexico.....	1913-14	64,544,000	70,296,000	1912	226,404,000	3-5	13,761,000
Montenegro.....	1912	733,000	850,000	1912	1,928,000	5	96,000
Netherlands.....	1914	91,823,000	101,845,000	1914	461,649,000	2 1/2-3	15,514,000
Dutch East Indies.....	1913	108,990,000	121,558,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch possessions in America.....	1913	2,875,000	3,349,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	1912-13	41,569,000	41,006,000	1913	97,215,000	3-3 1/2	4,646,000
Paraguay.....	1913	4,498,000	4,838,000	1913	12,751,000	3-7	1,417,000
Peru.....	1914	17,266,000	15,134,000	1913	34,268,000	1-5 1/2	542,000
Portugal.....	1913-14	81,966,000	80,909,000	1913	947,603,000	3-5	30,145,000
Portuguese Colonies.....	1910-11	11,464,000	11,776,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumania.....	1912-14	103,507,000	103,507,000	1913	218,193,000	4-5	17,582,000
Russia.....	1914	1,822,805,000	1,822,505,000	1914	4,537,881,000	3-6	207,421,000
Finland.....	1911	33,634,000	33,738,000	1912	31,229,000	3-4 1/2	1,635,000
Santo Domingo.....	1913-14	5,035,000	4,890,000	1914	13,218,000	.....	.....
Serbia.....	1912	24,694,000	22,717,000	1913	126,232,000	2-5	6,292,000
Siam.....	1913-14	24,368,000	24,183,000	1913	27,799,000	4 1/2	1,411,000
Spain.....	1913	224,904,000	220,548,000	1914	1,814,270,000	4-5	78,229,000
Sweden.....	1914	73,362,000	73,362,000	1913	161,390,000	3-4	8,747,000
Switzerland.....	1914	19,072,000	20,350,000	1912	23,614,000	3-3 1/2	1,384,000
Turkey.....	1912-13	134,262,000	152,198,000	1913	67,464,000	3 1/2-4	64,271,000
Union of South Africa.....	1912-13	84,857,000	83,724,000	1913	573,415,000	2 1/2-5	2,754,000
United Kingdom.....	1913-13	918,605,000	917,929,000	1913	3,488,818,000	2 1/2-2 1/2	119,229,000
British Colonies, N. E. S.....	1911-12	127,290,000	113,257,000	1912	210,036,000	3-4	6,556,000
United States.....	1912-13	1,014,132,000	1,010,812,000	1913	1,028,364,000	2-4	22,835,000
Philippine Islands.....	1912-13	13,490,000	14,745,000	1913	12,000,000	.....	713,000
Uruguay.....	1913-14	37,768,000	37,842,000	1913	137,827,000	3 1/2-5	18,884,000
Venezuela.....	1913-14	10,080,000	10,080,000	1913	85,051,000	8	1,161,000
Total.....		12,462,202,000	12,626,938,000		42,938,631,000		1,747,258,000

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates:

United States.....	\$150,000,000,000	Italy.....	\$20,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	85,000,000,000	Belgium.....	9,000,000,000
Germany.....	80,000,000,000	Spain.....	5,400,000,000
France.....	50,000,000,000	Netherlands.....	5,000,000,000
Russia.....	40,000,000,000	Switzerland.....	4,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	25,000,000,000	Portugal.....	2,500,000,000

MONETARY STATISTICS.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1912.

COUNTRIES.	Estimated Population.	Stock of Gold.	STOCK OF SILVER.			Uncovered Paper.	PER CAPITA.			
			Full Tender.	Limited Tender.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States...	94,800,000	\$1,799,600,000	\$568,300,000	\$167,600,000	\$735,900,000	\$764,500,000	\$18.68	\$7.76	\$8.07	\$34.81
Austria-Hungary	49,400,000	356,300,000	.....	122,900,000	122,900,000	197,600,000	7.21	2.49	4.00	15.70
Belgium.....	7,300,000	36,500,000	8,700,000	2,400,000	11,100,000	139,000,000	5.00	1.52	19.04	25.56
British Empire:										
Australia.....	4,400,000	292,400,000	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	50.54	2.27	.....	52.81
Canada.....	6,200,000	138,200,000	.....	7,700,000	7,700,000	79,100,000	22.29	1.54	12.76	36.59
Unit'd King'dm	45,000,000	710,800,000	.....	116,800,000	116,800,000	113,300,000	15.80	2.58	2.56	20.95
India.....	295,000,000	144,800,000	97,400,000	45,000,000	142,400,000	45,400,000	.14	.48	1.16	.78
South Africa...	7,800,000	65,400,000	.....	50,000,000	20,000,000	.....	8.38	2.56	.....	10.94
Str's Settlements	1,600,000	6,800,000	.....	19,000,000	19,000,000	7,500,000	4.25	11.88	4.68	20.81
Bulgaria.....	4,000,000	7,700,000	.....	4,800,000	4,800,000	9,900,000	1.93	1.20	2.47	5.60
Cuba.....	2,100,000	42,000,000	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	29.00	2.38	.....	29.38
Denmark.....	2,700,000	38,300,000	.....	7,900,000	7,900,000	17,300,000	14.19	2.92	6.41	23.52
Egypt.....	11,300,000	182,700,000	.....	14,300,000	14,300,000	6,600,000	16.17	1.26	5.48	18.01
Finland.....	2,900,000	10,600,000	.....	500,000	500,000	14,900,000	3.66	1.17	5.13	8.96
France.....	39,300,000	1,200,000,000	347,400,000	63,700,000	411,100,000	243,900,000	30.53	10.46	6.26	47.25
Germany.....	64,900,000	1,205,700,000	.....	253,000,000	253,000,000	276,100,000	3.16	3.90	4.24	11.30
Greece.....	2,600,000	4,400,000	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	27,000,000	1.69	1.15	10.62	13.46
Haiti.....	1,500,000	3,400,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	8,200,000	2.26	1.37	5.47	9.40
Italy.....	33,900,000	288,500,000	22,700,000	1,400,000	24,100,000	182,500,000	8.51	.71	5.38	14.60
Japan.....	52,200,000	133,900,000	.....	64,200,000	64,200,000	101,200,000	2.57	1.23	1.95	5.55
Mexico.....	15,000,000	31,200,000	52,000,000	4,000,000	56,000,000	51,200,000	2.08	3.73	3.41	9.22
Netherlands.....	5,900,000	75,500,000	.....	29,000,000	29,000,000	64,700,000	12.81	4.92	10.97	28.70
Norway.....	2,400,000	20,800,000	.....	3,700,000	3,700,000	8,700,000	8.67	1.54	3.62	13.83
Portugal.....	5,400,000	14,500,000	.....	33,100,000	33,100,000	69,900,000	2.69	6.13	13.94	21.76
Rumania.....	6,800,000	32,700,000	.....	12,600,000	12,600,000	43,200,000	4.81	1.85	6.35	13.01
Russia.....	160,100,000	946,300,000	.....	78,300,000	78,300,000	.....	5.91	.49	.....	6.40
Sarvia.....	2,800,000	6,500,000	.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	4,900,000	2.32	.46	1.75	4.53
Siam.....	7,000,000	100,000	.....	52,200,000	52,200,000	2,100,000	.01	7.46	3.00	7.77
Spain.....	19,700,000	213,100,000	.....	256,800,000	256,800,000	7,000,000	10.88	13.04	3.85	27.71
Sweden.....	5,400,000	25,000,000	.....	8,600,000	8,600,000	34,700,000	4.81	1.59	6.47	12.83
Switzerland.....	3,300,000	65,700,000	.....	13,500,000	13,500,000	27,900,000	19.91	4.09	8.45	32.45
Turkey.....	24,000,000	142,400,000	.....	26,400,000	26,400,000	.....	5.93	1.10	.....	7.03
Cent. Am. States	5,300,000	1,400,000	.....	9,200,000	9,200,000	89,900,000	.66	1.74	16.96	18.95
Total*.....	1,040,600,000	\$7,074,100,000	\$1,097,500,000	\$1,523,700,000	\$2,621,200,000	\$3,567,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Inclusive of South American States. Brazil, stock of gold, \$116,500,000; silver, \$25,000,000. Argentina, gold, \$248,300,000; silver, \$9,400,000. Chile, gold, \$500,000; silver, \$5,500,000. Peru, gold, \$12,200,000. Uruguay, gold, \$13,200,000; silver, \$4,300,000. † Amount in the currency reserves. ‡ German war fund and Imperial Bank of Germany.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1912.

COUNTRIES.	Gold.		Silver.		COUNTRIES.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.		Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com.Val.
United States...	4,520,719	\$93,451,500	63,769,806	\$39,197,500	Colombia.....	143,757	\$2,971,700	587,683	\$361,200
Canada.....	611,885	12,648,800	31,625,451	19,440,200	Ecuador.....	19,665	406,650	22,642	13,910
Mexico.....	1,185,187	24,500,000	74,946,300	45,881,400	Brazil.....	172,728	3,570,600	40,610	25,000
Africa(Tra'vaal)	9,103,680	188,293,100	984,672	605,500	Venezuela.....	30,162	613,500	122,300	75,200
Aust'asia (W.A.)	1,283,657	26,574,900	180,065	92,500	British Guiana.	42,560	897,800	724,265	445,200
Russia.....	1,073,572	22,199,000	200,095	125,000	French Guiana.	137,571	3,020,600	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	98,810	2,043,200	1,840,217	1,131,200	Peru.....	23,213	492,200	8,351,563	5,133,700
Germany.....	3,279	78,000	4,984,677	3,004,190	Central America.	146,594	3,020,400	2,845,954	1,794,400
Italy.....	534	11,000	447,761	275,200	Japan.....	216,092	4,267,000	4,923,852	3,032,000
Spain.....	.....	.....	5,152,628	3,167,300	China.....	178,999	3,688,900	.....	.....
Greece.....	.....	.....	803,750	494,100	Korea.....	137,993	2,852,600	12,224	7,500
Turkey.....	23	600	1,509,133	927,700	India (British).	534,892	11,657,700	93,649	57,600
France.....	87,659	1,812,100	429,831	284,200	Brit. East Indies	65,492	1,352,000	.....	.....
Great Britain...	1,344	27,800	113,769	70,000	Total* 1912....	22,549,235	\$466,136,100	224,310,654	\$137,883,800
Argentina.....	5,192	107,300	81,996	50,400					
B'ia and Chile	8,467	175,000	4,019,555	2,484,500					

* Including other countries with small production not enumerated.

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1912.

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)	COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)	COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver. (Coin'g Val.)
Philippine Isls.	.....	465,300	France.....	43,655,764	3,860,193	Dutch E. Indies.	.....	4,020,000
Austria-Hung'y.	4,993,229	8,313,25	Indo-China.....	.....	300,000	Peru.....	320,356	51,858
Brazil.....	53,268	1,726,998	P'nsia.....	.....	1,173,576	Russia.....	.....	6,593,920
Australasia.....	46,540,291	1,212,795	Germany.....	32,481,248	8,175,438	Rumania.....	.....	1,928,710
Canada.....	1,447,710	278,550	Ger. E. Africa..	.....	162,217	Switzerland....	2,123,000	386,000
Great Britain...	162,87,479	12,705,458	Japan.....	443,428	1,908,821	Venezuela.....	579,000	1,351,000
India (British)..	.....	42,731,174	Mexico.....	14,720,880	2,230,406	Total*.....	\$360,671,382	\$171,293,019
China.....	.....	34,315,162	.....	.....	1,220,100			

* Including other countries with small coinage.

MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1892.....	33.72	1897.....	34.28	1902.....	39.15	1906.....	30.54	1910.....	39.39
1893.....	26.49	1898.....	35.03	1903.....	38.10	1907.....	31.24	1911.....	38.33
1894.....	32.56	1899.....	34.36	1904.....	35.70	1908.....	34.64	1912.....	33.62
1895.....	31.60	1900.....	33.33	1905.....	33.87	1909.....	39.74	1913.....	34.19
1896.....	30.66	1901.....	34.68						

BULLION VALUE OF 31¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
1875.....	\$.964	1886.....	\$.769	1893.....	\$.603	1900.....	\$.479	1907.....	\$.512
1880.....	.886	1887.....	.757	1894.....	.491	1901.....	.461	1908.....	.414
1881.....	.876	1888.....	.727	1895.....	.506	1902.....	.408	1909.....	.402
1882.....	.878	1889.....	.723	1896.....	.522	1903.....	.443	1910.....	.405
1883.....	.858	1890.....	.809	1897.....	.467	1904.....	.447	1911.....	.417
1884.....	.859	1891.....	.764	1898.....	.456	1905.....	.472	1912.....	.475
1885.....	.823	1892.....	.674	1899.....	.465	1906.....	.523	1913.....	.488

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

ACT AUTHORIZING.		Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873.....		5,434,282	\$7,152,564	\$1.314
January 14, 1875.....		31,603,906	37,571,148	1.189
February 28, 1878.....		291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14, 1890 (to November 1, 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890).....		168,674,682	155,931,002	.924
Section 3526 Revised Statutes.....		6,924,286	4,694,566	.6101
Total.....		503,929,175	\$513,548,542	\$1.015

SOURCES OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from reports made by the United States Geological Survey as to the sources of production for the calendar year 1912, shows the distribution among the various gold and silver producing States and Territories of the amount of gold and silver extracted.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.					SILVER.						
	Deep Mines.		Placer.			Dry or Silicious Ores.		Lead Ores.			Copper Ores.	
	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	
Alabama.....	3-9	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	249,419	473,591	138,593	.....	376,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	179,915	2,082	375,643	134,151	2,378,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	535,405	58,810	443,595	62,166	792,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	870,716	1,894	5,402,545	2,585,193	224,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	3-4	322	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	36,242	7,306	239,861	7,602,966	451,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	4,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and Pa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	35,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	136,380	4,846	1,324,357	152,226	10,555,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	639,737	11,206	1,140,151	1,055,767	173,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Mexico.....	37,125	819	1,141,926	104,207	290,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina.....	7,508	315	1,937	2,324	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	28,103	9,148	45,559	567	10,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolina.....	798	20	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Dakota.....	381,081	172	201,214	6,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	400	.....	.....	.....	89,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	.....	404,180	1,877	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	206,086	275	3,486,608	7,806,914	2,542,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9-2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash'gton.....	32,713	229	180,450	228,203	4,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,039	30	150	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,351,937	570,865	26,527,391	20,985,651	18,521,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN UNITED STATES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1913.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Commercial Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.	Commercial Value.
Alabama.....	443	\$9,200	100	.....	\$106	.....
Alaska.....	735,364	15,201,300	366,700	.....	221,500	.....
Arizona.....	1,846	4,101,400	3,912,000	.....	2,862,800	.....
California.....	979,174	29,241,300	1,421,500	.....	858,500	.....
Colorado.....	876,057	18,109,700	8,989,700	.....	5,429,000	.....
Georgia.....	645	13,300	100	.....	100	.....
Idaho.....	60,193	1,244,300	9,477,100	.....	5,724,900	.....
Illinois.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	1,400	.....
Maryland.....	3-	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	.....	.....	338,700	.....	201,600	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	38,900	.....	23,500	.....
Montana.....	160,647	3,320,900	12,540,300	.....	7,575,300	.....
Nevada.....	579,408	11,977,400	15,657,400	.....	9,457,100	.....
New Mexico.....	43,140	892,000	1,660,900	.....	1,006,800	.....
North Carolina.....	5,574	\$115,200	1,700	.....	\$1,000	.....
Oregon.....	71,495	1,477,900	172,200	.....	104,000	.....
Philippine Isl.....	34,204	707,000	6,300	.....	3,800	.....
Porto Rico.....	80	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	198	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	348,985	7,214,200	172,600	.....	104,200	.....
Tennessee.....	371	7,700	109,000	.....	68,800	.....
Texas.....	11	200	4,980,000	.....	259,800	.....
Utah.....	172,711	3,570,700	11,282,800	.....	6,814,500	.....
Virginia.....	11	200	200	.....	100	.....
Washington.....	31,506	657,500	218,700	.....	132,100	.....
Wyoming.....	847	17,500	1,200	.....	700	.....
Total.....	4,299,784	\$88,884,400	66,801,500	.....	\$40,348,100	.....

The production of gold was less by \$4,500,000 than in 1912, and of silver nearly 3,500,000 ounces greater.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SOURCE.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	SOURCE.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quartz mills..	39.3	36.3	40.4	41.5	41.7	Copper bullion	29.4	30.5	27.8	27.4	26.5
Lead bullion..	31.3	33.2	31.8	31.1	31.8	Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1913.

YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1901.....	3,805,500	\$78,666,700	55,214,600	\$33,128,400
1902.....	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903.....	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904.....	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
1905.....	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906.....	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907.....	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908.....	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,500,600
1909.....	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910.....	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911.....	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912.....	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913.....	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Yrs.	GOLD.		SILVER.		Yrs.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com. Value.		Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Com. Value.
1902	14,354,680	\$296,737,600	162,763,483	\$86,264,700	1909	21,965,111	\$454,059,100	212,149,023	\$110,364,400
1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300	1911	23,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	122,143,800
1905	18,336,451	380,283,700	172,317,698	105,113,700	1912	22,549,335	466,186,100	224,310,654	137,883,800
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100					
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100					
1908	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	108,655,100					

For production in years 1492 and subsequent thereto, see 1913 ALMANAC, page 268.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1912

COUNTRY.	Gold (value).		Silver.		COUNTRY.	Gold (value).		Silver.	
			Fine Ounces.					Fine Ounces.	
United States.....	\$35,800,000		20,000,000		Spain and Portugal.....	\$1,800,000		1,000,000	
Germany.....	20,000,000		10,000,000		Australia and New Zealand	2,000,000		900,000	
United Kingdom.....	18,000,000		10,000,000		Canada.....	2,500,000		900,000	
France.....	17,500,000		9,000,000		Other countries of Europe and the Americas.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Switzerland.....	8,000,000		2,000,000						
Austria-Hungary.....	5,000,000		2,000,000		Total.....	\$124,100,000		67,900,000	
Russia (including Finland). Italy.....	5,000,000		4,000,000		Egypt and Asia.....	50,000,000		28,841,771	
Belgium and Netherlands.. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.....	3,000,000		1,500,000		Grand total.....	\$174,100,000		96,741,771	
	3,000,000		5,000,000						
	1,000,000		600,000						

HOLDINGS OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

(From M. Neymark's Report.)

At present Great Britain, Germany, and France hold more than 330 milliard francs (franc = 19.3 cents; hence this sum = \$63,690,000,000) of paper securities out of the 570 to 600 milliards (\$110,010,000,000 to \$115,800,000,000) which belong to the various nations inhabiting the various countries of the globe. These 330 milliards taken at 4 per cent. bring them in a minimum interest of 13,200,000,000 francs (\$2,509,000,000). On their markets more than 600 milliards are negotiable of the 815 milliards of the negotiable securities quoted in the different markets of the world.

The following table shows the holdings of the Stock Exchange securities held by the peoples of the leading countries of the world:

COUNTRIES.	End of 1908.		End of 1910.	
United Kingdom.....	\$25,090,000,000	\$26,055,000,000	\$27,020,000,000	\$27,406,000,000
United States.....	22,195,000,000	23,160,000,000	25,090,000,000	25,476,000,000
France.....	19,879,000,000	20,265,000,000	20,458,000,000	21,230,000,000
Germany.....	15,440,000,000	16,405,000,000	17,370,000,000	18,335,000,000
Russia.....	4,825,000,000	5,211,000,000	5,597,000,000	5,983,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	4,053,000,000	4,246,000,000	4,439,000,000	4,632,000,000
Italy.....	1,930,000,000	2,316,000,000	2,549,000,000	2,702,000,000
Japan.....	1,158,000,000	1,351,000,000	1,737,000,000	2,316,000,000
Other countries.....	6,369,000,000	7,334,000,000	6,755,000,000	7,720,000,000
Total.....	100,939,000,000	106,343,000,000	110,975,000,000	115,800,000,000

Taking the highest figures, the wealth of the world expressed in Stock Exchange securities alone would thus amount to the huge figure of \$115,800,000,000, in which the share of the United States would be \$25,476,000,000.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The National Association of Credit Men has for its object the improving and safeguarding of the conditions under which credit is extended through the co-operation of its 18,300 members. It aims to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the honest debtor and creditor. It strives for better mercantile agency service, the prevention of commercial fraud, the bettering of credit department methods, the dissemination of literature of general interest to credit men and the education of its customers in the use of the financial statement, observance of discount terms, etc.

The work is done through a number of standing committees appointed by the national organization, who work with the co-operation of similar committees appointed by one hundred and five affiliated branches. A number of the local branches operate bureaus for the exchange of credit information between their members, and bureaus for the friendly adjustment of insolvent estates.

President—Charles E. Meek, New York, N. Y. First Vice-President—H. G. Moore, Kansas City, Mo. Second Vice-President—H. E. Choate, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

MONETARY STATISTICS—Continued.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO JUNE 30, 1913.

DENOMINATION.		Pieces.	Values.	DENOMINATION.		Pieces.	Values.
GOLD.							
Double eagles.....	118,091,456	\$2,361,829,120.00		Dimes.....	681,298,270	\$68,129,827.00	
Eagles.....	50,420,339	504,203,390.00		Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873).....	97,604,388	4,880,213.40	
Half eagles.....	76,500,669	382,503,345.00		Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)....	42,736,240	1,282,087.20	
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890).....	539,792	1,619,376.00		Total silver.....	2,218,285,100	\$979,705,359.35	
Quarter eagles.....	16,390,373	40,975,932.50		MINOR.			
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890).....	19,499,337	19,499,337.00		Five-cent pieces, nickel.....	780,218,492	\$39,010,924.60	
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902).....	250,000	250,000.00		Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890).....	31,378,316	941,349.43	
Dollars, Lewis & Clark Exposition.....	60,000	60,000.00		Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873).....	45,601,000	912,020.00	
Total gold.....	281,751,966	\$3,310,940,500.50		One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857).....	156,288,744	562,837.44	
SILVER.							
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, resumed act of Feb. 28, 1878).....	578,303,848	\$578,303,848.00		One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1854).....	200,772,000	2,007,720.00	
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1857).....	35,965,924	35,965,924.00		One-cent pieces, bronze.....	2,181,385,573	21,812,855.73	
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899).....	50,000	50,000.00		Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857).....	7,985,222	39,926.11	
Half dollars.....	377,318,285	188,659,192.50		Total minor.....	3,403,529,347	\$66,287,883.36	
Half dollars (Columbian souvenir).....	5,000,000	2,500,000.00		Total coinage.....	5,903,566,413	\$4,356,933,543.21	
Quarter dollars.....	398,613,045	99,653,261.25					
Quarter dollars (Columbian souvenir).....	40,000	10,000.00					
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878).....	1,355,000	271,000.00					

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, \$3,031,938; February 28, 1873, \$378,166,793; July 14, 1890, \$187,027,345; March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472—total, \$578,303,848.00.

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight.....	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	355.3 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper; 25 p. c. nickel.
Finesness.....	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Limit of issue.....	Unlimited.	15,983 to 1.	14,953 to 1.	Needs of the people.
Denominations.....	\$0, \$10, \$5, \$2½.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender.....	Unlimited.	\$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable....	For all public dues.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed \$10.	
Exchangeable.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to \$10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Redeemable...	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	
			In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of \$20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of \$20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue.	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, \$562,173,530.	\$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.*
Denominations.	\$10,000, \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10.	\$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.	\$1,000, \$500, \$160, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.	\$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.	\$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5.
Legal tender..	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable....	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable..	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable...	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

* "Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of \$1 and \$2 national bank notes; also \$500 and \$1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds. When the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes.

** "Emergency" issues based upon other bonds and upon commercial paper are authorized under certain conditions beyond the amount of the capital, under act of May, 1908, expiring May, 1914.

The above table was revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Director of the Mint.

BANKING STATISTICS.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1898	3,581	\$615,818,725	\$244,281,879.00	\$44,291,971.00	\$50,032,972.00	7.17	5.15	5.82
1899	3,551	608,674,895	247,930,970.00	46,691,502.00	54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905	5,555	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.50	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.49	6.65	9.67
*1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760.00	114,685,412.00	156,985,513.00	11.38	6.83	9.35
*1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	120,300,872.22	149,056,603.23	11.66	6.93	8.59
*1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182.05	119,906,050.57	160,980,084.46	11.40	6.75	9.06
*1914	7,473	1,063,978,175	714,117,131.40	121,147,096.23	149,270,170.87	11.39	6.81	8.39

*To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding June 30, 1914, was \$722,554,719; individual deposits, \$6,268,692,-429.72; postal savings deposits, \$23,841,062.65; due to banks, \$2,185,902,630.69; U. S. deposits, \$66,654,582.55. Resources as follows: Loans and discounts, \$6,445,554,855.61; bonds, securities, etc., \$1,914,888,598.06; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$268,042,022.88; other real estate owned, \$39,042,865.78; due from banks, \$1,391,174,955.41; checks and other cash items, \$48,559,-951.65; exchanges for Clearing House, \$309,321,303.07; cash on hand, \$1,022,563,615.78; all other resources, \$43,042,602.36; total resources, \$11,482,190,770.60.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 30, 1914.

CLASSIFICATIONS.	14,512 State Banks.	634 Mutual Savings Banks.	1,466 Stock Savings Banks.	1,564 Loan and Trust Companies.	Total Banks.†
<i>Resources.</i>					
Loans and discounts †.....	\$2,907,539,308	\$2,123,921,774	\$831,537,651	\$2,905,751,435	\$8,893,923,049
Bonds, securities, etc.....	388,250,349	1,855,476,712	148,699,505	1,261,345,128	3,670,036,283
Bank'house, furn. & fixtures	130,958,748	39,678,148	28,739,513	155,528,434	341,654,505
Other real estate owned.....	27,682,674	13,196,801	6,487,052	34,047,138	90,940,204
Due from banks.....	527,715,913	171,832,579	113,758,484	641,425,267	1,481,522,269
Checks and other cash items	77,240,169	2,489,863	3,608,419	77,988,170	163,114,107
Exchanges for Clear. House.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash on hand.....	261,919,122	23,987,453	43,812,040	279,642,380	616,655,547
All other resources.....	32,357,249	22,406,139	19,851,423	153,803,081	231,361,288
Total resources.....	\$4,353,663,536	\$4,252,989,474	\$1,196,474,090	\$5,489,531,037	\$15,489,207,260
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Capital stock paid in.....	\$501,154,866	.....	\$89,423,876	\$462,201,248	\$1,073,881,738
Surplus fund.....	213,801,744	\$280,095,122	39,250,606	446,569,442	991,147,876
Undivided profits.....	91,215,723	55,503,959	20,141,996	123,837,775	293,847,063
Due to banks.....	175,779,045	155,239	9,061,328	331,631,686	519,172,736
Dividends unpaid.....	3,744,903	.....	560,347	7,110,170	11,473,678
Individual deposits.....	3,226,793,217	3,915,626,190	1,020,965,658	3,939,807,099	12,249,040,449
Postal savings deposits.....	4,692,500	13,962	1,085,598	10,546,512	16,404,525
Notes and bills rediscounted	16,606,036	.....	898,144	6,567,347	24,693,003
Bills payable.....	90,523,587	110,525	2,996,490	19,261,624	116,656,335
Other liabilities.....	29,351,911	1,484,474	12,090,043	141,998,130	192,889,853
Total liabilities.....	\$4,353,663,536	\$4,252,989,474	\$1,196,474,090	\$5,489,531,037	\$15,489,207,260

† Including 1,064 private banks with resources as follows: Loans and discounts, \$125,172,879; bonds, securities, etc., \$16,264,591; banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$6,749,660; other real estate owned, \$9,546,536; due from banks, \$26,790,024; checks and other cash items, \$1,787,484; cash on hand, \$7,294,550; all other resources, \$2,943,394; total resources, \$196,549,120.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$21,101,746; surplus fund, \$11,430,958; undivided profits, \$3,147,609; dividends unpaid, \$8,257; due to banks, \$2,545,436; deposits (individual), \$145,848,284; bills payable, \$3,764,107; postal savings deposits, \$65,950; notes and bills rediscounted, \$621,474; other liabilities, \$7,965,-292; total liabilities, \$196,549,120.

† Including overdrafts.

BANKING STATISTICS—Continued.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION OCTOBER 1, 1914.

	GENERAL STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.	↑HELD IN TREASURY AS ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT.	AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION.	
	Oct. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913.	Oct. 1, 1914.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	\$1,861,838,264	\$230,116,202	\$610,735,030	\$657,944,193
Gold Certificates*		42,387,610	1,029,828,159	931,390,259
Standard Silver Dollars.....	565,878,478	1,787,167	73,284,490	70,724,311
Silver Certificates*		10,474,879	478,735,722	482,892,121
Subsidiary Silver.....	183,059,092	21,493,978	157,787,867	161,565,114
Treasury Notes of 1890.....	2,394,000	5,211	2,602,750	2,388,789
United States Notes.....	346,681,016	9,706,776	339,826,454	336,974,240
National Bank Notes.....	1,077,884,776	27,015,607	709,677,098	1,050,869,169
Total.....	\$4,037,735,626	\$342,987,430	\$3,402,477,570	\$3,694,748,196

Population of continental United States October 1, 1914, estimated at 99,451,000; circulation per capita, \$37.15.

* For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

† This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$65,887,133.76.

‡ Includes additional circulating notes issued under authority of act of May 30, 1908, as amended by acts of December 23, 1913, and August 4, 1914.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING-HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

EXCHANGES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30—

CLEARING-HOUSE AT—	EXCHANGES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30—				
	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
New York...	\$89,760,345,000	\$98,121,520,000	\$96,672,301,000	\$92,420,120,000	102,553,959,100
Boston.....	7,866,664,000	8,326,228,000	8,865,807,000	8,306,738,000	8,414,461,900
Chicago.....	16,139,932,000	16,018,176,000	14,864,498,000	13,821,387,000	14,031,258,900
Philadelphia	8,231,518,000	8,543,472,000	7,878,577,000	7,683,683,000	7,760,336,900
St. Louis.....	4,050,824,000	4,122,115,000	3,978,870,000	3,827,444,000	3,704,263,700
San Francisco	2,544,227,000	2,666,628,000	2,621,035,000	2,372,725,000	2,268,678,000
Baltimore...	1,899,411,000	2,051,447,000	1,893,003,000	1,740,368,000	1,586,091,900
Pittsburgh...	2,725,372,000	2,951,861,000	2,687,970,000	2,539,143,000	2,604,069,500
Cincinnati...	1,331,589,000	1,329,668,000	1,347,123,000	1,276,279,000	1,277,906,900
Kansas City...	974,437,000	1,002,093,000	1,031,673,000	1,024,366,000	987,504,300
New Orleans	1,318,336,000	1,361,146,000	1,109,627,000	1,063,638,000	1,179,569,300
Minneapolis.	1,385,575,000	1,286,942,000	1,087,893,000	943,717,000	891,802,300
Detroit.....	706,844,000	711,508,000	707,977,000	679,699,000	683,370,800
Louisville...	1,271,067,000	1,271,242,000	1,101,007,000	1,001,569,000	992,803,500
Cleveland...	20,937,778,000	21,231,648,000	20,028,297,000	18,081,565,000	17,470,270,000
Other cities...					
Total.....	163,975,683,000	173,765,288,000	168,506,362,000	159,373,450,000	169,025,172,600

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.	No. of Mem- bers.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings
1899.....	64	\$58,922,700	\$57,368,230,771	\$3,085,971,370	\$189,961,029	\$10,218,448	5.37
1900.....	64	74,222,700	51,964,588,561	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901.....	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902.....	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903.....	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904.....	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905.....	54	115,972,700	91,879,313,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906.....	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907.....	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	311,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908.....	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909.....	51	123,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.20
1910.....	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911.....	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,691	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912.....	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913.....	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914.....	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5.71

Clearing-House returns prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin of New York Clearing-House.

BANKING STATISTICS—Continued.

BANKING STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

(From *The Economist*, London, September 26, 1914.)

SPECIE ON HAND. CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

BANKS.	Date 1914.	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.	Deposits and Current Accounts
Bank of England.....	Sept. 23	* £645,359	.....	£35,274,940	£153,939,926
Bank of France.....	July 30	165,654,000	£25,013,000	267,327,000	53,206,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	Sept 15	80,684,000	2,348,000	202,680,000	124,713,000
Bank of Russia.....	" 1-14	161,164,000	5,506,000	255,357,000	72,629,000
Bank of Austria-Hungary...	July 23	51,578,000	12,140,000	88,740,000	.....
Bank of Netherlands.....	Sept. 19	13,307,000	479,000	36,761,000	2,689,000
Bank of Italy.....	Aug. 20	†49,264,000	.....	83,841,000	12,034,000
Bank of Norway.....	Sept. 15	2,749,000	.....	7,377,000	1,247,000
Bank of Sweden.....	" 12	5,737,000	.....	15,458,000	3,882,000
Swiss National Bank.....	" 15	8,819,000	366,000	17,509,000	3,638,000
Bank of Spain.....	" 12	21,888,000	27,164,000	80,541,000	23,011,000
National Bank of Belgium...	Aug. 6	*15,980,000	.....	51,800,000	6,263,000

* Includes silver. † Total cash—not classified.

June 30, 1907, the Bank of Portugal had \$5,600,000 in gold, \$8,100,000 in silver, \$74,500,000 circulation and \$29,300,000 in deposits and current accounts; Imperial Ottoman Bank \$12,300,000 in gold and silver, \$6,100,000 in circulation, \$58,000,000 in deposits and current accounts; Bank of Japan \$10,800,000 in gold, \$170,800,000 in circulation and \$200,800,000 in deposits and current accounts; banks of the United Kingdom, including colonial and foreign joint-stock banks with London offices, circulation \$306,100,000, deposits and current accounts \$7,691,000,000.

PREMIUMS ON GOLD.

GOLD sold first at a premium early in January, 1862, the New York banks having suspended specie payments December 28, 1861. The highest point reached was 285, July 11, 1864. The premium on gold disappeared at the end of 1878, just prior to resumption of specie payments.

Following is given a table of the high and low prices of gold from 1862 to 1878 inclusive:

DATE.	Low.	High.	DATE.	DATE.	Low.	High.	DATE.		
1862....	Mar. 25	101 1/2	134	Dec. 4	1871....	April 8	110 1/2	115	Oct. 7
1863....	Aug. 25	122 1/2	172 1/2	Feb. 25	1872....	Jan. 11	108 1/2	115 1/2	Aug. 5
1864....	June 6	151 1/2	255	July 11	1873....	Jan. 6	106 1/2	119 1/2	April 5
1865....	June 5	135 1/2	234 1/2	Jan. 4	1874....	July 31	109	114 1/2	April 15
1866....	Mar. 24	124 1/2	167 1/2	June 18	1875....	Jan. 15	111 1/2	117 1/2	Oct. 5
1867....	Jan. 11	132 1/2	146 1/2	Sept. 12	1876....	Dec. 30	107	115	Mar. 3
1868....	Nov. 6	132	150	Aug. 6	1877....	Oct. 8	102 1/2	107 1/2	April 17
1869....	Nov. 30	121 1/2	162 1/2	Sept. 24	1878	Dec. 17 to Dec. 31	100	102 1/2	Jan. 2
1870....	Nov. 4	110	123 1/2	Jan. 10					

Above table was prepared by James B. Colgate & Co., New York City.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP IN LEADING EXCHANGES.†

THE *Investment Guide* of Henry Clews & Co. gives the following table of cost of membership in the leading exchanges of the world, as of November 1, 1913:

Baltimore Stock Exchange.....	\$3,500	New Orleans Cotton Exchange.....	\$2,050
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable).....	750	New York Coffee Exchange.....	1,425
Boston Stock Exchange.....	16,000	New York Cotton Exchange.....	14,000
Chicago Stock Exchange.....	1,200	New York Produce Exchange.....	400
Cincinnati Stock Exchange.....	3,100	New York Stock Exchange.....	41,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange.....	1,000	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government).....	.....
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York.....	750	Philadelphia Stock Exchange.....	6,000
Liverpool Cotton Exchange.....	6,000	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.....	1,800
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable).....	2,000	St. Louis Stock Exchange.....	2,500
Montreal Stock Exchange.....	30,000	Toronto Stock Exchange.....	17,000
		Washington Stock Exchange.....	4,500

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business and the market level of securities. † Owing to war in Europe and closing of the Exchange above quotations stand as of date noted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

The following table prepared by Dow, Jones & Co., Publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*.

Sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange on July 17, 1913 for \$37,000, lowest since 1899.

Before 1868, seats on the New York Stock Exchange were not transferred by purchase and sale. An initiation fee of \$3,000 was, however, required from members duly elected by the board. In 1868, the transfer of seats began to have a market valuation, for in that year the present system of transfer was instituted.

YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.
1914†...	\$55,000	\$42,000	1906....	\$95,000	\$78,000	1898....	\$29,750	\$19,000	1890....	\$22,500	\$17,000
1913....	53,000	37,000	1905....	\$95,000	72,000	1897....	72,000	15,000	1889....	23,000	19,000
1912....	74,000	55,000	1904....	81,000	57,000	1896....	20,000	14,000	1888....	24,000	17,000
1911....	73,000	65,000	1903....	82,000	51,000	1895....	20,000	17,000	1887....	30,000	19,000
1910....	94,000	65,000	1902....	81,000	65,000	1894....	21,250	18,000	1886....	33,000	23,000
1909....	94,000	73,000	1901....	80,000	49,500	1893....	20,000	15,250	1885....	34,000	20,000
1908....	80,000	51,000	1900....	47,500	37,500	1892....	22,000	17,000	1884....	27,000	20,000
1907....	88,000	51,000	1899....	40,000	29,500	1891....	24,000	16,000	1883....	30,000	23,000

* Record high price. † To time of closing the Exchange due to war in Europe.

STATISTICS OF SAVINGS BANKS.
(As reported by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, ETC., JUNE 30, 1914.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.
Maine.....	240,604	\$97,221,727.11	\$404.07	Ohio.....	117,695	\$64,580,398.28	\$548.69
N. Hampshire...	218,628	102,271,138.96	467.75	Indiana.....	34,445	13,249,197.25	384.65
Vermont.....	117,884	52,939,223.30	450.22	Michigan.....	544,898	174,138,267.66	319.58
Massachusetts...	2,305,340	895,178,637.11	388.31	Wisconsin.....	84,296	27,662,359.62	330.53
Rhode Island....	143,282	82,327,169.60	554.59	Minnesota.....	144,568	32,829,622.43	227.18
Connecticut.....	622,853	313,373,629.22	502.96	Iowa.....	607,878	217,035,520.92	357.08
N. Eng. States	3,653,391	\$1,543,121,525.30	\$422.39	Mid. W. States	1,533,780	\$529,698,366.06	\$345.37
New York.....	3,381,023	\$1,771,560,808.38	\$556.91	North Dakota...	4,690	\$910,102.06	\$194.05
New Jersey.....	336,600	130,635,801.93	388.10	Nebraska*.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania....	500,465	218,843,715.05	437.28	Kansas.....	24,318	4,474,626.32	183.99
Delaware.....	34,176	12,054,855.18	352.73	Montana.....	5,644	2,246,869.17	398.10
Maryland.....	259,585	109,663,346.61	378.69	Wyoming.....	8,695	1,073,810.93	123.50
Dis. of Columbia	80,424	10,978,723.68	136.52	Colorado.....	8,950	2,213,706.79	247.54
East'n States	4,422,273	\$2,253,737,250.83	\$509.63	New Mexico... ..	4,519	1,007,865.97	222.92
Virginia.....	44,091	\$10,784,314.28	\$244.60	Oklahoma*.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia....	31,824	5,532,126.21	173.83	West'n States	56,816	\$11,926,481.24	\$209.91
North Carolina..	56,199	10,338,466.24	183.96	Washington....	58,507	\$19,053,871.31	\$325.67
South Carolina..	36,178	10,873,392.70	300.56	Oregon.....	15,493	5,698,193.53	365.93
Georgia.....	54,748	12,491,635.49	226.17	California.....	876,663	458,215,671.00	522.65
Florida.....	9,506	1,560,615.57	168.27	Idaho.....	973	194,856.39	200.24
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	Utah.....	55,658	14,085,750.53	253.16
Mississippi.....	15,331	4,908,623.09	320.20	Nevada.....	1,789	1,475,197.14	824.59
Louisiana.....	63,165	17,650,883.22	279.44	Arizona.....	5,589	1,814,225.50	505.80
Arkansas*.....	.....	.....	.....	Pacific States.	1,012,652	\$500,507,745.03	\$494.26
Kentucky.....	46,802	7,361,257.19	157.29	Total U. S. ...	11,109,499	\$4,936,591,849.03	\$444.35
Tennessee.....	72,843	16,079,166.58	220.75				
S'thern States	430,687	\$97,600,480.57	\$226.62				

Total number of banks, 2,100. Average deposits per capita in United States \$49.55, based on a population of 99,027,000, July 1, 1914, estimated by Government Actuary.

NOTE—savings deposits in the savings departments of Illinois State Banks and Trust Companies on July 1, 1914, aggregating \$310,828,833, not included in above table.

The compilation for 1914 includes 634 mutual savings banks and 1,466 stock savings banks. Included with the figures for 1914 are \$157,172,071.19 reported as subject to check without notice, \$24,461,209.50 demand certificates of deposit, and \$4,366,000.29 certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding. * Included with statistics for commercial banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	YEAR.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1850.....	108	251,354	\$43,431,130	1900....	1,002	6,107,083	\$2,449,547,885
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	1910....	1,759	9,142,708	4,070,486,246
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1913....	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973				
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506				

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES. (Latest reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington.)	Date of Reports.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria, communal and private savings banks	1911	4,385,064	\$1,291,041,227	\$294.42	\$44.59
Austria, postal savings banks, savings dept....	1913	2,300,407	40,297,296	17.32	1.40
Austria, postal savings banks, check dept....	1913	122,870	79,561,438	647.83	3.77
Belgium, Government savings banks.....	1913	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.94
Belgium, com. and private savings banks.....	1912	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.56
Bulgaria, postal savings banks.....	1911	312,462	8,797,965	29.16	2.03
Chile, public savings banks.....	1912	301,353	8,193,721	27.19	2.37
Denmark, com. and corporate savings banks....	1912	1,210,017	189,978,301	157.00	67.85
Egypt, Government savings banks.....	1913	282,401	3,176,757	11.25	0.27
France, private savings banks.....	1912	8,391,694	754,409,859	89.90	19.05
France, postal savings banks.....	1912	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45	8.51
France, public and corporate sav. banks.....	1913	22,979,254	4,445,839,574	193.47	67.73
Germany, com. and private savings banks.....	1909	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	20.85
Hungary, postal savings banks, sav. dept.....	1912	836,143	21,983,784	26.29	1.05
Hungary, postal savings banks, check dept....	1913	24,104	22,027,751	913.56	1.05
Italy, com. and corporate savings banks.....	1913	2,399,606	490,191,540	204.25	13.91
Italy, postal savings banks.....	1912	5,750,010	376,072,443	65.06	10.67
Japan, private savings banks.....	1912	8,639,296	82,893,367	9.59	1.37
Japan, postal savings banks.....	1913	12,584,743	96,406,806	7.67	1.37
Netherlands, private savings banks.....	1911	470,333	47,811,870	101.66	7.94
Netherlands, postal savings banks.....	1912	1,607,016	71,016,083	44.19	11.79
Norway, com. and private savings banks.....	1912	1,078,704	152,066,296	140.97	62.42
Rumania, Government savings banks.....	1910	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia, state, including postal savings banks..	1913	8,958,235	867,929,500	96.56	5.17
Spain, private savings banks.....	1912	573,349	55,943,487	97.57	2.81
Sweden, communal and trustee savings banks..	1912	1,664,163	242,326,223	145.62	43.24
Sweden, postal savings banks.....	1913	575,700	12,885,976	22.38	2.30
Switzerland, com. and private savings banks..	1908	1,963,417	307,366,431	156.56	86.47
United Kingdom, trustee savings banks....(a)	1912	1,870,510	261,875,606	140.00	5.73
United Kingdom, postal savings banks.....	1912	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.60	19.41

(a) Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which at the end of the year amounted to \$126,907,296 in postal savings banks and to \$13,163,196 in the trustee savings banks.

Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1914.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1914 TO CLOSE OF THE EXCHANGE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstand- ing.	Bonds Outstand- ing.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Pay- ment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1914. (b)
Adams Express.....	1120,000	\$36,000,000	\$1.50	Sept. 1, 1914	108 91
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.....	\$26,000,000				14 1/4 6
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pfd.	16,500,000				49 32 1/2
Amalgamated Copper.....	153,887,900		50c.	Nov. 30, 1914	78 1/2 49
Am. Agricultural Chem.....	18,350,900	16,806,000		Oct. 15, 1914	59 1/2 47 1/4
Am. Agricultural Chem. pfd.	27,112,700			Oct. 15, 1914	97 1/2 91
Am. Beet Sugar.....	15,000,000		1 1/2	Nov. 15, 1912	29 1/2 19
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry.....	5,000,000		1 1/4	Oct. 1, 1914	75 1/2 66
Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry pfd.	4,600,000	710,000	1 3/4	Sept. 30, 1914	97 1/2 80
Am. Can.....	5,000,000		2	Sept. 30, 1914	146 1/2 129 1/2
Am. Can pfd.....	41,233,300	13,448,000			35 1/2 19 1/4
Am. Car & Foundry.....	41,233,300		1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	96 80
Am. Car & Foundry pfd.....	30,000,000		1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	53 1/2 44
Am. Car & Foundry pfd.....	30,000,000		1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	118 1/2 112
Am. Cities pfd.....	20,553,500	10,000,000	3	July 1, 1914	68 59 1/2
Am. Coal Products.....	10,726,700		1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	86 1/2 82
Am. Coal Products pfd.....	2,500,000		1 3/4	Oct. 15, 1914	107 1/2 102
Am. Cotton Oil.....	20,237,100	10,000,000	2 1/2	June 1, 1911	46 1/2 32
Am. Cotton Oil pfd.....	10,195,600		3	Dec. 1, 1914	97 1/2 93 1/2
Am. Express.....	18,000,000		1	Oct. 1, 1914	110 1/4 99 3/8
Am. Hide & Leather.....	11,500,000	5,265,000			5 1/4 3 1/4
Am. Hide & Leather pfd.....	13,000,000		1	Aug. 15, 1905	25 1/4 17
Am. Ice Securities.....	19,045,100	2,973,080	1 3/4	July 20, 1907	32 1/4 19 1/2
Am. Linseed.....	16,750,000				11 1/2 7 1/2
Am. Linseed pfd.....	16,750,000		1 3/4	Sept. 15, 1900	31 1/4 25
Am. Locomotive.....	25,000,000		1 1/4	Aug. 26, 1908	37 1/4 20 1/4
Am. Locomotive pfd.....	25,000,000		1 3/4	Oct. 21, 1914	102 1/2 96
Am. Malt Corp.....	5,756,250				9 1/4 5
Am. Malt Corp. pfd.....	8,843,900			Nov. 4, 1914	50 3/8 32 1/2
Am. Smelters Sec. pfd. B.	30,000,000		1 1/4	Nov. 1, 1914	85 1/2 79 1/4
Am. Smelting & Refining.....	50,000,000	14,508,000	1	Dec. 15, 1914	71 1/2 50 1/2
Am. Smelting & Refining pfd.	50,000,000		1 3/4	Dec. 1, 1914	105 97 1/2
Am. Snuff.....	11,000,000		c	Oct. 1, 1914	172 153
Am. Snuff pfd.....	4,119,400		1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	106 3/4 99 1/2
Am. Steel Foundries.....	17,184,000	5,418,100	1 1/2	Sept. 30, 1914	37 1/2 27 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining.....	45,000,000		1 3/4	Oct. 2, 1914	109 1/2 97 1/2
Am. Sugar Refining pfd.....	45,000,000		1 3/4	Oct. 2, 1914	114 107 1/2
Am. Telegraph & Cable.....	14,000,000		1 1/4	Sept. 1, 1914	59 59
Am. Telephone & Telegraph.....	344,659,000	159,535,000	2	Oct. 15, 1914	124 1/4 114
Am. Tobacco.....	40,242,400	4,373,800	5	Dec. 1, 1914	256 215
Am. Tobacco pfd new.....	52,838,600		1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	109 101 1/4
Am. Woollen.....	20,000,000				20 1/2 12
Am. Woollen pfd.....	40,000,000		1 3/4	Oct. 15, 1914	83 1/2 72 1/2
Am. Writing Paper pfd.....	12,500,000	17,000,000	1	Apr. 1, 1913	17 1/2 10
Anaconda Copper.....	108,312,500		25c.	Oct. 14, 1914	38 1/4 25
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.....	195,807,500	319,146,148	1 1/2	Dec. 1, 1914	100 89 1/2
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe pfd.	114,173,730		2 1/2	Aug. 1, 1914	101 3/4 97 1/4
Atlantic Coast Line.....	68,558,000	154,730,169	3 1/2	July 10, 1914	126 114
Baldwin Locomotive.....	20,000,000	10,000,000	1	July 1, 1914	52 38 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive pfd.....	20,000,000		3 1/2	July 1, 1914	110 102 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	152,317,468	343,882,779	3	Sept. 1, 1914	98 72
Baltimore & Ohio pfd.....	60,000,000		2	Sept. 1, 1914	83 1/2 71 1/4
Bethlehem Steel.....	14,862,000	26,115,533	1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	86 68
Bethlehem Steel pfd.....	14,905,000		1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	94 1/2 79
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	74,520,000	12,220,000	1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	130 120
Brooklyn Union Gas.....	17,990,000	14,698,000	1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	130 120
Buff. Roch. & Pitts.....	10,500,000	29,738,000	2	Aug. 15, 1914	108 90
Buff. Roch. & Pitts. pfd.....	6,000,000		3	Aug. 15, 1914	116 1/4 116 1/4
Butterick.....	14,647,200		3/4	Sept. 1, 1914	29 1/2 26
California Petroleum.....	14,877,005		1 1/4	July 1, 1913	30 1/2 16 1/2
California Petroleum pfd.....	12,343,026		1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	68 50
Canada Southern.....	15,000,000	22,630,000	1 1/2	Aug. 1, 1914	61 1/2 60
Canadian Pacific.....	260,000,000	16,807,520	2 1/2	Oct. 5, 1914	220 1/2 156 1/2
Central Leather.....	39,701,030		2	Feb. 2, 1914	37 1/2 25 1/2
Central Leather pfd.....	33,299,050	36,764,150	1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	104 94 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	62,795,800	167,120,176	1	June 30, 1914	68 41 1/2
Chic. Great Western.....	45,246,913	37,906,000			15 1/4 9 1/4
Chic. Great Western pfd.....	43,926,902				41 1/2 25
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....	116,348,200	310,444,000	2 1/2	Sept. 1, 1914	107 85
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd.....	116,274,900		3 1/2	Sept. 1, 1914	143 130
Chic. Rock Island & Pacific.....	74,877,200	257,815,600	1 3/4	Dec. 31, 1913	33 33
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.....	11,256,800		3 1/2	Aug. 20, 1914	131 125
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pfd.	18,556,200	39,337,000	3 1/2	Aug. 20, 1914	140 132
Chic. & Alton.....	19,542,800	68,525,000	2	Feb. 15, 1910	11 1/2 8 1/2
Chic. & Alton pfd.....	20,423,300		2	Jan. 16, 1911	20 12
Chic. & Northwestern.....	130,114,500	211,800,500	1 3/4	Oct. 1, 1914	136 1/2 126
Chic. & Northwestern pfd.....	22,395,000		2	Oct. 1, 1914	180 170
Chino Copper.....	4,337,600	62,000	50c.	Sept. 30, 1914	44 32
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L.....	47,056,300		2	Sept. 1, 1910	40 22
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pfd.....	10,000,000	91,511,048	1 1/4	July 21, 1913	70 40
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	34,235,500		1 3/4	Apr. 15, 1902	34 1/2 20 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pfd.....	2,000,000	*39,972,000	4	Jan. 1, 1914	140 140

318 *Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1914.*

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1914—Continued.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstand- ing.	Bonds Outstand- ing.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Pay- ment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1914. <i>(C)</i>
Colorado & Southern.....	\$31,000,000			Dec. 31, 1912	28½ 20
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd.	8,500,000	\$50,205,900	2	Oct. 1, 1913	62 38½
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd.	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1913	35 30
Consolidation Coal.....	25,000,000	29,229,000	1½	Oct. 31, 1914	139½ 116
Consolidated Gas.....	99,816,500	1,236,000	1½	Dec. 15, 1914	139½ 7
Corn Products Refining.....	49,777,300				13½
Corn Products Refining pfd.	29,826,900	8,126,320	1½	Oct. 15, 1914	72 58½
Delaware, Lack. & Western.....	42,277,000		2½	Oct. 21, 1914	406½ 382
Delaware & Hudson.....	42,503,000	57,920,000	2½	Sept. 21, 1914	159½ 140
Denver & Rio Grande.....	38,000,000				19½ 4
Denver & Rio Grande pfd.	49,779,800	123,965,000	2½	Jan. 16, 1911	31½ 8
Distillers Securities.....	30,815,281	14,092,711	½	Oct. 31, 1912	20½ 11
Dul. South Shore & Atl.....	12,000,000				6 3
Dul. South Shore & Atl. pfd.	10,000,000	20,000,000			11 8
Du Pont de N. Powder pfd.	16,113,807	16,922,000	1½	Oct. 26, 1914	
Erie.....	112,378,900				32½ 20½
Erie 1st pfd.....	47,892,400	201,810,400	2	Feb. 28, 1907	49½ 32
Erie 2d pfd.....	16,000,000		2	Apr. 9, 1907	40½ 26½
Fed. Mining & Smelting.....	6,000,000		1½	Jan. 15, 1909	15 7½
Fed. Mining & Smelting pfd.	12,000,000		1	Sept. 15, 1914	43 29½
General Chemical.....	10,858,000		1½	Dec. 1, 1914	180 160
General Chemical pfd.	13,750,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1914	114½ 107½
General Electric.....	101,394,200	12,141,500	2	Oct. 15, 1914	150½ 138½
General Motors.....	16,476,783				99 37½
General Motors pfd.	14,985,200	9,899,000	3½	Nov. 1, 1914	95 70
Goodrich B. F.....	60,000,000		1	Feb. 15, 1913	28½ 19½
Goodrich B. F. pfd.	30,000,000		1½	Jan. 1, 1915	91 79½
Great Northern pfd.	230,960,150	143,548,909	1½	Nov. 2, 1914	134½ 113
Great Northern Ore Properties.			50c.	Nov. 25, 1913	39½ 22½
Guggenheim Exploration.....	20,793,300		3½	Oct. 1, 1914	57½ 40½
Hocking Valley.....	11,000,000	23,886,000	2	June 30, 1914	127 125
Homestake Mining.....	25,116,000		65c.	Oct. 26, 1914	121 109½
Illinois Central.....	109,296,000	207,636,000	2½	Sept. 1, 1914	115 105½
Interboro-Metropolitan.....	93,262,192				16½ 10½
Interboro-Metropolitan pfd.	45,740,000	67,825,600	1½	July 1, 1907	65½ 52
International Agricultural.....	7,869,000				10½ 5½
International Agricultural pfd.	13,040,200	13,000,000	3½	Jan. 15, 1913	36 13
International Harvester of N. J.	40,000,000		3½	Oct. 15, 1914	113½ 82
International Harvester of N. J. pfd.	30,000,000		1½	Dec. 1, 1914	118½ 113½
International Harvester Corporation.	40,000,000		1½	July 15, 1914	112 83
International Harvester Corp. pfd.	30,000,000		1½	Dec. 1, 1914	119 114½
International Mer. Marine.....	49,931,735				3½ 1½
International Mer. Marine pfd.	51,730,971	70,626,000			15½ 6½
International Paper.....	17,442,800		1	July 1, 1899	10½ 6½
International Paper pfd.	22,406,700	15,261,000	½	Oct. 15, 1914	41 30½
International Steam Pump.....	17,762,500		½	Apr. 1, 1905	9½ 3
International Steam Pump pfd.	11,350,000	9,486,800	1½	Feb. 1, 1913	29 10
Iowa Central.....	8,524,683				7½ 7
Iowa Central pfd.	5,674,771	13,370,000	1½	Mar. 1, 1900	13½ 13
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pfd.	15,000,000	44,567,000	1	July 1, 1914	77 65½
Kansas City Southern.....	30,000,000				28½ 20½
Kansas City Southern pfd.	21,000,000	46,750,000	1	July 15, 1914	62 50½
Lackawanna Steel.....	35,000,000	34,994,000	1	Jan. 31, 1913	40 26½
Lake Erie & Western.....	11,840,000				9 5
Lake Erie & Western pfd.	11,840,000	10,875,000	1	Jan. 15, 1908	21½ 14
Lake Shore.....	50,000,000	167,938,184	6	July 29, 1914	
Lehigh Valley.....	60,608,000	77,128,000	2½	Oct. 1, 1914	156½ 118
Liggett & Myers.....	21,496,400		3	Dec. 1, 1914	231 208
Liggett & Myers pfd.	15,383,800	30,204,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1914	118½ 111½
Long Island.....	12,000,000	59,744,572	1	Nov. 2, 1896	38 27½
Loose-Wiles Biscuit.....	8,000,000				38 27½
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd.	5,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1914	105½ 101
Louisville & Nashville.....	72,000,000	137,627,500	3½	Aug. 10, 1914	141½ 127
Mackay Companies.....	41,350,400		1½	Oct. 1, 1914	87½ 61
Mackay Companies pfd.	50,000,000		1	Oct. 1, 1914	70 65½
Manhattan Railway.....	60,000,000	40,777,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1914	133 128
May Department Stores.....	15,000,000		1½	Sept. 1, 1914	69½ 51½
Mexican Petroleum.....	40,287,300	4,532,255	1½	Aug. 30, 1913	73½ 47
Miami Copper.....	3,733,795	25,000	50c.	Aug. 15, 1914	24½ 17
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie.....	25,206,800		3½	Oct. 15, 1914	137 102
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pfd.	12,603,400	68,785,000	3½	Oct. 15, 1914	145 130
Minn. & St. Louis.....	15,370,200		2½	Jan. 15, 1904	16½ 12
Minn. & St. Louis pfd.	5,917,500	21,135,000	2½	Jan. 15, 1910	35½ 27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	63,300,300				24 9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd.	13,000,000	76,300,300	2	Nov. 10, 1913	60 27½
Missouri Pacific.....	83,251,085	162,896,500	2½	Jan. 30, 1908	30 8
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis.....	16,000,000	10,122,000	3½	Aug. 1, 1914	144 135
National Biscuit.....	29,236,000		1½	Oct. 15, 1914	139 120
National Biscuit pfd.	24,804,500		1½	Aug. 31, 1914	128 119½
National Enameling & Stamping.....	15,591,800				14 9
National Enameling & Stamping pfd.	8,546,600		1½	Sept. 30, 1914	86½ 78
National Lead.....	20,655,400		1	Sept. 30, 1914	52 40
National Lead pfd.	24,367,600		1½	Dec. 15, 1914	109 105
Nat. Rwy. of Mexico 1st pfd.	28,831,000	135,566,690	2	Feb. 10, 1913	34 30
Nat. Rwy. of Mexico 2d pfd.	120,373,037				14 7½
Nevada Con. Copper.....	9,996,970		37½c.	June 30, 1914	16½ 10½

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1914—Continued.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstand- ing.	Bonds Outstand- ing.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Pay- ment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1914. (b)
New Jersey Central.....	\$27,436,800	\$43,924,000	2	Nov. 2, 1914	320 300
New York Air Brake.....	10,000,000	3,000,000	1½	Sept. 25, 1914	69 58
New York Central & Hudson River.....	225,581,066	389,554,841	1¼	Oct. 15, 1914	96½ 77
New York, Chic. & St. L.....	14,000,000		4	Mar. 1, 1913	45 35
New York, Chic. & St. L. 1st pfd.....	5,000,000	28,777,000	2½	Mar. 2, 1914	72 66
New York, Chic. & St. L. 2d pfd.....	11,000,000		2½	Mar. 2, 1914	72 66
New York Dock.....	7,000,000				
New York Dock pfd.....	10,000,000	12,550,000			
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	180,017,000	205,454,450	1½	Oct. 16, 1911	26½ 26½
New York, Ontario & Western.....	58,113,982	28,630,000	2	Sept. 30, 1913	78 49½
New York State Railways.....	19,947,000	21,060,000	1	Aug. 4, 1913	31½ 18½
Norfolk Southern.....	16,000,000	16,948,000	1	Oct. 1, 1914	
Norfolk & Western.....	107,758,700		1½	Jan. 1, 1914	43 25½
Norfolk & Western pfd.....	22,991,700	110,150,000	1	Dec. 19, 1914	105½ 79
North American.....	29,793,300		1	Nov. 19, 1914	91 85
Northern Pacific.....	248,000,000	191,365,500	1¼	Jan. 2, 1915	79¼ 64½
Ontario Mining.....	15,000,000		1¾	Nov. 2, 1914	118½ 97
Pacific Mail.....	20,000,000		30c.	Dec. 20, 1902	2½ 2¼
Pacific Tel. & Tel.....	18,000,000		1½	Dec. 1, 1899	29 17
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pfd.....	32,000,000	41,664,000	1½	Oct. 15, 1914	90¼ 86½
Pennsylvania R. R.....	499,265,700	245,489,977	1¼	Nov. 30, 1914	115½ 105½
People's Gas Light & Coke.....	38,500,000	45,250,000	2	Nov. 25, 1914	125 106
P. Lorillard.....	15,155,600	21,304,500	2½	Oct. 1, 1914	190 160
P. Lorillard pfd.....	11,307,600	21,171,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1914	117½ 110
Philadelphia Company.....	47,248,000		11½	Nov. 2, 1914	
Pitts., Cinc., Chic. & St. L.....	37,173,000		¾	Apr. 25, 1914	91 64½
Pitts., Cinc., Chic. & St. L. pfd.....	27,477,800	64,650,800	¾	July 25, 1914	101 95
Pittsburgh Coal.....	28,104,600		¾	July 25, 1914	101 95
Pittsburgh Coal pfd.....	27,071,800	19,337,000	1¼	Oct. 26, 1914	23½ 16½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.....	72,150,585		1½	Oct. 6, 1914	93½ 82
Pressed Steel Car.....	12,500,000		1½	Dec. 16, 1914	46 26½
Pressed Steel Car pfd.....	12,500,000		1½	Nov. 25, 1914	104½ 96½
Public Service Corp. of New Jersey.....	25,000,000	37,000,000	1½	Sept. 30, 1914	114 107
Pullman.....	120,000,000		2	Nov. 16, 1914	159 151½
Quicksilver.....	5,708,700				2½
Quicksilver pfd.....	4,291,300		¾	June 1, 1903	4 1½
Railway Steel Spring.....	13,500,000	6,901,000	2	May 20, 1913	34½ 19½
Railway Steel Spring pfd.....	13,500,000		1¾	Sept. 21, 1914	101 90
Ray Consolidated Copper.....	14,544,040	2,860,500	37½ c.	June 30, 1914	22½ 16½
Reading.....	70,000,000		2	Nov. 12, 1914	172¼ 137
Reading 1st pfd.....	28,000,000	98,857,000	1	Dec. 10, 1914	89½ 87
Reading 2d pfd.....	42,000,000		1	Oct. 8, 1914	93 82
Republic Iron & Steel.....	27,191,000	14,272,000			27 18½
Republic Iron & Steel pfd.....	25,000,000		1¾	July 1, 1914	91¼ 78
Rock Island.....	90,888,202				16½
Rock Island pfd.....	49,947,450		1	Nov. 1, 1905	25 7½
Rumely (M.).....	10,908,300		1¾	Mar. 15, 1913	18 6¼
Rumely (M.) pfd.....	10,000,000		1¾	Apr. 1, 1913	41 20¾
Rutland pfd.....	9,257,000	11,814,000	1½	Apr. 15, 1908	
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	29,000,000				5½
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd.....	5,000,000		1	May 1, 1913	18 3
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd.....	16,000,000	180,135,492	1	Dec. 1, 1905	9¾ 3½
St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. I. stk. cts.....	8,399,000		1½	Apr. 1, 1913	10 4
St. Louis Southwestern.....	16,356,190				26½ 17½
St. Louis Southwestern pfd.....	19,893,650	53,458,500		Apr. 15, 1914	65½ 36
Seaboard Air Line.....	37,019,400				22½ 15
Seaboard Air Line pfd.....	23,894,100	45,375,900	1	Aug. 15, 1914	58 46
Sears-Roebuck.....	40,000,000		1¾	Nov. 16, 1914	197½ 170¼
Sears-Roebuck pfd.....	8,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1914	125 122
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron.....	10,000,000		1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	35 19½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd.....	6,700,000	4,000,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1914	92 85
Southern Pacific.....	272,672,405	195,081,900	1½	Oct. 1, 1914	99½ 84½
Southern.....	120,000,000				28¼ 16½
Southern pfd.....	60,000,000	231,440,000	(d) 2	Nov. 1, 1919	85¼ 67½
Southern Mobile & Ohio Tr. cts.....	5,670,200		2	Oct. 1, 1914	
Standard Milling.....	4,600,000		2	Aug. 1, 1913	40½ 32
Standard Milling pfd.....	6,691,500		2½	Oct. 31, 1914	66¼ 61
Studebaker.....	27,931,600	6,800,000			36½ 20
Studebaker pfd.....	12,180,000		1¾	Dec. 1, 1914	92 70
Tennessee Copper.....	5,000,000	1,000,000	75c.	Oct. 1, 1914	36¾ 24¾
Texas Company.....	30,000,000	15,000,000	2½	Sept. 30, 1914	149½ 112
Texas Pacific Land Trust.....	3,670,000				99 95
Texas & Pacific.....	38,763,810	54,952,011			17½ 12
Third Avenue Railway.....	16,590,000	43,326,000			45¾ 33
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.....	10,000,000				12¼ 8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd.....	10,000,000	28,027,000	1	Oct. 16, 1911	9½ 9½
Twin City Rapid Transit.....	20,100,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1914	108¾ 94½
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd.....	3,000,000	19,888,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1914	109 109
Underwood Typewriter.....	8,500,000		1	Oct. 1, 1914	88 73¼
Underwood Typewriter pfd.....	4,600,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1914	113 105¼
Union Bag & Paper.....	16,000,000	3,653,000			8¾ 3¾
Union Bag & Paper pfd.....	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1912	32½ 18½
Union Pacific.....	222,291,600		2	Oct. 1, 1914	164¾ 112
Union Pacific pfd.....	99,543,500	191,920,865	2	Oct. 1, 1914	86 78
United Cigar Mfrs.....	10,847,500		1	Nov. 2, 1914	50¼ 40
United Cigar Mfrs. pfd.....	5,000,000		1¾	Dec. 1, 1914	104 89

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1914—Continued.

STOCKS.	Stock Outstand- ing.	Bonds Outstand- ing.	Rate Pct. Last Div.	Date Pay- ment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1914. (b)
United Dry Goods.....	\$14,427,500		2	May 1, 1914	91 88
United Dry Goods pfd.....	10,615,900		1 3/4	June 1, 1914	100 7 1/2
United Railways Investment.....	20,400,000				23 3/4 9 1/2
United Railways Investment pfd.....	16,000,000	\$18,150,000	(c) 2 1/2	Jan. 2, 1907	49 1/2 22
United States Cast Iron Pipe.....	12,106,300		1	Dec. 2, 1907	13 3/4 7 3/4
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd.....	12,106,300	1,078,000	1	Apr. 15, 1914	49 30
United States Express.....	10,000,000		3	May 15, 1912	87 46
United States Industrial Alcohol.....	12,000,000				20 16
United States Industrial Alcohol pfd.....	6,000,000		1 1/2	Oct. 15, 1914	85 1/2 78 1/2
United States Realty & Improvement.....	16,162,800	11,930,000	1 1/2	Aug. 1, 1914	63 3/4 54
United States Rubber.....	36,000,000		1 1/2	Oct. 31, 1914	63 44 1/2
United States Rubber 1st pfd.....	59,374,900	17,500,000	2	Oct. 31, 1914	104 3/4 95 1/2
United States Steel.....	508,302,500		1 1/2	Dec. 30, 1914	67 1/2 50 1/2
United States Steel pfd.....	360,281,100	620,501,377	1 3/4	Nov. 28, 1914	112 3/4 106 1/2
Utah Copper.....	15,836,800		75c	Sept. 30, 1914	59 3/4 45
Virginia-Carolina Chemical.....	27,984,400		1 1/2	Feb. 15, 1913	34 3/4 21
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd.....	20,000,000	13,500,000	2	Nov. 15, 1914	107 3/4 96
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke.....	9,073,680	5,171,000	15	Oct. 1, 1907	52 35
Vulcan Detinning.....	2,000,000			July 20, 1903	40 21
Vulcan Detinning pfd.....	1,500,000		(d) 21	Nov. 20, 1913	40 21
Wabash.....	53,200,213				4 5/8 2 1/2
Wabash pfd.....	39,200,213	117,295,923			13 2 1/2
Wells-Fargo & Company.....	23,967,400		3	July 15, 1914	105 3/4 80
Western Maryland.....	49,429,230		1		35 12 1/2
Western Maryland pfd.....	10,000,000	46,624,000	1	Oct. 10, 1912	60 30
Western Union Telegraph.....	99,817,100	32,602,000	1	Oct. 15, 1914	66 3/4 53 1/2
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.....	35,194,837		1	Oct. 30, 1914	79 3/4 64
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 1st pfd.....	3,998,700	19,476,000	1 3/4	Oct. 15, 1914	124 1/2 115 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	20,000,000				6 3/4 2 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd.....	4,986,900	15,000,000			21 8 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd.....	11,993,500				11 3 1/2
Wisconsin Central.....	16,146,400	38,060,000			48 20 1/2
Woolworth (F. W.).....	50,000,000		1 1/2	Dec. 1, 1914	103 3/4 89
Woolworth (F. W.) pfd.....	14,000,000		1 1/2	Oct. 1, 1914	118 3/4 112 3/4

(a) Inc. Col. Ind. Co. Bonds. (b) Report of prices in 1914 is to close of the Exchange on account of the war in Europe. (c) In pfd. stock of Lorillard and Liggett & Myers Cos. (d) 4% Scrip. (e) Stock. (f) Back dividend. † Scrip. ‡ Shares.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	NUMBER.		LIABILITIES.		YEARLY FAILURES.		
	*1914.	*1913.	*1914.	*1913.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
MANUFACTURERS.							
Iron, Foundries and Nails.....	84	91	\$7,532,946	\$11,898,905	1873..	5,183	\$228,499,900
Machinery and Tools.....	289	283	25,486,482	21,275,251	1874..	5,830	155,239,000
Woolens, Carpets and Knit Goods	43	35	1,422,412	1,394,800	1875..	7,740	201,000,000
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery.....	41	37	1,180,092	1,410,758	1876..	9,092	191,117,000
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers..	496	493	24,575,395	17,069,338	1877..	8,872	190,669,936
Clothing and Millinery.....	710	703	7,784,797	8,246,958	1878..	10,478	234,383,132
Hats, Gloves and Furs.....	146	95	2,113,090	1,391,620	1879..	6,658	98,149,053
Chemicals and Drugs.....	48	51	461,431	1,083,922	1880..	4,735	65,172,000
Paints and Oils.....	20	31	337,869	837,747	1881..	5,582	81,159,932
Printing and Engraving.....	210	177	3,631,771	2,663,827	1882..	6,738	101,547,564
Milling and Bakers.....	270	259	2,977,999	1,787,135	1883..	9,184	172,874,172
Leather, Shoes and Harness.....	126	126	2,103,354	3,326,565	1884..	9,968	226,343,427
Liquors and Tobaccos.....	101	112	2,173,519	4,854,848	1885..	10,637	124,220,321
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks..	130	132	4,583,651	4,700,700	1886..	9,834	114,644,119
All other.....	1,741	1,498	45,233,475	31,257,104	1887..	9,634	167,560,944
Total manufacturing.....	4,455	4,123	\$131,598,283	\$113,229,478	1888..	10,679	128,820,973
TRADERS.							
General Stores.....	1,582	1,648	\$12,729,251	\$13,596,921	1889..	10,882	148,784,337
Groceries, Meats and Fish.....	2,865	2,707	15,200,167	14,975,771	1890..	10,907	189,856,964
Hotels and Restaurants.....	618	501	6,876,179	5,215,385	1891..	12,273	189,868,638
Liquors and Tobacco.....	928	809	5,715,375	6,132,148	1892..	10,344	114,644,167
Clothing and Furnishing.....	1,485	1,600	14,586,249	10,595,934	1893..	19,242	346,779,889
Dry Goods and Carpets.....	871	600	59,773,536	11,410,723	1894..	13,885	172,692,866
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks.....	420	454	4,695,883	4,517,244	1895..	13,197	173,196,600
Furniture and Crockery.....	453	255	4,308,916	3,174,687	1896..	15,088	226,006,834
Hardware, Stoves and Tools.....	359	335	6,222,304	4,276,678	1897..	13,351	154,332,071
Chemicals and Drugs.....	387	415	3,213,887	2,825,449	1898..	12,186	130,662,899
Paints and Oils.....	59	51	947,010	408,107	1899..	9,337	90,879,889
Jewelry and Clocks.....	464	316	4,301,675	4,074,984	1900..	10,774	138,495,673
Books and Papers.....	96	82	688,733	429,169	1901..	11,002	113,092,379
Hats, Furs and Gloves.....	107	82	1,993,994	801,232	1902..	11,615	117,476,769
All other.....	1,586	1,452	23,351,618	25,697,881	1903..	12,069	145,444,185
Total Trading.....	12,182	10,891	\$164,694,777	\$108,131,713	1904..	12,199	144,202,311
Brokers and Transporters.....	781	618	61,052,585	29,441,345	1905..	11,520	102,676,172
Total Commercial.....	17,418	15,632	\$357,345,645	\$250,802,536	1906..	10,682	119,201,515
					1907..	11,725	197,385,225
					1908..	15,600	222,315,684
					1909..	12,024	154,603,465
					1910..	12,052	201,757,097
					1911..	13,241	186,498,823
					1912..	15,462	203,117,391
					1913..	15,932	250,802,536

* Twelve months from November 1 to October 31. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES, 1900 TO 1914.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows average ruling prices for 106 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1900 to 1914:

COMMODITIES.	1900.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Feb. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	\$0.75125	\$0.96	\$0.995	\$1.06	\$0.98	\$1.215
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.40	.5675	.795	.70	.80	.83
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.285	.34	.53	.38	.445	.53
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush.	.46	.71	1.23	.74	.79	.78
Rye, Western, per bush.	.61	.865	1.02	.75	.70	1.03
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.	3.40	4.25	4.25	4.65	4.15	5.10
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chlc.), per 100 lbs.	6.35	7.55	9.15	11.00	9.70	10.90
Sheep, prime (Chlc.), per 100 lbs.	5.25	4.30	3.90	4.55	5.15	6.00
Hogs, prime (Chlc.), per 100 lbs.	4.90	8.60	6.40	8.00	8.00	7.25
Horses, average com. to best (Chlc.), per head.	185.00	195.00	195.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chlc.), per lb.	.0775	.095	.1175	.1225	.125	.1250
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chlc.), per lb.	.0625	.1175	.0940	.1175	.1200	.11125
Mutton, carcasses (Chlc.), per lb.	.0825	.11	.095	.10	.1200	.1225
Milk (New York), per quart.	.0375	.04775	.04775	.04775	.0505	.0575
Eggs State, fresh (New York), per dozen.	.19	.34	.35	.40	.33	.34
Bread (New York), per loaf.	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel.	11.00	19.50	13.50	22.00	19.00	24.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel.	10.50	20.00	16.75	18.75	23.25	20.50
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chlc.), per lb.	.0625	.1175	.09125	.12	.1250	.1375
Hams, smoked, per lb.	.0975	.16	.125	.14	.16	.165
Lard, Western steam, per lb.	.0615	.1215	.0915	.11	.1070	.1090
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.	.25	.325	.33	.32	.32	.335
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.	.1275	.1525	.15	.1775	.155	.15
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel.	28.00	26.00	23.00	25.00	22.00	16.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.	4.50	.750	7.75	6.00	8.00	8.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.	.08375	.11	.15375	.15125	.1075	.06375
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.0515	.046	.0660	.0490	.0435	.0540
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.	.255	.16	.185	.165	.17	.18
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon.	.44	.32	.35	.37	.35	.50
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.	1.05	.80	.94	1.08	1.08	1.08
Rice, domestic, good, per lb.	.0425	.045	.04375	.0525	.065	.0575
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs.	2.25	2.80	4.80	4.95	5.35	6.00
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs.	1.30	2.45	6.00	4.90	3.00	3.75
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs.	1.50	1.25	2.37	1.50	2.10	1.50
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State), per barrel.	4.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	1.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel.	8.00	4.50	7.50	5.50	5.50	2.50
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb.	.035	.045	.0575	.0525	.055	.055
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s.	2.10	5.25	4.50	4.50	5.50	3.50
Raisins, layer, per lb.	.0775	.09	.085	.095	.0725	.07
Currants, new, dried, per lb.	.045	.075	.09	.08375	.06375	.0625
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb.	.1325	.145	.1625	.1975	.1975	.2075
Hemlock packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.26	.24	.26	.29	.31	.32
Union, middle backs, tannery run, per lb.	.37	.32	.35	.40	.40	.42
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb.	.41	.38	.39	.42	.46	.47
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.	.0825	.1455	.0940	.1175	.1410	1.0760
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb.	.34	.29	.26	.28	.23	.28
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured.	.90	.85	.85	.86	.85	.70
Hemp, Manila, per lb.	.145	.05	.05	.10125	.07625	.065
Jute, average of grades, per lb.	.0375	.0425	.046	.05875	.08	.0425
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb.	5.20	3.675	3.32	3.625	3.875	2.85
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb.	.085	.05	.045	.0775	.06125	.0550
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.	.0325	.0375	.0325	.04	.04	.03
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.	.0625	.0775	.0775	.0775	.0825	.675
Ginghams, Amosk, Staple (Boston), per yard.	.055	.07	.0625	.0625	.065	.625
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard.	.0575	.08	.0725	.0725	.08	.06
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton.	6.50	5.00	4.50	4.25	4.40	3.75
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton.	25.00	15.75	15.00	18.25	16.13	14.50
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton.	17.50	11.00	10.00	14.00	11.00	10.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	25.00	15.90	15.15	17.90	16.15	14.50
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	35.00	23.50	19.50	27.00	22.00	19.50
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton.	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	4.65	3.50	3.20	3.60	3.40	3.30
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton.	45.00	27.00	24.00	29.00	27.00	22.00
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce.	.60375	.56	.54375	.625	.59625	.48125
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb.	.1625	.128125	.124375	.175625	.1650	.1125
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.	.04675	.0440	.04225	.04975	.043375	.035
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb.	.275	.3675	.415	.5025	.40	.2975
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds.	51.00	45.00	44.50	41.50	38.50	50.00
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton.	4.25	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.35
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chlc., per ton.	3.50	3.225	3.15	3.65	3.55	3.55
Connellsville coke, per short ton. f. o. b.	3.00	1.55	1.50	4.00	1.90	1.65
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton.	4.30	4.50	4.45	4.95	4.95	4.70

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

COMMODITIES.	1900.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Feb. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel.	\$1.68	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.65	\$2.50	\$1.45
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon.	.099	.0740	.0735	.0835	.0875	.0875
Linseed, per gallon.	.56	.97	.88	.58	.50	.45
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound.	.0426	.0727	.0565	.0560	.0694	.05
Castor, No. 1, per pound.	.115	.105	.105	.10	.09	.085
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon.	.59	.90	.85	.88	.84	1.00
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel.	1.30	5.875	6.15	6.10	3.60	3.50
Turpentine, machine reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.53	.7675	.45	.3825	.42	.455
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel.	1.30	2.60	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.25
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M.	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.75	6.00	5.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel.	.75	1.02	.92	.92	.92	.92
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg.	3.65	2.15	2.60	1.95	1.90	1.80
Glass window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet.	2.20	2.44	1.45	2.04	2.14	2.14
Pine, yellow 12 inches and under, per M.	22.00	24.00	26.00	26.50	25.00	25.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M.	21.50	22.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	24.00
Timber hemlock, Penna., random, per M.	18.00	20.00	21.00	23.00	22.50	22.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound.	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0250
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound.	.0115	.0110	.0110	.0110	.0110	.0110
Borax, crystals, per pound.	.0725	.0375	.0375	.04	.04	.0425
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per pound.	.40	.075	.16	.14	.875	.32
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per pound.	.0225	.0185	.0180	.0180	.0180	.01625
Nitric acid, 36 degrees, per pound.	.035	.03875	.03875	.03875	.03875	.03875
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 pounds.	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 pounds.	7.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon.	2.40	2.54	2.64	2.56	2.50	2.64
Opium, per pound.	3.15	4.60	7.75	7.00	5.70	9.00
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce.	.32	.14	.14	.195	.23	.31
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, New York State, choice, per pound.	.09	†.13	†.30	.27	.20	.14
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per pound.	1.08	1.38	1.00	1.03	.77	.645
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per pound	.095	.13	.09	.08	.0970	.0852
Paper, news, roll, per pound.	.03	.026	.0215	.0225	.0225	.0225
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed.	20.00	24.50	22.00	21.00	21.50	21.50
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 pounds.	.85	1.10	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.05
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 pounds.	16.00	23.00	16.00	17.00	22.00	14.00

*Basis of 100 lbs. †Pacific Coast. ‡Nominal. Average of index numbers yearly since 1903 reveals the following:

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR	Number.	YEAR	Number.
1903.....	7.9364	1907.....	8.9045	1911.....	8.7132
1904.....	7.9187	1908.....	8.0094	1912.....	9.1867
1905.....	8.0987	1909.....	8.5153	1913.....	9.2076
1906.....	8.4176	1910.....	8.9881	1914.....	8.8914

The figures for 1913 are based on the numbers ruling on the first of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November.

COEFFICIENTS OF DIGESTIBILITY AND AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF FOODS.

KIND OF FOOD.	Protein.		Fat.	Carbohy-drates.		Availa-bility of Energy.		KIND OF FOOD.	Protein.		Fat.	Carbohy-drates.		Availa-bility of Energy.	
	P.	C.		P.	C.	P.	C.		P.	C.		P.	C.	P.	C.
Meat and fish..	97	95			87			Sugars and starches.....					98		98
Eggs.....	97	95		98	89			Vegetables.....	83	90		95		91	
Dairy products.	97	95		98	93			Fruits.....	85	90		90		88	
Total animal foods of mixed diet.....	97	95	98	89				Total vegetable foods of mixed diet.....	84	90	97	97	92		
Cereals.....	85	90	98	91				Total food.....	92	95	97	97	91		
Legumes, dried.	78	90	97	83											

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H. M.				H. M.	
Apples, sweet.....	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds).....	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus.....	Bolled	2	30	Liver (calves).....	Fried or sauteed	2	30
Beans.....	Bolled	2	30	Lamb.....	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean.....	Roasted	3	00	Milk.....	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh salted.	Bolled	2	45	Milk.....	Bolled	2	00
Beef, old salted.	Bolled	6	00	Mutton.....	B. lled and broiled	3	00
Beets.....	Bolled	3	45	Nuts.....		5	00
Bread, fresh.....	Baked	3	30	Oysters.....	Raw	2	55
Cabbage.....	Pickled	4	30	Oysters.....	Stewed	3	30
Celery.....	Bolled	1	30	Onions.....	Stewed	3	30
Chicken.....	Bolled	2	00	Pork, fat.....	Roasted	5	15
Chicken.....	Roasted	4	00	Pork, salt.....	Bolled	3	15
Cheese, old.....		3	30	Potatoes.....	Fried or baked	2	30
Duek.....	Roasted	2	00	Rice.....	Bolled	1	00
Eggs, fresh.....	Raw	2	00	Sausage.....	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh.....	Soft bolled	3	00	Tripe.....	Bolled	1	00
Eggs, fresh.....	Hard bolled	4	00	Trout.....	Bolled	1	30
Fish, not fat.....	Bolled	1	30	Turkey.....	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat.....	Fried	3	00	Veal.....	Roast or grilled	5	00

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1914,
AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Co's	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	NEW POLICIES ISSUED.		POLICIES IN FORCE.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
260	\$4,658,696,337	\$714,809,356	\$945,586,094	\$469,588,123	\$660,543,078	7,965,298	\$3,399,932,009	33,206,394	\$20,564,469,945

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Co's	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	NEW POLICIES ISSUED.		INSURANCE IN FORCE.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
605	\$195,233,230	\$158,447,912	\$152,647,267	\$105,919,898	\$129,767,124	\$1,750,000	\$1,169,423,196	8,788,676	10,022,977,940

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.
The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department.

YEAR ENDING Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1892...	31	\$223,024,998	\$72,576,866	\$15,658,759	\$14,386,195	\$102,621,820	\$49,665,730	\$152,890,333
1893...	32	236,683,206	75,903,820	19,839,418	14,823,176	110,566,414	55,205,336	166,512,254
1894...	33	256,624,478	78,313,162	23,164,108	14,577,455	116,054,725	61,073,545	177,863,333
1895...	35	266,897,200	84,791,622	22,889,493	15,297,604	122,978,718	63,052,872	185,772,902
1896...	36	279,373,107	90,146,264	26,368,039	17,083,169	134,219,515	64,160,732	199,173,296
1897...	35	301,268,179	92,688,307	26,431,312	18,425,197	137,544,115	67,582,025	205,866,394
1898...	35	320,306,169	98,465,681	26,436,307	19,694,634	144,566,622	72,667,590	218,063,363
1899...	37	355,946,005	111,788,691	23,080,965	20,917,143	155,786,799	86,622,697	243,154,558
1900...	40	392,358,741	120,945,587	22,190,804	22,568,261	165,704,652	94,782,023	261,467,238
1901...	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902...	39	488,736,272	142,777,004	26,346,123	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903...	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904...	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905...	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,734,139
1906...	43	632,446,618	183,626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088
1907...	37	625,718,823	191,854,912	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,089,736
1908...	35	644,572,752	194,679,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,035
1909...	35	679,523,687	206,913,492	73,044,427	62,034,966	341,992,885	119,648,990	462,485,855
1910...	34	703,920,542	218,395,545	72,557,068	72,874,539	364,127,162	123,433,710	488,781,352
1911...	34	750,115,822	231,848,341	75,710,202	80,095,320	397,653,861	132,545,773	521,320,114
1912...	34	791,913,771	247,121,290	84,001,613	88,354,107	417,477,910	138,122,446	558,735,836
1913...	34	833,681,444	252,756,546	87,344,372	96,867,226	436,968,154	146,683,432	586,312,066

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES
JANUARY 1, 1914.

COMPANIES.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.	COMPANIES.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.
Metropolitan, N. Y.....	\$2,816,504,462	\$450,183,659	Connecticut Mutual, Ct....	\$218,304,660	\$70,911,405
Prudential, N. J.....	2,406,878,320	355,478,792	National Life, Vt.....	188,354,065	59,695,317
New York Life, N. Y.....	2,273,099,212	778,617,506	State Mutual, Mass.....	168,927,324	43,938,277
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,696,466,078	607,110,071	Phoenix Mutual, Ct.....	156,316,519	36,861,590
Equitable Life, N. Y.....	1,471,093,575	525,412,951	Germania Life, N. Y.....	146,277,040	49,749,206
Northwestern Mut., Wis.	1,304,385,085	320,333,747	Fidelity Mutual, Pa.....	133,550,355	29,238,050
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	673,088,683	169,075,497	Home Life, N. Y.....	116,360,110	29,181,999
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	594,128,564	144,921,618	Pittsburgh L. & T., Pa.....	101,226,234	23,810,617
Etina Life, Ct.....	437,347,464	116,339,553	State Life, Ind.....	95,185,675	13,896,639
Bankers' Life, Iowa.....	361,530,000	22,386,752	Life Insurance Co., Va.....	84,668,062	3,749,372
Massachusetts Mutual.....	328,578,136	75,877,584	Connecticut General, Ct....	74,332,676	13,898,236
Union Central, Ohio.....	375,352,745	99,101,899	Berkshire Life, Mass.....	74,204,344	21,827,069
John Hancock Mut., Mass.	317,504,570	104,882,757	Manhattan Life, N. Y.....	67,589,193	22,137,947
Travelers' (Life Dept.)...	310,420,030	69,718,576	Illinois Life.....	67,103,435	10,663,760
New England Mut., Mass.	274,450,181	66,166,465	Postal Life, N. Y.....	47,275,794	9,773,262

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), \$30,826,274,495; Great Britain, \$5,870,212,000; Germany, \$2,810,346,000; France, \$762,300,000; Austria, \$1,012,340,000; Scandinavia, \$350,000,000; Switzerland, \$273,796,800; Russia, \$450,000,000; Japan, \$299,083,754. Regarding European countries the foregoing are the latest returns, but amounts in force may have been affected by the war.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—Continued.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1913 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMPANIES.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest and Other Income.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policy-holders.	Total Paid Policy-holders.
Ætna Life.	\$12,024,878	\$7,166,854	\$19,191,732	\$4,053,421	\$2,579,518	\$2,642,446	\$1,512,229	\$10,833,906
Berkshire.	2,587,094	1,003,744	3,590,838	890,518	209,540	472,997	338,049	1,911,104
Col'bian Nat'l.	2,055,475	662,609	2,718,084	374,249	41,519	205,139	49,583	690,133
Colonial, N. J.	1,051,397	102,920	1,154,317	349,613	3,312	8,401	6,421	297,862
Conn't Gen.	2,234,891	796,849	3,031,740	465,165	230,885	208,298	185,206	1,095,430
Conn't Mut'l.	7,003,825	3,948,909	10,952,434	4,666,896	414,188	1,407,435	1,577,257	8,089,275
Equitable, N. Y.	55,141,610	23,930,874	79,072,484	19,985,889	\$8,648,406	11,569,594	13,376,095	54,805,925
Fidelity Mutual	4,871,542	1,496,836	6,368,378	1,676,207	52,908	806,193	277,527	2,831,727
Germania.	6,177,392	3,468,245	9,645,637	1,491,275	1,668,149	1,085,471	902,372	5,189,853
Home Life.	4,088,092	1,399,036	5,487,128	1,033,069	687,705	632,227	540,687	2,940,303
John Hancock.	11,141,644	19,003,813	30,145,457	7,356,160	461,666	1,048,227	2,125,006	11,916,884
Manhattan Life	2,105,220	1,120,132	3,225,352	1,073,040	205,713	819,236	260,822	2,387,571
Mass. Mutual.	10,881,233	3,817,662	14,698,895	3,282,889	399,789	1,219,297	2,087,192	7,024,505
Metropolitan.	97,282,737	20,229,307	117,503,044	27,508,647	1,908,508	3,290,511	1,602,464	12,996,972
Mutual Benefit.	23,936,471	8,351,454	32,287,927	6,823,409	1,764,574	3,503,665	4,841,611	17,098,749
Mutual, N. Y.	57,954,050	28,795,440	86,749,490	23,332,769	7,411,872	12,721,012	17,201,730	63,381,014
National, Vt.	6,893,199	2,807,941	9,701,140	1,651,159	756,027	1,233,458	1,035,169	5,195,435
New Eng. Mut'l	9,091,420	2,967,024	12,058,444	2,604,410	620,575	1,085,004	1,711,348	6,081,337
New York Life.	89,627,788	34,888,601	124,516,389	25,946,441	8,688,152	14,988,786	15,096,552	66,352,879
Niagara Life.	284,251	84,860	369,111	173,945	9,012	54,898	2,845	243,889
Northw'n Mut'l.	45,583,284	15,572,902	61,156,186	11,323,342	3,540,073	9,938,799	12,713,868	36,644,774
Penn Mutual.	21,634,929	7,154,154	28,789,083	6,180,203	2,327,752	2,980,839	3,017,073	14,998,894
Phoenix Mut'l.	5,734,288	1,946,315	7,680,603	1,627,278	743,217	859,211	888,820	4,119,095
Pittsb'gh L.&T.	2,941,759	1,562,125	4,503,884	1,610,678	497,847	703,449	209,445	3,040,493
Postal, N. Y.	1,674,213	542,992	2,217,205	1,148,507	132,922	739,564	43,779	2,072,560
Prov. Life & T.	10,349,120	3,915,849	14,264,969	2,365,910	2,861,022	1,518,000	1,761,332	8,620,367
Prudential.	30,413,426	65,079,626	97,493,052	6,442,579	726,120	3,400,558	1,360,758	12,078,125
Sec'y Mut'l, N. Y.	1,617,347	358,347	1,975,691	562,532	7,000	321,099	86,171	1,051,189
State Mutual.	5,980,272	2,203,267	8,183,539	1,617,561	759,264	609,502	984,545	4,202,107
Travelers'.	9,388,880	3,782,755	13,171,635	2,489,855	1,114,772	1,042,029	56,352	4,765,869
Union Central.	12,774,517	5,755,021	18,529,538	2,561,128	470,868	1,992,121	2,176,081	9,168,321
Union Mutual.	2,369,580	937,661	3,307,241	786,141	273,895	521,829	346,578	2,105,444
United States.	798,865	517,887	1,316,452	458,319	150,564	349,733	74,696	1,081,886

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Commls-ions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life.	\$1,107,447	\$413,597	\$235,230	\$200,000	\$436,138	.....	\$2,907,574	\$15,010,597
Berkshire.	225,536	88,205	50,755	.....	47,586	\$4,193	568,058	2,524,217
Colonial Life, N. J.	6,090	8,320	77,806	.....	1,468	154	117,421	924,121
Columbian National.	206,379	109,903	82,557	70,000	33,419	22,303	\$61,327	1,772,520
Connecticut General.	297,273	82,857	33,901	.....	43,433	.....	621,108	1,854,016
Connecticut Mutual.	627,931	254,995	118,704	.....	240,882	44,528	1,682,292	10,187,654
Equitable, N. Y.	4,932,680	1,391,174	1,023,933	7,000	827,448	233,077	11,341,690	66,758,519
Fidelity Mutual.	372,426	173,489	98,275	.....	142,165	2,217	1,139,218	4,217,955
Germania.	536,566	211,402	121,362	24,000	65,843	13,020	1,648,196	7,958,237
Home Life.	401,883	201,312	56,891	15,000	65,600	.....	1,018,637	4,023,621
John Hancock.	1,179,093	289,533	428,809	.....	318,654	.....	7,138,475	19,144,631
Manhattan.	202,406	114,759	49,138	16,000	39,234	311	720,368	3,111,861
Mass. Mutual.	1,084,614	295,934	154,364	.....	206,574	2,098	2,210,303	9,596,471
Metropolitan.	3,878,560	1,513,924	1,534,433	140,000	1,332,144	1,707,078	29,982,933	68,347,425
Mutual Benefit.	2,140,225	455,260	234,352	.....	499,665	54	4,411,831	21,678,468
Mutual, N. Y.	4,145,083	1,403,314	753,256	.....	888,914	24,790	11,228,549	74,856,697
National Vermont.	710,963	1,16,222	138,602	.....	201,334	.....	1,484,410	6,701,936
New Eng. Mutual.	900,367	241,058	109,882	.....	1,65,567	5,303	1,854,768	7,960,975
New York Life.	6,067,721	1,751,125	1,042,999	.....	1,221,703	71,51	14,876,270	81,566,162
Niagara Life.	18,357	27,280	16,867	.....	2,116	19	85,106	328,960
Northwestern Mutual	84,411	151,214	403,642	.....	1,087,182	838	8,006,548	44,747,953
Penn Mutual.	2,271,878	489,732	262,547	.....	647,172	1,434	4,571,639	19,663,317
Phoenix Mutual.	576,943	219,303	116,452	.....	165,399	.....	1,429,324	5,626,281
Pittsburgh L. & T.	185,969	121,699	96,358	100,000	59,626	1,451	907,488	4,320,839
Postal Life.	39,758	101,107	99,802	.....	47	81,475	480,481	2,554,298
Provident L. & T.	983,936	461,461	212,844	.....	193,328	6,952	2,208,722	11,750,837
Prudential.	2,339,151	1,276,435	1,121,448	.....	1,682,732	197,205	24,031,788	68,259,492
Security Mut'l, N. Y.	137,316	99,134	41,046	.....	27,590	16,098	481,582	1,542,139
State Mutual.	678,375	138,507	109,476	.....	107,269	26,038	1,244,733	5,263,129
Travelers'.	943,631	248,039	233,791	1,780,000	235,149	140,022	4,780,231	9,227,824
Union Central.	1,360,489	438,023	548,989	50,000	234,378	7,209	3,278,012	12,453,354
Union Mutual.	220,365	102,715	33,016	.....	52,443	364	565,572	2,727,690
United States.	51,781	76,836	39,108	.....	11,807	5,801	288,627	1,497,143

LIFE INSURANCE PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is within the past seventy years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847, June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1; National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1; United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Aetna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

DECEMBER 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843.....	\$6,500,000	\$1,000,000
1867.....	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892.....	4,893,000,000	907,441,000
1899.....	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1914.....	20,564,469,946	4,658,696,337

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

AGE.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	AGE.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	AGE.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	77,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	75,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	73,577	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	71,812	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	70,047	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	68,282	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	66,517	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	64,752	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	63,000	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	61,248	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	59,504	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	57,760	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	56,016	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	54,272	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	52,528	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	50,784	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	49,040	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	47,296	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	45,552	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	43,808	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	42,064	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	40,320	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	38,576	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	36,832	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	35,088	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,594	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,847	2,158	10.00				

CASUALTY INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

INSURANCE in force January 1, 1914—Personal Accident and Health, \$5,000,000,000; Steam Boiler, \$750,000,000; Plate Glass, \$175,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), \$3,500,000,000; Fidelity, \$1,500,000,000; Surety, \$1,350,000,000; Credit, \$40,000,000; Burglary, \$80,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1913.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1913 by the companies doing a miscellaneous insurance business:

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P. C.	CLASS OF BUSINESS.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P. C.
Automobile.....	\$4,374,933	\$1,723,299	39	Liability.....	\$41,677,363	\$29,260,073	72
Burglary.....	3,949,765	1,394,244	35	Personal Accident..	34,522,481	15,581,234	45
Credit.....	1,496,826	923,292	62	Plate Glass.....	4,877,107	2,022,048	41
Fidelity and Surety	20,027,074	6,947,503	34	Steam Boiler.....	2,759,039	371,740	13
Health.....	6,928,735	3,256,227	47	Sprinkler.....	193,575	77,692	40

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE.

Eighteen marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1912, assets of \$34,043,259, net surplus of \$14,274,876 and premiums received \$13,745,122, losses paid \$5,450,268, risks written \$10,395,373,098.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1914.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
	307 Stock*..... 298 Mutual.....	\$105,195,851	\$792,312,634	\$285,504,036	\$381,036,994	$416,975,367
NUMBER OF COMPANIES.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
	307 Stock*..... 298 Mutual.....	\$202,694,933	\$33,460,384	\$141,820,681	\$377,975,998	$50,000,000,000

* Including Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1914.*

COMPANIES.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	COMPANIES.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.
	Home, New York.....	\$33,717,075	\$6,000,000		16,650,179	Williamsburg City....	\$4,339,137	$1,000,000	1,976,865
Continental, New York.....	27,680,826	2,000,000	17,115,848	Sun, England.....	4,823,336	†200,000	1,452,560
Hartford, Ct.....	26,566,146	2,000,000	9,575,782	Hanover, N. Y.....	4,724,407	1,000,000	1,741,305
Ætna, Ct.....	22,443,991	5,000,000	11,751,926	Nat. Union, Pa.....	4,660,647	1,000,000	1,342,289
German-American, N. Y.....	21,892,016	2,000,000	11,412,954	Milwa. Mechanics'.....	4,461,025	1,000,000	1,874,704
Ins. Co. of N. America.....	17,801,877	4,000,000	8,000,000	Agricultural, N. Y.....	4,331,494	500,000	2,084,223
National, Ct.....	16,029,747	2,000,000	6,541,967	Security, Ct.....	4,079,721	1,000,000	1,776,752
Phoenix, Ct.....	15,675,637	3,000,000	9,268,496	Ins. Co. State of Pa.....	4,006,653	1,000,000	1,246,043
Fidelity-Phoenix, N. Y.....	14,972,649	2,500,000	6,694,608	International, N. Y.....	3,803,161	†200,000	832,078
Liv., Lon. & Globe, Eng.....	14,032,996	†200,000	4,400,938	Phœnix Ass'ce, Eng.....	3,572,456	†200,000	1,271,399
Royal, England.....	12,280,417	†200,000	3,032,185	Orient, Ct.....	3,501,912	1,000,000	1,875,962
Springfield F. & M., Mass.....	10,943,903	2,500,000	4,231,374	Nat.-Ben Franklin....	3,348,663	1,000,000	1,526,468
American, N. J.....	10,004,903	1,000,000	4,552,859	Franklin, Pa.....	3,200,383	500,000	1,034,043
Queen, New York.....	9,980,013	1,000,000	4,939,008	Palatine, England....	3,198,623	†200,000	1,206,201
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	9,887,498	1,500,000	3,613,239	Camden, N. J.....	3,056,475	600,000	1,412,106
St. Paul F. & M., Minn.....	9,473,155	500,000	3,573,450	London, England....	3,042,792	†200,000	785,601
Fire Association, Pa.....	9,091,916	750,000	3,245,966	Atlas, England.....	2,859,666	†200,000	1,077,263
N. British & Mercantile.....	8,787,077	†200,000	3,330,216	Norwich Union, Eng.....	2,810,439	†200,000	973,599
Globe & Rutgers, N. Y.....	7,900,596	400,000	3,495,446	North River, N. Y.....	2,733,128	500,000	1,107,508
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	7,887,153	750,000	2,959,647	Commonwealth, N. Y.....	2,633,367	500,000	1,684,780
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	7,392,157	1,000,000	3,728,227	Buffalo German, N. Y.....	2,617,632	200,000	1,861,075
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	6,914,460	1,000,000	3,500,950	Jakor, Russia.....	2,611,069	†200,000	696,943
Commercial Union, Eng.....	6,904,096	†200,000	2,114,614	Aachen & Munich, Ger.....	2,589,232	†200,000	1,174,513
Firemen's, N. J.....	6,859,575	1,000,000	3,740,404	Western Canada.....	2,585,640	†200,000	1,061,363
Connecticut Fire, Ct.....	6,761,549	1,000,000	2,316,311	Girard F. & M., Pa.....	2,477,989	500,000	872,665
Munich Reinsurance.....	6,417,942	†200,000	1,463,327	Royal Exchange, Eng.....	2,369,183	†200,000	716,247
New Hampshire, N. H.....	6,262,177	1,350,000	3,065,327	Concordia Fire, Wis.....	2,347,514	600,000	1,011,834
Scottish Union & N.....	5,941,135	†200,000	3,408,911	Alliance, Pa.....	2,282,444	750,000	1,443,127
Boston, Mass.....	5,663,313	1,000,000	2,810,302	Detroit F. & M. Mich.....	2,277,539	500,000	1,573,767
Gloss Falls, N. Y.....	5,523,124	500,000	2,817,379	Caledonian, Scotland.....	2,250,446	†200,000	636,607
Rossia, Russia.....	5,486,032	†200,000	647,359	N. British & M'tile, N. Y.....	2,111,192	200,000	1,569,655
American Central, Mo.....	5,333,329	2,000,000	1,949,199	New Jersey Fire.....	2,076,858	1,000,000	1,044,115
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	5,170,139	300,000	1,530,240	Prussian National.....	2,011,187	†200,000	675,940
Northern, England.....	5,113,377	†200,000	2,965,754	Newark Fire, N. J.....	2,001,035	500,000	1,107,131
Providence Wash., R. I.....	4,923,081	1,000,000	1,959,008	Northern, N. Y.....	1,938,298	350,000	611,984
London & Lancashire.....	4,895,399	†200,000	1,854,123	Liv., Lon. & Globe, N. Y.....	1,080,711	200,000	748,077

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the Insurance Departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1915, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of \$200,000 from foreign companies with the Insurance Department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES.

YEARS.	PROPERTY LOSSES.		YEARS.	INSURANCE LOSS.	
	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.		Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1883.....	\$10,149,228	\$54,808,664	1900.....	\$16,929,805	\$95,403,650
1884.....	110,005,611	60,679,818	1901.....	174,160,680	106,680,690
1885.....	102,814,796	57,430,789	1902.....	161,488,365	94,775,045
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,567	1903.....	145,302,155	104,632,000
1887.....	120,293,055	69,659,608	1904.....	222,198,050	144,621,235
1888.....	110,885,665	63,965,724	1905.....	165,221,650	116,446,324
1889.....	123,046,833	73,679,465	1906.....	518,611,800	292,124,966
1890.....	108,993,792	65,015,465	1907.....	215,084,709	127,847,000
1891.....	143,764,967	90,576,918	1908.....	217,885,850	157,842,500
1892.....	151,516,095	93,511,936	1909.....	188,706,150	143,536,212
1893.....	167,544,370	105,994,577	1910.....	214,003,300	150,246,000
1894.....	140,006,484	89,574,699	1911.....	217,004,675	161,200,000
1895.....	142,110,233	84,689,030	1912.....	225,320,000	176,359,200
1896.....	118,737,420	73,903,600	1913.....	234,337,250	180,000,000
1897.....	116,354,570	66,722,140	1914.....	*230,000,000	*178,000,000
1898.....	130,593,905	73,796,080	Total, 32 years..	\$5,671,792,275	\$3,621,313,854
1899.....	153,597,830	92,683,715			

* Estimated.

GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS.

APPROXIMATE fire losses are shown in parentheses. Only fires of wide area are given.

- 1666—London; 13,350 buildings burned in an area of 436 acres. (\$53,000,000.)
- 1812—Sept. —, Moscow; fired to thwart Napoleon's invasion; 30,800 houses burned. (\$150,000,000.)
- 1835—Dec. 16, New York; 674 houses and warehouses, including Merchants' Exchange, burned. The extent of this fire was attributable to narrow streets, a gale of wind and the intense cold, which froze the engines and rendered them useless. (\$17,500,000.)
- 1839—Sept. 23, New York; 46 commercial buildings burned. (\$4,000,000.)
- 1842—May 4, Hamburg; the number of streets burned through was 61; courts, 120; dwelling floors, 1,716; dwelling cellars, 468; cottages, 498. Total houses, 1,992. The number of persons rendered homeless was 21,526. (\$35,000,000.)
- 1845—July 19, New York; 302 houses destroyed in the best business part of the city. (\$7,500,000.)
- 1846—June 9, St. John's, N. F.; nearly the whole of the town destroyed. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1848—Aug. 16, Constantinople; some 2,500 shops and 500 houses, including some splendid palaces, burned. (\$15,000,000.)
- 1848—Aug. 17, Albany, N. Y.; 439 houses burned. (\$3,000,000.)
- 1849—May 18, St. Louis; about one-half the business portion of the city destroyed. (\$3,000,000.)
- 1851—May 3, San Francisco, Cal.; 2,500 houses burned. (\$3,500,000.)
- 1852—July 8, Montreal; some 15,000 persons rendered homeless. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1852—Nov. 12, Sacramento City, Cal.; about 2,500 buildings destroyed. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1861—Dec. 12, Charleston, S. C. (\$10,000,000.)
- 1862—June 10, St. Petersburg, Russia. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1866—July 4, Portland, Me.; a fire-cracker thrown by a boy during the celebration of Independence Day led to the destruction of nearly all the business portion of the city, including eight churches, the banks, newspaper offices, etc. More than 2,000 families were rendered homeless. (\$10,000,000.)
- 1866—Oct. 16, Quebec; 2,500 houses and 17 convents and churches burned; 18,000 people rendered homeless. (\$3,000,000.)
- 1866—Nov. 30, Yokohama, Japan; ruins covered 50 acres. (\$3,000,000.)
- 1869—Aug. 4, Philadelphia; over 25,000 barrels of whiskey burned. (\$3,500,000.)
- 1870—June 5, Constantinople; greater part of Pera destroyed, including about 7,000 houses. (\$25,000,000.)
- 1871—Oct. 8, Chicago; this fire destroyed 17,450 buildings, covering an area of nearly three and one-third square miles. (\$200,000,000.)
- 1872—Nov. 9, Boston; in less than 48 hours it reduced to ruins 776 houses, including many of the largest business blocks in the city, covering some 60 acres, including the old post-office and old Trinity Church. (\$75,000,000.)
- 1874—Feb. 12, London; the Pantheicon, Belgrave Square. (\$9,250,000.)
- 1874—July 14, Chicago; new post-office, five hotels, four chapels, two theatres, etc., extending over a district of 60 acres. (\$4,000,000.)
- 1875—Oct. 26, Virginia City, Nev. (\$7,500,000.)
- 1875—Oct. 27, Iquique, Peru; this fire was discovered at 2 A. M., and before noon three-fourths of the city had vanished. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1876—June 13, Quebec; both sides of Richelleu Street and east side of Champlain Street destroyed (\$6,000,000.)
- 1876—Sept. 3, St. Hyacinth, Canada; town nearly consumed, including the post-office, market, court house, 3 banks, 80 stores and 500 other buildings. (\$15,000,000.)
- 1877—June 20, St. John, N. B.; extended over an area of 600 acres. Loss of life estimated at 100. (\$15,000,000.)
- 1882—Dec. 11, Kingston, Jamaica. (\$10,000,000.)
- 1889—June 6, Seattle, Wash. (\$6,626,000.)
- 1889—Nov. 27, Boston; Bedford St. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1892—July 8, St. John's, N. F.; 600 buildings. (\$25,000,000.)
- 1892—Oct. 20, Milwaukee, Wis. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1896—Oct. 5, Guayaquil, Ecuador. (\$22,000,000.)
- 1897—Nov. 19, London; Cripplegate, 122 warehouses. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1900—April 27, Ottawa, Hull, Ontario. (\$10,000,000.)
- 1900—June 30, Hoboken, N. J.; dock property, merchandise and steamers. (\$4,627,000.)
- 1901—May 3, Jacksonville, Fla. (\$10,050,000.)
- 1902—Feb. 9, Paterson, N. J.; 456 buildings. (\$5,817,305.)
- 1904—Jan. 23, Aesland, Norway; entire town, built of wood, destroyed. (\$6,000,000.)
- 1904—Feb. 7, Baltimore; over seventy blocks and 2,500 buildings were totally destroyed. (\$50,000,000.)
- 1904—April 19, Toronto; three and a half blocks destroyed. (\$12,000,000.)
- 1906—April 18, San Francisco, Cal. (\$350,000,000.)
- 1908—April 12, Chelsea, Mass. (\$6,000,000.)
- 1909—April 2, Fort Worth, Tex. (\$5,000,000.)
- 1909—July 31, Osaka, Japan; thousands made homeless.
- 1912—Jan. 16, Osaka, Japan; 5,000 buildings destroyed, 30,000 people made homeless.
- 1912—Feb. 21, Houston, Tex. (\$7,000,000.)
- 1912—April 28, Damascus, Syria. (\$10,000,000.)
- 1914—June 25, Salem, Mass.; about 1,000 buildings destroyed, thousands made homeless. (\$10,000,000.)

STATE FIRE MARSHALS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the Fire Marshals holding office in each of the States; their duties being to provide and put in operation means for the prevention of fires and to investigate the causes of fires that have taken place. The laws of almost all the States give them extensive powers, and they have the right to enter premises and compel the attendance of witnesses in the pursuance of their duties.

STATES.	Fire Marshals.	Addresses.	STATES.	Fire Marshals.	Addresses.
Alabama.....	Lorrie Rice.....	Montgomery.	Montana.....	J. F. McCormick...	Helena.
Connecticut....	Thomas F. Egan....	Hartford.	Nebraska.....	W. S. Ridgell.....	Lincoln.
Dist. of Col....	P. W. Nicholson....	Washington.	New York.....	T. J. Ahearn.....	Albany.
Georgia.....	W. R. Joyner.....	Atlanta.	N. Carolina....	James R. Young....	Raleigh.
Illinois.....	W. H. Bennett....	Springfield.	N. Dakota.....	A. H. Runge.....	Bismarck.
Indiana.....	W. E. Longley....	Indianapolis.	Ohio.....	E. R. Defenbaugh..	Columbus.
Iowa.....	Ole O. Roe.....	Des Moines.	Oklahoma.....	C. C. Hammonds....	Okla. City.
Kansas.....	H. Parkman.....	Topeka.	Pennsylvania..	J. L. Baldwin.....	Harrisburg.
Kentucky.....	C. C. Bowsworth..	Lexington.	S. Carolina....	B. A. Wharton....	Cross Hill.
Louisiana.....	C. H. Trousdale...	Monroe.	S. Dakota.....	S. E. Crans.....	Lead.
Maine.....	J. W. Blunt.....	Augusta.	Tennessee....	E. E. Butler.....	Nashville.
Maryland.....	G. Ed. Myers.....	Baltimore.	Texas.....	S. W. English.....	Austin.
Massachusetts.	J. H. Whitney*....	Boston.	Virginia.....	Joseph Button....	Richmond.
Michigan.....	John T. Winship..	Lansing.	W. Virginia..	John H. Horan....	Charlestown.
Minnesota.....	C. E. Keller.....	St. Paul.	Wisconsin.....	Clem. P. Host.....	Madison.
Mississippi....	J. W. Miller.....	Jackson.			

Fire Marshals for Canada as follows: E. F. Gunther, Victoria, B. C.; A. Lindback, Winnipeg, Manitoba; R. J. McLean, Regina, Saskatchewan. * Acting.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The object of the league is to promote among women wage-earners organization into the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor.

President—Mrs. Raymond Robins. Secretary-Treasurer—Miss S. M. Franklin. Headquarters—127 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the New York society are: President—Melinda Scott. Treasurer—Florence Wise. Secretary—Alice S. Bean. Headquarters, 43 E. Twenty-second Street, New York City.

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Summary of Bulletin No. 41, Issued by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture and supplemented in 1914 by later information.)

MILEAGE AND COST OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATISTICS ON ROAD MILEAGE	1909.	1913.	STATISTICS ON ROAD MILEAGE	1904.	1909.
Total mileage of all public roads in United States.....	2,199,645	2,323,042	Total mileage of stone roads in United States.....	36,818	59,237
Total mileage of all improved roads in United States.....	190,476	229,219	Total mileage of gravel roads in United States.....	109,905	102,870(a)
Percentage of all roads improved.....	8.66	10.2	Total mileage of sand-clay, brick, bituminous-macadam & other impr'd roads in U. S.	6,806	28,372

STATES HAVING LARGEST MILEAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS.

STATES.	1909.	1913.	STATES.	1909.	1913.
Indiana.....	24,955	26,831	Georgia.....	5,978	12,000(b)
Ohio.....	24,106	28,312	Kentucky.....	10,114	10,636
New York.....	12,787	22,000	Illinois.....	8,414	9,000
Wisconsin.....	10,167(a)	11,163	Massachusetts.....	8,463	8,845

(a) Decrease caused by reclassification of roads. (b) Estimated.

STATES WHICH HAVE MADE THE GREATEST PROGRESS IN ROAD BUILDING.

STATES.	1909.	1913.	STATES.	1909.	1913.
New York.....	13,787	32,000	Indiana.....	24,955	26,831
Georgia.....	5,978	12,000(b)	Washington.....	4,520(c)	3,950
Ohio.....	24,106	28,312	New Jersey.....	3,377	4,500
South Carolina.....	3,534	4,888	Florida.....	1,752	2,175
Alabama.....	3,263	5,491	Maryland.....	2,142	2,376

(b) Estimated. (c) Included graded earth roads.

The gain in Georgia is largely attributed to the use of 5,500 prisoners on the public roads of the State.

The gain in South Carolina, Alabama and Florida is due largely to the fact that sand-clay roads are being built and that this is very cheap and satisfactory.

STATES SHOWING THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE OF IMPROVED ROADS—1913.

STATES.	Per Cent.	STATES.	Per Cent.
Rhode Island.....	58.8	California.....	18.3
Massachusetts.....	51.2	Wisconsin.....	18.2
Indiana.....	42.3	South Carolina.....	17.3
Ohio.....	33.8	Georgia.....	14.2
New York.....	27.5	Maryland.....	14.0
Connecticut.....	24.07	Oregon.....	13.7
Utah.....	20.7	New Hampshire.....	12.4
Kentucky.....	18.3	Florida.....	12.1

The following States have between 5 and 10 per cent. of roads improved: Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Tennessee and Washington.

AVERAGE COST PER MILE OF IMPROVED ROADS IN 1909.

MATERIALS.	Cost.	MATERIALS.	Cost.
Sand-clay.....	\$723	Macadam.....	\$4,989
Gravel.....	2,047	Bituminous-macadam.....	10,348

ESTIMATED COST PER MILE OF IMPROVED ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ROADS.	Mileage.	Ave. Cost per Mile.	Total Estimated Cost in U. S.	ROADS.	Mileage.	Ave. Cost per Mile.	Total Estimated Cost in U. S.
Stone.....	59,237	\$4,989	\$295,523,393	Miscellaneous (B.-Mac., Brick, &c.)	3,771	\$10,000	\$37,710,000
Gravel.....	102,870	2,047	210,574,890	Grand totals.....	190,479		\$561,604,806
Sand-clay.....	24,601	723	17,786,523				

VALUE OF RIGHTS OF WAY ON ALL PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On a basis of 40-foot width, there are 10,668,276 acres of rights of way included in the public roads of the United States.

Based on the average value of farm lands in the various States, the total value of these rights of way would amount to \$345,652,215.

Cost of improved roads.....	\$561,604,806
Value of rights of way.....	345,652,215
Total.....	\$907,257,021

It is estimated that the total expenditure for the year 1913 was \$204,681,000.

Highway bonds issued, or authorized, by States, counties, and townships for the purpose of construction or improvement of public roads to January 1, 1914, State bonds, \$158,900,000; county and township bonds, \$287,011,018. Does not include city bonds for street improvements.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-eight races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnipisseege to three miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to four miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. For records prior to 1889 see 1914 ALMANAC.

DATE.	Won By.	TIME.		DATE.	Won By.	TIME.	
		Winner.	Losers.			Winner.	Losers.
June 29, 1889 ...	Yale	21.30	21.55	June 30, 1904 ...	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10
June 27, 1890 ...	Yale	21.29	21.40	June 29, 1905 ...	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 26, 1891 ...	Harvard..	21.23	21.57	June 28, 1906 ...	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
July 1, 1892 ...	Yale	20.48	21.42½	June 27, 1907 ...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 3, 1893 ...	Yale	25.01½	25.15	June 25, 1908 ...	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 28, 1894 ...	Yale	22.47	24.40	July 1, 1909 ...	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 28, 1895 ...	Yale	21.30	22.05	June 30, 1910 ...	Harvard..	20.46½	21.04
June 29, 1899 ...	Harvard..	20.52½	21.13	June 30, 1911 ...	Harvard..	22.44	23.41½
June 28, 1900 ...	Yale	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5	June 21, 1912 ...	Harvard..	21.43½	22.04
June 27, 1901 ...	Yale	23.37	23.45	June 20, 1913 ...	Harvard..	21.42½	22.20
June 26, 1902 ...	Yale	20.20	20.33	June 19, 1914 ...	Yale.....	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 25, 1903 ...	Yale	20 19 4-5	20 29 3-5				

The race by figures: Half mile, Yale 2m. 12s., Harvard 2m. 14s.; 1 mile, Yale 5m. 8s., Harvard 5m. 11s.; 1 1-2 miles, Yale 7m. 59s., Harvard 8m. 1s.; 2 miles, Yale 10m. 30s., Harvard 10m. 32s.; 2 1-2 miles, Yale 13m. 6 1-2s., Harvard 13m. 10 1-2s.; 3 miles, Yale 15m. 59s., Harvard 16m. 1s.; 3 1-2 miles, Harvard 18m. 32 1-2s., Yale 18m. 33s.; 4 miles, Yale 21m. 16s., Harvard 21m. 16 1-5s. Yale crew: Stroke, Appleton; 7, McHenry; 6, Rogers; 5, Sturtevant; 4, Sheldon; 3, Titus; 2, Meyers; bow, Seth Low, 2d; coxswain, McLane. Harvard crew: Stroke, Chanler; 7, Soucy; 6, Parson; 5, Schall; 4, Harwood; 3, Murray; 2, Gardner; bow, Reynolds; coxswain, Sargent.

SECOND VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 11m. 34s.; Yale, 12m. 2s. Harvard crew: Stroke, Lund; 7, Curtis; 6, Morgan; 5, H. Middendorf; 4, J. Middendorf; 3, Meyer; 2, Talcott; bow, Saltonstall; coxswain, Kregger. Yale crew: Stroke, Gillfillan; 7, Denegre; 6, Fitzpatrick; 5, Stillman; 4, Coe; 3, Harrison; 2, Bennett; bow, Cushman; coxswain, Moore.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard, 11m. 49s.; Yale, 12m. 4s. Harvard crew: Stroke, Brown; 7, Cabot; 6, Stebbins; 5, Ely; 4, Young; 3, Richardson; 2, Culbert; bow, Potter; coxswain, Cameron. Yale crew: Stroke, Meyer; 7, Atkins; 6, Cox; 5, Harriman; 4, Whittlesey; 3, Gamble; 2, Walker; bow, Oleson; coxswain, Oliver.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.
 July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.
 June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.
 June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.
 June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-2s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.
 June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.
 June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.
 June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.
 June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.
 July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.
 June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1 5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.
 June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.
 June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.
 June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.
 June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s. Winning crew: Columbia, Bow, H. Naumer; 2, A. C. Rothwell; 3, E. I. Williams; 4, V. Sanborn; 5, Stoddard Pitt; 6, Norman Bratton; 7, I. W. Hadsell (captain); stroke, C. F. McCarthy; coxswain, R. U. Wood.

VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Pennsylvania, 10m. 31 1-5s.; 1901, Cornell, 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m. 34s.; 1904, Cornell, 10m. 53 3-5s.; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s.; 1906, Cornell, 10m. 35 1-5s.; 1907, Syracuse, 10m. 37 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 49s.; Columbia, 10m. 59 3-5s.; 1908, Syracuse, 10m. 52 4-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 6 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909, Cornell, 10m. 1s.; Syracuse, 10m. 10s.; Columbia, 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 27 2-5s.; 1910, Cornell, 11m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 43 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 48 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 22s.; 1911, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, Pennsylvania. No time taken. 1912, Cornell, 10m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 41 1-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 53 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 23 2-5s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 47 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 52 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 54 4-5s.; Wisconsin,

10m. 58 4-5s.; Washington, 12m. 8 3-5s.; 1914, Cornell, 11m. 15 2-5s.; Columbia, 11m. 25 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 33 2-5s.; Syracuse, 11m. 50 3-5s. Winning crew: Bow, T. S. Craft; 2, R. G. Bird; 3, A. L. Boegehold; 4, J. C. Smaltz.

FRESHMEN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Wisconsin, 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 9m. 39 4-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 9m. 18s.; 1904, Syracuse, 10m. 1s.; 1905, Cornell, 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906, Syracuse, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1907, Wisconsin, 9m. 58s.; Syracuse, 10m. 3s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 4s.; Columbia, 10m. 5 2-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 7 4-5s.; 1908, Cornell, 9m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 43s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 55 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 42s.; 1909, Cornell, 9m. 11 3-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 21s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 22 1-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 26s.; 1910, Cornell, 10m. 40 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 53 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 9 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 11m. 15 1-5s.; 1911, Columbia, 10m. 13 1-5s.; Cornell, 10m. 20 2-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 23 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 24 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 35s.; 1912, Cornell, 9m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 9m. 35 2-5s.; Syracuse, 9m. 42 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 46 2-5s.; Columbia, 9m. 47s.; 1913, Cornell, 10m. 4 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 7 4-5s.; Syracuse, 10m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 25 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 29s.; 1914, Cornell, 10m. 26s.; Syracuse, 10m. 50 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 10m. 50 2-5s.; Columbia, 10m. 56 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 10m. 59s. Winning crew: Bow, D. S. Morgan; 2, G. D. Stahl; 3, H. A. Meyers; 4, L. W. Overlock; 5, J. A. Worn; 6, A. A. Cushing; 7, G. E. Lund; Stroke, J. L. Collyer.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 10m. 1s. Freshmen eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES.

YEAR.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.		Won by
				M.	S.	
1902.....	March 23.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	9	Won easily.
1903.....	April 1.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	32½	6 lengths.
1904.....	March 26.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905.....	April 1.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20	35	3 lengths.
1906.....	April 7.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	24	.....
1907.....	March 16.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908.....	April 4.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	19	3 lengths.
1909.....	April 3.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	50	3 lengths.
1910.....	March 23.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20	14	3½ lengths.
1911.....	April 1.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	18	29	2½ lengths.
1912.....	April 1.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	22	3	6 lengths.
1913.....	March 13.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20	53	¾ length.
1914.....	March 28.....	Cambridge.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	20	23	2 lengths.

The above table covers but the last 13 annual dual regattas between the two universities. Oxford and Cambridge have rowed 70 regattas, Oxford winning 39, Cambridge 31 and one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance about four and one-quarter miles. Best record, 18m. 29s., made by Oxford in 1911.

COLLEGE DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS.

April 11—Oakland, Cal. 3 miles, eights—University of Washington, 18m. 58s.; Stanford University, 19m. 24s.; University of California, 19m. 37s. Freshman eights, 2 miles—Stanford, 13m. 16s.; Washington second, California third.

April 18—Annapolis, Md. Severn course, 1 5-16 miles, eights—Pennsylvania defeated Naval Academy by 2 lengths in 7m. 42s. Freshman eights—Pennsylvania defeated Naval Academy by 1-3 length in 8m. 29 3-5s.

April 25—Annapolis, Md. 1 15-16 miles, eights—Naval Academy defeated Harvard by 2 seconds in 6m. 43s. Second eights—Harvard defeated Naval Academy by 3 lengths in 6m. 43s.

May 2—Annapolis, Md. 1 15-16 miles, eights—Philadelphia Central High School defeated Naval Academy freshmen by 1-4 length in 7m. 14s.

May 9—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles, eights—Columbia, 9m. 16s.; Princeton, 9m. 20s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 32s. Freshman eights—Princeton, 9m. 46s.; Pennsylvania, 9m. 58s.

May 23—Ithaca, N. Y. 2 miles, varsity eights—Cornell, 10m. 35 3-5s.; Princeton, 10m. 41 3-5s.; Yale, 10m. 38 3-5s. Freshman eights—Cornell, 10m. 51 2-5s.; Princeton, 11m. 7 1-5s.

May 26—Vancouver, B. C. 500 feet less than 2 3-4 miles—University of Washington Boat Club defeated California University by 1 1-2 lengths; Vancouver third. Time—16m. Cambridge, Mass. 1 7-8 miles, varsity eights—Cornell, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Harvard, 9m. 42 3-5s. Freshman eights—Cornell, 9m. 56s.; Harvard, 10m. 1s.

June 18—New Haven, Ct. 1 mile upstream, freshman fours—Yale, 5m. 27s.; Harvard, 5m. 38 1-2s. Scrub fours—Harvard, 5m. 54s.; Yale, 5m. 57s. Half mile upstream, graduate eights—Yale, 2m. 31 1-2s.; Harvard, 2m. 32 1-2s.

IMPORTANT REGATTAS OF 1914.

May 16—Philadelphia, Pa. Twelfth annual regatta of the American Rowing Association over the Henley course on the Schuylkill River. Freshman eight-oared shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania; Naval Academy second. Time—6m. 58s. Two entries. First eight-oared shells—Won by Harvard; Union Boat Club (Boston) second, Naval Academy third, Yale fourth, Syracuse fifth. Time—6m. 40 3-5s. First single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Paul Withington, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Durando Miller, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—8m. 3s. Former A. R. A. record, 8m. 5s., held by J. Williamson, 2d, in 1905. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells—Won by Harvard; Yale second, University of Pennsylvania third, Naval Academy fourth, Princeton fifth. Time—6m. 40s. Special four-oared shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania (bow, Popp; 2, Stokes; 3, Blatz; stroke, Odgers); University Barge Club (Philadelphia) second, Naval Academy third. Time—7m. 13 1-5s. First double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club; Riverside Boat Club (Cambridge, Mass.) second, Union Boat Club (Boston) third. Riverside claimed a foul and protested the race.

May 30—New York Regatta Association's annual regatta on Harlem River, New York City. One and one-quarter-mile course. Results: Junior four-oared barge—Won by Hudson Boat Club, New York (bow, M. Rossmagel; 2, F. Hessey; 3, J. Pohler; stroke, F. Johnson; coxswain, N. Stark); Rosedale Boat Club (New Jersey) second. Time—6m. 48 4-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York (H. Babcock and S. A. Wilde); Metropolitan Rowing Club (New York) second; Lone Star third. Time—6m. 52s. Junior four-oared sculls—Won by New

Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle (bow, Joseph Walsh; 2, James Archibald; 3, Edmund MacCollin; stroke, Robert Dodge; coxswain, Cary Waldradt); Columbia University second, Metropolitan Rowing Club third. Time—6m. 46s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York (bow, A. E. Gauss; 2, A. S. Corbett; 3, L. A. Jauss; stroke, W. H. Hart); Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) second, Nonpareil Rowing Club (New York) disqualified. No time taken. Intermediate single shells—Won by L. Zohar. First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Walter M. Campbell, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., third. Time—7m. 47s. Senior four-oared barge—Won by Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore (bow, C. Howard; 2, W. Skinner; 3, N. McPartland; stroke, W. Hildebrandt; coxswain, J. McLaughlin); Rosedale Boat Club (Hoboken, N. J.) second, Active Boat Club (Hoboken, N. J.) third. Time—2m. 23 2/5s. Senior single shells—Won by T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City; G. Waldo Smith, New York Athletic Club, New York, second; George W. Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 41 1/5s. Junior quadruple sculls—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York (bow, H. Babcock; 2, S. A. Wilde; 3, H. Catus; stroke, C. Calpis); Lone Star Boat Club (New York) second, Nassau Boat Club (New York City) third. Time—6m. Association single shells—Won by Walter M. Campbell, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Frederick Miller, New York Athletic Club, New York City, second; F. X. Deering, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, third. Time—7m. 7s. Junior single sculls, final heat—Won by H. Heller, Metropolitan Boat Club, New York; Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Dominick Mulo, Wahnetah Boat Club, New York, third. Time—7m. 1s. Junior four gigs for high schools—Won by New Rochelle High School (bow, D. Lovejoy; 2, W. White; 3, B. Greely; stroke, W. A. Smith; coxswain, W. McCrea); Flushing High School second, Hoboken High School third. Time—6m. 48 1/5s. Senior four shells—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, New York (bow, Lawrence Hartung; 2, Joseph Atkinson; 3, Edward Kelly; stroke, W. Ryan); Ariel Rowing Club (Baltimore) second, Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) third. Time—6m. 14 2/5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York (G. Raymond, E. Kirchengraber, T. Thompson, L. Ketchum, W. Merrill, L. S. Wooley, W. Hanegan, J. T. Van Twick, J. Whelan, coxswain); Columbia University second, First Bohemian Boat Club third. Time—6m. 3 1/5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Columbia University (E. K. Richards, O. B. Myers, W. Cronenberg, V. Sandborn, R. U. Wood, coxswain); Wahnetah Boat Club (Flushing) second, Special race, Columbia Varsity Eight vs. All New York Octuple—Won by Columbia (H. A. Naumer, A. Rothwell, E. W. Williams, V. Sandborn, S. Pitt, N. Bratton, I. W. Hadsell, C. F. McCarthy, R. U. Wood, coxswain); All New York (Sheppard, Stevens, Schwartz, Rooney, Hart, Jauss, Emery, Wells, A. Johnson, coxswain) second. Time—5m. 31 3/5s.

June 20—Philadelphia, Pa. Sixty-first annual Schuylkill Navy Day Regatta at Fairmount Park. Junior single sculls—Won by Theobald Clark, Philadelphia Barge Club; Boyd Magee, Penn Barge Club, second; John Engle, Vesper Boat Club, third. Time—7m. 6 4/5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club (R. T. Nalle, Harold Wilcox, Russell Thayer, Jr., Ed. Hoffman, Jr.); Vesper Boat Club second, Quaker City Barge Club third. Time—7m. 4 5/5s. Senior centipedes—Won by Vesper Boat Club (William McCreary, Karl Graef, Walter Smith, John Kelly); Philadelphia Barge Club second, Malta Boat Club third. Time—6m. 39 4/5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Paul Costello, Ivan Crooks, Jack Kastner, Frank Lally, Edward Graef, Harry Bosworth, Chester H. Drummond, Albert Brady, E. C. Kock); Undine Barge Club second, Malta Boat Club third. Time—6m. 46s. Junior double sculls—Won by Penn Barge Club (B. H. Magee and S. G. Mollard); West Philadelphia Boat Club second, Undine Barge Club third. Time—7m. 29s. Senior single sculls—Won by John Kelly, Vesper Boat Club; E. F. Hoffman, Jr., University Barge Club, second. No time taken. Special Philadelphia schools eight-oared shells—Won by West Philadelphia High School (F. Goswick, R. McCormick, J. H. Whiting, N. R. Richardson, A. P. Sager, Frank Nelms, O. D. Forbes, Sydney G. Tilden, Rodney Jack); Northeast High second, West Philadelphia High second crew third. Time—7m. 45 4/5s. Junior centipedes—Won by Malta Boat Club (L. H. Kennedy, R. L. Scheuing, F. I. Clayton, T. R. McMaster); Undine Barge Club second, Vesper Boat Club third. Time—7m. 8 3/5s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Malta Boat Club (H. S. Barnes, R. T. Reed, J. F. Coyle, J. J. Pettit, W. G. McEwan, Jr.); University Barge Club second, Undine Barge Club third. Time—7m. 30 2/5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Walter L. Smith and John B. Kelly); Undine Barge Club (Gates Hickey and C. J. Buntz, Jr.) second, Philadelphia Barge Club third. Time—7m. 3s. Junior octopedes—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Joseph McGucken, Evans Griffith, William Grubb, Edward McLain, Henry Schroeder, Albert Schell, John Severin, William T. Bowman, Charles Relf); Malta Boat Club second, Crescent Boat Club third. No time given.

July 4—Philadelphia, Pa. People's Regatta, over Schuylkill course, 1 1/4 miles. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Undine Barge Club (Magee, Wanner, Summers, Emmons, Terry, Holmes, Reiger, Lukens, Keyser); Pennsylvania Barge Club second, Anlostan Boat Club disqualified. Time—7m. 5 1/4s. Junior singles—Won by Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club; Walter Jenkinson, Vesper Boat Club, second; William Haas, Pennsylvania Barge Club, third. Time—8m. 39s. Senior singles—Won by Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club; George Allison, West Philadelphia Boat Club, second. Kelly did not finish. Time—8m. 21s. Intermediate double sculls—Won by Malta Boat Club (Hammill and Cox); Undine Barge Club second. New York Athletic Club disqualified from second place. Time—8m. 8 3/5s. Junior double sculls—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club (Quinn and McCarthy); Fairmount Rowing Association second, Vesper Boat Club third. Time—8m. 32 3/5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by College Boat Club (Perrott, Ferris, Harley, Chickering and A. J. Foster, coxswain); Malta Boat Club second, Wahnetah Boat Club third. Time—7m. 56 2/5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Kelly and Smith); Harlem Rowing Club (Quinn and Shepherd) second. Time—7m. 51s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by New York Athletic Club (Babcock, Wilde, J. Catus and C. Catus); Quaker City second, Undine Barge Club third. Time—7m. 19 3/5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club (Nalle, Wilcox, Thayer, Huffer); Wahnetah Boat Club second. Time—7m. 35s. Intermediate singles—Won by Clark, Philadelphia Barge Club; Magee, Pennsylvania Barge Club, second; Cox, Malta Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 57s. Senior quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club (Engle, McCreary, Graef, Smith and Kelly); New York Athletic Club second. Time—7m. 10 3/5s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by New York Athletic Club (Kirschgraber, Lederle, Merrill, Ketchum, Thompson, Woelly, Hanegan, Van Twick and Whelan); Pennsylvania Barge Club second. Time—7m. 12s. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by University Barge Club (Cheston, Collum, Law, Johnson, Williamson); Malta Boat Club second, West Philadelphia Boat Club third. Time—7m. 27 3/5s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by College Boat Club (Chickering, Butler, Harley, Blatz, Garvin, Merick, Perrott, Maro); Argonauts (Bronx) second, Detroit Boat Club third. Time—6m. 51s. Hoboken, N. J. Rosedale Boat Club's Regatta, over Hacksack River course, one mile. Association singles—Won by Louis Zabo, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Alex Rachmell, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, second; F. Koch, Active Boat Club, Hoboken, third. Time—6m. 30s. Junior single gigs—Won by Groper, Bayonne Boat Club; Chauncey Lewis, Hudson Boat Club, New York, second; A. E. Muendel, Active Boat Club, third. Time—9m. 43 4/5s. Intermediate single shells—Won by Kenneth M. Reed, Bayonne Boat Club; G. Foster, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J., second; Harry Moran, Hudson

Boat Club, New York, thrid. Time—8m. 10 3-5s. Junior single shells—Won by Spencer G. Bennett, Sheephead Bay Boat Club; Charles MacKenzie, Bayonne Boat Club, second; B. B. Badgley, Active Boat Club, thrid. Time—7m. 58 3-5s. Junior double gigs—Won by Active Boat Club (C. Nlemeyer and L. Eitgen); Metropolitan Rowing Club (New York) second, Atlantic Boat Club thrid. Time—7m. 2 2-5s. Junior four gigs—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club (bow, F. Hanaek; 2, F. Swansky; 3, F. Cltik; stroke, V. Balajka; coxswain, B. Novotny); Bayonne Boat Club second, Metropolitan Boat Club thrid. Time—7m. 2 3-5s. Intermediate single gigs—Won by G. Foster, Atlantic Boat Club; Harry Moran, Hudson Boat Club, second; Frank Keorkle, Bayonne Boat Club, thrid. Time—7m. 6 4-5s. Junior four gigs, for high schools—Won by Keyone High School; Hoboken High School second. Time—6m. Curtis High School withdrew. Boston, Mass. Regatta of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, held on Charles River. Single canoes—Won by W. L. French, Waltham Canoe Club. Time—4m. 27s. Novice singles—Won by N. McRae, M. I. T. Time—12m. 56s. Intermediate singles—Won by Joseph Ryan, Riverside Boat Club. Time—10m. 51s. Junior doubles—Won by the Weld Boat Club (Charles Eaton and Howard Morse). Time—10m. 54s. Club four canoes—Won by Waltham. Time—3m. 42s. Senior singles—Won by Henry H. Livingstone, Riverside B. C. Time—10m. 35s. Junior singles—Won by Joseph Buckley, Jr., Farragut B. C. Time—11m. 6s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Boston Inter-scholastic (R. Flynn, bow; N. McDonald, 2; A. J. Welling, 3; A. Lundquist, 4; H. Newton, 5; J. O'Neil, 6; W. Gillman, 7; P. Marston, stroke; J. Donovan, coxswain). Time—8m. 21s. War canoes—Won by Waltham Canoe Club (W. A. Stone, H. C. Colon, D. Hastings, J. Shanley, E. Prescott, S. West, C. Kaufman, W. Macomber, H. Blanchard, W. Harvey, P. Ozden, W. L. French). Time—6m. 28s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Riverside (C. J. Faulkner, bow; M. Pollock, 2; E. Kluefel, 3; John Dwyer, 4; M. McCarthy, 5; Joseph Ryan, 6; H. H. Livingstone, 7; William Faulkner, stroke; D. Mack, coxswain). Time—8m. 55s.

July 18—New York City. Ninth annual regatta of the Hudson River Rowing Association, over Riverside Drive course; one mile. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club (Murphy, bow; Greeley, 2; Welsh, 3; Dodge, stroke; Walracht, coxswain); Metropolitan Rowing Club second. Time—5m. 48 4-5s. Intermediate double gigs—Won by Hudson B. C. (Norman, bow; De Witt, stroke); Nonpareil B. C. second. Time—6m. 9 2-5s. Junior single gigs—Won by H. Jaenke, Union Boat Club; J. Brodigan, Hudson Boat Club, second; B. Badgley, Active Boat Club, thrid. Time—6m. 40 4-5s. Junior four-oared barges—Won by Ariel B. C. (Davis, bow; King, 2; Hood, 3; A. Plilson, stroke; McLoughlin, coxswain); Rosedale B. C. second, Bayonne R. C. thrid. Time—6m. 8s. Association single sculls—Won by W. A. Kohler, Nassau Boat Club; G. Foster, Atlantic B. C. second; R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil B. C., thrid. Rachmell, Clifton B. C., finished first but was disqualified for fouling. Time—6m. 50 3-5s. Junior double gigs—Won by Active B. C. (Gunter, bow; F. Mueller, stroke); Waverly B. C. second, Nassau B. C. thrid. Time—6m. 37s. Intermediate four-oared barges—Won by Hudson B. C. (Rossnogl, bow; Hesse, 2; Pohler, 3; Johnson, stroke; Stark, coxswain); Metropolitan B. C. disqualified for failure to arrive on time. No time taken. Intermediate single gigs—Won by F. De Witt, Hudson B. C.; J. Rogan, Nonpareil B. C., second. Time—7m. 46s. Senior four-oared barges—Won by Ariel R. C. (D. Hood, bow; W. Skinner, 2; McPartland, 3; W. Hildebrandt, stroke; J. McLoughlin, coxswain); Wahnetah B. C. second, Hudson Boat Club thrid. Time—5m. 58 3-5s.

August 7 and 8—Philadelphia, Pa. Schuylkill course; forty-seventh annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; first day, August 7. Intermediate double shells—Won by Duluth B. C. (H. E. Osman and A. P. Kent); University Barge Club (Philadelphia) second, Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) thrid. Time—8m. 18 2-5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club (Grand Rapids, Mich.); Anolastan Boat Club (Washington) second, Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) thrid. Time—7m. 15 3-5s. Intermediate singles—Won by W. A. Neer, Detroit Boat Club; Henry Heller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second; H. E. Osman, Duluth B. C., thrid. Time—8m. 59 1-5s. Senior quarter-mile, single sculls, first heat—Won by Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil R. C., New York, second; Cary Faulkner, Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass., thrid. Time—1m. 30s. Second heat—Won by Edward B. Butler, Toronto B. C.; W. A. Neer, Detroit B. C., second; W. H. Bergin, Illinois Valley Y. and C. C., Peoria, thrid. Time—1m. 28s. Senior international four-oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C.; Argonaut R. C. (crew No. 2, Toronto) second, University Barge Club (Philadelphia) thrid. Time—7m. 31 1-5s. Senior double sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia (J. B. Kelly and W. L. Smith); Riverside B. C. (Cambridge, Mass.) second, Harlem R. C. (New York) thrid. Time—7m. 46s. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C.; Argonaut R. C. (Toronto) second, Illinois Valley Y. and C. C. thrid. Time—6m. 47 3-5s. Second day, August 8. Sculling Champion Robert Dibble of Toronto again won the championship, beating John B. Kelly of Philadelphia by $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Senior single scull shells (association)—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., second; David Regan, Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo, thrid. Time—7m. 59 1-5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia (Richard T. Nalle, bow; Harold Wilcox, 2; Russell Thayer, Jr., 3; Edward F. Hoffman, Jr., stroke); Potomac Boat Club (Washington, D. C.) second. Western Rowing Club of St. Louis started but dropped out. Time—7m. 12s. Intermediate four-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minn. (W. Sutherland, bow; W. Prudden, 2; W. M. Schneider, 3; E. G. Forsell, stroke); Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto second, Arundel Boat Club (Baltimore) thrid. No time taken. Senior centipedes—Won by Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass. (William Faulkner, bow; Frank Davy, 2; Henry J. Livingston, 3; Cary Faulkner, stroke); New York A. C. second, Philadelphia Barge Club (Philadelphia) thrid. Time—6m. 44 1-5s. Champion senior single scull shells—Won by Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Everard B. Butler, Toronto Rowing Club, thrid. Time—7m. 48s. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, crew No. 1 (P. Moore, bow; M. C. Rheinberger, 2; C. C. Beschenbossel, 3; W. M. Hoover, 4; W. L. Quinby, 5; A. R. Kent, 6; D. C. Moore, 7; D. S. Horak, stroke; L. G. Brown, coxswain); Argonaut Rowing Club (Toronto) second, New York A. C. thrid. Time—6m. 27 2-5s. Intercity octopede—Won by New York (Albert F. Gauss, bow; Joseph T. P. Callahan, 2; Ludwig Jauss, 3; William H. Hart, 4; Harry Babcock, 5; Charles Catus, 6; John Catus, 7; Charles Kusehe, stroke; J. Whelan, coxswain); Philadelphia second. Time—6m. 28 3-5s. Quarter-mile dash—Won by E. B. Butler, Toronto Rowing Club; R. H. Pearce, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second; Robert Dibble, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, thrid; William Neer, Detroit Boat Club, fourth. Time—1m. 21s.

September 7—Baltimore, Md. Twenty-fifth annual Middle States regatta over a mile course on the Patapsco River. Double sculls, 140-pound class (two entries)—Won by Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) from Undine Barge Club (Philadelphia) by a length. No time taken. Junior quadruple sculls (two entries)—Won by New Rochelle (N. Y.) Rowing Club by five lengths; West Philadelphia Boat Club second. No time taken. Senior four-oared shells (two entries)—Won by New York Athletic Club from the Ariel Club of Baltimore. No time taken. Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Potomac Boat Club (Washington); Arundel Boat Club (Baltimore) second, Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) thrid. Time—5m. 47 2-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by Potomac Boat Club (Washington); Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) second, New Rochelle (N. Y.) Rowing Club thrid. Time—6m. 3 1-5s. Senior double sculls (two entries)—Won by Malta Boat Club

ROWING—Continued.

(Philadelphia); Nassau Boat Club (New York) second. Time—6m. 6 2-5s. Intermediate eight-oared shells (two entries)—Won by Anolastan Club (Washington); Arundel Boat Club (Baltimore) second. Time—5m. 9 1-5s. Senior quadruple sculls (two entries)—Won by New York Athletic Club (New York); Quaker City Barge Club (Philadelphia) second. Time—5m. 22 2-5s. Senior single sculls—Won by F. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Alexander Rachmlel, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, N. Y., third. Time—6m. 35 2-5s. Intermediate double sculls—Dead heat between Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) and Vesper Boat Club (Philadelphia); Undine Boat Club (Philadelphia) third. Time—6m. 4 1-5s. In the row-off the Pennsylvania Barge Club won. No time taken. Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Ariel Rowing Club (Baltimore); New Rochelle Rowing Club (New Rochelle, N. Y.) second, Anolastan Boat Club (Washington, D. C.) third. Time—5m. 8 2-5s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; John S. Lentz, Jr., Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 22 4-5s. Association single sculls—Won by F. X. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; H. E. H. Cox, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Frederick Miller, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—6m. 39 1-5s. Junior single sculls—Won by John Engle, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; F. Bever, New York Athletic Club, second; A. J. Blackaller, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6m. 55 2-5s. Intermediate four-oared gigs—Won by Potomac Boat Club (Washington); Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) second, Arundel Boat Club (Baltimore) third. Time—6m. 4 2-5s. Senior four-oared shells, 140-pound class—Won by Ariel Rowing Club (Baltimore); Malta Boat Club (Philadelphia) second. Time—6m. 4 1-5s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Anolastan Boat Club (Washington); Pennsylvania Barge Club (Philadelphia) second, Ariel Rowing Club (Baltimore) third. Time—5m. 21s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by Quaker City Barge Club (Philadelphia) from New Rochelle Rowing Club, which was swamped by rough water. Time—6m. 11s.

CANADA.

July 31 and August 1—St. Catharines, Ont.; Canadian Henley. Junior single sculls, final—Won by St. Catharines R. and C. Club (A. H. Greenwood); Argonaut Rowing Club (W. Kennedy) second. Time—10m. 34s. (30 lengths). Junior eights, final—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto (B. M. Clerk, stroke; D. G. Buckley, G. W. Hogarth, Richard Slatter, J. E. Bell, T. R. Colley, C. J. Hunter, J. Wilson, Thomas R. Loudon, coxswain); Detroit Boat Club second, Britannia Boat Club (Ottawa) third. Time—6m. 31 1-5s. Intermediate singles, final—Won by Mutual Rowing Club, Buffalo (David Regan); Detroit Boat Club (W. A. Near) second, St. Catharines (A. H. Greenwood) third. Time—10m. 30s. Intermediate fours, final—Won by Hamilton; Don Rowing Club (Toronto) second. Time—9m. 32s. Senior eights, final—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto (E. Harcourt, stroke; F. G. Addison, G. G. Terriberry, Alex. Sinclair, J. Girvan, A. C. Kelth, A. D. Wilson, Thomas Allison, W. O. McCleary, coxswain); Detroit Boat Club second. Time—6m. 8 2-5s. 140-pound special eights, final—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club (J. Wilson, stroke; R. J. Qua, A. W. Martin, A. H. Cromar, H. V. Herst, N. H. Meadows, J. T. Walker, H. H. Gross, V. H. Perry, coxswain); Lachine Rowing Club (Montreal) second, Don Rowing Club third. Time—6m. 46s. Senior singles, final—Won by Toronto (Robert Dibble); Toronto (Lepper) second. Time—10m. 7s. Senior fours, final—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club (E. Harcourt, stroke; Alex. Sinclair, A. C. Kelth, J. Girvan, bow); Ottawa Rowing Club second, Hamilton Rowing Club third. Time—9m. 7s.

ENGLAND. (HENLEY REGATTA.)

July 1-4—Grand Challenge Cup, semi-finals—Harvard University 2d defeated Winnipeg Rowing Club by 3-4 of a length. Time—7m. Union Boat Club of Boston, Mass., defeated Rowing Club of Mayence, Germany, by 8 ft. in 7m. Final—Harvard defeated Union Boat Club of Boston, Mass., by 1-1-4 lengths in 7m. 20s. The Harvard second varsity crew; Bow, L. Saltonstall; J. Talcott, H. H. Meyer, H. S. Middendorf, J. W. Middendorf, D. P. Morgan, Louis Curtis; stroke, Charles Lunn; coxswain, H. L. Kreger. The Union Boat Club crew, which is composed of former Harvard oarsmen; Bow, J. Balch; E. Farley, R. Tappan, S. A. Sargent, J. E. Walde, L. Withington, Paul Withington; stroke, R. Cutler; coxswain, G. P. Abeles. Previous winners: 1895, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, time, 7m. 30s.; 1896, Leander, 7m. 43s.; 1897, New College, Oxford, 6m. 51s.; 1898, Leander, 7m. 13s.; 1899, Leander, 7m. 12s.; 1900, Leander, 7m. 6s.; 1901, Leander, 7m. 5s.; 1902, Third Trinity, Oxford, 7m. 17s.; 1903, Leander, 7m. 9s.; 1904, Leander, 7m. 20s.; 1905, Leander, 6m. 58s.; 1906, Royal Boat Club, Ghent, 7m. 9s.; 1907, Royal Boat Club, Ghent, 7m. 31s.; 1908, Christ Church, Oxford, 7m. 10s.; 1909, Royal Boat Club, Ghent, 7m. 3s.; 1910, Magdalen, Oxford, 7m. 19s.; 1911, Magdalen, Oxford, 7m. 2s.; 1912, Sydney R. C., N. S. W., 7m. 6s.; 1913, Leander, 7m. 11s.; 1914, Harvard, 7m. 20s. Diamond sculls, final—Giuseppe Stinaglia, Como, Italy, defeated C. M. Stuart, Trinity, Cambridge, easily in 9m. W. T. Gardiner, Paul Withington and J. B. Ayer, all of Boston, Mass., and Robert Dibble, Toronto, were beaten in the preliminaries. Stewards' Cup eights, final—Leander defeated Rowing Club of Mayence, Germany, in 7m. 52s.

PROFESSIONAL SCULLING MATCHES, 1914.

September 7—London, England. Ernest Barry (England), holder of the title, defeated James Paddon (Australasia) by four lengths over the Thames championship course for the world's sculling title and the stake of \$5,000. Time—21m. 28s. For list of previous championship contests see 1914 ALMANAC.

YACHTING.

YACHT racing in both the large and small classes continued to increase in popularity during the season of 1914. Lack of space prevents recording any but the most important events.

The principal attraction of the season was the trials for selection of the American defender of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV., which arrived from England in August. However, the races for the cup were postponed until 1915 on account of the European war.

Dimensions of the three aspirants:

HULL DIMENSIONS.				DIMENSIONS OF SPARS.			
	Over All. Feet.	Water Line. Feet.	Beam. Feet.	Draught. Feet.	Defiance. Feet.	Resolute. Feet.	Vanitie. Feet.
Defiance....	115	74.8	22.5	13.75	98	94	96
Resolute....	108	74.5	21	14.25	37	30	34
Vanitie.....	118	74.9	21.9	13.75	84	75	80
					50	48	44
					9	14.5	13
					137	130	142.8
					9,000	7,800	9,000
					85	81	85

RESULT OF TRIAL RACES.

- June 2—Long Island Sound, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 4h. 39m. 23s., Resolute 4h. 56m. 11s.
- June 3—Long Island Sound, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 3h. 1m. 27s., Vanitie 3h. 1m. 38s.
- June 4—Long Island Sound. The Vanitie withdrew while in the lead in order to assist in the rescue of two of its seamen who had been washed overboard during the first leg of the race.
- June 6—Long Island Sound, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 5h. 9m. 29s., Resolute 5h. 15m. 21s.
- June 10—New York Harbor off Sandy Hook, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 3h. 16m. 41s., Vanitie 3h. 20m. 57s.
- June 11—New York Harbor off Sandy Hook, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 4h. 15m. 37s., Resolute 4h. 17m. 34s. Resolute's corrected time: 4h. 14m. 21s.
- June 12—New York Harbor off Sandy Hook, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 3h. 19m. 59s., Vanitie 3h. 25m. 59s.
- June 23—Long Island Sound, 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 4h. 55m. 48s., Vanitie 5h. 10m. 27s., Defiance 5h. 19m. 41s.
- June 25—New York Yacht Club, Long Island Sound, 33 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 4h. 36m. 34s., Vanitie 4h. 42m. 43s., Defiance 4h. 43m. 50s. Corrected time: 4h. 34m. 40s., 4h. 42m. 43s., 4h. 37m. 54s.
- June 26—Oyster Bay, L. I., 30 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 5h. 6m. 47s., Vanitie 5h. 10m. 50s., Defiance 5h. 16m. 57s. The Resolute withdrew from further competition thereafter.
- June 27—Long Island Sound, 30 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 4h. 25m. 26s., Defiance 4h. 38m. 29s.
- June 29—Larchmont, N. Y., Long Island Sound, 29 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 4h. 28m. 8s., Defiance 4h. 43m. 52s.
- July 8—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 3h. 58m. 21s., Vanitie 3h. 57m. 54s. Corrected time: Vanitie unchanged, Resolute 3h. 56m. 35s.
- July 9—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Races declared off owing to fog.
- July 10—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 5h. 25m. 8s., Vanitie 5h. 56m. 29s. Defiance did not finish.
- July 11—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Vanitie, elapsed and corrected time, 4h. 50m. 20s.; Defiance, elapsed time, 4h. 53m. 30s., corrected time, 4h. 50m. 39s.; Resolute, after 2h. 52m. 5s. sailing, got lost in the fog and did not finish.
- July 12—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Races called off owing to fog.
- July 16—Newport, R. I., 30 miles. Elapsed time: Vanitie 3h. 55m. 47s., Resolute 3h. 56m. 33s., Defiance 3h. 59m. 30s. Corrected time: Resolute 3h. 54m. 54s., Vanitie same, Defiance 3h. 56m. 50s.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

DATE.	Course.	American Yacht.	Time.		English Yacht.	Time.		Result.
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.	M. S.	
Aug. 22, 1851	Around Isle of Wight....	America.....	10.37.00		Anora.....	10.55.00		Ain. boat first home by 18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	New York Y. C. course....	Magic.....	3.58.26	9-10	Cambris.....	4.37.38	9-10	American boat won by 29.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Columbia.....	6.19.41		Livonia.....	6.46.45		American boat won by 27.04.
Oct. 18, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Columbia.....	3.07.42		Livonia.....	3.18.15		* American boat won by 10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	*Columbia.....	4.17.25		Livonia.....	4.02.25		* English boat won by 15.10.
Oct. 21, 1871	20 m. windward and back.	Sappho.....	5.39.02		Livonia.....	5.09.23		American boat won by 30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	New York Y. C. course....	Sappho.....	4.46.17		Livonia.....	5.11.44		American boat won by 25.27.
Aug. 11, 1876	New York Y. C. course....	Madeleine....	5.23.54		Countess of Dufferin.....	5.34.53		American boat won by 10.59.
Aug. 12, 1876	20 m. windward and back.	Madeleine....	7.18.46		Countess of Dufferin.....	7.46.00		American boat won by 27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	New York Y. C. course....	Mischief.....	4.17.09		Atlanta.....	4.45.39	4	American boat won by 26.20
Nov. 10, 1881	16 m. leeward and back....	Mischief.....	4.54.63		Atlanta.....	5.33.47		American boat won by 38.54.
Sept. 14, 1885	New York Y. C. course....	Puritan.....	6.06.05		Genesta.....	6.22.24		American boat won by 16.19.
Sept. 16, 1886	20 m. leeward and back....	Puritan.....	5.03.14		Genesta.....	5.04.52		American boat won by 1.38.
Sept. 9, 1886	New York Y. C. course....	Mayflower....	5.26.41		Galatea.....	5.38.43		American boat won by 12.02.
Sept. 11, 1886	20 m. leeward and back....	Mayflower....	6.49.00		Galatea.....	7.18.09		American boat won by 29.09.
Sept. 27, 1887	New York Y. C. course....	Volunteer....	4.53.18		Thistle.....	5.12.41	4	American boat won by 19.23
Sept. 30, 1887	20 m. windward and back.	Volunteer....	5.42.66	4	Thistle.....	5.54.45		American boat won by 11.48.
Oct. 7, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant.....	4.05.47		Valkyrie II.....	4.11.25		American boat won by 5.48.
Oct. 9, 1893	30 m. triangular course....	Vigilant.....	3.25.01		Valkyrie II.....	3.35.56		American boat won by 10.85.
Oct. 13, 1893	15 m. windward and back.	Vigilant.....	3.25.01		Valkyrie II.....	3.25.19		American boat won by .46.
Sept. 7, 1895	15 m. windward and back.	Defender.....	4.59.54	9-10	Valkyrie III.....	5.08.44		American boat won by 8.49 1-10
Sept. 10, 1895	30 m. triangular course....	Defender.....	3.55.56		Valkyrie III.....	†disqualified		American boat won on foul.
Sep. 12, 1895	15 m. leeward and back....	Defender.....	4.43.43		Valkyrie III.....	withdrew		American boat had walk over.
Oct. 16, 1899	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia.....	4.53.53		Shamrock I.....	5.04.01		American boat won by 10.08.
Oct. 17, 1899	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia.....	3.27.00		Shamrock I.....	disabled		American boat had walk over.
Oct. 20, 1899	15 m. leeward and back....	Columbia.....	3.38.09		Shamrock I.....	3.44.43		American boat won by 6.34.
Sept. 26, 1901	15 m. windward and back.	Columbia.....	4.30.24		Shamrock II.....	4.31.44		American boat won by 1.20.
Oct. 3, 1901	30 m. triangular course....	Columbia.....	3.12.35		Shamrock II.....	3.16.10		American boat won by 3.35.
Oct. 4, 1901	15 m. leeward and back....	Columbia.....	4.32.57		Shamrock II.....	4.33.38		† American boat won by .41.
Aug. 22, 1903	15 m. windward and back.	Reliance.....	3.32.17		Shamrock III.....	3.39.30		American boat won by 7.03.
Aug. 27, 1903	30 m. triangular course....	Reliance.....	3.14.54		Shamrock III.....	3.16.13		American boat won by 1.19.
Sept. 3, 1903	15 m. leeward and back....	Reliance.....	4.28.06		Shamrock III.....	.....		English boat lost in fog.

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III, fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47 sec. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II, finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43 sec. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III, 1m. 67s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 103.41 ft. and Shamrock III, 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

OTHER RACES.

May 16—Philadelphia, Pa., Yachtsmen Club, 154 nautical miles, for cruisers—Won by Joseph Snellenburg's Mirna; corrected time, 18h. 28m. 20s.

May 31—Oyster Bay, L. I., Seawanhaka Y. C., New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina 2h. 39m. 26s., Grayling 2h. 41m. 12s., Samual 2h. 42m. 45s.

June 6—Chicago, Ill. The Class P sloop Vallant won the third try-out for the challenger for the Canadian cup race. The first trial race was called off because of the time limit. The Vallant was an easy winner in the second and third trials. Philadelphia, Pa.—The Shark II, owned by Samuel H. Collom, won the race of the Corinthian Yacht Club to Reedy Island and back, 47 nautical miles; time, 6h. 7m. 42s. New York City—Knickerbocker Y. C., New York Y. C., 50-foot class,

- 21 miles. Elapsed time: Grayling 3h. 58m. 8s., Samural 3h. 59m. 20s., Carolina 4h. 1m. 40s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 12 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 3h. 37m. 1s., Alera 3h. 37m. 57s., Okee 3h. 36m. 10s.
- June 13—Larchmont Y. C., New York Y. C., 50-foot class 9 3-8 miles. Elapsed time: Grayling 2h. 16m. 55s., Pielone 2h. 17m. 35s., Carolina 2h. 25m. 40s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 14 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Nepsl 3h. 34s., Okee 3h. 56s., Caprice 3h. 3m. 44s.
- June 20—Chicago-Michigan trial race to select defender of Canada Cup—won by Vallant. Elapsed time: Vallant 1h. 24m. 13s., Olympian 1h. 27m. 11s. Manhasset Bay, L. I.—Manhasset Bay Y. C., 50-foot class, 21 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Grayling 2h. 50m. 35s., Pielone 2h. 52m. 48s., Carolina 2h. 55m. 52s. Stamford schooners, 21 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Hopewell 3h. 15m. 46s., Ahmakola 3h. 16m. 35s. 30-foot class, 15 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Caprice 3h. 25m. 24s., Okee 3h. 9m. 3s., Banzal 3h. 31m. 24s.
- June 25—Oyster Bay, L. I. Seawanhaka Challenge Cup for Class Q yachts, first race. Elapsed time: Manatequa 2h. 48m. 10s., Arvla 2h. 51m. 10s., Virginia 2h. 54m. 16s.
- June 26—Oyster Bay, L. I. New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Spartan 3h. 15m. 26s., Grayling 3h. 19m. 4s., Samural 3h. 19m. 45s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 3h. 49m. 7s., Okee 3h. 51m. 40s., Alera 3h. 54m. 36s. Class Q, Challenge Trophy, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Manatequa 3h. 48m. 28s., Little Rhody II. 3h. 56m. 25s., Virginia 3h. 58m. 18s.
- June 27—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Regatta, Long Island Sound. New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Samural 2h. 52m. 28s., Grayling 2h. 53m. 8s., Spartan 2h. 55m. 44s. Stamford schooners, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Whiteaway 3h. 59m. 1s., Ahmakola 3h. 58m., Hopewell 3h. 59m. 44s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 15 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Nepsl 3h. 58m. 19s., Oriole 3h. 59m. 53s., Okee 3h. 55m. 20s.
- June 27—Chicago, Ill. to Michigan City, Ind. Elapsed time: Vallant 5h. 38m. 22s., Olympian 5h. 49m. 17s., South Shore 6h. 10m. 55s. Corrected time: Vallant 5h. 20m. 44s., Olympian 5h. 31m. 44s., South Shore 5h. 53m. 22s.
- June 28—Michigan City to St. Joseph, Mich. Elapsed time: XXIX. 3h. 35m. 20s., Olympian 3h. 48m. 31s., Vallant 3h. 52m. 15s. Long Island Sound—New York Y. C., New Rochelle to Block Island; only two yachts finished. Elapsed time: Nautilus 11h. 35m., Amada 11h. 40m.
- July 1—Long Island Sound. New Rochelle Y. C., New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 21 1-4 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina 2h. 35m. 22s., Samural 2h. 37m. 31s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 15 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 2h. 35m. 17s., Caprice 2h. 38m. 16s., Alera 2h. 43m. 52s.
- July 3—Long Island Sound, American Y. C., 50-foot class, 16 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Pielone 2h. 42m. 20s., Barbara 2h. 51m. 37s., Carolina 2h. 43m. 55s. 30-foot class, 16 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 3h. 21m. 31s., Carlita 3h. 22m. 5s., Caprice 3h. 30m. 28s. Schooners, mixed class, 16 1-2 miles. Corrected time: Ahmakola 3h. 17m. 52s., Miladi 3h. 18m. 25s. Vineyard Haven, Mass.—Eastern Y. C., from Newport, R. I., schooners. Elapsed time: Vagrant 5h. 5m. 42s., Princess 5h. 12m. 53s., Virginia 5h. 31m. 7s.
- July 4—Larchmont Y. C., Long Island Sound, Sloops, 50-foot class, 10 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina 3h. 7m. 34s., Grayling 3h. 1m. 40s., Barbara 3h. 4m. 26s. Stamford schooners, 14 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Ahmakola 3h. 8m. 48s., Hopewell 3h. 11m. 29s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 14 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Caprice 3h. 4m. 57s., Juanita 3h. 6m. 52s., Lena 3h. 1m. 18s. Mattapoisett, Mass.—Eastern Y. C. race from Vineyard Haven, first division schooners. Elapsed time: Princess 3h. 54m. 34s., Vagrant 3h. 52m. 34s., Virginia 4h. 11m. 33s.
- July 6, 7, 8, 11, 12—Chicago, Ill., trial races for selection of Canadian Cup defender. July 6—Elapsed time: Michigan 2h. 44s., Olympian 2h. 1m. 19s., Vallant 2h. 1m. 58s. July 7—Elapsed time: Olympian 3h. 6m. 40s., Michigan 3h. 8m. 30s., Vallant 3h. 9m. 8s. July 8—Elapsed time: Vallant 2h. 25m. 38s., Olympian 2h. 30m. 11s., Michigan 2h. 32m. 18s. July 11—Elapsed time: Vallant 2h. 40m. 28s., Olympian 2h. 42m. 32s., Michigan 2h. 41m. 50s. July 12—Elapsed time: Vallant 2h. 21m. 32s., Olympian 2h. 23m. 44s.
- July 11—Larchmont, N. Y. Schooner class, 21 miles. Corrected time: Queen Mab 4h. 26m. 4s., Ariel 4h. 30m. 52s., Venona 4h. 36m. 59s. New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 21 miles. Elapsed time: Barbara 4h. 13m. 2s., Grayling 4h. 14m. 2s., Pielone 4h. 14m. 19s. Stamford schooners, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Ahmakola 3h. 25m. 31s., Hopewell 3h. 31m. 54s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 3h. 10m. 23s., Nepsl 3h. 11m. 32s., Oriole 3h. 11m. 51s.
- July 13—Larchmont, N. Y. Schooner class, 20 1-8 miles. Corrected time: Venona 4h. 4m. 12s., Miladi 4h. 16m. 38s. New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 20 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Samural 3h. 7m. 54s., Spartan 3h. 8m. 38s., Barbara 3h. 15m. 38s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 16 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 3h. 20m. 44s., Carlita 3h. 22m. 6s., Nepsl 3h. 25m. 24s.
- July 15—Larchmont, N. Y. Schooner class, 21 miles. Corrected time: Princess 3h. 35m. 55s., Queen Mab 3h. 38m. 24s., Miladi 3h. 39m. 4s. New York Y. C., 50-foot class, 21 miles. Elapsed time: Spartan 3h. 21m. 15s., Caroline II. 3h. 21m. 34s., Pielone 3h. 22m. 19s. Stamford schooners, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Hopewell 2h. 51m. 31s., Ahmakola 2h. 53m. 8s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 2h. 53m., Carlita 2h. 53m. 57s., Alera 2h. 54m. 2s.
- July 16—Larchmont, N. Y. Schooner class, 21 miles. Elapsed time: Princess 3h. 46m. 16s., Ariel 3h. 50m. 34s. New York Y. C., 50-foot, 21 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina II. 3h. 13m. 1s., Samural 3h. 16m. 7s., Pielone 3h. 21m. 49s. New York Y. C., 30-foot, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Oriole 3h. 24m. 48s., Lena 3h. 26m., Juanita 3h. 29m. 19s. Sound schooners, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Moira 3h. 41m. 44s., Alicia 3h. 42m. 7s.
- July 17—Larchmont Y. C. Schooner class, 19 1-2 miles. Corrected time: Miladi 2h. 22m. 3s., Princess 2h. 28m. 24s., Venona 2h. 30m. 39s. New York Y. C., 50-foot, 19 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina II. 2h. 26m. 2s., Grayling 2h. 25m. 7s., Samural 2h. 29m. 7s. New York Y. C., 30-foot, 14 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Nepsl 2h. 25m. 36s., Oriole 2h. 26m. 18s., Alera 2h. 27m. 15s. Sound schooners 14 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Moira 3h. 37m. 30s., Alicia 2h. 37m. 47s.
- July 18—Larchmont, N. Y. New York Y. C., 50-foot, 21 miles. Elapsed time: Carolina II. 2h. 41m. 26s., Samural 2h. 41m. 45s., Grayling 2h. 42m. 9s. New York Y. C., 30-foot, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 2h. 25m. 48s., Carlita 2h. 29m. 59s., Oriole 2h. 30m. 38s. Mixed schooner class, 21 miles. Corrected time: Queen Mab 2h. 31m. 57s., Venona 2h. 34m. 2s., Miladi 2h. 35m. 43s. Stamford schooners, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Hopewell 2h. 23m. 50s., Ahmakola 2h. 30m. 13s. Long Island Sound schooners, 14 5-8 miles. Elapsed time: Moira 2h. 58m. 51s., Alicia 3h. 1m. 22s.
- July 24 and 25—Kenora, Ontario. The American yacht Aloha of St. Paul, defending the D. C. Cameron Cup (10 miles) defeated the Canadian challenger of Winnipeg, the Beaver, by 2m. 40s. in the first race; time 1h. 35m., and by 15m. in the second race; time 1h. 58m. July 25—Long Island Sound. Indian Harbor Y. C., New York Y. C., 50-foot, 20 miles. Elapsed time: Grayling 3h. 6m. 49s., Pielone 3h. 6m. 6s., Samural 3h. 8m. 13s. New York Y. C., 30-foot, 15 miles. Elapsed time: Nepsl 2h. 39m. 41s., Oriole 2h. 42m. 28s., Alera 2h. 42m. 7s. Sound schooners, 11 miles. Elapsed time: Moira 2h. 17m. 54s., Alicia 2h. 19m. 4s.
- July 27—Chicago, Ill. The Vallant won the last trial, winning the right to race the Canadian defender, the championship of Lake Michigan, the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy, and the Marigold

YACHTING—Continued.

Cup, competition for which was merged in a single race run under the auspices of the Chicago Y. C. Olympian finished second, 3m. 5s. behind the Vallant; Michleago thlr, 2m. 50s. later. Canadian races were subsequently called off on account of the war in Europe.

July 31—New York Y. C. cruise. Summary of first squadron run, Glen Cove to Smithtown Bay. Sloops, 50-foot class, 23 miles. Spartan 7h. 52m. 26s., Pelione 7h. 38m. 12s. Cup class, 35 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 9h. 1m. 39s., Vanitie 9h. 13m. 42s. Corrected time: Resolute 8h. 59m. 36s., Vanitie 9h. 13m. 42s. New York Y. C., 30-foot class, 23 miles. Won by Lena (not timed); Juanita second (not timed), Carlita thlr (not timed). Sound schooners, 23 miles. Won by Alicia (not timed); Molra second.

August 1—New York Y. C. cruise, second squadron, run from Smithtown Bay to New London. Cup class, 54 miles. Elapsed time: Resolute 6h. 4m. 14s., Vanitie 6h. 6m. 39s. Corrected time: Resolute 6h. 1m. 4s., Vanitie 6h. 6m. 39s. New York Y. C., 50-foot. Elapsed time: Spartan 7h. 55m. 48s., Pelione 8h. 1m. 55s., Carolina 8h. 54m. 6s. New York Y. C., 30-foot. Elapsed time: Juanita 9h. 39m. 51s., Lena 9h. 44m. 43s., Alera 9h. 51m. 53s. Stamford schooners. Elapsed time: Ahmakola 9h. 28m. 15s., Whiteaway 9h. 49m. 20s. Sound schooners. Molra (time not taken).

August 3—New York Y. C., third squadron, run from New London, Ct., to Newport, R. I., 40 miles, cup class. Elapsed time: Resolute 5h. 15m. 35s., Vanitie 5h. 15m. 25s. Corrected time: Resolute 5h. 13m. 14s., Vanitie 5h. 15m. 25s. Sound schooners. Elapsed time: Allela 6h. 36m. 1s., Molra 7h. 7m. 2s. Actual starts: Allela 9h. 51m. 25s., Molra 9h. 52m. 48s. New York Y. C., 30-foot. Elapsed time: Hopewell 7h. 14m. 30s., Whiteaway 7h. 32m. 13s. New York Y. C., 50-foot. Elapsed time: Carolina 5h. 42m. 21s., Spartan 5h. 48m. 52s., Pelione 6h. 6m. 56s.

August 4—Newport, R. I., 38 miles, triangular course, for the Vincent Astor Cup. Elapsed time: Resolute 4h. 38m. 17s., Vanitie 4h. 41m. 22s. Corrected time: Vanitie same, Resolute 4h. 36m. 3s.

August 15—Stamford, Ct. Stamford Y. C., Stamford schooners, 13 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Whiteaway 1h. 58m. 10s., Ahmakola 2h. 1m. 3s., Hopewell 2h. 5m. 6s. New York Y. C., 30-foot. 13 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 2h. 3m. 19s., Oriole 2h. 5m. 48s., Caprice 2h. 9m. 26s.

August 22—New Rochelle Y. C., New York Y. C., 30-foot, 15 miles. Elapsed time: Nepsil 3h. 14m. 32s., Caprice 3h. 21m. 41s., Oriole 2h. 12m. 25s. Sound schooners, 11 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Molra 4h. 38m. 13s., Allela 5h. 20m. 45s.

August 25, 26, 27, 28—New York Harbor. August 25—Atlantic Y. C., New York Y. C., 30-foot, 15 3-50 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 2h. 25m. 26s., Banzal 2h. 31m. 21s. Sound schooners, 15 3-4 miles. Elapsed time: Molra 2h. 52m. 17s., Allela 3h. 56s. August 26—Sound schooners, 15 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Allela 2h. 22m. 35s., Molra 2h. 32m. 57s. New York Y. C., 30-foot, 15 1-2 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 2h. 12m. 21s., Banzal 2h. 16m. 12s. August 27—New York Y. C., 30-foot, 17 miles. Elapsed time: Okee 2h. 33m. 16s., Banzal 2h. 34m. 8s. Sound schooners, 17 miles. Elapsed time: Molra 2h. 39m. 42s., Allela 2h. 43m. 36s. August 28—Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy, 12 9-25 miles. Elapsed time: Alice 2h. 33m. 43s., Arvia 2h. 39m. 57s., Virginia 2h. 42m. 28s., Joyette 2h. 47m. 45s.

September 7—Chicago, Ill. Stratford Cup race to St. Joseph, Mich., and return, 120 miles. The Olympian was the only boat that finished the race. Time—19h. 58m. 10s.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

President—J. Carter Walker, Woodberry Forest, Va. Vice-Presidents—J. C. Woodward, College Park, Ga., Thomas E. Hodge, Morgantown, W. Va. Secretary-Treasurer—Bert Edward Young, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States was held at Charlottesville, Va., at the invitation of the University of Virginia, October 22-23, 1914.

HOMING PIGEONS.

CHAMPION RECORDS—OLD BIRDS.

DISTANCES.	Speed.		Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
	Yards per Minute.				
100 miles.	2511.87	.....	1900	Wm. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	2170.31	.....	1913	Wm. C. Hughes	Fall River, Mass.
300 "	1848.00	.....	1896	E. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 "	1703.61	.....	1905	Wm. Compa	Paterson, N. J.
500 "	1705.62	.....	1907	E. E. Atwood	Needham, Mass.
600 "	1684.90	.....	1913	Jos. H. Cavanagh	Fall River, Mass.
700 "	1546.97	.....	1898	Wm. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
1,000 "	2d. 9h. 43m. 12s.	.....	1912	Henry Beach	Fort Wayne, Ind.

General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards; 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles, 1222.48 yards; 1905, F. C. Hersey, Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

CHAMPION RECORDS—YOUNG BIRDS.

DISTANCES.	Speed.		Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
	Yards per Minute.				
100 miles.	1597.75	.....	1903	Wm. P. Betts	Buffalo, N. Y.
150 "	2121.45	.....	1908	Wm. Eberhardt	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1857.45	.....	1894	P. G. Clark	Philadelphia, Pa.
300 "	1665.25	.....	1905	F. P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 "	1105.43	.....	1910	E. A. Steuck	Cleveland, Ohio.
500 "	1191.30	.....	1904	E. B. Walker	Buffalo, N. Y.
600 "	557.78	.....	1897	G. W. Schaefer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

General average, 100, 150, 200 miles, 1356.73 yards; 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y. General average, 100, 150, 200, 300 miles, 1260.13 yards; 1904, Otto Kreger, Paterson, N. J.

(Compiled by John Fischer, Secretary of the International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.)

RECORDS OF PREVIOUS OLYMPIC MEETS.

(Compiled by the late Secretary of the A. A. U., James E. Sullivan.)

- 60-Metre Run—Kraenzlein (America), 7s., Paris, 1900; Hahn (America), 7s., St. Louis, 1904.
 100-Metre Run—Burke (America), 12s., Athens, 1896; Jarvis (America), 10 4-5s., Paris, 1900; Hahn (America), 11s., St. Louis, 1904; Hahn (America), 11 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Walker (So. Africa), 10 4-5s., London, 1908; R. Craig (America), 10 4-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 200-Metre Run—Tewksbury (America), 22 1-5s., Paris, 1900; Hahn (America), 21 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Kerr (Canada), 22 2-5s., London, 1908; R. Craig (America), 21 2-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 400-Metre Run—Burke (America), 54 1-5s., Athens, 1896; Long (America), 49 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Hillman (America), 49 1-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Pilgrim (America), 53 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Haiswelle (England), 50s., London, 1908; C. Reidpath (America), 48 1-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 800-Metre Run—Flack (England), 2m. 11s., Athens, 1896; Tysoe (England), 2m. 1 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Lightbody (America), 1m. 56s., St. Louis, 1904; Pilgrim (America), 2m. 1 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Sheppard (America), 1m. 52 1-5s., London, 1908; J. Meredith (America), 1m. 51 9-10s., Stockholm, 1912.
 1,500-Metre Run—Flack (England), 4m. 33 1-5s., Athens, 1896; Bennett (England), 4m. 6s., Paris, 1900; Lightbody (America), 4m. 5 2-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Lightbody (America), 4m. 12s., Athens, 1906; Sheppard (America), 4m. 3 2-5s., London, 1908; A. Jackson (England), 3m. 56 4-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 110-Metre Hurdles—Curtis (America), 17 3-5s., Athens, 1896; Kraenzlein (America), 15 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Schule (America), 16s., St. Louis, 1904; Levitt (America), 16 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Smithson (America), 15s., London, 1908; F. Kelly (America), 15 1-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 200-Metre Hurdles—Kraenzlein (America), 25 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Hillman (America), 24 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904.
 400-Metre Hurdles—Tewksbury (America), 57 3-5s., Paris, 1900; Hillman (America), 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Bacon (America), 55s., London, 1908.
 2,500-Metre Steeplechase—Orton (England), 7m. 34s., Paris, 1900; Lightbody (America), 7m. 39 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904.
 3,200-Metre Steeplechase—Russell (England), 10m. 47 4-5s., London, 1908.
 4,000-Metre Steeplechase—Rimmer (England), 12m. 58 2-5s., Paris, 1900.
 Running Long Jump—Clark (America), 20 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1896; Kraenzlein (America), 23 ft. 6 ½ in., Paris, 1900; Prinsteln (America), 24 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Prinsteln (America), 23 ft. 7 ½ in., Athens, 1906; Irons (America), 24 ft. 6 ½ in., London, 1908; A. Gutterson (America), 24 ft. 11 1-5 in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Running High Jump—Clark (America), 5 ft. 11 ¼ in., Athens, 1896; Baxter (America), 6 ft. 2 4-5 in., Paris, 1900; Jones (America), 5 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Leahy (Ireland), 5 ft. 9 ¾ in., Athens, 1906; Porter (America), 6 ft. 3 in., London, 1908; A. Richards (America), 6 ft. 4 in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Running Triple Jump—Connolly (America), 45 ft., Athens, 1896; Prinsteln (America), 47 ft. 4 ¼ in., Paris, 1900; Prinsteln (America), 47 ft., St. Louis, 1904; O'Connor (Ireland), 46 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1906; Ahearne (England), 48 ft. 11 ¼ in., London, 1908; G. Lindblom (Sweden), 48 ft. 5 ½ in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Standing Broad Jump—Ewry (America), 10 ft. 6 2-5 in., Paris, 1900; Ewry (America), 11 ft. 4 ¾ in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 10 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 11 ¼ in., London, 1908; C. Tscilitras (Greece), 11 ft. ½ in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Standing High Jump—Ewry (America), 5 ft. 5 in., Paris, 1900; Ewry (America), 4 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 1 ¾ in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Platt Adams (America), 5 ft. 4 in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Standing Triple Jump—Ewry (America), 34 ft. 8 ¾ in., Paris, 1900; Ewry (America), 34 ft. 7 ¼ in., St. Louis, 1904.
 Pole Vault—Hoyt (America), 10 ft. 9 ¾ in., Athens, 1896; Baxter (America), 10 ft. 9 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Dvorak (America), 11 ft. 6 in., St. Louis, 1904; Gouder (France), 11 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906; Gilbert and Cook (America), 12 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; H. Babcock (America), 12 ft. 11 ½ in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Shot-put—Garrett (America), 36 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1896; Sheldon (America), 46 ft. 3 ¼ in., Paris, 1900; Rose (America), 48 ft. 7 in., St. Louis, 1904; Sheridan (America), 40 ft. 4 4-5 in., Athens, 1906; Rose (America), 46 ft. 7 ½ in., London, 1908; best hand, P. McDonald (America), 50 ft. 4 in., Stockholm, 1912; both hands, R. Rose (America), 90 ft. 11 in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Discus—Garrett (America), 95 ft. 7 ½ in., Athens, 1896; Bauer (Hungary), 118 ft. 2 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Sheridan (America), 128 ft. 10 ½ in., St. Louis, 1904; Sheridan (America), 136 ft. 1-3 in., Athens, 1906; Sheridan (America), 134 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; best hand, A. Taipole (Finland), 148 ft. 4 in., Stockholm, 1912; both hands, A. Taipole (Finland), 271 ft. 10 ½ in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Throwing 16-lb. Hammer—Flanagan (America), 167 ft. 4 in., Paris, 1900; Flanagan (America), 168 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Flanagan (America), 170 ft. 4 ¾ in., London, 1908; M. McGrath (America), 177 ft. 7 in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Throwing 56-lb. Weight—Desmarteau (Canada), 34 ft. 4 in., St. Louis, 1904.
 Marathon Race—Lous (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s., Athens, 1896; Teato (France), 2h. 59m., Paris, 1900; Hicks (America), 3h. 28m. 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s., Athens, 1906; Hayes (America), 2h. 55m. 18s., London, 1908; K. McArthur (So. Africa), 2h. 36m. 54s., Stockholm, 1912.
 Weight Lifting (one hand)—Elliott (England), 156 lbs. 8 ozs., Athens, 1896; Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5 lbs., Athens, 1906.
 Weight Lifting (two hands)—Jensen (Denmark), 245 lbs. 12 ozs., Athens, 1896; Kakousis (Greece), 246 lbs., St. Louis, 1904; Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10 lbs., Athens, 1906.
 Dumbbell Competition—Osthoff (America), St. Louis, 1904.
 Tug-of-War—Milwaukee A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904; Germany, Athens, 1906; England, London, 1908; Sweden, Stockholm, 1912.
 Team Race—England, Paris, 1900; New York A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904.
 Team Race (3 miles)—England, 14m. 39 3-5s., London, 1908.
 Five-Mile Run—Hawtrey (England), 26m. 26 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Voigt (England), 25m. 11 1-5s., London, 1908.
 Throwing Stone—Georgantus (Greece), 65 ft. 4 1-5 in., Athens, 1906.
 Throwing Javelin (free style)—Lemming (Sweden), 175 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906; Lemming (Sweden), 178 ft. 7 ½ in., London, 1908; best hand, E. Lemming (Sweden), 198 ft. 11 ¾ in., Stockholm, 1912; both hands, J. Saaristo (Finland), 358 ft. 11 ¼ in., Stockholm, 1912.
 Throwing Javelin (held in middle)—Lemming (Sweden), 179 ft. 10 ½ in., London, 1908.
 Pentathlon—Mellander (Sweden), 24 points, Athens, 1906; C. Bie (Norway), 21 points (J. Thorpe (America), who won with 7 points, disqualified as professional), Stockholm, 1912.
 1,500-Metre Walk—Bonhag (America), 7m. 12 3-5s., Athens, 1906.
 3,500-Metre Walk—Larner (England), 14m. 55s., London, 1908.
 10-Mile Walk—Larner (England), 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s., London, 1908.

RECORDS OF PREVIOUS OLYMPIC MEETS.—Continued.

- 10,000-Metre Walk—G. Goulding (Canada), 46m. 28 4-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 Throwing Discus (Greek style)—Jaervinen (Finland), 115 ft. 4 in., Athens, 1906; Sheridan (America), 124 ft. 8 in., London, 1908.
 Decathlon—H. Wieselander (Sweden), 7,724.50 points (J. Thorpe (America), 8,412 points, won, but was disqualified as professional), Stockholm, 1912.
 3,000-Metre Team Race—America, 8m. 44 3-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 1,600-Metre Relay Race—America, 3m. 16 3-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 8,000-Metre Cross Country Race—H. Kolehmainen (Finland), Stockholm, 1912.
 5,000-Metre Run—H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 14m. 36 3-5s., Stockholm, 1912.
 10,000-Metre Run—H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 31m. 20s., Stockholm, 1912.
 400-Metre Relay Race—England, 42 2-5s., Stockholm, 1912.

SKIING.

FEBRUARY 5, Blair, Wis.—Ragnar Omtvedt, Norge Ski Club of Chicago, won first prize. He also won first place in the long standing jump. The order of finish of the first nine was as follows: Ragnar Omtvedt, Lars Haugen, Barney Reilly, Einar Landvick, Thorleif Knudsen, Hemmestvedt, Huiland, Lund, Hendricksen.

February 8, Cary, Ill.—International Meet of the Norge Ski Club, Chicago. Amateurs—Christ Jellum, Milwaukee, won with jumps of 115 and 125 feet. Professionals—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, won with jumps of 137 and 129 feet. Long standing jump: Amateurs—Arne Sletner, Chicago, 112 feet. Professionals—Thorleif Knudsen, Chicago, 134 feet.

February 14, Virginia, Minn.—National Amateur Championships. Results: Men's class—Won by Sigurd Bergeson, Virginia, Minn., 262 1-3; second, Hans Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn., 262; third, John Fieldseth, Ironwood, Mich., 256; fourth, Bert Hansen, Virginia, Minn., 250; fifth, Einar Baake, Beloit, Wis., 244; sixth, John Jobe, 242; seventh, Anders Olsen, Iola, Wis., 228. Boys' class—Won by Earl Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; second, John Hille, Fergus Falls, Minn.; third, Jennings Reilly, Coleraine, Minn.

February 21, Marquette, Mich.—Annual Tournament of the Ishpeming Ski Club. Results: Professionals—Sigurd Hansen, 289 points; Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, 288 1-3; Carl Hall, Ishpeming, 281 1-3; Barney Reilly, Mount Horeb, Wis., 277 2-3; Thorleif Knudsen, Chicago, 275 1-3; Jalmer Toumy, Ishpeming, 264 2-3; Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, 263 2-3; Simon Erickson, Superior, Wis., 256 2-3. Amateurs—Walter Carlson, Ishpeming; John Fieldseth, Ironwood, Mich.; Charles Thall, Negaunee, Mich.; William Toumy, Ishpeming; John Jobe, Ironwood, Mich.; Arne Allan, Ishpeming; Rudolph Carlson, Negaunee. The points scored by the winners in this class ranged from 261 down to 232.

A novel feature was a somersault on skis by Axel Hendrickson of Blair, Wis. In this leap Hendrickson covered 110 feet and retained his footing.

February 22, Lake Nagowicka, Wis.—Annual Tournament' of the Milwaukee Ski Club. Professionals—Anders Haugen, with 282 1-3 points, won first place. Haugen made the best jump of the day, 134 feet. Amateurs—Einar Jensen, Chicago, 226 points.

February 26, Cary, Ill.—Amateur Championship of Illinois. Results: Won by Einar Jensen, with jumps of 113 and 118 feet, 261 1-3 points; second, Fred Bruun, 111 and 116 feet, 218 points; third, Hans Ruud, both jumps 119 feet, 183 1-3 points; fourth, Terje Jensen, 119 and 121 feet, 180 points; fifth, Arne Sletner, 112 and 121 feet, 177 points.

March 6, Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Professional: Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, won, 295 points. Amateurs—Melvin Hendrickson, Eau Clair, Wis., won, 274 points. Longest standing jump, Axel Hendrickson, Blair, Wis., 132 feet.

WRESTLING.
PROFESSIONALS.

JANUARY 10, 1914, Chicago, Ill.—G. Fristsensky, Bohemia, defeated Victor Soldat in 2m. 30s., Andre Anderson in 1m. 15s. and Joe Geshtowt in 5m. Americus defeated Julius Govedarica in 13m. 55s. and 13m. 35s.

January 12, Chicago, Ill.—G. Fristsensky defeated Americus in 32m. 3s. and 3m. 2s.

January 14, New York City, Madison Square Garden—Bernard Hansen, Norway, defeated Paul Alvarez, Spain, in 23m. Wladeck Zbyszko, Poland, defeated John McLoughlin, Ireland, in 7m. John Haerckel, America, defeated George Sandele, Greece, in 8m. Mamutoff, Russia, won from Paul Samson, Germany, in 28m. Samson refused to continue after hard fall. Gustav Fristsensky, Bohemia, defeated George Lurich, Russia, in 35m. Extra bout ordered after the men had wrestled 30m. without a fall. Alexander Aberg, Finland, defeated M. Henderson, America, in 21m.

January 19, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Cutler defeated W. Hokuff in 29m. 20s. and 11m. 32s.

January 26, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Cutler defeated Fred Dalkus in 11m. 20s. G. Fristsensky defeated Joe Wallace in 2m. 20s., Marty Cutler in 2m. 20s. and Victor Soldat in 4m. 20s. Dr. B. F. Roller defeated Young Nelson in 12m. 20s.

January 31, Chicago, Ill.—Wladeck Zbyszko, Poland, defeated Carl Schultz in two falls in 7m.

February 6, Chicago, Ill.—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated W. Hokuff in 43m. 55s. and 23m. 56s.

February 15, Chicago, Ill.—G. Fristsensky defeated Paul Samson in 49m. 31s. and 10m.

Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Paul Martinson in 28m. 7s. and 15m. 59s.

February 18, Louisville, Ky.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in 1h. 6m. 20s.

February 25, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Cutler defeated G. Fristsensky in 2m. 8s. and 8m. 35s.

February 28, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Cutler defeated William Hokuff in 1m. 3s. and 2m. 42s.

March 10, New York City, Madison Square Garden—Wladeck Zbyszko defeated Tom Jenkins in 27m. 32s. Alex Aberg, Finland, defeated Ivan Mamutoff in 19m. 32s. and 19m. 21s.

March 17, Lexington, Ky.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Marvin Pletina in 10m. and 15m.

March 27, Ottawa, Canada—Raoul de Rouen defeated Tom Jenkins in 31m. and 10m.

March 28, Omaha, Neb.—Stanislaus Zbyszko and Youssifou Hussan drew in 2h. 45m.

April 8, Kansas City, Mo.—Americus defeated Raoul de Rouen in 21m. 34s. (Raoul de Rouen disqualified) and 28m.

April 16, Chicago, Ill.—G. Fristsensky defeated Carl Schultz in 10m. and 6m. 30s.

April 17, Ottawa, Canada—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Raymond Cazeaux in 18m. and 8m.

April 27, St. Louis, Mo.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Carl Bohn in 23m. and 4m.

May 6, Chicago, Ill.—Charles Cutler defeated Samson in 27m. and 10m.

May 7, Kansas City, Mo.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Americus by two falls out of three, Americus winning the first. Times—1h. 9m. 54s., 7m. 13s. and 2m. 38s.

May 14, Baltimore, Md.—Americus defeated G. Fristsensky in 30m. 10s. and 26½s.

May 15, Minneapolis, Minn.—Stanislaus Zbyszko defeated Henry Ordeman in two out of three falls, Ordeman taking the first. Times—26m., 3m. 14s. and 35m. (third given to Zbyszko after a foul).

May 23, Louisville, Ky.—Charles Cutler defeated William Hokuff in 27m. 20s. and 9m.

WRESTLING.—Continued.

June 4, Baltimore, Md.—The match between Stanislaus Zbyszko and Americus was declared a draw. After 59m. and 40s. Americus fell off the stage and injured his back and ankle.
 June 13, Vancouver, B. C.—Pat Connelly defeated Americus in 54m. and 2m. 50s.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at Chicago, Ill., April 3 and 4. Results of finals: 108-pound class—Richard Goudle, Lima, Ohio, Y. M. C. A., defeated George Taylor, National Turn Verein of New Jersey, in 15m. (Referee's decision.) 115-pound class—John Varros, Hull House, defeated H. Torps, Selpner A. C., in 10m. 35s. 125-pound class—S. Varros, Hull House, defeated Earl Gardner, Detroit Y. M. C. A., in 15s. (Referee's decision.) 135-pound class—H. H. Jenkins, Pittsburgh A. A., defeated Tim Madigan, University of Minnesota, in 14m. 18s. 145-pound class—H. H. Jenkins, Pittsburgh A. A., defeated A. Putkonen, Brage A. C., in 15m. (Referee's decision.) 158-pound class—Ben Reuben, Hebrew Institute, defeated F. J. Walsh, C. A. A., in 3m. 17s. 175-pound class—E. C. Caddock, Hebrew Institute, defeated W. Hansen, Selpner A. C., in 3m. 12s. Unlimited weight—Arnold Minkley, Bankers', defeated Anton Jaeger, C. A. A., in 6m. 53s.
 Metropolitan Championships, finals held at Boys' Club, New York City, May 2. Summary of finals: 108 pounds—George Taylor, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated S. Florentino, Boys' Club, in 5m. 10s. 115 pounds—C. Mullins, Greek-American A. C., defeated David Bronstein, Boys' Club, in 7m. 20s. 125 pounds—V. V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, defeated Carl Liljehult, Bronx Church House, in 7m. 20s. 135 pounds—B. Pseftoglanis, Greek-American A. C., defeated John Buckley, East Side Y. M. C. A., decision in 15m. 145 pounds—Louis C. Nelsen, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated Isidore Grill, Boys' Club, decision in 15m. 158 pounds—John Leahy, East Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Peter Smith, Boys' Club, decision in 15m. 175 pounds—N. G. Pendleton, Jr., New York A. C., defeated Morris Nelson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., in 7m. 15s. Heavyweight—Sam Schwartz, unattached, defeated N. G. Pendleton, Jr., New York A. C., decision in 15m.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

January 31, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 7 points, Lafayette 0 points.
 February 6, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania 6 points, University of Pittsburgh 1 point.
 February 7, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh 18 points, Columbia 15 points.
 February 13, New York City—Pennsylvania 18 points, Columbia 9 points.
 February 14, Boston, Mass.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 6 points, Harvard 1 point.
 Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 32 points, Lehigh 0 points.
 February 17, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 14½ points, Lafayette 3½ points.
 February 20, Philadelphia, Pa.—Cornell 22 points, Pennsylvania 11 points. New York City—Columbia 19 points, Yale 14 points.
 February 21, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 27 points, Cornell 4 points.
 February 23, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh 31½ points, Lafayette 2½ points.
 February 27, Philadelphia, Pa.—Yale 23 points, Pennsylvania 9 points. New York City—Cornell 22 points, Columbia 8 points.
 February 28, Princeton, N. J.—Cornell 12 points, Princeton 6 points. Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 25 points, Pennsylvania 6 points. State College, Pa.—Penn. State 27 points, Lehigh 4 points.
 March 6, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 17 points, Pennsylvania 14 points.
 March 7, Annapolis, Md.—Naval Academy 26 points, Columbia 6 points. Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell 17 points, Lehigh 13 points.
 March 13, Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell 16 points, University of Indiana 10 points.
 March 14, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton 25 points, Columbia 6 points. New Haven, Ct.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 16 points, Yale 13 points. South Bethlehem, Pa.—Pennsylvania and Lehigh tied, 16½ points each.
 March 19, New York City—New York Athletic Club 24 points, Columbia (substitutes) 6 points.
 March 20, New Haven, Ct.—Yale 15 points, Princeton 14 points.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 27 and 28. Cornell won, scoring 24 points; Pennsylvania took second place with 17 points; Lehigh was third, with 12, Princeton scored 7, and Columbia 4. The summaries: 115-pound class—Won by Culbertson, Cornell; Sherman, Pennsylvania, second; Van Buren, Princeton, third. 125-pound class—Won by Boak, Cornell; Martin, Lehigh, second; Woolley, Pennsylvania, third. 135-pound class—Won by Sankoff, Cornell; Thomas, Lehigh, second; Lee, Pennsylvania, third. 145-pound class—Won by Allen, Cornell; Frantz, Princeton, second; Tazewell, Pennsylvania, third. 158-pound class—Won by Gallogly, Cornell; Milligan, Pennsylvania, second; Sawtelle, Lehigh, third. 175-pound class—Won by Pendleton, Columbia; Balley, Lehigh, second; Hogg, Pennsylvania, third. Heavyweight—Won by Dorizas, Pennsylvania; Good, Lehigh, second; Kleinert, Cornell, third.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Chicago, Ill., April 4. Total score: 10 1-6 points for Indiana, 8½ for Wisconsin, 8 for Iowa, 2 2-3 for Illinois, 3 for Nebraska and 2 2-3 for Minnesota. Summaries: 125-pound class—Williams, Indiana, defeated Anderson, Minnesota, on points. Time—23m. 135-pound class—Knott, Wisconsin, defeated Gran, Iowa. Time—7m. 38s. 145-pound class—Hobbet, Iowa, defeated Gunther, Nebraska. Time—14m. 55s. 158-pound class—Demmon, Indiana, defeated Freeman, Wisconsin, on points. Time—10m. 175-pound class—Cummins, Illinois, defeated Martin, Wisconsin. Time—4m. Over 175-pound class—Davis, Indiana, defeated Schenk, Nebraska, on points. Time—23m.

HOCKEY.

NEW YORK HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Final Standing.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Nicholas.....	7	1	.875	Crescent A. C.....	4	4	.500
Hockey Club.....	5	3	.625	Wanderers.....	0	8	.000
Irish-American A. C.....	4	4	.500				

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY.

(League Dissolved 1913.)

Final Standing of Teams.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton.....	5	1	.833	Columbia.....	1	1	.500
Harvard.....	4	1	.800	Cornell.....	1	3	.250
Dartmouth.....	2	2	.500	Yale.....	1	5	.167

HOCKEY—Continued.

American Hockey Association—First place won by Cleveland Athletic Club, defeating the American Soo team of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., in the final game by 4 to 2.

Interscholastic Championship—First place won by Cutler School after a tie with Loyola School (defeating the latter in the second deciding game by 7 to 2 after a drawn game of 3 to 3).

OTHER GAMES.

- December 18, 1913—Detroit, Mich.; Detroit 7, Toronto 5.
 December 23—Murren, Switzerland; Cambridge 10, Oxford 0.
 January 2, 1914—Boston, Mass.; Princeton 5, Toronto University 1. Syracuse, N. Y.;
 Ottawa University 2, Harvard 0. Detroit, Mich.; Frontenacs of Kingston, Ontario 5, Detroit 2.
 January 3—Boston, Mass.; Princeton 4, Boston A. A. 3. West Point, N. Y.; Massachusetts
 Agricultural College 5, West Point 0. Syracuse, N. Y.; Ottawa University 3, Harvard 0.
 January 5—New York City; Ottawa University 4, Princeton 2.
 January 7—Boston, Mass.; Amherst 1, Harvard 0.
 January 9—West Point, N. Y.; Cornell 5, West Point 1. Cleveland, Ohio; Wanderers of New
 York City 5, Cleveland A. C. 4. Boston, Mass.; Montreal A. A. 6, Irish-American A. C. of New
 York 2.
 January 10—Hanover, N. H.; Dartmouth 2, Massachusetts Agricultural College 1. Cleve-
 land, Ohio; Cleveland A. C. 1, Wanderers of New York 0.
 January 14—Boston, Mass.; Harvard 4, Massachusetts State College of Amherst 3.
 January 17—West Point, N. Y.; Seventh Regiment New York City 7, West Point 4. Cleve-
 land, Ohio; Cleveland A. C. 2, Midlands, Ontario, 1. Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 12, Trinity 3.
 January 19—West Point, N. Y.; Princeton 5, West Point 0.
 January 20—Boston, Mass.; Harvard 2, Boston A. A. 2.
 January 22—Boston, Mass.; Wanderers of N. Y. City 5, Boston A. A. 5.
 January 24—New Haven, Ct.; St. Nicholas Club of N. Y. City 8, Yale 1. Lawrenceville,
 N. J.; Princeton, 1916, 2, Lawrenceville 0.
 January 31—Boston, Mass.; McGill University, Montreal, 2, Harvard 1.
 February 3—West Point, N. Y.; Dartmouth 7, West Point 3.
 February 7—Amherst, Mass.; Amherst 1, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 1. New York City; Vle-
 torias, Montreal, 6, Crescent A. C. 2. Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 9, Rensselaer Polytechnic 0.
 February 11—Amherst, Mass.; Massachusetts Agricultural College 4, Amherst 0. Concord,
 N. H.; St. Paul's School 10, Columbia University 1.
 February 12—Boston, Mass.; Cleveland A. C. 7, Pilgrim A. A. 2.
 February 13—West Point, N. Y.; Amherst 5, West Point 4. Boston, Mass.; Massachusetts
 Institute of Technology 6, Columbia University 2.
 February 14—Boston, Mass.; Cleveland A. C. 1, Boston A. A. 0. Phillips Exeter Academy 4,
 Phillips Andover Academy 1. Pottstown, Pa.; Carlton Academy 5, Hill School 4.
 February 16—Boston, Mass.; Pilgrim A. A. 11, Syracuse 1. New York City; De Witt Clinton
 High School 9, Columbia University Freshmen 2.
 February 17—Boston, Mass.; Boston A. A. 6, Syracuse 1.
 February 18—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 5, Williams 1.
 February 20—Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland A. C. 3, Ottawa Hockey Club 1.
 February 21—Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 4, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1.
 Boston, Mass.; Boston A. A. 4, Ottawa University 1. New Haven, Ct.; Harvard Freshmen 8,
 Yale Freshmen 1, Yale 4, Crescent A. C. New York City, 0.
 February 23—Exeter, N. H.; Tufts College 6, Phillips Exeter Academy 5. Ossining, N. Y.;
 Holbrook School 3, Ardsley Country Club 2.
 February 25—Boston, Mass.; Boston A. A. 4, Pilgrim A. A. 2.
 February 28—Ottawa, Ont.; Ottawa University 3, Princeton 2. Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland
 A. C. 3, Irish-American A. C., New York City, 0.
 March 4—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 2, New York Hockey Club 0.
 March 7—Boston, Mass.; Boston A. A. 2, Montreal A. A. 2. (Game broken off by Boston
 A. A. after first period.) Pilgrim A. A. 4, Montreal A. A. 1 (game played afterward).
 March 12—Boston, Mass.; Irish-American A. C., New York City 7, Sherbrooke Club 2.
 March 14—New York City; Quebec 16, Wanderers, Montreal, 8 (professional match).
 March 16—New York City; Wanderers, Montreal, 12, Vancouver 5 (professional match).
 March 18—New York City; Quebec 10, Vancouver 8 (professional match).
 March 21—New York City; Wanderers, Montreal, 9, Quebec 4 (professional match).
 March 22—New York City; Quebec 8, Wanderers, Montreal, 6 (professional match). Total
 scores of deciding series, Wanderers 15, Quebec 12.
 March 25—Boston, Mass.; Wanderers, Montreal, 7, Vancouver 6 (professional match).
 March 27—Cleveland, Ohio; Ontario All Stars, Cornwall, Ont., 5, Cleveland A. C. 4.
 March 28—Boston, Mass.; Wanderers, Montreal, 4, Vancouver 3 (professional match). To-
 tal of series, Wanderers 11, Vancouver 9.

CURLING.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS OF 1914.

- JANUARY 11, at Mount Hope, N. Y., St. Andrew's Golf Club was beaten in two matches by
 A. G. Fox's scrubs.
 January 12 and 13, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City. Finals for Utica Cup. Thistle
 defeated Caledonian, 15 to 12. Line-up in final: Thistle—A. Fraser, C. McKenzie, R. Lauder;
 T. Watt, skip—15. Caledonian—T. R. Archibald, Jr., T. Wigley, J. Stirling; Dan McKaskill,
 skip—12.
 January 17, at Brookline, Mass. St. Andrew's Golf Club, Mount Hope, N. Y., defeated Country
 Club of Brookline in two matches by a total score of 25 to 22. Peter Fletcher, skip of the first St.
 Andrew's rink, won the District Medal. The line-up:
 St. Andrew's No. 1—Lawson Sanford, Archie M. Ried, W. E. Hodgman; P. Fletcher, skip—16.
 Brookline No. 1—H. P. Praelzer, C. P. Curtis, M. E. Houghton; John Wylee, skip—10.
 St. Andrew's No. 2—Roland Mix, Frydon Lamb, Austen G. Fox; Alex Halliday, skip—9.
 Brookline No. 2—Chester Guld, C. A. King, C. Wheelright; Henry Clement, skip—12.
 February 20, at Chicago, Ill., Chicago defeated Milwaukee. Line-up: Chicago—W. Dal-
 rymple, D. Robertson, H. Wolf; S. Nelson, skip—9. Milwaukee—Joyner, Pickens, B. Gregory;
 C. Roberts, skip—18. Chicago—McMoran, Grant, R. Dalrymple; H. J. Hoihoefer, skip—20.
 Milwaukee—Porter, R. Currie, H. Maxwell; W. Currie, skip—8. Totals: Chicago, 29; Milwaukee,
 26.
 February 21, at Montreal, Canada. The Canadian curlers successfully defended the Gordon
 International Medal in the eighteen games against United States rinks, winning by a majority of
 141 points. W. R. J. Hughes, holder of the medal, defeated the Archibald Rink of New York by
 a score of 31 to 5. In his match against John Leslie of St. Andrew's Golf Club, Mount Hope, N. Y.,
 Skip Hughes had his rink in perfect form, and won by 28 shots.

CURLING—Continued.

The Canadians won thirteen of the whole number of games, although the visiting curlers showed a marked improvement over last year. The three Country Club rinks from Boston made a particularly good showing, winning two of the three games played on Montreal ice, although they were down on the aggregate score on that rink by 5 shots.

Col. Sherwood's Rideau rink of Ottawa won from the Mohawks of Schenectady, who were skipped by J. O. Carr, by 15 shots. Frank Stocking of Quebec defeated Utica rink on St. Lawrence ice by 8 shots.

March 20, at Boston, Mass. The Boston Curling Club defeated St. Andrew's Golf Club of Mount Hope, N. Y., for the Royal Caledonian Medal. Two rinks were played, Boston players winning both, with a total score of 33 to 18.

March 21, at Boston, Mass. Grand National Association Medals.—The St. Andrew's Golf Club of Mount Hope, N. Y., won over the Brookline Country Club curlers. The scores were 16 to 11 in the first rink, and 26 to 14 in the second. Totals for both matches, 42 to 25.

ICE YACHTING.

THE principal events of the season follow:

January 18—Red Bank, N. J. Independent Yacht Club, six-mile event. First race won by Henry Applegate's P. D. Q. II., 17m. 3s.; second, E. Asay's Streak, 17m. 55s. Second Race—P. D. Q. II., 18m. 20s.; Streak, 18m. 28s.

February 15—Red Bank, N. J. Independent Yacht Club. Henry Applegate's Vim won two six-mile races, E. Asay's Streak second.

February 16 and 17—Red Bank, N. J. Championship of America, two twenty-mile races. Results: Imp, owned by R. Heltemeyer, North Shrewsbury Club, sailed by Reuben White, corrected time, 40m. 5s. and 52m. 50s.; second, Tyro, 41m. 50s. (withdrew in second race); third, Princeton, time, 44m. 50s. (broke down in second race).

February 21—Red Bank, N. J. Ten miles, won by the Imp; second, the Scud (allowing all other boats 7m. handicap).

February 22—Red Bank, N. J. Eight miles. Result: Won by H. Applegate's Vim, 42m.; E. Asay's Streak second, 48m. 3s.; R. L. Sickle's P. D. Q. II., third, 49m. 9s.

February 23—Port Washington, L. I. Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, ten miles. Won by J. O'Brien's Jack Frost, time, 24m.; second, J. W. Alicker's Snow Flake, time, 24m. 30s.

February 23—Long Branch, N. J. Fifteen-mile race for the Heltemeyer Cup. Final won by W. Content's Blanche, time, 35m. 35s.; second, E. Fiedler's The Drub, time, 35m. 41s.

February 28—Port Washington, L. I. Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, ten miles. Won by J. O'Brien's Jack Frost, time, 18m.; W. Gardner's The Cold Wave, second.

For record of races for the Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America, see 1914 ALMANAC.

GYMNASTICS.

AMATEUR Athletic Union Championships, held by New York A. C., New York City, April 22. All-Round Championship—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 342.85 points; second, Henry Moeckly, New York Turn Verein, 293.9 points; third, Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 287.1 points. Rope Climb, 25 Feet—Won by Edward Lindenbaum, Young Men's Hebrew Association, time, 7 1-5s.; second, Frank Siebert, Grace Church A. C., 7 4-5s.; third, T. Bud Lissring, New York Turn Verein, time, 9 4-5s. Long Horse—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86.8 points; second, Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 84.3 points; third, F. Krtz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 81.5 points. Flying Rings—Won by J. Duncan Gleason, New York A. C., 83 points; second, Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, Newark, 77.8 points; third, J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 67.3 points. Side Horse—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 84 points; second, Anton Klar, West Side Y. M. C. A., 79.5 points; third, Louis Schade, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 67.3 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 26.5 points; second, J. Lester McCloud, New York A. C., 26.3 points; third, John P. Phillips, New York University, 24.7 points. Tumbling—Won by Melvin J. Bedford, National Turn Verein, Newark, 85.5 points; second, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 82 points; third, W. A. Yost, Harlem Y. M. C. A., 70.5 points. Parallel Bars—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 86.3 points; second, Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 75.6 points; third, H. S. Schoonmaker, West Side Y. M. C. A., 73.4 points. Horizontal Bars—Won by Franz Kanis, Newark Turn Verein, 85.7 points; second, T. Bud Lissring, New York Turn Verein, 75.25 points; third, L. Gehl, Newark Turn Verein, 72.75 points. Point Score: Newark Turn Verein, 27; New York A. C., 17; Swiss Turn Verein, 13; National Turn Verein, 9; West Side Y. M. C. A., 8.

Metropolitan Championships, held by New York Turn Verein at New York City, March 31. Rope Climb—Won by Edward Lindenbaum, Young Men's Hebrew Association; second, Frank Siebert, Grace Church A. C.; third, T. Bud Lissring, New York Turn Verein. Time—6 4-5s. Tumbling—Won by M. J. Bedford, National Turn Verein, 85 points; second, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 72 3/4 points; third, W. A. Yost, Metropolitan League, 63 3/4 points. Indian Club Swinging—Won by R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 27 points; second, Alex. Wilson, Swiss Turn Verein, 24 3/4 points; J. L. McCloud, unattached, and F. Meyer, Anchor A. C., 24 points each, tied for third. Long Horse—Won by Frank Saforda, Bohemian-American Association, 85 1/2 points; second, Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn Verein, 79 1/2 points; third, Frank Loetterle, New York Turn Verein, 75 1/2 points. Parallel Bars—Won by Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 84 1/2 points; second, Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn Verein, 83 1/2 points; third, Henry Moeckly, Swiss Turn Verein, 83 1/2 points. Side Horse—Won by Joseph Oessey, unattached, 86 points; second, Louis Schade, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A., 82 1/2 points; third, A. Klar, unattached, 79 points. Flying Rings—Won by J. D. Gleason, unattached, 85 points; second, Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 83 points; third, J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 75 1/2 points. All-Round—Won by Peter Hol, Norwegian Turn Verein, 303 1/4 points; second, Henry Moeckly, Swiss Turn Verein, 301 3/4 points; third, Hugo Schoettlin, Swiss Turn Verein, 285 points.

COLLEGE AND INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS.

January 31—Lawrenceville, N. J. Lawrenceville tied with High School of South Orange, 26 to 26.

February 7—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 34, New York University 20.

February 13—New York City. Princeton 42, Columbia 14.

February 21—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 34, Pennsylvania 20.

February 27—Philadelphia, Pa. Princeton 29, Pennsylvania 25.

February 28—New Brunswick, N. J. Yale 29, Rutgers 25. Amherst, Mass. New York University 33, Amherst 21.

March 6—New York City. New York University 33 1/2, Yale 20 1/2.

March 7—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 37 1/2, Columbia 13 1/2, Rutgers 3. Providence, R. I. Brown 32, Harvard 22.

GYMNASTICS—Continued.

March 13—Princeton, N. J. Yale 30, Princeton 24. Haverford, Pa. Pennsylvania 34, Haverford 20.

March 14—Philadelphia, Pa. Pennsylvania 35, New York University 19. New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers 35, Columbia 19.

March 18—New York City. New York University 39, Columbia 15.

March 20—New Haven, Ct. Yale and Pennsylvania tied, 27 each.

March 21—New York City. New York University 26½, Rutgers 14½, Amherst 11, Columbia 2.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

March 26—New Haven, Ct. Won by New York University, 17 points. University of Pennsylvania was second with 15 points, Princeton third with 8½. Other point winners were Yale 8, Haverford 6, Rutgers 5, Amherst 1½, and Harvard 1. Cremer of New York University won the individual all-round championship, with Clark, Pennsylvania, second, and Waples, Haverford, third.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

April 4—Chicago, Ill. Won by University of Wisconsin; second, University of Chicago. Individual championship won by Replinger, Wisconsin.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

FOURTEENTH annual tournament was held at Buffalo, N. Y., ending March 26. First five in each competition, with scores and prize money:

Five-Men Events—Monko Club, New Haven, Ct., 2,944, \$500; Dimplings No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2,931, \$450; White Elephants, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,897, \$400; Mineraltes, Chicago, Ill., 2,896, \$325; State League, Syracuse, N. Y., 2,896, \$325.

Two-Men Events—Negley-Van Ness, Newark, N. J., 1,245, \$300; Schenkel-Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1,242, \$236; Peter George-Rodems, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,242, \$236; Ralston-Miller, Detroit, Mich., 1,238, \$200; Owen-Suttlin, Louisville, Ky., 1,230, \$175.

Individuals—William Miller, Detroit, Mich., 675, \$200; R. Coffin, Bradford, 670, \$170; J. F. McCullough, Indianapolis, Ind., 665, \$140; N. Owen, Louisville, Ky., 659, \$125; J. C. Ameling, St. Louis, Mo., 653, \$119.

All Events—W. Miller, Detroit, Mich., 1,897, \$100; R. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,874, \$90; W. Elwert, Toledo, Ohio, 1,868, \$80; W. Knox, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,845, \$70; H. Cohn, Hoboken, N. J., 1,835, \$60.

Tournament, 1915, will be held in Peoria, Ill.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1913, Herrmann, Cleveland, 1,972; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, 1,843; 1911, J. Smith, Buffalo, 1,919; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 1,961; 1909, James Blouin, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,885; 1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, 1,767; 1906, J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis, 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, 1,804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, 1,896; 1902, John Kostar, New York, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 1,736. Individual—1913, Peterson, Columbus, Ohio, 693; 1912, L. Sutton, Rochester, 679; 1911, J. Blouin, Chicago, 681; 1910, Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 705; 1909, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., and F. Brugemann, Sioux Falls, Iowa, tied; Sutton won roll-off, one game, score 215 to 179; 1908, A. Winger, Chicago, 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy, Indianapolis, and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, tied on 624. In the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385. 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, 647; 1903, D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 648. Two-Men Teams—1913, Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J., 1,291; 1912, Owen-Suttlin, Louisville, Ky., 1,249; 1911, Hartley-Zeller, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,246; 1910, Delker-Waterman, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1,231; 1909, Schwoepler brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; 1908, Klene-Chalmers, Chicago, 1,254; 1907, E. C. Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E. Stretch, Chicago, 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spless, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Seibach-H. Collin, Columbus, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, 1,237; 1901, J. Voorhels-C. K. Starr, New York, 1,203. Five-Men Teams—1913, Flor de Knispels, St. Paul, Minn., 3,006; 1912, Brunswick All Stars, New York, 2,904; 1911, Flenner, Chicago, 2,924; 1910, Cosmos, Chicago, Ill., 2,830; 1909, Lipmans, Chicago, 2,962; 1908, Bonds, Columbus, 2,927; 1907, and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards (Chicago), 2,720.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual tournament of the National Bowling Association was held at Atlantic City, N. J., ending April 25. The first five winners in each competition, with scores and prize money:

Five-Men Events—Genesee, Rochester, N. Y., 3,035, \$250; Atlantic Reds, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,957, \$200; Lenox Five, Paterson, N. J., 2,909, \$150; Roseville A. A., Newark, N. J., 2,899, \$125; Melrose, New York, 2,853, \$120.

Two-Men Events—Riddell-Horton, New York, 1,333, \$140; Smith-Spinella, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,271, \$125; Roberts-Gerdes, New York, 1,244, \$110; Stevenson-Johnson, New Haven, Ct., 1,236, \$100; Von Lossberg-Swelger, Baltimore, Md., 1,232, \$90.

Individuals—Harry Krauss, Washington, D. C., 678, \$90; Joseph West, Buffalo, N. Y., 676, \$80; Harry Savage, Schenectady, N. Y., 674, \$70; Louis Franz, Cleveland, Ohio, 665, \$65; Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 662, \$105; C. H. Wagner, Newark, N. J., 662, \$105.

All Events—Jimmy Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,917, \$35; Chris. Thies, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,844, \$30; Glenn Riddell, New York, 1,877, \$25; Harry Krauss, Washington, D. C., 1,867, \$20; Harold W. Horton, New York, 1,865, \$15.

Winners in previous years: Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwarte, Brooklyn, 697; 1909, E. Thompson, Brooklyn, 699; 1910, Tony Prio, Brooklyn, 705; 1911, Joseph West, Toronto, 694; 1912, Leo Lucke, Brooklyn, 699; 1913, Kumpf, Buffalo, 712. Two-Men Events—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, 1,220; 1908, John McGulrk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318; 1909, Satterthwaite-Rogers, Philadelphia, 1,298; 1910, Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, 1,305; 1911, Johnson-Kelsey, New Haven, 1,355; 1912, Lindsey-Johnson, New Haven, 1,301; 1913, Smith-Riddell, New York, 1,259.

Five-Men Events—1907, Corinthians, New York, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York, 2,893; 1909, Corinthians No. 8, New York, 2,899; 1910, Chalmers-Detroit, Chicago, 2,817; 1911, Bonds, Cleveland, 2,969; 1912, Grand Centrals, Rochester, 2,997; 1913, Bronx Centrals, New York, 2,934.

Individual All-round Champions—1907, John J. Voorhies, Brooklyn, 1,956; 1908, W. L. Erdmann, Brooklyn, 1,835; 1909, Frank Hegeman, Brooklyn, 1,908; 1910, George Freeman, Newark, 1,916; 1911, George Brunt, Paterson, 1,894; 1911, George Bungart, Chicago, 1,894; 1912, M. Lindsey, New Haven, 2,031; 1913, Smith, New York, 1,928.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch, 288, Buffalo, 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Grand Central Club, Rochester, N. Y. (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 2,997. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Stelquist, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaefer, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaefer, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 233, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn, Palace Tournament, 743, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig & Kalsner team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH TOURNAMENT.

Telegraph match open to athletic club five-men teams of United States and Canada, rolled April 26, on home alleys. Results: Winner: Cleveland A. A.—E. J. Blair, E. Demoy, W. D. Frank, G. L. Frey, G. H. McNamara; total, 2,835. Second: New York A. C.—P. Adams, H. Kling, H. Lerdex, J. Roberts, A. Crabbe; total, 2,829. Third: Seattle A. C.—H. J. Dobbs, C. W. Harris, J. J. Jacobson, L. Walber, C. H. Kline; total, 2,774. Fourth: Montreal A. A.—J. E. Walsh, L. H. Walsh, T. H. Gardner, P. C. Bach, E. G. Burnett; total, 2,695. Fifth: Olympic Club, San Francisco—E. Bush, E. C. Simpson, M. J. Jenne, E. W. Scott, C. W. Irvlin; total, 2,629. Sixth: Pittsburgh A. A.—G. G. Ramsey, B. B. Bannister, W. C. Secrist, H. Barney, S. Rieger; total, 2,618. Seventh: Denver A. C.—J. P. Bliss, L. C. Palmer, K. H. Woodward, F. A. Danahower, C. C. Aldoris; total, 2,465. Eighth: Illinois A. C.—H. J. Krelg, A. L. Mott, J. S. Beck, B. S. Landfelder, G. Wheeler; total, 2,442. Ninth: Chicago A. A.—A. W. Elder, G. A. Eddy, H. J. Ables, A. G. Maser, J. A. Broadhurst; total, 2,403.

ATHLETIC BOWLING LEAGUE.

FINAL STANDING.					INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES OF 10 BEST MEN.			
CLUB.	W.	L.	Ave.	H. S.	NAME AND CLUB.	G.	Ave.	H.S.
New York A. C.	37	17	910.11	996	Roberts, New York A. C.	54	190.19	245
Roseville	37	17	912.31	984	Moffatt, Roseville.	54	188.37	243
Jersey City	33	21	905.8	1,047	Adams, New York A. C.	44	187.1	254
Elizabeth	30	24	902.18	1,094	Dwyer, Newark Bay	54	187.1	233
Newark Bay	28	26	905.18	1,073	Negley, Roseville	54	186.2	256
Columbian	24	30	886.53	1,008	Gerder, New York A. C.	54	185.10	249
Pascale	23	31	883.3	1,019	Mettam, Newark Bay	54	185.7	266
North End	22	32	883.3	1,031	Brundage, Jersey City	54	184.51	244
Montclair	22	32	857.32	971	A. West, Elizabeth	54	184.9	253
Columbia	14	40	875.40	986	Potter, Elizabeth	51	183.20	237

The tie between New York A. C. and Roseville was rolled off April 9, and won by Roseville, with a total of 2,702 against 2,647.

ILLINOIS STATE TOURNAMENT.

First five teams in each event. Results: Five-Men Events—Blatz, 2,975; Colonna League, 2,913; Lipmans, 2,887; Woodlawns, 2,871; Schweitzers, 2,833.

Two-Men Events—Holden-Kerpen, 1,273; De Long-Reilly, 1,261; Thompson-Canfield, 1,259; Welch-Carey, 1,242; Bernet-Burke, 1,237.

Individuals—A. Toemmel, 684; E. Eckart, 677; E. Peterson, 675; A. Lingl, 670; F. Walter, 654. All Events—G. Ahbeck, 1,883; J. Orr, 1,863; J. Stevens, 1,862; J. Graf, 1,837; E. Freie, 1,839.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

First five in all events. Results: Five-Men Events—Novotny, 2,901; J. Blouins, 2,889; O'Learys, 2,871; Petersens W. C. L., 2,809; Beach & Winz., 2,802.

Two-Men Events—Wagner-Lemphul, 1,274; Kriha-A. Kappes, 1,270; E. Blouin-Collier, 1,258; G. Dernbach-Scully, 1,229; Stattenstein-Jordan, 1,228.

Individuals—D. E. Meaney, 699; Frank Brill, 690; W. Scully, 653; Al Toemmel, 652; J. Dominick, 648.

All Events—A. Kappes, 1,884; Frank Brill, 1,875; M. Stattenstein, 1,849; Ed. Blouin, 1,844; T. Karlbeck, 1,834; D. E. Meaney, 1,822.

GOLF.

UNITED STATES open championship, played over Midlothian course, Chicago, Ill. Finals played August 21. Won by W. C. Hagin, Rochester, N. Y., professional, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, amateur, 291, second; George Sargent, professional, third. Previous winners: 1913, at Brookline, Mass., won by Francis Outmet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77, second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y., won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the play-off, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket C., Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsla, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonic, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, M. H. Vardon, 313.

United States amateur, played at Manchester, Vt.—Francis Outmet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. Previous winners: 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes, Jr. defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States women's championship, played at Glen Cove, N. Y. Finals, September 19. Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. Previous winners: 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eastern, open. Isaac Mackle, professional, won with a score of 305; Joe Mitchell, second, with 307; J. M. Barnes third. Women's, held at Greenwich, Ct. Won by Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Cambridge, Mass., score 172; Miss F. C. Osgood, Boston, Mass., second, with 181; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., third, 182.

Metropolitan amateur, played at Englewood, N. J.—Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, defeated W. J. Travis, 3 up and 1 to play. Open, played at Hartsdale, N. Y.—McDonald Smith, Oakmont, professional, won with a score of 278; William McFarlane, Baltusrol, second, 287. Junior, played at Plainfield, N. J.—P. Carter, Nassau, defeated V. K. Hilton, Hackensack, 8 up and 6 to play. Women, played in Essex County—Miss L. B. Hyde defeated Miss G. M. Bishop, 9 up and 7 to play. Central New York, played at Elmira, N. Y.—S. T. Cole defeated Dr. W. M. Neville, 6 up. New York City—J. H. Buckbee, Jr., defeated H. A. Linton, 1 up (19 holes). New Jersey—Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, defeated M. Risley, Atlantic City, 4 up and 3 to play. Massachusetts, open—O. A. Terry and M. J. Brady tied with 309. Amateur—Francis Outmet defeated R. R. Gorton, 5 up and 4 to play. Amateur junior—Raymond Outmet defeated E. L. Hubbard, 5 up and 4 to play.

White Mountains, played at Jefferson, N. H.—J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, defeated H. C. Richard, 1 up (19 holes).

Pennsylvania open—McDonald Smith, Oakmont, professional, won with a score of 147; Jack Hutchinson, second, 154. Amateur—W. H. Croft defeated James B. Crookston, 5 up and 3 to play. Philadelphia—H. H. Francine defeated H. L. Willoughby, 2 up. Women—Mrs. R. H. Barlow defeated Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, 3 up and 2 to play.

Western amateur, played at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Chick Evans defeated James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, 11 up. Junior, played at Chicago, Ill.—Charles F. Grimes defeated L. M. Watts, 6 up and 5 to play. Women—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. A. S. Colburn, 5 up and 3 to play. Open, played at Minneapolis, Minn.—J. M. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., won with a score of 293; William Kidd, St. Louis, Mo., second, 294; George Sargent, Washington, D. C., third, 296.

Chicago—William Rautenbusch defeated J. McDonald, 1 up.

United North and South, played at Pinehurst, N. C., amateur—R. S. Worthington defeated Paul E. Gardner, 6 up and 5 to play. Open—G. Nicholls, Wilmington, Del., won with a score of 145; J. J. McDermott, second, 147. Women—Miss F. L. Harvey, Canada, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 1 up.

Trans-Mississippi, played at Kansas City, Mo.—John D. Cady defeated M. A. McLaughlin, 5 up and 4 to play.

Iowa—Arthur Britlett, Ottawa, defeated P. Sheldon, Keokuk, 10 up and 8 to play.

Wisconsin—N. Allis defeated Dick Cavanough, 6 up and 5 to play.

Southern, played at Memphis, Tenn.—Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, defeated Perry Adair, Atlanta, 14 up and 13 to play.

Florida, open—G. R. McDonald, professional, Buffalo, N. Y., won with a score of 130; Jack Hutchinson, second, with 137. Amateur—W. R. Simons, Garden City, N. Y., defeated Harold Weber, Toledo, Ohio, in the 36th hole. Women—Miss Lillian B. Hyde defeated Mrs. H. C. Phipps, 6 up and 4 to play.

South Florida—J. R. Hyde defeated H. C. Richard, 1 up.

Mississippi Coast—J. W. Maulding defeated J. H. Jones, Jr., 6 up and 5 to play.

Pacific Northwest, played at Seattle, Wash.—J. Neville defeated H. Chandler Egan, 5 up and 4 to play.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Illinois vs. Wisconsin, played at Madison, Wis.—Won by Illinois team, 5 to 3.

Tom Morris Memorial Trophy, played at Chicago, Ill.—Score of first five: Cleveland Country Club, 47 up; Portage Lake Country Club, 18 up; Detroit Country Club, 13 up; Denver Country Club, 11 up; Arlington, Columbus, Ohio, 7 up.

Griscom Cup finals, played at New York City for women—Philadelphia defeated Metropolitan Association by 12 matches to 9. Boston defeated in preliminaries.

Olympic Cup, played at Chicago, Ill.—Won by Chicago District Golf Association team, composed of Frazer Hale, 146; J. L. Leduc, 164; E. H. Blankhard, Jr., 165, and K. P. Edwards, 153. Total score, 628.

GOLF—Continued.

Leslie Cup, played at Baltusrol links, N. Y., September 25—Metropolitan Association defeated Pennsylvania by 9 to 6.

COLLEGE GOLF.

Intercollegiate championship, played at Garden City, L. I., September 12—Edward P. Allis, Harvard, defeated L. M. Washburn, Princeton, 11 up and 10 to play.

Team championship finals, played at Garden City, September 9—Won by Princeton against Harvard, 5 to 4.

Western intercollegiate championships, played at Chicago, Ill., June 19—Individual won by J. N. McDonald, University of Chicago, score 173. Team—University of Chicago won by 12 to 0; University of Wisconsin second.

Eastern interscholastic, played at Scarsdale, N. Y.—P. V. G. Carter, Pawling, defeated W. T. Badham, Lawrenceville, 6 up and 5 to play.

DUAL COLLEGE MEETINGS.

April 25—Glencove, L. I.; Nassau Country Club 3, Columbia 0.

May 2—New York City, Fox Hills; Yale 5, Princeton 1. Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 3, Dartmouth 2.

May 8—Princeton, N. J.; Cornell 3, Princeton 3. Glen Cove, L. I.; Dartmouth 5, Columbia 0.

May 9—Hartford, Ct.; Hartford Golf Club 8, Yale 7. Philadelphia, Pa.; Cornell 5, Pennsylvania 1; Pennsylvania 5, Columbia 1; Cornell 6, Columbia 0. Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 5, Dartmouth 0.

May 13—Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 1.

May 14—Providence, R. I.; Rhode Island 3, Harvard 3.

May 15—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 5, Williams 1. Garden City, L. I.; Garden City Golf Club 14, Princeton 6.

May 23—Glen Cove, L. I.; Nassau Country Club 8, Yale 5.

FOREIGN GOLF.

England, open championship, played at Prestwick—Harry Vardon, the English professional, won with 306; G. H. Taylor, England, holder, second, with 309; Archie Simpson, England, third, with 310. J. L. C. Jenkins, amateur champion of England, led the amateurs with 315; Francis Oulmet, Boston, unplaced, with 332. Previous winners: 1892, H. H. Hilton, amateur, 305; 1893, W. Auchterlonie, 322; 1894, J. H. Taylor, 326; 1895, J. H. Taylor, 322; 1896, H. Vardon, 316; 1897, H. H. Hilton, amateur, 314; 1898, H. Vardon, 307; 1899, H. Vardon, 310; 1900, J. H. Taylor, 309; 1901, James Braid, 309; 1902, Alex. Herd, 307; 1903, H. Vardon, 300; 1904, J. White, 296; 1905, J. Braid, 318; 1906, J. Braid, 300; 1907, A. Massy, 312; 1908, J. Braid, 291; 1909, J. H. Taylor, 295; 1910, J. Braid, 299; 1911, H. Vardon (after a tie with A. Massy), 303; 1912, E. Ray, 295; 1913, J. H. Taylor, 304.

Amateur championship, played at Sandwich—J. L. C. Jenkins, Troon, Scotland, defeated C. C. Hezlet, Portrush, Ireland, 3 up and 2 to play. The following Americans competed but finished unplaced: Jerome D. Travers, New York; Francis Oulmet, Boston, and C. Evans, Jr., Chicago; Frederick Herreshoff, New York; Arthur G. Lockwood, Boston; Fraser Hall, Chicago; C. W. Inslee, Oneida; H. J. Topping, Greenwich; Harold Weber, Toledo, and Edward S. Knapp, Westbrook. Previous winners: 1889, J. E. Laidlay; 1890, John Ball; 1891, J. E. Laidlay; 1892, John Ball; 1893, Peter Anderson; 1894, John Ball; 1895, L. Balfour Melville; 1896, F. G. Tait; 1897, A. J. T. Allan; 1898, F. G. Tait; 1899, John Ball; 1900, H. H. Hilton; 1901, H. H. Hilton; 1902, Charles Hutchings; 1903, Robert Maxwell; 1904, W. J. Travis; 1905, A. G. Barry; 1906, J. Robb; 1907, J. Ball; 1908, E. A. Lassen; 1909, R. Maxwell; 1910, J. Ball; 1911, H. H. Hilton; 1912, J. Ball; 1913, H. H. Hilton.

Women's championship, played at Hunstanton—Miss Cecil Leitch, England, defeated Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, England, defender, 2 up and 1 to play. Previous winners: 1893, Lady Margaret Scott; 1894, Lady Margaret Scott; 1895, Lady Margaret Scott; 1896, Miss Amy Pascoe; 1897, Miss E. C. Orr; 1898, Miss L. Thomson; 1899, Miss M. Hezlet; 1900, Miss R. K. Adair; 1901, Miss M. A. Graham; 1902, Miss M. Hezlet; 1903, Miss R. K. Adair; 1904, Miss L. Dod; 1905, Miss B. Thompson; 1906, Mrs. Kennion; 1907, Miss M. Hezlet; 1908, Miss Titterton; 1909, Miss D. Campbell; 1910, Miss E. G. Suttie; 1911, Miss D. Campbell; 1912, Miss G. Ravenscroft; 1913, Miss Muriel Dodd.

Easter Gold Challenge Medal, played at Westward Ho, North Devon Golf Club—Won by Jerome D. Travers, New York.

Golf Illustrated Golf Vase, played at Sunningdale—H. H. Hilton, England, won with 151. The following Americans competed but finished unplaced: Francis Oulmet, Boston; C. W. Inslee, Oneida; Arthur G. Lockwood, Boston; Fraser Hale, Chicago, and Harold Weber, Toledo.

St. George Vase, played at Sandwich—Won by John Graham, England, with 146; Jerome D. Travers, eighth, with 155; Francis Oulmet, 158; Charles Evans, Jr., 159; Fraser Hale, 166; Harold Weber, 157; C. W. Inslee, 169.

France, open championship, played at Le Toquet—Won by J. B. Edgar, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, score 288 for the 72 holes; Harry Vardon, the British open champion, finished second with 294; Edward Ray, former open champion of Great Britain, third with 295; John H. Taylor, British open champion for 1913, fourth with 296, and James Braid, 301. Dr. H. D. Gilles, with a score of 300, won the special prize donated by President Poincaré for the best amateur. Amateur championship, played at La Boulie—Francis Oulmet, Boston, defeated Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, Ct., 4 up and 3 to play. Other Americans who competed but finished unplaced: Jerome D. Travers, Harold Weber, Fraser Hale, Fred. Herreshoff, A. G. Lockwood and Charles Evans, Jr. Women's championship, played at La Boulie—Miss Cecil Leitch, England, defeated Miss Gladys Bastin, England, 2 up and 1 to play.

Canada, played at Ottawa—G. S. Lyon, Toronto, defeated Bryce Evans, Boston, 8 up and 7 to play.

Cuba—J. Travis, Garden City, N. Y., defeated R. A. Gray, Havana, 2 up and 1 to play.

ROQUE.

THIRTY-THIRD annual tournament of National Roque Association, held at Norwich, Ct., August 18 to 22. First division—Harold and Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., tied. Harold Clark was declared champion because Edward Clark refused to play off the tie. Second division—Tie between E. F. Fenton, Willimantic, Ct., and J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I. First place was awarded to Fenton, Miner defaulting.

Middle Atlantic championships; fourth annual tournament, held at Philadelphia, Pa. Won by Edward Clark, Springfield, Mass., with 11 straight wins. His brother, Harold Clark, second.

Western championships, held by Western Roque Association at Chicago, Ill., July 20-25. First division—Won by Dr. H. E. Lyman, Topeka, Kan., with 3 straight games. Second division—Won by F. H. Sheldon, Kansas City, Mo., with 6 straight games.

Chicago, October 19. Charles C. King of Chicago, Western roque champion, made what is claimed to be a world's record by scoring 58 points out of a possible 64 without a miss. King defeated J. P. Ennis, 32 to 6 and 32 to 7.

In spite of the exceedingly destructive war in Europe, which caused a sudden and complete stoppage of the demand for motor cars in that quarter of the world, 1914 will be marked in history of automobilism as one of the most successful ever enjoyed by the industry. That such should have been the case is considered extraordinary by those who are familiar with the conditions that existed in the early months of the year. For the first six months, with only a few exceptions, the manufacturers appeared to be facing a disastrous season. Reports of record crops appeared to mark the turning point, for July, August and September were marked by a flood of orders that in some cases swamped the facilities for production. It is estimated that the output of motor cars by American factories during the year reached the enormous total of 500,000, which, added to the total of approximately 1,400,000 cars which were in use at the beginning of the year, brings this country within reaching distance of the two-million mark, a staggering total for a type of vehicle which must be regarded as quite as much of a luxury as a utility.

The war broke out at a time when exports of motor cars were extremely heavy, cutting off a huge source of income to the American manufacturers. For the eight months up to August 1 the value of cars exported to foreign countries amounted to about \$25,000,000. More than 90 per cent. of the cars exported were absorbed by Great Britain and her colonies and Continental Europe. Except from Canada and Australia the demand ceased at once, and even the overseas dominions of Great Britain evinced conservatism, due to the magnitude of the struggle in which they were so greatly interested. There was left, therefore, only South America as a foreign buyer of American cars, and in the closing months of the year there were indications that the Argentine Republic, Brazil and other southern automobile-using countries, with their supply from Europe shut off, would prove good customers of the American makers of motor cars.

On the other hand, the war brought unexpected good fortune to the motor truck division of the industry—a division that had been far from prosperous. Early in the great struggle Germany utilized motor-driven vehicles to wonderful advantage in the advance on Paris, and the allies found them equally valuable in the transportation of troops, light artillery and supplies, both for guns and men. At the end of two months, however, the constant grind over rough roads and fields had begun to tell on efficiency, and orders were issued to replenish the supply. During the first week in October representatives of France and Great Britain purchased nearly 2,000 motor trucks from American manufacturers, an outlay of over \$6,000,000, and negotiations then under way indicated that the various warring nations would take many thousands additional as soon as they could be supplied.

The importation of automobiles to the United States, which had been growing gradually smaller, almost ceased with the start of the war. After August 1 no more cars were received from France, Germany and Belgium. Italian factories were allowed to continue their export business, thereby helping to meet the comparatively small demand for foreign cars. Finding the Continental market closed to them, Great Britain sent a few passenger cars here, and found a ready demand.

All records for motor car production were broken in the twelve months up to August 1 by a Detroit manufacturer of small, low-priced cars, whose distribution in that period was in excess of 255,000. Four years ago the whole world did not produce so many cars in a season. This same maker has announced a rebate in cash to his customers if, in the next twelve months, he sells 300,000 cars, and there is no doubt that the mark will be reached.

It had been anticipated that 1914 would be marked by an extraordinary advance in the production and sale of very small light cars and of cycle cars, the latter being a vehicle of less than normal width and of light weight. This, however, failed to eventuate, the public appearing to prefer either the small machines of normal type at a slightly higher price, or the motorcycle, with or without a side attachment for carrying an extra passenger. Just what the future of the cycle car will be is difficult to predict, but at any rate the motor-wise public of 1914 found little merit in it.

The one drastic departure from accepted automobile practice during the year was the offering toward the end of the season of an eight-cylinder car by an American concern. This did not, however, mark a departure from accepted practice, as a French manufacturer had been marketing a similar car for some years. In this country, however, the multi-cylinder idea had progressed to only six, and the innovation was received with intense interest as marking a radical change in type that might some day prove dominant. The popularity of the innovation, like all those which are introduced in the making of automobiles, cannot be gauged for six months or a year.

In the cars brought out during the last twelve months there has been a very noticeable change in appearance, due to the almost universal adoption of the so-called stream-line body, by which is meant a body in which there are as few angles as possible. Every effort has been made to obtain flowing lines from front to rear, and to eliminate, as far as possible, the piling up of accessories of one kind or another, on the running board, etc. As a result the hood over the motor in the new cars shows a slope from the radiator upward to the dash, which also slopes, its top merging into the flowing lines of the body, giving a most pleasing effect to the whole.

Racing during 1914 continued on about the same plane as in the two or three years previous. The great road classics—the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix—were again contested at Los Angeles, the former being won by an American car that had previously been little heard of, and the latter, also by a domestic creation, but one that had been extremely successful in high-speed contests. The 500-mile race was renewed on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, and resulted in a decisive victory for French machines, which filled the first four places at the finish, with René Thomas, a Frenchman, showing the way. There were no fatalities during the race, although thirty cars participated, and only one serious accident. Abroad the Grand Prix was renewed in France, and that country's industry was humiliated when three German cars of the same make filled first, second and third places.

Death took its usual toll among racing drivers during the year, the list including Spencer Wishart, one of the best of the younger school of American drivers, who was killed at Elgin, Ill., in the running of the Elgin National race, and Jules Goux, one of the most famous of French pilots, and winner in 1913 of the 500-mile race at Indianapolis. Goux was killed in France while practicing for the Grand Prix.

It had been expected that there would be great activity during the year in the building of motor speedways, but such was not the case, only one two-mile oval in Sioux City, Iowa, being opened. The efforts to furnish New York with high speed motoring through a medium of this kind came to naught, but there are indications that the metropolis may have a speedway at least by the Fall of 1915, negotiations being under way to transform one of the old horse-racing tracks to such a use.

Touring in automobiles was greater in the year just ended than ever before, thousands upon thousands of motorists electing thus to spend their vacations on the good roads to be found throughout the Eastern States. New England, especially the White Mountain district, was again the objective of the majority, but there was shown an increasing trend toward the Middle West, while a greater number than ever made the trans-continental journey between New York and Pacific coast points. The run from ocean to ocean has, in fact, become so common as hardly to excite any comment, and it is expected that many thousands will utilize the motor car in their journeys to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco this year.

The good roads movement, which got under way strongly about five years ago, continued to gain strength during 1914, and thousands of miles of highways were built or improved in various parts of the country. The Lincoln Highway, which eventually will be a first-class trunk line between New York and San Francisco, made distinct progress, and it is not too much to hope that within two years it will become a delightful reality for the tourist.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

OFFICIAL RECORDS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONTEST BOARD OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION:

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 klllo.	15.88
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 mile.	25.40
April 23, 1911.	Daytona	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	2 miles.	51.28
January 24, 1906.	Daytona	Darracq.	Hemery	5 miles.	2 34
March 24, 1909.	Daytona	Benz	Bruce-Brown.	10 miles.	5 14.40
January 29, 1906.	Daytona	Flat	Lancia	15 miles.	10
March 30, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Buick Bug.	Burman	20 miles.	13 11.92
March 28, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Buick Bug.	Burman	50 miles.	35 52.31
March 6, 1908.	Daytona	Renault	Bernlin	100 miles.	1 12 45.20
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Special	Disbrow	150 miles.	1 55 18
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Special	Disbrow	200 miles.	2 34 12
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Special	Disbrow	250 miles.	3 14 55
March 31, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Special	Disbrow	300 miles.	3 53 33.50
March 28, 1911.	Jacksonville.	Special	Disbrow	81.65 miles.	One Hour.

(STANDING START.)

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
March 16, 1910.	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile.	40.53

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	¼ mile.	8.16
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	½ mile.	16.80
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 klllo.	21.40
May 29, 1911.	Indianapolis	Blitzen Benz.	Burman	1 mile.	35.35
April 13, 1910.	Los Angeles.	Flat	Bragg	2 miles.	1 15.96
May 5, 1912.	Los Angeles.	Flat	Bragg	3 miles.	1 54.83
May 5, 1912.	Los Angeles.	Flat	Bragg	4 miles.	2 33.37
May 5, 1912.	Los Angeles.	Flat	Bragg	5 miles.	3 11.75
April 9, 1910.	Los Angeles.	Simplex	Robertson	10 miles.	6 35.62
July 4, 1910.	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	15 miles.	10 25.17
July 4, 1910.	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	20 miles.	14 06.72
March 19, 1911.	Los Angeles.	Lozler	Tetzlaff	25 miles.	13 22.60
March 19, 1911.	Los Angeles.	Lozler	Tetzlaff	50 miles.	36 35.80
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	75 miles.	54 50.20
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	100 miles.	1 13 37.25
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	150 miles.	1 49 52.84
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	200 miles.	2 25 59.52
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	Flat	Tetzlaff	250 miles.	3 07 13.94
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National.	Dawson	300 miles.	3 48 49.30
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National.	Dawson	350 miles.	4 25 15.27
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National.	Dawson	400 miles.	5 04 14.23
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National.	Dawson	450 miles.	5 44 04.54
May 30, 1912.	Indianapolis	National.	Dawson	500 miles.	6 21 06.03

(HOUR RECORDS.)

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 16, 1910.	Los Angeles.	Marmon	Harroun	74 miles.	1
April 16, 1910.	Los Angeles.	Marmon	Harroun	148 miles.	2

ONE-MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
August 8, 1914.	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	1 mile.	46.20
August 8, 1914.	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	2 miles.	1 32.60
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	3 miles.	2 27.81
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	4 miles.	3 17.02
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	5 miles.	4 06.58
September 14, 1912.	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	10 miles.	8 17.02
April 14, 1912.	San José, Cal.	Simplex	Disbrow	15 miles.	13 30.00
April 14, 1912.	San José, Cal.	Simplex	Disbrow	20 miles.	17 57.40
July 12, 1914.	Portland, Ore.	Romano	Barnes	25 miles.	22 07.20
September 29, 1912.	Detroit, Mich.	Simplex	Disbrow	50 miles.	45 32.00
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	75 miles.	1 15 52.50
September 7, 1914.	Bright'n Beach	Mercedes.	De Palma	100 miles.	1 40 15.00
August 25, 1912.	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	150 miles.	2 30 51.00
July 4, 1913.	Columbus, O.	Mason Special.	Mulford	200 miles.	3 21 48.00

24-HOUR TRACK RACES.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.
October 15, 1909.	Brighton B'ch.	Stock Chassis	Patschke & Mulford.	1,196 miles.
October 19, 1910.	Brighton B'ch.	Class "C" Stearns	Poole & Patschke.	1,253 miles.
April 8, 1911.	Los Angeles	Class "C" Sp'dway, Flat	Verbeck & Hirsh.	1,491 miles.

IMPORTANT TRACK AND ROAD RACES.

February 26—Los Angeles, Cal., Vanderbilt Cup, 294 miles over Santa Monica course—Won by Ralph De Palma (Mercedes), 3h. 53m. 41s., average speed 75.6 miles per hour; second, Barney Oldfield (Mercer), 3h. 55m. 1s.; thlrd, W. H. Carlson (Mason), 4h. 2m. 39s.; fourth, Earl Cooper (Stutz), 4h. 4m. 3s.

February 28—Los Angeles, Cal., International Grand Prize, 404.248 miles over Santa Monica course—Won by Edwin Pullen (Mercer), 5h. 13m. 30s., average speed 77.2 miles per hour; second,

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—Continued.

Guy Ball (Marmon), 5h. 53m. 23s., average speed 68.4 miles per hour; B. Taylor third, (Alco), 6h. 8m. 29s., average speed 65.6 miles per hour; fourth, R. De Palma (Mercedes), 6h. 9m. 8s., average speed 65.5 miles per hour.

May 30—Indianapolis, Ind., 500-mile motordrome race—Won by Rene Thomas (Delage), 6h. 3m. 45.99s., average speed 82.47 miles per hour; second, Arthur Duray (Peugeot), 6h. 10m. 24.29s., average speed 80.99 miles per hour; third, Albert Guyot (Delage), 6h. 14m. 1s., average speed 80.20 miles per hour; fourth, Jules Goux (Peugeot), 6h. 17m. 24.49s., average speed 79.49 miles per hour; fifth, Barney Oldfield (Stutz), 6h. 23m. 51.54 s., average speed 78.15 miles per hour.

July 3—Tacoma, Wash., 200-mile race—Won by Hugh Hughes (Maxwell), 2h. 41m. 52 2-5s.

July 4—Sioux City, Ia., 300-mile road race—Won by E. Rickenbacher (Duesenberg), 3h. 49m. 2s., average speed 78 miles per hour; second, S. Wishart (Mercer), 3h. 51m. 20s.; third, R. Mulford (Duesenberg), 4h. 26s.; fourth, Gil Anderson (Stutz), 4h. 1m. 54s.; fifth, C. Patschke (Marmon), 4h. 2m. 56s.; sixth, W. Knipper (Delage), 4h. 22m. 32s. Lyons, France, Grand Prize of the Automobile Club of France, 467.6 miles—Won by Lautenschlager (Mercedes), 7h. 1m. 18 1-5s.; second, Wagner (Mercedes), 7h. 9m. 54s.; third, Salzer (Mercedes); fourth, Jules Goux (Peugeot).

July 30—Galveston, Tex., 50-mile race—Won by Ralph Mulford (Peugeot), 39m. 44s.

August 21 and 22—Elgin, Ill., 305 miles, Chicago Automobile Club Trophy—Won by Ralph De Palma (Mercedes), 4h. 5m. 1.4s., average speed 73.3 miles per hour; second, G. Anderson (Stutz), 4h. 5m. 45.2s.; third, R. Mulford (Peugeot), 4h. 5m. 16.6s.; fourth, B. Oldfield (Stutz), 4h. 15m. 23s. Elgin National Trophy—Won by R. De Palma (Mercedes), 4h. 6m. 18s., average speed 73.5 miles per hour; second, Edwin Pullen (Mercer), 4h. 7m. 28s.; third, B. Oldfield (Stutz); Spencer Wishart (Mercer) led at half the distance at an average speed of about 78 miles, when his car ran into a tree, killing him.

September 5—New York City, Brighton Beach track, 25-mile race—Won by R. De Palma (Mercedes), 24m. 8 2-5s.; second, McCarthy (Peugeot); third, Bergdoll (Bergdoll Special). 50-mile race—Won by R. De Palma (Mercedes), 50m. 42 1-5s.; second, Le Cain (Chevrolet); third, Galvin (Buick).

September 9—New York City, Brighton Beach track, 100-mile race—Won by R. De Palma (Mercedes), 1h. 40m. 15s.; second, Bergdoll (Bergdoll); third, Jessup (Chevrolet).

SWIMMING.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.)

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place and result follow:

Indoor—50 yards—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 29 (20 yards bath)—Final won by A. C. Rathel, Illinois A. C.; H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., second; Kenneth Huszagh, Chicago A. A., third. Time—24 3-5s. 100 yards—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 30 (20 yards bath)—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; A. C. Rathel, Illinois A. C., second; E. W. McGillivray, Illinois A. C., third. Time—55 3-5s. 220 yards—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 20 (30 yards bath)—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—2m. 23 2-5s. 500 yards—Held by Pittsburgh A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., April 18 (30 yards bath)—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time—6m. 22 4-5s. 400 yards, four-men relay—Held by New York A. C., New York City, May 2 (25 yards bath)—Won by Illinois A. C. (A. C. Rathel, 58 3-5s.; William Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.). Time—3m. 52 4-5s. New York A. C., first team, second (H. E. Vollmer, 1m.; Walter Ramme, 1m. 3-5s.; J. C. Wheatley, 1m. 1 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 1m.). Time—4m. 2 3-5s. New York A. C., second team, third (P. Roberts, J. H. Relly, P. Herbert, R. W. Bennett). 150 yards, backstroke—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 30 (20 yards, bath)—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; Russell Dean, Brookline S. C., second; C. B. Pavlicek, University of Chicago, third. Time—1m. 49 4-5s. 200 yards, breaststroke—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 29 (20 yards bath)—Won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C.; C. Chapman, University of Illinois, second; J. Heraty, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 43s. Fancy diving from ten-foot springboard—Held by New York A. C., New York City, May 2—Won by C. Wohlfeld, Illinois A. C., place number 6, 158.7 points; Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale Swimming Association, second, place number 9, 146.61 points, W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., third, place number 19, 131.31 points. Plunge—Held by Brookline S. C., Brookline, Mass.—Won by Arthur Wood, Brookline Gymnastic A. A., 70 ft. 1 in. Soccer water polo—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 29—Illinois A. C. defeated Chicago A. A. by 4 to 2 goals. Outdoor—440 yards—Held by Columbia Y. C., Chicago, Ill., September 5 (irregular course)—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; Clement Brown, Hamilton Club, second; J. Evers, Illinois A. C., third. Time—6m. 22s. 880 yards—Held by New York A. C., at Travers Island, N. Y., August 29 (110 yards tidal salt water)—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C. Time—12m. 55 3-5s. J. H. Relly, New York A. C., second. Time—13m. 4s. H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., third. Time—13m. 12s. One mile—Held by Glenmore A. C. at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, N. Y., September 1 (80 yards salt water)—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C. Time—25m. 42 1-5s. H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., second. Time—26m. 3-5s. J. H. Relly, New York A. C., third. Time—27m. 18s. Long distance, 10 miles in the Mississippi River—Held by Missouri A. C. at St. Louis, Mo., September 7—Won by Herman Lubbs, Missouri A. C. Time—1h. 48m. 25s. Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second. Time—1h. 49m. 34s. Davey Jones, Memphis, Tenn., third. Time—1h. 52m. 30s. Chauncey Heath, Missouri A. C., fourth. Time—1h. 53m. 15s. High diving—Held by Columbia Y. C., Chicago, Ill., September 5—Won by C. Wohlfeld, Illinois A. C., place number 4, 152.8 points; A. E. Downes, New York A. C., second, place number 5, 151 points; G. W. Galdzik, Chicago A. C., third, place number 9, 145.5 points.

METROPOLITAN SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—100 yards—Final won by N. T. Nerich, New York A. C. Time—59 2-5s. Walter Ramme, New York A. C., second. Time—59 3-5s. J. C. Wheatley, unattached, third. 220 yards—Final won by N. T. Nerich, New York A. C. Time—2m. 33 4-5s. J. C. Wheatley, unattached, second. Time—2m. 36s. L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., third. 500 yards—Final won by Z. Tobias, unattached; Henry Knecht, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; A. J. Palenscar, unattached, third. Time—7m. 17 2-5s. Fancy diving from the springboard—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 6, 150.11 points; Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Yale Swimming Association, second, place number 9, 145.49 points; J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., third, place number 17, 125.84 points. Outdoor—440 yards—Won by J. H. Relly, New York A. C. Time—5m. 59 2-5s. H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., second. Time—6m. 1s. L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., third. Time—6m. 1 2-5s. 880 yards—Won by J. H. Relly, New York A. C. Time—12m. 34 2-5s. L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C., second. Time—12m. 34 4-5s. John Zimnoch, New York A. C., third.

One mile—Won by L. J. Goodwin, New York A. C. Time—28m. 58 2-5s. H. E. Vollmer, New York A. C., second. Time—30m. 24s. Paul Sutherland, unattached, thrd. (Rough water.) High diving—Won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., place number 3, 151.42 points; K. Behrens, City A. C., second, place number 7, 140.15 points; F. Sponberg, New York A. C., thrd, place number 8, 138.5 points.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—50 yards—Won by A. C. Rathel, Illinois A. C.; H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., second; N. A. Buck, Chicago A. A., thrd. Time—25s. 100 yards—Won by P. McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Wm. Vosburgh, Ill. A. C., second; F. Harless, Chicago A. A., thrd. Time—56s. 220 yards—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; E. W. McGillivray, Illinois A. C., second; R. Struder, Northwestern University, thrd. Time—2m. 21s. 500 yards—Won by P. McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; I. Wood, Northwestern University, second; J. Evers, Illinois A. C., thrd. Time—7m. 9 1-5s. 880 yards—Won by P. McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; William Vosburgh, Illinois A. C., second; I. Wood, Northwestern University, thrd. Time—12m. 32s. One mile—Won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C.; C. Simonson, Evanston Academy, second; J. Evers, Illinois A. C., thrd. Time—25m. 49 4-5s. 150 yards, backstroke—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; Pavlicek, University of Chicago, second; M. R. Mott, Illinois A. C., thrd. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. 200 yards, breaststroke—Won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, University of Wisconsin, second; S. Taylor, Chicago A. A., thrd. Time—2m. 43s. 400 yards, four-men relay—Won by Illinois A. C. in 3m. 48 1-5s. (William Vosburgh, A. C. Rathel, P. McGillivray, H. J. Hebner). Plunge—Won by Lichter, Chicago A. A., 60 ft. in 21 3-5s.; McDonald, University of Illinois, second, 60 ft. in 23 4-5s.; Princell, Hamilton Club, thrd, 60 ft. in 24 4-5s. Fancy diving—Won by C. Wohlfeld, Illinois A. C., 440.55 points; N. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., second, 431.30 points; F. A. Bornemann, Chicago A. A., thrd, 399.90 points. Soccer water polo—Illinois A. C., 8 goals; Chicago A. A., 3 goals. Outdoor—Held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29 (10 yards course)—50 yards—Won by A. C. Rathel, Illinois A. C.; Hebner, Illinois A. C., second; N. A. Buck, unattached, thrd. Time—25s. Plung for distance—Won by Arthur Reitman, Illinois A. C., 75 ft.; Buck, unattached, 70 ft.; N. M. Lyons, Cincinnati, 68 ft. 440 yards—Won by H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C.; McDermott, Illinois A. C., second; Rathel, Illinois A. C., thrd. Time—5m. 48 3-5s. July 30—100 yards—Won by Rathel, Illinois A. C.; Hebner, Illinois A. C., second; Buck, unattached, thrd. Time—56 4-5s. 200-yard breaststroke—Won by McDermott, Illinois A. C.; Jacobson, Illinois A. C., second; Parker, Cleveland S. C., thrd. Time—2m. 53 4-5s. 880-yard swim—Won by Hebner, Illinois A. C.; McDermott, Illinois A. C., second; Wood, Northwestern University, thrd. Time—12m. 35 3-5s. Fancy diving—Won by C. Wohlfeld, Illinois A. C. Water polo—Won by Illinois A. C. team. July 31—220 yards—Won by McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Hebner, Illinois A. C., second; Wood, Northwestern University, thrd. Time—2m. 33 2-5s. One mile—Won by McDermott, Illinois A. C.; Wood, Northwestern University, second; Buck, unattached, thrd. Time—27m. 19 4-5s. High diving—Won by Heyn, unattached; Briggs, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; Buck, unattached, thrd.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—Held at Brookline, Mass., April 27—100 yards—Won by Leo Handy, Brookline G. A. A.; Phil Nason, Brookline, G. A. A., second; Ben. James, Brookline S. C., thrd. Time—1m. 3s. Relay race, 320 yards, four men—Won by Brookline G. A. A. (R. McKinnon, Phil. Nason, W. Browning, Leo Handy). Time—3m. 9 1-5s. Fancy diving—Won by E. A. Church, Brookline S. C.; F. Jouanet, Brookline S. C., second; W. Browning, Brookline G. A. A., thrd. Plunging—Won by I. S. Jaquith, 71 ft. 1 1-2 in.; Arthur Wales, Brookline G. A. A., and George Meehan tied for second, with 66 ft. Wales won plunge-off. Outdoor—Held at Charles River Basin, September 7—100 yards—Won by Leo Handy, Brookline G. A. A.; A. E. Church, Brookline S. C., second; R. Bacon, Brookline S. C., thrd. Time—1m. 2 4-5s. 440 yards—Won by Leo Handy, Brookline G. A. A.; Tom Nelligan, Brookline S. C., second; Howard McKinnon, Brookline G. A. A., thrd. Time—6m. 48s. 880 yards—Won by Edward Duffy, Brookline G. A. A.; Ben. James, Brookline S. C., second; J. Wolyniec, Brookline S. C., thrd. Time—14m. 40 4-5s. One mile—Won by Edward Duffy, Brookline G. A. A.; C. E. Shumway, East Brookline S. C., second; Fred Wegener, East Brookline S. C., thrd. Time—32m. 32s. Diving—Won by J. Kennedy, Brookline S. C., 117.4 points; Elliot Church, Brookline S. C., 116.3 points, second; W. Browning, Brookline G. A. A., 116.2 points, thrd. Three miles, held September 12—Won by George Meehan, Brookline S. C. Time—1h. 36m. 21s.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor—220 yards—Won by Ronald Reilly, Atlantic City H. S.; S. N. Shryock, University of Pennsylvania, second; F. J. Creamer, thrd. Time—2m. 38 4-5s. Outdoor—100 yards—Won by E. G. Schaal, Philadelphia S. C.; J. K. Shryock, Philadelphia S. C., second; Ronald Reilly, Hygela S. C., thrd. Time—61s. 440 yards—Won by G. E. Tomlinson, Philadelphia S. C.; Harry Latz, Hygela S. C., second; Robert Dippy, Philadelphia S. C., thrd. Time—6m. 12 2-5s. One mile—Won by G. E. Tomlinson, Philadelphia S. C. Time—27m. 41 4-5s. Robert Dippy, Philadelphia S. C., second. Time—29m. 26s. Harry Latz, Hygela S. C., thrd. Time—30m. Fancy diving—Won by E. G. Schaal, Philadelphia S. C.; Ronald Reilly, Hygela S. C., second; H. W. Furlong, Central Y. M. C. A., thrd.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor winners—50 yards—Preston Petre, Doyle A. C. Time—27 2-5s. 100 yards—F. C. Bamman, Washington S. C. Time—1m. 4s. 220 yards—Preston Petre, Doyle A. C. Time—2m. 48 3-5s. 160-yard relay—Washington S. C. (Rutherford, Ellason, Bamman and Ainsley). Time—1m. 26 3-5s. Plunge—Harlan, Washington S. C., 60 ft. in 36 2-5s. Fancy diving—E. B. Ainsley, Washington S. C. 80 yards, backstroke—W. E. Duck, Central Y. M. C. A., 1m. 3s. 80 yards, breaststroke—J. Ginsberg, Doyle A. C., 1m. 3s.

COLLEGE SWIMMING.

Intercollegiate championships, held by College of the City of New York, March 6. Results: 50 yards—Won by Paul Roberts, Yale; S. H. Ouerbacher, University of Pennsylvania, second; C. Schaeft, Yale, thrd. Time—25 4-5s. 100 yards—Won by Paul Roberts, Yale; E. J. D. Cross, Princeton, second; P. Mayer, Yale, thrd. Time—59 4-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by Smith, Yale, 69 ft. 6 in.; Kottek, Columbia, second, 68 ft. 6 in.; Keyes, Yale, thrd, 67 ft. Fancy diving—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Yale, 62 1-6 points; W. H. Frissell, Princeton, second, 60 1-3 points; F. H. Barrett, Columbia, thrd, 59 1-2 points. 220 yards—Won by E. J. Cross, Princeton; Steiner, Yale, second; Riemer, C. C. N. Y., thrd. Time—2m. 37 3-5s.

Conference championships, held by Northwestern University, Chicago, March 20. Results: Plunge for distance—Won by McDonald, Illinois. Time—23 3-5s. Distance—60 ft. (Conference record). 40 yards, final heat—Won by Pavlicek, Chicago; Wood, Northwestern, second; Nelson, Northwestern, thrd. Time—21 2-5s. 200-yard breaststroke, final heat—Won by Taylor, Wisconsin; Scoles, Northwestern, second; Chapman, Illinois, thrd. Time—2m. 47 3-5s. 150-yard backstroke, final heat—Won by Pavlicek, Chicago; Scoles, Northwestern, second; Beaumont, Ill-

nols, third. Time—2m. 24-5s. 100 yards, final heat—Won by Griffin, Illinois; Strader, Northwestern, second; Neff, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 32-5s. 220 yards—Won by Wood, Northwestern; Green, Illinois, second; Neff, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 47 4-5s. 440 yards—Won by Griffith, Illinois; Wood, Northwestern, second; Neff, Chicago, third. Time—6m. 7 4-5s. Relay race—Won by Northwestern (Strader, Pritzler, Nelson and Wood); Illinois, second; Chicago, third. Time—1m. 29 2-5s.

DUAL COLLEGE MEETS.

December 12, 1913—New York City; Pennsylvania 38, C. C. N. Y. 15.
 December 19—New York City; Princeton 40, C. C. N. Y. 13.
 January 9, 1914—New York City; C. C. N. Y. 34, Columbia 19.
 January 16—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 46, C. C. N. Y. 7. Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 38, Columbia 18.
 February 12—Philadelphia, Pa.; Princeton 32, Pennsylvania 21.
 February 13—New York City; Yale 44, Columbia 19.
 February 14—Chicago, Ill.; Northwestern University 36, Chicago 22. Providence, R. I.; Brown 38, Cornell 15.
 February 20—Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 38, Columbia 15. New Haven, Ct.; Yale 40, Pennsylvania 13. Chicago, Ill.; Northwestern 43, Illinois 15. Boston, Mass.; Amherst 31, Harvard 22.
 February 21—Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 48, Baltimore City College 10. Chicago, Ill.; Chicago 37, Illinois 21.
 February 25—Providence, R. I.; Brown 34, Harvard 19.
 February 27—Princeton, N. J.; Yale 31, Princeton 22. New York City; C. C. N. Y. 31, Williams 22.
 February 28—Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 44, University of Pittsburgh 18. Madison, Wis.; Northwestern 39, University of Wisconsin 19. Providence, R. I.; Columbia and Brown tied, 26 1-2 each.
 March 7—Madison, Wis.; Chicago 43, Wisconsin 15. Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 47, Columbia 15. Amherst, Mass.; Amherst 38, Brown 28, Williams 5.
 March 21—Urbana, Ill.; Illinois 34, Princeton 27. Water polo—Princeton 3, Illinois 1.
 Water polo—Princeton won, with 3 games won; Yale, second, with 2 games won and 1 lost; Columbia, third, with 1 won and 2 lost.

INTERSCHOLASTIC SWIMMING.

National Interscholastic Championships, held by New York A. C., New York City, April 5, 50 yards, final heat—Won by Phillip S. Herbert, Horace Mann School; H. E. Vollmer, Stuyvesant High School, second; P. Davidow, De Witt Clinton High School, third. Time—27s. 100 yards, final heat—Won by Leo A. Handy, Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass.; H. E. Vollmer, Stuyvesant High School, second; Phillip S. Herbert, Horace Mann School, third. Time—1m. 3-5s. 220 yards, final heat—Won by Leo A. Handy, Brookline High School; J. Smith, De Witt Clinton High School, second; W. Carlan, Brookline High School, third. Time—2m. 43s. 220-yard relay—Won by Phillips Andover Academy, with team composed of A. L. Rosener, W. H. Waring, T. A. Fitzgerald and C. E. Bradley; De Witt Clinton High School, with team composed of J. Smith, P. Davidow, W. Fitzgibbons and R. Zilewitz, second; Poly. Prep. team composed of C. Shields, D. Johnson, R. Macdonald and M. Redmond, third. Time—1m. 54 2-5s. Plunge for distance—Won by Arthur E. Wales, Brookline High School, 68 1-2 ft.; John Remy, Poly. Prep., 57 ft., second; Montaville Flowers, Jr., Horace Mann School, 54 1-2 ft., third. Fancy diving—Won by Francis Jouanet, Brookline High School; Walter Burnham, Commercial High School, second; Leon Emanuel, Townsend Harris Hall High School, third.
 New York City High School Championships, held by Public Schools Athletic League at Columbia College, New York, March 13. Point score: De Witt Clinton won with 27 points; Townsend Harris Hall was second, 18 points; Erasmus Hall, third, 8 1-2 points; Commercial of Brooklyn, fourth, 4 points. 880-foot relay—Won by De Witt Clinton (Fitzpatrick, Zilewitz, Smith and Davidow); Townsend Harris Hall, first team (Wade, Munson, Amar and Bosworth), second; Erasmus Hall (J. Horgan, F. Fay, G. Cramp and R. Long), third. Time—2m. 49 3-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Leon Emanuel, Townsend Harris Hall, 137 points; W. Burnham, Commercial, 134 points, second; G. Chambers, De Witt Clinton, 125 1-2 points, third. Plunge for distance—Won by G. R. Heyer, Morris Heights School, 58 ft.; Fields, De Witt Clinton, second, 51 ft.; R. Barnhardt, Stuyvesant, and P. Horgan, Erasmus Hall, were tied for third place, with 50 ft. each. 100 yards—Won by R. Long, Erasmus Hall; W. Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, second; J. Seymour, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—1m. 5 4-5s. 220 yards—Won by J. Smith, De Witt Clinton; Wade, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Munson, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—2m. 48 3-5s. 50 yards—Won by P. Davidow, De Witt Clinton; Bosworth, Townsend Harris Hall, second; P. Hamilton, Stuyvesant, third. Time—27 4-5s.

NEW YORK INTERSCHOLASTIC DUAL MEETS.

November 21, 1913—High School of Commerce 34, De Witt Clinton 19.
 November 26—Manual Training 36, High School of Commerce 17.
 December 6—Stuyvesant 27, Erasmus Hall 26.
 December 12—Townsend Harris Hall 27, Manual Training 26. De Witt Clinton 28, Erasmus Hall 25.
 January 4, 1914—High School of Commerce 33, Stuyvesant 20.
 January 5—Poly. Prep. 37, High School of Commerce 16. De Witt Clinton 30, Townsend Harris Hall 23.
 January 9—De Witt Clinton 31, Stuyvesant 22.
 January 13—High School of Commerce 37, Boys' High 16.
 January 20—High School of Commerce 46, Poly. Prep. 7.
 January 24—Horace Mann 38, St. Paul 15.
 January 29—Poly. Prep. 33, Stuyvesant 20.
 February 17—Poly. Prep. 39 1-2, Erasmus Hall 19 1-2.
 February 26—Poly. Prep. 32, De Witt Clinton 20.

LONG DISTANCE SWIMS.

May 7—Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Durborow swam from Walnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, to Chester, Pa., about 16 1-4 miles, in 5h. 50m.
 May 30—Charles Durborow made the same swim as on May 7 in 5h. 35m.
 June 27—Philadelphia, Pa.; Sam. Richards was declared the winner over Charles Durborow in a race from Walnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, to Chester and return. Both had to give up owing to a change in the tide. Richards remained 13h. 13m. in the water; Durborow 12h. 52m. Richards led Durborow by about 1-2 mile and retired about 1 mile from Philadelphia.
 July 13—Philadelphia, Pa.; Louise Debus swam 5 miles in 2h. 48m. in the Schuylkill River; Florence McLoughlin (10 years old) swam 9 1-2 miles in 3h. 22m. 25s. in the Delaware River.

July 16—New York City; Martha Hogstedt won the 5-mile championship of the National Women's Life Saving League between Point Breeze, Rockaway Inlet, and Brighton Beach in 1h. 32m. 32.2-5s.; Elsie Sultan, second, 1h. 33m. 46.3-5s.; Edna Cole, third, 1h. 37m. 24.1-5s.

July 19—New York City; Battery to Sandy Hook, about 20 miles—Won by George R. Meehan, Boston, 7h. 18m.; Samuel Richards, Boston, second, 8h. 19m.; Walter Dunn, Boston, third, 8h. 19m. 20s.; Charles Durborow, Philadelphia, fourth, 8h. 46m. (36 competed, 4 finished). New York City; Henry Ellosky swam from the Battery to Norton's Point, about 15 miles, in 6h., with hands and feet manacled.

July 26—New York City; Capt. Alfred R. Brown, American Life Saving Society, swam from the Battery to the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, Coney Island, in 4h. 23m. 30s.

July 27—New York City; Henry Ellosky swam from the Battery to Fort Wadsworth, about 8 miles, carrying a man weighing 180 pounds.

August 23—New York City; race for women from the Battery to Coney Island (Steeplechase Park Pier)—Won by Elaine Golding, Bath Beach, in 4h. 31m. 45s.; Louise Debus, Philadelphia, second, 4h. 37m. 30s.; Nora Leahy, New York, did not finish; Rose Pitonof, Boston, did not finish.

August 24—Cincinnati, Ohio; 8-mile race in Ohio River—Won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C. Chicago, in 3h. 10m. 25s.

September 5—Philadelphia, Pa.; 5-mile race for Pawling Trophy in the Schuylkill River—Won by Thomas Horrocks, Carnegie A. C. Pittsburgh, Pa., in 2h. 1m. 45s.; J. R. Kaiser, Reading, Pa., second, 2h. 11m.; Oscar Sehleif, Philadelphia, third, 2h. 11m. 10s.

September 6—Boston, Mass.; race from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light; 17 competed—First prize awarded to Jack Hurwitz, Boston; second to Walter Dunn; third to Henry Miron, and fourth to Charles Durborow. No one finished owing to weather conditions.

September 20—New York City; Battery to Sandy Hook, about 20 miles—Miss Nell Kenny, Sydney, N. S. W., a professional, made the swim in 9h. 35m.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

The A. A. U. recognizes American records over the following distances, if made in still water or tidal waters at high tide where the swimmer has not been aided by the tide, over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length; 50, 100, 120, 150, 200, 220, 300, 440 and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards, for swimming the breaststroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of four or five men, each to swim 50 and 100 yards, and over the following distances if made over a course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 80 yards, 1,000 yards, and one mile. For punting, one minute time limit. 50 yards, bath, 1 turn, 23.2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; open tidal salt water, straightaway, 23.3-5s., B. R. Small, Honolulu Bay, Honolulu, H. T., February 21, 1914; 100 yards, bath, 1 turn, 54.3-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1913 (length of course, 75 yards, salt water); open tidal salt water, straightaway, 54.3-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Bay, H. T., June 11, 1914; 120 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 8-2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 120 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; 150 yards, bath, 7 turns, 1m. 31.1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1914; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 32.2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Yale Natatorium, New Haven, Ct., February 17, 1911; 200 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 7-2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 200 yards, bath, 2 turns (salt water), 2m. 13.1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Suro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, bath, 10 turns, 2m. 21s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 220 yards, bath, 8 turns, 2m. 25.2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909; 220 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 2 turns, 2m. 26.4-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Suro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, open still water, 110 yards, 1 turn, 2m. 33.2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; 300 yards, bath, 14 turns, 3m. 29.1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1914; 300 yards, bath, 11 turns, 3m. 35.4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; 440 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 5 turns, 5m. 22.1-5s., Ludy Langer, Suro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1914; 440 yards, open tidal salt water, 3 turns, 5m. 37.4-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1913 (swimmer was not aided by tide); 500 yards, bath, 24 turns, 6m. 15.3-5s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 6, 1913; 880 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 11 turns, 11m. 46.2-5s., Ludy Langer, Suro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914; 880 yards, open still water, 7 turns, 12m. 18.2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 1,000 yards, open still salt water, 12 turns, 14m. 19.2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, Steeplechase Park Bath, Coney Island, N. Y., September 1, 1914; 1 mile, open still salt water, 21 turns, 25m. 18.2-5s., L. J. Goodwin, Coney Island, N. Y., September 4, 1913; 1 mile, open tidal salt water, 15 turns, 25m. 40.2-5s., J. H. Reilly, Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1911; 100 metres, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 2.4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath, 7 turns, 2m. 26s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 1911; 300 metres, bath, 13 turns, 3m. 57.3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; 500 metres, bath, 21 turns, 7m. 4-5s., J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 25, 1914; 100 yards, backstroke, bath, 3 turns, 1m. 8.2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911; 100 yards, backstroke, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 16.4-5s., Walter Brack, Berlin, Germany, at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1904; 150 yards, backstroke, bath, 7 turns, 1m. 49.3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1914; 150 yards, backstroke, bath (75 yards, salt water), 1 turn, 1m. 55.4-5s., H. J. Hebner, Suro Bath, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 200 yards, breaststroke, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 38.4-5s., Michael McDermott, Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1912. Relay racing, 200 yards, 4 men, each 50 yards, 25-yard bath, 1m. 45s., New York A. C. (George South, 26.2-5s.; C. D. Trubenbach, 27s.; N. Nerich, 26.2-5s., and C. M. Daniels, 25.1-5s.). New York City, April 15, 1910; relay racing, 400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, 20-yard bath, 3m. 46s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Rathel, 55s.; H. J. Hebner, 57s.; Perry McGillivray, 55.4-5s.; William Vosburgh, 58.1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913; relay racing, 400 yards, 4 men, each 100 yards, 25-yard bath, 3m. 52.4-5s., Illinois A. C. (A. C. Rathel, 58.3-5s.; William Vosburgh, 59.1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.). New York A. C. Bath, New York City, May 4, 1914; relay racing, 400 yards, open still water, 100-yard course, 3m. 57.1-5s., Illinois A. C. (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 3-5s.; A. C. Rathel, 57.2-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58.1-5s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, 20-yard bath, 4m. 45.1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (above and E. W. McGillivray, 59.1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, each 100 yards, 25-yard bath, 4m. 57s., New York A. C. team (above men in 400-yard relay and George South, 1m. 1.2-5s.), New York City, March 18, 1911. Plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 ft., F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

Noteworthy performances made over odd distances, examined and verified by A. A. U. Record Commission: 40 yards, bath, 1 turn, 19s., A. C. Rathel, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1913; 60 yards, bath, 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 37.2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 80 yards, bath, 3 turns, 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March, 1908; 110 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 2.3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1914; 250 yards, bath, 12 turns, 2m. 53.3-5s., Perry

SWIMMING—Continued.

McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1914; 250 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 55 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, March 4, 1910; 400 yards, bath, 15 turns, 4m. 59 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath, 32 turns, 8m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 660 yards, open still water, 5 turns, 9m. 15 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 800 yards, bath, 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 800 yards, open still salt water, 9 turns, 11m. 17 2-5s., L. J. Goodwin, Coney Island, N. Y., September 4, 1913; 880 yards, bath, 43 turns, 11m. 29 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1913; 1,000 yards, bath, 49 turns, 13m. 20 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, bath, 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, open tidal salt water, 9 turns, 11m. 56 1-5s., J. H. Reilly, Sea Gate, New York City, August 25, 1911; 1,200 yards, bath, 59 turns, 16m. 5 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,200 yards, open still salt water, 14 turns, 17m. 4s., L. J. Goodwin, Coney Island, N. Y., September 4, 1913; 1,320 yards, bath, 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,320 yards, open tidal salt water, 11 turns, 19m. 14s., J. H. Reilly, Sea Gate, New York City, August 25, 1911; 50 yards, backstroke, bath, 2 turns, 30s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1913; 75 yards, backstroke, bath, 2 turns, 49s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911. Relay racing, 300 yards, 6 men, each 50 yards, 25-yard bath, 2m. 42 1-5s., New York A. C. (above and L. J. Goodwin, 28 3-5s., and J. A. Ruddy, 28 3-5s.), New York City, April 15, 1910; relay racing, 1 mile, 17 men 100 yards each, 18th man 60 yards, 20-yard bath, 18m. 46 2-5s., Illinois A. C. team (above and M. McDermott, 1m. 5 3-5s.; H. J. Handy, 1m. 5 3-5s.; H. E. Richardson, 1m. 14s.; W. S. Roth, 1m. 4 4-5s.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2 2-5s.; C. Wohlford, 1m. 3 4-5s.; L. A. Vitack, 1m. 7 1-5s.; A. J. Evers, 1m. 7 1-5s.; R. Thompson, 1m. 10 3-5s.; W. Templeton, 1m. 7s.; L. Andrews, 1m. 5 3-5s.; W. Brk, 1m. 10 2-5s.; R. G. McLean, 60 yards, 37 2-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913. Swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905. Battery to Sandy Hook, New York Bay, tidal salt water, with the tide, distance about 20 miles, 7h. 18m., George Meehan, L Street Swimming Club, Boston, New York City, July 19, 1914.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	AMATEUR RECORDS.				PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.			
	Made in Bath.		Made in Open Water.		Open Water. Others made in Baths.			
	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.
50 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A)	M. S. 23 2-5	B. R. Small (A.)	M. S. 23 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A)	54 3-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	54 3-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	1.00 4-5	.....	.....
100 metres	C. Bretting (G.)	1.02 1-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.01 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
120 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	1.08 3-5	.....	.....	J. Nuttall (E.)	1.18 2-5	.....	.....
150 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	1.31 1-5	C. Healy (Aus.)	1.34	D. Billington (E.)	1.39	.....	.....
200 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	2.07 2-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5	.....	.....
220 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	2.21	W. Longworth (Aus)	2.29 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5	.....	.....
300 yards	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	3.26 2-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	3.32	.....	.....
400 metres	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	5.21 3-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	5.24 2-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
440 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.19	B. Kieran (Aus.)	5.22 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	5.26	.....	.....
500 yards	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	6.02 4-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18	.....	.....
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.)	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37	.....	.....
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	12.52 2-5	F. Beaupre (Aus)	13.18	D. Billington (E.)	13.26	.....	.....
1,320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus)	17.42	* D. Billington (E.)	17.36 2-5	.....	.....
1 mile	B. Kieran (Aus.)	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	23.34 1/2	* D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5	.....	.....
2 miles	Geo. Read (Aus.)	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus)	51.32	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

DISTANCE.	Holder.	M. S.		Holder.	M. S.
		Time.	Time.		
100 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.06	300 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.43
100 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.17	440 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	6.17
220 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	2.57 2-5	880 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	13.52
300 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.12	1 mile	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	26.08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming on the back, 100 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 8 2-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 49 3-5s., breaststroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), 2m. 38 4-5s., plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 600 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago (A.), 4m. 45 1-5s. (A. C. Rathel, 55s.; H. J. Hebner, 57s.; P. McGillivray, 55 4-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 58 1-5s.; E. W. McGillivray, 59 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1913. Swimming in English Channel—Captain Matthew Webb (E.), August 24-25, 1875, Dover to Calais, 21h. 45m.; T. W. Burgess, an Englishman living in Paris, Sept. 5-6, 1911, South Foreland, Eng., to Le Chatelet, France, 22h. 35m. (A.) American, (Aus.) Australian, (E.) English, (G.) German, (C.) Canadian.

PROFESSIONAL MARATHON AND OTHER RACING.

January 2—Edinburgh, Scotland, Hans Holmer, New York, defeated G. A. Dimming, England, by twenty yards in the annual Powder Hall Marathon, distance 15 miles. Time—1h. 22m. 12s. W. Kolehmaten, Finland, third.

February 7—New York City, Twenty-second Regiment Armory. 12-mile international professional indoor race—Won by A. E. Wood, Toronto, 1h. 4m. 25 1-5s.; second, James Fitzgerald, Australia, 1h. 5m. 3 4-5s.; W. N. Queal, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., third, 1h. 6m. 39s.

March 9—New Haven, Ct., W. N. Queal, running 10 miles, defeated Ted Crooks and James Fitzgerald, each running 5 miles. Queal's time—52m. 37s. The race was run in the Second Regiment Armory. The track registered 14 laps to the mile. Queal's time by miles—4m. 42s., 9m. 46s., 14m. 32s., 19m. 49s., 25m. 3s., 30m. 15s., 35m. 16s., 40m. 43s., and 46m. 20s.

April 19—Paris, France, Hans Holmer, New York, was beaten by Vermeulen in a race of 10 kilometres (six and a quarter miles) at the Parc des Princes for 1,000 francs (\$200) a side, and each man was allowed to use pacemakers. Vermeulen made the distance in 31m. 54 4-5s. Holmer finished three laps behind.

August 2—Boston, Mass., 10-mile race at Caledonian Games—Won by A. E. Wood, 55m. 44s.; second, James Duffy, Boston; third, Ted Crooks, Fall River.

August 22—Brooklyn, N. Y., W. N. Queal defeated A. E. Wood in two races at 1 mile and 3 miles. Times—4m. 38 1-5s. and 15m. 32 4-5s.

LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's singles, held at Casino Courts, Newport, R. I.; finals played September 1. Champion required to play through. R. Norris Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated the defender, Maurice E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, 6-3, 8-6, 10-8. Williams won 3 sets, 24 games, 128 points. He made 32 nets, 39 outs, 30 places, 17 service aces, 7 double faults. He earned 44 per cent. of his strokes. McLoughlin won 0 sets, 7 games, 109 points. He made 33 nets, 36 outs, 20 places, 11 service aces, 4 double faults. He earned 30 per cent. of his strokes.

Men's doubles, finals played at Casino Courts, Newport, R. I., August 25. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, holders, defeated George M. Church and Dean Mathey, New York, challengers, by 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Recapitulation—McLoughlin and Bundy, 3 sets; Church and Mathey, no sets. McLoughlin and Bundy, 18 games; Church and Mathey, 10 games. McLoughlin and Bundy, 95 points; Church and Mathey, 72 points. McLoughlin and Bundy, 28 earned points; Church and Mathey, 22 earned points. McLoughlin and Bundy, 50 errors; Church and Mathey, 67 errors.

Women's singles, final round played at grounds of Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martins, Pa., June 13. Miss Mary K. Browne, California, defender, defeated Miss Marie Wagner, New York, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1.

Women's doubles, final round played at St. Martins, Pa., June 12. Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. Robert Williams, California, defenders, defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, New York, and Miss Edna Wilder, Orange, N. J., 8-6, 6-2.

Mixed doubles, final round played at St. Martins, Pa., June 13. Miss Mary Browne and William T. Tilden, Jr., defenders, defeated Miss Mary Meyers and J. Rowland, 6-1, 6-4.

National indoor championships, played in the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City, February 20-24. Men's singles—G. F. Touchard, New York, defender, defeated Dr. Wm. Rosenbaum, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Men's doubles—Wylie C. Grant and G. Carleton Shafer, defeated Gustave F. Touchard and William P. Cragin, Jr., 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-8, 6-1.

Women's championships, played at Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City, finals, March 19. Singles—Miss Marie Wagner, defender, defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2. Doubles—Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. W. McLean and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Clay Court championships, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11-18. Men's singles—Clarence Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Elia Fottrell, San Francisco, 3-6, 6-8, 8-6, 6-0, 6-2. Men's doubles—Nat. Browne, San Francisco, and Claude Wayne, Los Angeles, defeated Clarence Griffin and Elia Fottrell, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. Women's singles—Miss Mary Browne, San Francisco, defender, defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2. Women's doubles—Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. R. H. Williams, both of San Francisco, defeated Miss M. Lyons and Miss Dodd, 6-2, 6-1.

National champions since 1899: Men's singles—1899, M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned; 1902, W. A. Larned; 1903, H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward; 1905, B. C. Wright; 1906, W. J. Clothier; 1907, W. A. Larned; 1908, W. A. Larned; 1909, W. A. Larned; 1910, W. A. Larned; 1911, W. A. Larned; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin; 1913, M. E. McLoughlin. Men's doubles—1899, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1900, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1901, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1902, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1905, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1906, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1909, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1910, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1911, G. Touchard and R. D. Little; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy; 1913, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.

Indoor champions: Men's singles—1900, J. A. Allen; 1901, Holcomb Ward; 1902, J. P. Paret; 1903, W. C. Grant; 1904, W. C. Grant; 1905, E. B. Dewhurst; 1906, W. C. Grant; 1907, T. R. Pell; 1908, W. C. Grant; 1909, T. R. Pell; 1910, G. F. Touchard; 1911, T. R. Pell; 1912, W. C. Grant; 1913, G. F. Touchard. Men's doubles—1900, J. P. Paret and Calhoun Cragin; 1901, O. M. Bostwick and Calhoun Cragin; 1902, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy; 1903, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy; 1904, W. C. Grant and Robert Le Roy; 1905, T. R. Pell and H. F. Allen; 1906, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1909, T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant; 1910, G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner; 1911, F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell; 1912, F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell; 1913, G. F. Touchard and W. C. Grant.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS.

1900—England vs. America, at Longwood, near Boston. America won 3 matches to 0. (One match not played; one left unfinished.) America—M. D. Whitman, Dwight F. Davis, Holcomb Ward. England—A. W. Gore, E. D. Black, H. Roper Barrett.

1902—England vs. America, at Crescent A. C., Bay Ridge. America won 3 matches to 2. America—M. D. Whitman, D. F. Davis, Holcomb Ward. England—R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, J. Pim.

1903—England vs. America, at Longwood, near Boston. England won 4 matches to 1. America—William A. Larned, Robert D. Wrenn, George L. Wrenn. England—R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty.

1904—England, Belgium, France and Austria. Challenge round. England vs. Belgium, at Wimbledon, England. England won 5 matches to 0. England—W. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, F. L. Risely. Belgium—P. de Borman, W. Lemaire.

1905—England, America, France, Australasia, Austria, Belgium. Challenge round. England vs. America, at Wimbledon, England. England won 5 matches to 0. England—R. F. Doherty, H. L. Doherty, S. H. Smith. America—William A. Larned, Holcomb Ward, Beals C. Wright, W. J. Clothier.

1906—Australasia, England, America, France, Austria. Challenge round at Wimbledon, England won 6 matches to 0. England—S. H. Smith, H. L. Doherty, R. F. Doherty. America—Holcomb Ward, Raymond D. Little.

1907—England, America, Australasia. Challenge round, at Wimbledon, England. Australasia won 3 matches to 2. England—A. W. Gore, H. Roper Barrett. Australasia—Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes.

1908—Australasia, America, England. Challenge match, at Melbourne. Australasia won 3 matches to 2. Australasia—Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes. America—Frederick B. Alexander, Beals C. Wright.

1909—Australasia, America, England. Challenge round, at Sydney. Australasia won 5 matches to 0. Australasia—Anthony F. Wilding, Norman E. Brookes. America—Maurice E. McLoughlin, M. H. Long.

1911—Australasia, America, England. Challenge round, at Christchurch, New Zealand. Australasia won 5 matches to 0. Australasia—Norman E. Brookes, A. W. Dunlop, R. W. Heath. America—Maurice E. McLoughlin, Beals C. Wright.

1912—Australasia, England, France, America. Challenge round, at Melbourne. England

won 3 matches to 2. Australasia—Norman E. Brookes, R. W. Heath, A. W. Dunlop. England—J. C. Parke, C. P. Dixon, A. E. Beamish.

1913—Seven countries challenged for the cup, which was finally won by the United States team. The results of the various international matches follow: First round—Germany vs. France, won by Germany, 4 matches to 1. United States vs. Australasia, won by United States, 4 matches to 1. Canada vs. South Africa, won by Canada, 3 matches to 1. Belgium a bye. Second round—United States vs. Germany, won by United States, 5 matches to 0. Canada vs. Belgium, won by Canada, 5 matches to 0. Final round—United States vs. Canada, at Wimbledon, England, won by United States, 3 matches to 0, two unplayed. Challenge round—United States vs. British Isles, at Wimbledon, England, for the cup, won by United States, 3 matches to 2. James C. Parke, British Isles, defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; R. N. Williams, United States, defeated Charles P. Dixon, British Isles, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5. Harold H. Hackett and Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Herbert R. Barrett and Charles P. Dixon, British Isles, 5—7, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4; Maurice E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated Charles P. Dixon, British Isles, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2; James C. Parke, British Isles, defeated R. N. Williams, United States, 6—2, 5—7, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

1914—Seven countries challenged for the cup, which was finally won by Australasia against the United States after a magnificent struggle. In M. E. McLoughlin the United States had the individual unbeaten champion, who defeated both Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, of Australasia, the former having been undefeated and the latter only having been beaten by Brookes in the championship of England. The various competitions showed the following results:

July 7, 8 and 9, at Folkstone, England. T. M. Mavrogordato, England, defeated P. de Borman, Belgium, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6; J. C. Parke, England, defeated A. G. Watson, Belgium, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; H. R. Barrett and T. M. Mavrogordato, England, defeated W. H. Duvivier and A. G. Watson, Belgium, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; T. M. Mavrogordato beat A. G. Watson, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3; J. C. Parke defeated P. de Borman, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0. Won by British Isles, 5 to 0.

July 11, 13 and 14, at Wimbledon, England. T. M. Mavrogordato, Great Britain, beat Max Germet, France, 4—6, 7—5, 9—7, 6—2; James C. Parke, Great Britain, beat Max Decugis, France, 6—2, 4—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Max Decugis and Max Germet, France, defeated H. R. Barrett and T. M. Mavrogordato, England, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4; T. M. Mavrogordato defeated Max Decugis, 6—1, 7—5, 7—5; J. C. Parke defeated Max Germet, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3. Won by British Isles, 4 to 1.

July 23, 24 and 25, at Lake Forest, Ill. N. E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated B. P. Schwengers, Canada, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Anthony F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated R. B. Powell, Canada, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding defeated B. P. Schwengers and R. B. Powell, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4; A. F. Wilding defeated B. P. Schwengers, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1; N. E. Brookes defeated R. B. Powell, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3. Won by Australasia, 5 to 0.

July 30, 31 and August 1, at Pittsburgh, Pa. A. F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated Oscar Kreutzer, Germany, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; N. E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated Otto Froitheim, Germany, 10—8, 6—1, 6—2; N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding defeated Oscar Kreutzer and Otto Froitheim, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; Wilding defeated Froitheim, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Brookes defeated Kreutzer, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2. Won by Australasia, 5 to 0.

August 6, 7 and 8, at Boston, Mass. Anthony F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated A. F. Lowe, England, 6—3, 6—1, 16—14; Norman E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated J. C. Parke, England, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5; N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated J. C. Parke and T. M. Mavrogordato, England, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4. After Brookes defaulted to Lowe and Wilding to Parke, S. N. Doust and A. W. Dunlop of the Australasian team were substituted for Brookes and Wilding. Parke defeated A. W. Dunlop, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3, and A. F. Lowe defeated S. N. Doust, 6—4, 4—6, and Doust retiring at 7, all on account of the heat. Australasia won, 3 to 2.

Final and challenge round, played at West Side Tennis Courts, at Forest Hill, L. I., August 13—A. F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated R. N. Williams, United States, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated N. E. Brookes, Australasia, 17—15, 6—3, 6—3. August 14—N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, United States, 6—3, 8—6, 9—7. August 15—N. E. Brookes, Australasia, defeated R. N. Williams, United States, 6—1, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, United States, defeated A. F. Wilding, Australasia, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Australasia won the cup from the United States by 3 to 2.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eastern doubles, final round played at Boston, Mass., July 28. T. R. Pell and Karl Behr, New York, defeated H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

New York State men's singles, final round played at Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., August 19. M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated R. L. Murray, Palo Alto, Cal. 6—1, 6—3, 6—4. Men's doubles, final round played on same courts, August 7. H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated Charles Chambers and J. T. Allen, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. Women's singles and doubles, played at Utica, N. Y., July 19. Singles—Miss Marie Wagner, defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss E. Moore, 6—2, 6—2.

Metropolitan men's singles and doubles, final rounds played on West Side Tennis Club courts, Forest Hills, L. I., June 20. R. L. Murray, Palo Alto, Cal., defeated F. B. Alexander, New York, 6—8, 7—5, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4. Doubles—George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated G. Carlton Shafer and King Smith, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, 12—10. Women's singles, played on same courts, September 25—Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 6—3, 6—0. Women's doubles, played on same courts, September 26—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 5—7, 7—5, 9—7. Mixed doubles, played on same courts, September 27—Mrs. R. Wood and C. M. Bull defeated Miss C. Cassel and S. H. Voshell, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5. Junior men's singles and doubles, played on same courts, September 17. Singles—H. Throckmorton defeated H. W. Forster, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1. Doubles—F. H. Sellg and A. Wolf defeated R. B. Haines and G. E. Donnell, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Eastern New York men's singles—S. H. Voshell defeated R. L. Baggs, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1. Men's doubles—F. B. Alexander and A. Bassford, Jr., defeated F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell, 6—4, 6—3. Women's singles—Mrs. T. Cassbeer defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—4, 8—6. Mixed doubles—Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkamp defeated Miss M. Gamajle and A. J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 6—1. Bronx County singles—S. H. Voshell defeated Merrill Hall, defender, 6—1, 8—6, 7—5. Doubles—C. G. Shafer and B. M. Phillips defeated W. C. Grant and J. Steinfacher, 8—6, 6—4, 3—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Long Island men's singles—F. G. Anderson defeated F. C. Baggs, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—8, 7—5. Men's doubles—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated F. G. Anderson and C. C. Chambers, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Women's singles—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Erna Marcus, 6—1, 7—5. Women's doubles—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Erna Marcus defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

New Jersey men's singles—G. C. Shafer defeated S. H. Voshell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. Men's doubles—G. C. Shafer and W. C. Grant defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5,

- 6-4. Women's singles—Miss Anita Carrington defeated Mrs. Robert A. Pope, 6-1, 6-1. Women's doubles—Mrs. C. N. Beard and Mrs. C. Cassebeer defeated Miss Anita Carrington and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6-4, 6-3. Mixed doubles—Mrs. C. N. Beard and Otto H. Hincke defeated Miss Anita Carrington and W. Wood, 6-2, 6-4.
- Middle States men's singles—Karl H. Behr defeated G. F. Touchard, defender, 8-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Men's doubles—T. R. Pell and Karl Behr defeated G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, defenders, 11-9, 2-6, 6-1, 9-7. Women's singles—Mrs. Louise H. Raymond, challenger, defeated Miss Edith Rotch, holder, 6-2, 6-3. Women's doubles—Mrs. Louise Raymond and Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Edna Wildey, 0-6, 6-2, 6-5.
- Pennsylvania men's singles—R. N. Williams defeated William T. Tilden, Jr., 6-4, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2. Men's doubles—W. P. Johnson and A. D. Thayer, defenders, defeated Dr. P. E. Hawk and R. H. Hervey, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. Women's singles—Mrs. Raymond defeated Miss Fenno, 3-6, 9-7, 6-2. Women's doubles—Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno, 6-3, 6-3. Mixed doubles—Mrs. Raymond and Mr. Tilden defeated Miss Sears and Mr. Larned, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
- Philadelphia and District men's singles—R. N. Williams defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5. Men's doubles—E. and J. Thayer defeated L. C. Wistar and S. W. Pearson, 15-13, 3-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.
- Delaware men's singles—G. M. Church, defender, defeated R. L. Murray, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4. Men's doubles—W. P. Johnson and J. J. Armstrong defeated H. M. Tilden and A. D. Thayer, defenders, 6-0, 11-9, 6-2.
- Virginia men's singles—N. Stevens defeated N. H. Bundy, 1-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Men's doubles—W. H. Taylor, Jr., and H. G. Whitehead defeated J. Wright and N. Thornton, 7-5, 6-2, 6-3. Women's singles—Miss Boyd defeated Miss F. Page, 6-1, 6-2. Mixed doubles—Miss Boyd and McKee Dunn defeated Mrs. Cooke and C. Tunstall, 6-1, 6-4.
- Southern, played at New Orleans. Men's singles—Irving Wright defeated Esmond Phelps, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3. Men's doubles—I. Wright and J. B. Adoue defeated A. Waters and H. Bruns, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4. Women's singles—Miss Legendre defeated Miss Murphy, 2-6, 6-2, 10-8. Mixed doubles—Miss I. Murphy and R. B. Logan defeated Miss Legendre and A. Waters.
- Southwestern, played at Dallas, Texas. Roland Hoerr defeated E. Rees, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3. Doubles—R. Hoerr and W. Horrell defeated A. Blacklock and B. Hogue, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 9-7.
- Connecticut—F. C. Inman defeated W. Rand, 6-3, 8-6, 6-2. Doubles—E. S. Carter and B. B. Atterbury defeated S. G. Kelley and A. von Bernuth, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-0.
- New England, played at Hartford, Ct. Singles—R. L. Murray defeated A. H. Man, Jr., 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. Doubles—R. L. Murray and H. L. Hahn defeated C. C. Burgwin and J. L. Richards, 6-1, 7-5, 6-4.
- Massachusetts—N. W. Niles, holder, defeated R. C. Seaver, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2. Doubles—N. W. Niles and W. M. Washburn defeated H. C. Johnson and E. H. Whitney, holders, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4.
- Rhode Island. Men's singles—E. Fottrell defeated R. N. Dana, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5. Men's doubles—Jones and Henshaw defeated Stites and Vose, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. Women's singles—Miss M. Hamill defeated Miss M. Phillips, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0.
- New Hampshire. James Nowell defeated King Smith, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.
- Maine. R. Harte, Jr., defeated E. Scott, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.
- Central New York. Men's singles—S. H. Voshell defeated E. H. Whitney, 5-7, 7-9, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2. Men's doubles—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated H. Hahn and E. R. McCormick, 5-7, 9-7, 6-1, 6-2. Women's singles—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Clare Cassel, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5. Women's doubles—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss E. Moore, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3. Mixed doubles—Miss Clare Cassel and Irving Wright defeated Miss Marie Wagner and H. D. Kernan, 6-2, 0-6, 7-5.
- International, played at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Men's singles—C. J. Griffin defeated G. M. Church, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2. Men's doubles—C. J. Griffin and J. McCormack defeated Wright and E. Fottrell, 3-6, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1, 6-4. Women's singles—Mrs. Bickle defeated Miss Roth, 6-0, 6-4. Mixed doubles—Mrs. Bickle and Merrill Hall defeated Mrs. Van Voorish and J. Baird, 11-9, 6-2.
- Great Lakes, played at Buffalo, N. Y. Men's singles—C. J. Griffin defeated R. C. Seaver, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1. Women's singles—Miss Mary Browne defeated Miss E. E. Rotch, 6-4, 6-2.
- Maryland. Men's singles—T. R. Pell defeated W. Johnson, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. Men's doubles—T. R. Pell and C. M. Bull defeated C. Fisher and B. Wagner, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8, 7-5. Mixed doubles—Miss S. White and C. Fisher defeated Mrs. W. Sullivan and McKee Dunn, 6-2, 3-6, 12-10.
- Carolinas. Men's singles—W. G. Stacey defeated J. O. Erwin, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3. Men's doubles—Waring Brothers defeated W. G. Stacey and J. O. Erwin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. Women's singles—Mrs. R. Johnston defeated Mrs. E. Robertson, 6-4, 6-4. Women's doubles—Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Robertson defeated Mrs. Milam and Miss Adger, 6-0, 6-2. Mixed doubles—Mrs. Robertson and J. Winston defeated Miss Adger and J. O. Erwin by default.
- Western, played at Chicago, Ill. Men's singles—A. M. Squair defeated C. J. Griffin, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 6-0. Men's doubles—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated H. T. Byford and R. H. Burdick, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 14-12. Women's singles—Miss Mary Browne defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams, 6-4, 6-3. Women's doubles—Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. R. H. Williams defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss M. Steever, 6-2, 6-2. Mixed doubles—Miss Mary Browne and W. A. Horrell defeated Mrs. R. H. Williams and Irving Wright, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.
- Illinois. Men's singles—Alex. Squair defeated R. Burdick, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. Men's doubles—Hayes and Winston defeated Weber and Greun, 8-6, 4-6, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.
- Central States, played at St. Louis, Mo. Men's singles—R. M. Hoerr defeated C. Van Ripert, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0. Women's singles—Miss M. Hires defeated Mrs. W. Yager, 8-6, 7-5.
- Tri-State, played at Indianapolis, Ind. Men's singles—W. S. McElroy defeated W. C. Hoag, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2. Men's doubles—J. C. Mackrell and Thomas defeated Brown and Faile, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2. Women's singles—Miss Saunders defeated Miss K. Brown, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2. Mixed doubles—Mrs. I. Watt Pugh and J. C. Mackrell defeated Miss K. Brown and Kipp, 7-5, 6-2.
- Arkansas. Men's singles—J. B. Adoue, Jr., defeated William Horrell, 6-3, 3-6, 2-2, defaulted. Women's singles—Miss I. Murphy defeated Miss V. Miller, 6-3, 6-0.
- Idaho. Men's singles—J. C. Tyler defeated H. S. Gray, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5. Men's doubles—Wood and Gray defeated Tyler and Kettenbach by default. Women's singles—Miss Fix defeated Miss Anderson, 6-3, 6-1. Women's doubles—Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Fix defeated Miss Anderson and Miss Kettenbach, 1-6, 7-5, 6-2. Mixed doubles—Miss Kettenbach and Tyler defeated Miss Fix and Gray, 6-2, 6-3.
- Missouri Valley. Men's singles—J. J. Armstrong defeated J. J. Cannon, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. Men's doubles—J. J. Armstrong and R. Hoerr defeated J. J. Cannon and D. Teachnor, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1.

Tennessee. Men's singles—C. Y. Smith defeated Paul Fanning, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Men's doubles—C. Y. Smith and E. Mansfield defeated R. Y. Smith and W. P. Huggins, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Iowa. Men's singles—R. Hoerr defeated F. Bradley, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3. Men's doubles—O. J. Sweet and F. Bradley defeated H. Koch and A. Scribner, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Women's singles—Mrs. D. B. Foster defeated Mrs. H. L. Beyer, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed doubles—Miss M. Denman and A. Scribner defeated Mrs. D. B. Foster and J. H. Felt, 6—4, 6—4.

Michigan. Men's singles—A. L. Green defeated R. H. Doughty, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Men's doubles—C. Griffin and W. Swift defeated R. H. Doughty and R. G. Owen, 6—4, 10—8, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss Ashley defeated Mrs. Mudd, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1. Women's doubles—Miss Metcalf and Miss Ballatyne defeated Miss Comstock and Miss Ashley, 6—4, 8—6.

Northwestern, played at Minneapolis, Minn. Men's singles—J. J. Armstrong defeated S. Stellwagen, 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 7—5. Men's doubles—W. C. Burton and R. Kenedy defeated J. W. Adams and J. J. Armstrong, 7—5, default. Women's singles—Miss M. Davis defeated Miss Alice Drake, 6—2, 6—1.

Wisconsin. Men's singles—W. T. Hayes defeated J. J. Forstall, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4. Men's doubles—W. T. Hayes and A. J. Lindauer defeated Hamilton and Forstall, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss A. Falke defeated Mrs. H. Wells, 6—3, 6—2. Mixed doubles—Miss Falke and R. H. Hamilton defeated Mrs. and Mr. H. Wells, 6—3, 6—2.

West Virginia. Singles—J. Albright defeated S. Stellwagen, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles—Jayne and Stellwagen defeated Albright and De Courcy, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

West Virginia. Men's singles—R. A. Johnson defeated C. L. Sloan, 6—3, 8—10, 4—6, 6—2, default. Men's doubles—W. H. Huges and T. Beattie defeated R. A. Johnson and B. Beatty, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Cotton States. Men's singles—C. Smith defeated W. V. Bartlett, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. Men's doubles—Smith and Mansfield defeated Brooks and Bartlett, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Colorado. Men's singles—T. B. Townsend, Jr., defeated D. Harper, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1. Men's doubles—J. W. Morey and J. H. Graham defeated E. and T. Dines, Jr., 6—1, 9—7, 2—6, 6—2.

Texas. Men's singles—Semp Russ defeated J. B. Adoue, Jr., 8—6, 6—3, 6—4. Men's doubles—J. B. Adoue, Jr., and Robert Shelton defeated R. Payne and H. Munz, 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2. Women's singles—Miss G. Rees defeated Miss G. Temple, 6—1, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Miss I. Murphy and T. Holland defeated Miss G. Rees and E. Rees, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

San Francisco—William M. Johnston defeated Roland Roberts, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4. Pacific States. Doubles—P. Griffin and W. M. Johnston defeated N. Browne and N. Wayne, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Pacific Coast. Men's singles—Wm. Johnston defeated E. Fottrell, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2. Men's doubles—C. J. Griffin and W. M. Johnston defeated R. Roberts and Van Dyke Johns, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. Women's singles—Mrs. H. A. Nelmeyer defeated Miss Helen Baker, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2. Women's doubles—Miss E. Tenant and Miss C. Tarilton defeated Mrs. H. A. Nelmeyer and Miss Helen Baker, 8—6, 6—3. Mixed doubles—Miss C. Tarilton and R. C. Van Vleet, Jr., defeated Miss Helen Baker and C. F. Stickney, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1.

Philippines and Orient. Men's singles—W. M. Johnston, California, defeated E. Fottrell, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Men's doubles—W. M. Johnston and E. Fottrell, California, defeated Kumagae and Nomura, Japan, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

OTHER IMPORTANT COMPETITIONS.

Longwood Cup, played at Boston, Mass. Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated W. M. Johnston, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Meadow Club Cup, played at Southampton, L. I. R. L. Murray defeated W. M. Washburn, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. Doubles—Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy defeated W. A. Larned and Norman E. Brookes, Australia, 7—5, 6—2.

Nassau Cup, played at Glen Cove, L. I. W. J. Clothier defeated T. R. Pell, 9—7, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0.

Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated West Side Tennis Club at New York City, May 17. Singles—Karl H. Behr, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated G. P. Gardner, Longwood Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—1; Harry Johnson, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Walter Merrill Hall, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; Irving Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Lyle Mahan, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4, and R. Norris Williams, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Fred Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 10—8. Doubles—R. Norris Williams and Harry Johnson, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Howard Hackett and Fred Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0, and George P. Gardiner and Irving Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Karl H. Behr and Dean Mathey, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 8—10, 7—5, 7—5.

Achelis Cup, played at Seabright, N. J. R. N. Williams defeated T. R. Pell, 6—4, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

FOREIGN TENNIS.

Championships of England, played at Wimbledon. Singles—Challenge round, Norman E. Brookes, Australia, defeated Anthony F. Wilding, New Zealand, holder, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5. Doubles—Challenge round, Norman E. Brookes, Australia, and Anthony F. Wilding, New Zealand, defeated H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon, England, holders, 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6. Women's singles—Challenge round, Mrs. R. Lambert Chambers, holder, defeated Mrs. Larcombe, 7—5, 6—4. Women's doubles—Challenge round, Miss E. Ryan, California, and Miss A. M. Morton, defeated Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Hannam, holders, 6—1, 6—3.

International Tennis at Monte Carlo, finals played March 2 and 3. Men's singles—A. F. Wilding, New Zealand, defeated Gordon Lowe, England, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. Men's doubles—Poulin, France, and Kleinschroth, Germany, defeated A. F. Wilding, New Zealand, and Craig Biddle, America, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Women's singles—Mrs. Lambert Chambers, England, defeated Miss E. Ryan, United States, 6—4, 6—1. Women's doubles—Miss E. Ryan, United States, and Miss Tripp defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Walker, England, 6—2, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Max Decugis, France, and Miss E. Ryan, United States, defeated Count Salm and Mrs. Isnard by default.

At Cannes, France, March 30. A. F. Wilding, New Zealand, defeated Norman E. Brookes, Australia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. The latter slipped during the ninth game and grazed his playing hand.

Championships of Bermuda, played at Hamilton, February 27. Men's singles—E. P. Larned, New York, defeated Capt. Berger, England, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Men's doubles—E. P. Larned, New York, and Col. Hamilton, England, defeated K. Trimmingham and Neville Conyers, both of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Mixed doubles—Mrs. G. Gosling, Bermuda, and Capt. Berger, England, defeated Miss M. Gray, Bermuda, and Col. Hamilton, England, 6—4, 6—2. Ladies' doubles—Mrs. E. Harvey and Miss Grace Gilbert, both of Bermuda, defeated Mrs. Bellin and Miss Storrs, both Americans, 8—6, 6—2.

COLLEGE TENNIS.

Intercollegiate Championship, played at Philadelphia, Pa., finals September 18. Singles—G. M. Church, Princeton, defeated R. N. Williams, Harvard, defender, 8—6, 9—7, 4—6, 7—5.

LAWN TENNIS—Continued.

Doubles, final match played September 19—R. N. Williams and Richard Harte, Harvard, defeated G. M. Church and A. M. Kidder, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.
 Interscholastic Championship, final played at Newport, R. I., August 28. Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated Edward R. McCormick, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7.
 New England Intercollegiate Championships, finals played at Boston, Mass., May 21. Singles—Fenimore Cady, Amherst, defeated Lawrence Shumway, Amherst, 3—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. Doubles—C. Eidsall and J. Burgwin, Trinity, defeated F. C. Richards and J. Rowell, Wesleyan, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.
 Western Conference Intercollegiate Championships, played at Madison, Wis. Singles—A. M. Squair, University of Chicago, defeated J. Stellwagen, University of Minnesota, 6—1, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. Doubles—Squair and McNeal, University of Chicago, defeated Buhai and Moses, Illinois, 6—1, 6—2.
 New York City Public School Athletic League High School Championships. Stuyvesant defeated Erasmus Hall 4 to 1.

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

Final standing of first five:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.		Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Penn. Charter.....	30	5	.857	Swarthmore.....	18	17	.514
Central High.....	28	7	.800	Germantown Academy.....	16	19	.457
Episcopal Academy.....	25	10	.714				

DUAL COMPETITIONS.

February 14—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brooklyn Heights Casino 7, Yale 1.
 February 23—New York City; Seventh Regiment 9; Yale 0.
 April 11—New York City; De Witt Clinton High School 4, Far Rockaway High School 1. Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 4, Georgetown 2.
 April 18—Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 6, Catholic University 0. New York City; Columbia 5, Lafayette 1.
 April 24—Hartford, Ct.; Columbia 4, Trinity 2.
 April 25—Middletown, Ct.; Columbia 3, Wesleyan 3.
 April 27—Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 5, Wesleyan 1.
 April 29—Chicago, Ill.; University of Chicago 3, University of Texas 0; stopped by rain.
 April 30—South Bethlehem, Pa.; Lehigh 6, Ursinus 0.
 May 1—Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 3, Johns Hopkins 3. Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 5, Wesleyan 1.
 May 2—Philadelphia, Pa.; Princeton 9, Pennsylvania 0; Pennsylvania 3, Johns Hopkins 3. Hartford, Ct.; Yale (first team) 7, Hartford Golf Club (first team) 2; Yale (second team) 8, Hartford Golf Club (second team) 1. Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 4, Lehigh 2. New York City; Stevens Technical 4, C. C. N. Y. 2. Amherst, Mass.; Amherst 6, Brown 0. Easton, Pa.; Lafayette 4, Rutgers 2.
 May 4—Providence, R. I.; Wesleyan 5, Brown 1.
 May 6—South Bethlehem, Pa.; Lafayette 5, Lehigh 1. Hanover, N. H.; Harvard 9, Dartmouth 0.
 May 7—Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 5, Columbia 2. Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 4, Haverford 2. Schenectady, N. Y.; Union College 6, Massachusetts Agricultural 0. Middletown, Ct.; Yale 4, Wesleyan 2.
 May 9—New Brunswick, N. J.; Rutgers 6, New York University 0. New Haven, Ct.; Yale 7, Columbia 2. Annapolis, Md.; University of Pittsburgh 4, Naval Academy 2. Hanover, N. H.; Dartmouth 6, Massachusetts Agricultural 0. Middletown, Ct.; Wesleyan 4, Amherst 2. Providence, R. I.; Trinity 5, Brown 1.
 May 11—Middletown, Ct.; Wesleyan 5, Dartmouth 1.
 May 12—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 6, Dartmouth 0. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard 6, University of Pittsburgh 0.
 May 13—Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 6, University of Pittsburgh 0.
 May 14—Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard 6, Cornell 0. Hartford, Ct.; Wesleyan 5, Trinity 0 (one double only played owing to darkness).
 May 15—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 3, Cornell 3.
 May 16—Middletown, Ct.; Wesleyan 5, Michigan 1. Haverford, Pa.; Lehigh 3, Haverford 3. New York City; Cornell 5, Columbia 1; Stuyvesant 3, Curtis High 2; New York University 4, Rutgers 2. New Haven, Ct.; Westminster, Hartford High School and New Haven High School tied for first place in the annual Yale interscholastic tennis tournament. Each team won seven matches. F. Hopkins, of the New Haven High School, won the individual championship by defeating Hyde, of Hartford, in the final 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Amherst, Mass.; Yale 6, Amherst 0. Annapolis, Md.; Pennsylvania 4, Naval Academy 2.
 May 18—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 5, Michigan 1. Columbia, Mo.; Leland Stanford 3, University of Missouri 0.
 May 19—Easton, Pa.; Michigan 5, Lafayette 1. Haverford, Pa.; Pennsylvania (second team) 4, Haverford (second team) 2.
 May 20—New York City; New York University 3, C. C. N. Y. 3.
 May 21—Chicago, Ill.; Leland Stanford 3, University of Chicago 0.
 May 22—Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 5, Michigan 1.
 May 23—Easton, Pa.; Lafayette 4, Lehigh 2. Boston, Mass.; Yale Freshmen 5, Harvard Freshmen 2. New Haven, Ct.; Harvard 7, Yale 2. Amherst, Mass.; Trinity 3, Amherst 3. Hanover, N. H.; Dartmouth 6, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 0. Annapolis, Md.; University of Michigan 6, Naval Academy 0. Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 5, University of Michigan 1. New Brunswick, N. J.; Rutgers 4, Fordham 2. Ithaca, N. Y.; Princeton 5, Cornell 4.
 May 25—New Haven, Ct.; Leland Stanford 2, Yale 1.
 May 27—Boston, Mass.; Leland Stanford 2, Harvard 1. Princeton, N. J.; Princeton 6, Yale 0.
 May 28—Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 5, Dartmouth 1. Amherst, Mass.; Leland Stanford 3, Amherst 0. Williamstown, Mass.; Williams 5, Trinity 1.
 June 6—Amherst, Mass.; Williams 4, Amherst 2.

ROD AND REEL CASTING RECORDS.

FLY CASTING.

FOLLOWING are the fly and bait casting records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:
All-round Championship, Fly and Bait Casting—C. J. McCarthy, 57 demerits, first; C. E. Lingfelter, 66 demerits, second; Chicago, September 5, 6, 7, 1914.
Salmon Casting—C. E. Lingfelter, 150 feet (rod 15 feet), Chicago, September 5, 1914.

ROD AND REEL CASTING RECORDS—Continued.

Long Distance Fly Casting—Fred N. Peet, 117 feet (rod unlimited), Chicago, August 20, 1910, and C. McCarthy, Chicago, August 15-17, 1912. C. McCarthy, 114 feet (5-ounce rod), Chicago, August 15-17, 1912.

Dry Fly Casting—Dellcacy and accuracy at buoys, 35, 40, and 45 feet. Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30 per cent., Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

Distance and Accuracy at Buoys—50, 55, and 60 feet. T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15 per cent., Chicago, August 18, 1910.

Dry Fly Accuracy at Buoys—20, 27½, 35, 42½, and 50 feet (5-ounce rod). F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15 per cent., Chicago, September 6, 1914.

One-Half Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 feet. C. G. Chatt, 99 6-10 per cent., Chicago, September 7, 1914.

One-Quarter Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet. William Stanley, 99 6-10 per cent., Chicago, September 6, 1914.

One-Half Ounce Long Distance Bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, September 7, 1914.

One-Quarter Ounce Long Distance Bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, September 5, 1914.

Two-Handed Surf Casting—2½-ounce rod. F. B. Rice, 269 3-5 feet, New York, August 21, 1909. *Salmon Casting, Professional*—John Enright, Ireland, 152 feet (rod 20 feet, 48 ounces), Central Park, New York, October 12, 1906.

Salmon Casting—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, 155 feet (rod 15 feet), Chicago, October 3, 1913. *Switch Fly Casting*—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet), Central Park, New York, 1887.

Light Rod Contest—Walter D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches (rod 5 ounces), San Francisco, 1902. *Single-Handed Fly Casting*—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod 11 feet, 10 ounces), San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly Casting—H. C. Golcher, 140 feet (rod 11 feet, 10½ ounces), Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 1902. At the same time T. W. Brotherton cast 137 feet in a heavy rod contest.

One-Half Ounce Long Distance Bait Casting (longest cast)—B. F. Flegel, 234 feet 5 inches, Chicago, September 7, 1914.

One-Quarter Ounce Long Distance Bait Casting (longest cast)—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, September 5, 1914.

Surf Casting—3-ounce lead at casting tournament of the Asbury Park Fishing Club on August 6, 1910, by Wm. J. Moran, 314 feet 10 inches (unofficial record).

ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon Fly Casting, Amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterward, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches.

Salmon Fly Casting, Scotch Professional—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham. *Switch Salmon-Casting, Amateur*—C. N. Macdonald, 109 feet, Hendon, England, July 7, 1910.

Trot Fly Casting, Single-Handed Rod—P. D. Mallock, 92 feet (this distance was made by measuring the line after casting); R. B. Marston and Hyde Clark, tie, 74 feet; Reuben Wood (of Syracuse, N. Y.), 82 feet 6 inches.

Trot Fly Casting, Two-Handed Rod—John Enright, 123 feet (1896), Wimbledon.

**Thames Bait Casting, Amateur*—R. Gillson, 191 feet 11 inches.

Longest Cast, Heavy (3 ounces lead)—Mr. Hobden, 216 feet.

†*Nottingham Bait Casting, Amateur (2½ ounces lead)*—W. T. Attwood, 270 feet, Hendon, England, July 8, 1910.

Light Bait-Casting, Amateur (1¼ ounces lead)—J. T. Emery, 204 feet 6 inches (1896).

Long Distance Fly Casting—H. J. Hardy, 108 feet (rod unlimited), Hendon, England, July 7, 1910.

*In Thames casting the line is coiled at the feet of the caster. †In Nottingham casting the cast is made from the reel. Above contributed by Fred N. Peet, Chicago, Ill.

COURT TENNIS.

UNITED STATES Championship, played at New York City, April 11. Jay Gould, Philadelphia Racquet Club, holder, defeated C. E. Sands, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2. Gould won the championship nine times. Doubles played at Boston, Mass., April 18. Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, holders, defeated George R. Fearing, Jr., and C. T. Russell, 6-5, 6-5, 6-4.

February 7—Philadelphia, Pa. Joshua Crane, Jr., and George R. Fearing, Jr., of Boston defeated Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, the national champions, in a specially arranged four-handed court tennis match by 6-5, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

March 16 and 18—Philadelphia, Pa. Jay Gould, amateur champion of the United States, defeated George F. Covey, professional champion of England, for the title of world's champion. March 16, 8-0, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. March 18, 6-2, 6-2, 5-6, 6-1. Total points—Gould 247, Covey 170. Total games—Gould 47, Covey 19. Total sets—Gould 7, Covey 1.

March 21—Philadelphia, Pa. N. S. Lytton and George Covey, amateur and professional champions of England, defeated Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn in a private match at the Racquet Club, 9-11, 6-3, 6-3.

March 29—Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Jay Gould, champion of the world, and W. H. T. Huhn, the amateur champions in doubles of America, defeated George F. Covey, former champion of the world, and Neville Lytton, amateur champion of England, by a score of 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

April 4—New York City. Jack White, professional, with a handicap of half fifteen, defeated George F. Covey, English professional, 6-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6.

April 9—New York City. Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn beat Neville Lytton and George F. Covey, England, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

April 12—Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Jack White, professional, of the New York Tennis and Racquet Club, easily defeated George F. Covey of England by 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, White getting a handicap of half fifteen and conceding an ace in each alternate game.

ENGLAND (LONDON).

March 24—The American team, Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, Mass., and W. Kinsella, was defeated by E. B. Noel and Peter W. Latham, the English players, by three sets to one.

April 2—W. Kinsella, the American professional, beat Dickinson, an English professional, by three sets to none.

April 8—Walter Kinsella of New York, professional court tennis player, beat Eustace H. Miles, English amateur, by three straight sets, 6-4, 6-5, 6-5.

April 11—Walter Kinsella, New York professional, beat Cecil "Punch" Fairs, former world's professional court tennis champion, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

April 18—Walter Kinsella beat Peter W. Latham, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

May 6—E. M. Baerlein won the British amateur championship, defeating Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. Neville S. Lytton, holder, did not defend the title.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The thirty-ninth annual track and field games of the I. C. A. A. A. were held at Cambridge, Mass., May 29-30. Point score, counting 5 for first, 3 for second, 2 for third and 1 for fourth. Total points: Cornell 43, Pennsylvania 31, Michigan 29 1-2, Dartmouth 23, Yale 22, California 18, Harvard 11, Princeton 7 1-2, Columbia 5, Penn. State 2, Brown 2, Johns Hopkins 1.

Results of finals: 100 yards—Won by J. E. Bond, Michigan; O. A. Reller, Cornell, second; H. H. Seward, Michigan, third; H. H. Ingersoll, Cornell, fourth. Time—10s. 220 yards—Won by H. H. Seward, Michigan; H. L. Smith, Michigan, second; J. E. Lockwood, Penn., third; J. E. Bond, Michigan, and A. F. Van Winkle, Cornell, tied for fourth. Time—22s. 440 yards—Won by J. E. Meredith, Penn.; W. A. Barron, Jr., Harvard, second; P. Jansen, Michigan, third; V. Wilkie, Yale, fourth. Time—43 2-5s. 880 yards—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Cornell; G. E. Brown, Yale, second; J. E. Meredith, Penn., third; F. W. Capper, Harvard, fourth. Time—1m. 53 2-5s. (New Intercollegiate record.) Mile run—Won by C. L. Spelden, Cornell; L. C. Madeira, Penn., second; J. D. McKenzie, Princeton, third; R. W. Poucher, Yale, fourth. Time—4m. 20 1-5s. Two miles—Won by J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell; W. M. McCurdy, Penn., second; D. F. Potter, Cornell, third; A. B. Coop, Brown, fourth. Time—9m. 23 4-5s. (New Intercollegiate record.) 120-yard high hurdles—Won by G. A. Braun, Dartmouth; T. L. Preble, California, second; B. W. Brodt, Cornell, third; E. P. Hammltt, Penn. State, fourth. Time—15 3-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by R. B. Ferguson, Penn.; G. A. Braun, Dartmouth, second; A. M. Shelton, Cornell, third; W. M. Shedden, Jr., Yale, fourth. Time—25 1-5s. Shot put—Won by R. L. Beatty, Columbia, distance, 48 ft. 4 in.; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, second, distance, 48 ft. 1-2 in.; H. Harbison, Yale, third, distance, 46 ft. 6 1-8 in.; M. Dorigas, Penn., fourth, distance, 44 ft. 6 3-8 in.: High jump—First place tie between W. M. Oler, Yale and L. A. Nichols, California, at 6 ft. 2 in.; third place tie between W. M. Davey, Princeton, and H. Morrison, Cornell, at 6 ft. 1 in. Pole vault—First place tie between A. L. Milton, Cornell; C. E. Buck, Dartmouth, and J. B. Camp, Harvard at 12 ft. 3 in.; fourth place tie between L. Carter, Yale, and L. A. Nichols, California, at 12 ft. Broad jump—Won by P. G. Nordell, Dartmouth, distance, 22 ft. 8 1-2 in.; B. W. Brodt, Cornell, second, distance, 22 ft. 4 7-8 in.; O. T. Bradley, California, third, distance, 22 ft. 3 3-4 in.; A. W. La Flamme, Penn., fourth, distance, 21 ft. 6 1-8 in. Hammer throw—Won by A. W. Kohler, Michigan, distance, 157 ft. 1 1-2 in.; H. H. Cooldge, California, second, distance, 154 ft. 4 1-2 in.; P. Loughridge, Yale, third, distance, 154 ft. 1 in.; D. P. Murphy, Penn., fourth, distance, 152 ft. 6 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—48s., C. D. Reldpath, Syracuse, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912. Half-mile run—1m. 53 2-5s., D. S. Caldwell, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 23 4-5s., J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 3 1-4 in., T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, June 1, 1907. Putting 16-lb. shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s., A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Fourteenth annual meet held at Chicago, Ill., June 6. Scores by points follow: Illinois 47 7-12, Leland Stanford 23 1-8, Chicago 20 1-8, Wisconsin 19 1-4, Denver 10, Colorado 7 1-2, California 6, Purdue 5 1-3, Ohio State 4 2-3, Northwestern 4 1-3, Minnesota 3, Notre Dame 3, Iowa 2 1-2, Lake Forest 2, Coe 2, Drake 2, Missouri 2, Kansas 2, Oberlin 1-3, Nebraska 1-4.

Results of finals: 100 yards—Won by Hohman, Illinois; Baranek, Chicago, second; Knight, Chicago, third; Bergman, Notre Dame, fourth. Time—10s. 220 yards—Won by Baranek, Chicago; Hohman, Illinois, second; Shearer, Drake, third; Knight, Chicago, fourth. Time—22s. 440 yards—Won by Henderson, Illinois; Sanders, Illinois, second; Chne, Colorado, third; Stegeman, Chicago, fourth. Time—50s. 880 yards—Won by Henderson, Illinois; Osborn, Northwestern, second; Bonnet, Stanford, third; Tapping, Illinois, fourth. Time—1m. 55 3-5s. (New conference record.) One mile—Won by Wilson, Stanford; Harvey, Wisconsin, second; L. Campbell, Chicago, third; Schmedel, Purdue, fourth. Time—4m. 23 4-5s. Two miles—Won by Mason, Illinois; Perry, Wisconsin, second; Moss, Missouri, third; Benish, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—9m. 50 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by McKeown, Illinois; Norton, Stanford, second; Murray, Stanford, third; Bancker, Purdue, fourth. Time—15 4-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Murray, Stanford; Ward, Chicago, second; Lighter, Coe College, third; Norton, Stanford, fourth. Time—25s. Relay race—Won by Illinois; Colorado second, Wisconsin third, Kansas fourth. Time—3m. 23 1-5s. (Ties conference record by Leland Stanford in 1910.) Shot put—Won by Budeau, Stanford; Van Ghent, Wisconsin, second; Eichenlaub, Notre Dame, third; Reber, Kansas, fourth. Distance—44 ft. 3 3-4 in. Discus throw—Won by Bingham, Denver; Robertson, Minnesota, second; Des Jardiens, Chicago, third; Van Ghent, Wisconsin, fourth. Distance—129 ft. 7 in. High jump—Won by Wahl, Wisconsin; Davis, Colorado, and Shrader, Iowa, tied for second; Pittinger, Ohio; Harvey, Oberlin, and Maurice, Northwestern, tied for fourth. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Broad jump—Won by Pogue, Illinois; Maker, California, second; Boyd, Chicago; James, Northwestern, and Pittenger, Ohio State, tied for third. Distance—22 ft. 8 in. Pole vault—Kesler, Ohio State; Shobinger, Illinois, and Phelps, Purdue, tied for first; Culp and Oswalt, Illinois; Reavis and Lindstrom, Nebraska; Krohn, Stanford; Kerr and Huston, Wisconsin, and Thomas, Chicago, tied for fourth. Height—12 ft. Hammer throw—Won by Bingham, Denver; Cooldge, California, second; Berry, Lake Forest, third; Butler, Wisconsin, fourth. Distance—142 ft. 2-5 in.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Horenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. 440-yard run—48 4-5s., I. Davenport, Chicago, June 4, 1910. 880-yard run—1m. 55 3-5s., Henderson, Illinois, Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1914. One-mile run—4m. 20 4-5s., A. F. Baker, Oberlin, June 4, 1910. Two-mile run—9m. 42 4-5s., T. N. Metcalf, Oberlin, Lafayette, Ind., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s., J. P. Nicholson, Missouri, Lafayette, Ind., June 1, 1912. 220-yard low hurdles around a turn—24 4-5s., J. Fletcher, Notre Dame, June 4, 1910; George Poage, Wisconsin

June 4, 1904, F. Smithson, Notre Dame, June 1, 1907. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in., W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 1 in., Allen, California, June 3, 1911. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—140 ft. 2 3-8 in., J. C. Garrels, Michigan, June 3, 1905. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 26 2-5s., H. Gorman, N. Barker, R. L. Quigley, C. A. Blair, June 3, 1905.

CONFERENCE INDOOR GAMES.

Held at Chicago, Ill., March 21. Score by points: Illinois 36, Wisconsin 26 3-4, Chicago 20 1-4, Northwestern 14 1-2, Ohio State 4 3-4, Purdue 6 3-4.

Results of finals: 50 yards—Won by Murray, Illinois; Baranek, Chicago, second; Hohman, Illinois, third; Ward, Chicago, fourth. Time—5 2-5s. Mile run—Won by Schmedel, Purdue; Campbell, Chicago, second; Kraft, Northwestern, third; Wright, Illinois, fourth. Time—4m. 37 3-5s. 440 yards—Won by Sanders, Illinois; Schley, Wisconsin, second; Boyd, Chicago, third; Hotchkiss, Northwestern, fourth. Time—53 2-5s. Two miles—Won by Mason, Illinois; Crisswell, Ohio State, second; White, Wisconsin, third; Stout, Chicago, fourth. Time—10m. 51 1-5s. 880 yards—Won by Osborn, Northwestern; Tapping, Illinois, second; Downey, Wisconsin, third; Ferguson, Ohio State, fourth. Time—2m. 1s. 60-yard high hurdles—Won by Ward, Chicago; Legler, Wisconsin, second; McKeown, Illinois, third; Bancker, Purdue, fourth. Time—3s. Running high jump—Won by Wahl, Wisconsin; Gorgas, Chicago, and James, Northwestern, tied for second; Polakaw and Claar, Illinois, tied for third. Height—6 ft. 2 in. Pole vault—Schobinger, Illinois, and Kerr, Wisconsin, tied for first; Phelps, Purdue; Thomas, Chicago; Huston, Wisconsin, and Kessler, Ohio State, tied for third. Height—12 ft. Shot put—Won by Van Ghent, Wisconsin; Schobinger, Illinois, second; Keeler, Wisconsin, third; Schneberger, Northwestern, fourth. Distance—42 ft. 3 in. One-mile relay—Won by Illinois; Northwestern second, Chicago third. Time—3m. 35 2-5s.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Cambridge, Mass., May 22 and 23. Point score: Dartmouth 57 1-2, Maine 28, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 26 5-6, Colby 15, Brown 9 1-3, Bowdoin 6, Williams 5, Trinity 4, Holy Cross 2, Amherst 1-3.

Results of finals: 100 yards—Won by C. A. Rice, Maine; F. P. O'Hara, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second; A. S. Llewellyn, Dartmouth, third; C. O. Olson, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—10s. 220 yards—Won by C. A. Rice, Maine; F. P. O'Hara, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second; C. O. Olson, Dartmouth, third; A. S. Llewellyn, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—22s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by A. G. Braun, Dartmouth; K. Royal, Colby, second; G. Hay, Williams, third; F. A. French, Maine, fourth. Time—16s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by K. Royal, Colby; J. C. Hudson, Trinity, second; T. H. Huff, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; E. M. Hay, Williams, fourth. Time—26s. 440 yards—Won by C. W. F. O'Connor, Dartmouth; E. C. Riley, Dartmouth, second; A. F. Peaslee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; J. Merrill, Colby, fourth. Time—51 2-5s. 880 yards—Won by W. R. R. Granger, Dartmouth; R. W. Bell, Maine, second; J. T. Higgins, Holy Cross, third; C. T. Guething, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fourth. Time—1m. 58s. Mile run—Won by F. R. Mareau, Dartmouth; M. Thompson, Colby, second; H. S. Benson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; K. D. Tucker, Dartmouth, fourth. Time—4m. 28s. Two-mile run—Won by F. L. Cook, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; S. S. Saltmarsh, Dartmouth, second; F. Prettl, Maine, third; A. B. Coop, Brown, fourth. Time—9m 37 4-5s. Shot put—Won by L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, 46 ft. 2 3-4 in.; A. E. Bartlett, Brown, second, 42 ft. 9 1-2 in.; P. D. Smith, Dartmouth, third, 41 ft. 4 in.; F. H. Leslie, M. I. T., fourth, 41 ft. 2 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by G. C. Palmer, Maine, 5 ft. 9 in.; W. A. Sullivan, M. I. T., and L. K. Little, Dartmouth, tied for second, 5 ft. 8 1-4 in.; I. C. White, Brown; E. A. Teeson, I. T., and L. Huthstainer, Amherst, tied for third, 5 ft. 6 1-4 in. Hammer throw—Won by H. P. Bailey, Maine, 164 ft. 8 1-4 in.; L. Murchie, Colby, second, 137 ft. 1-2 in.; L. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, third, 136 ft. 5 in.; J. C. Hudson, Trinity, fourth, 136 ft. 2 in. Pole vault—Won by C. E. Buck, Dartmouth, 11 ft. 4 in.; F. P. McKenney, Bowdoin; L. Lawson, M. I. T., and King, Williams, tied for second, 11 ft. Broad jump—Won by P. G. Nordell, Dartmouth, 23 ft. C. S. Reed, M. I. T., second, 21 ft. 10 in.; J. P. Warren, Dartmouth, third, 21 ft. 9 3-4 in.; F. A. French, Maine, fourth, 21 ft. 9 in. Discus throw—Won by A. E. Bartlett, Brown, 126 ft. 6 1-2 in.; L. A. Whitney, Dartmouth, second, 125 ft. 2 in.; L. W. Leadbetter, Bowdoin, third, 124 ft. 3 1-2 in.; H. P. Bailey, Maine, fourth, 121 ft. 6 1-2 in.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Baltimore, Md., May 2. The score by points of the first three teams: Virginia 56, Georgetown 32, Johns Hopkins 31. Three South Atlantic records were established and one was equalled. John Cromly of Virginia ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 3-5s. and the 220-yard low hurdles in 24 3-5s. Joe Connolly of Hopkins won the high jump with 6 ft. 1-2 in. The 100-yard record of 10s. was equalled by Capt. D. Wagner of Johns Hopkins.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

Held at Queens Club, West Kensington, London, March 27. Cambridge 7, Oxford 4. 100 yards—Won by H. M. Macintosh, Cambridge; G. Perrot, Cambridge, second; V. B. Havens (American), Oxford, third. Time 10 2-5s. 440 yards—Won by D. Gordon Davies, Cambridge; B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford, second; C. F. Baldwin, Oxford, third. Time 50s. 880 yards—Won by R. E. Atkinson, Cambridge; N. S. Taber (American), Oxford, second; E. I. Lloyd, Cambridge, third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. One mile—Won by A. N. S. Jackson, Oxford; F. Garvan Taylor, Cambridge, second; A. J. Peters, Cambridge, third. Time—4m. 23 1-5s. Three miles—Won by G. M. Sproule, Oxford; D. N. Gausson, Oxford, second; J. V. Byrne-Johnson, Cambridge, third. Time—14m. 34 4-5s. High jump—Won by H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 5 ft. 8 in.; A. de Selincourt, Oxford, 5 ft. 7 in., second; E. L. Keatinge, Oxford, 5 ft. 5 1-2 in., third. Broad jump—Won by H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 23 ft. 5 3-4 in.; E. A. Southee, Oxford, 22 ft. 5 3-4 in., second; R. E. M. Twopenny, Cambridge, 22 ft. 3 1-4 in., third. 120 yard-high hurdles—Won by V. B. Havens (American), Oxford; A. C. Wilkinson, Oxford, second; H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, third. Time—17 1-5s. Shotput—Won by R. S. Woods, Cambridge, 41 ft. 1 in.; J. H. C. Lindesay, Cambridge, 37 ft., second; E. T. Adams, Oxford, 35 ft. 4 in., third.

PRINCETON INTERSCHOLASTIC GAMES.

May 23—Princeton, N. J. Point score: High School 28, West Philadelphia High School 16, Newark Central High School 15, Atlantic City High School 10, Mercersburg 9, Peddie Institute 8, Penn Charter 7, High School of Commerce (New York) 6, Lawrenceville 5, Bloomfield High School 5, Bayonne High School 3, Plainfield 3, Princeton High School 1, Southern High School (Philadelphia) 1. C. Boughton, Central High School of Newark, established a new interscholastic record for two miles with 9m. 51 3-5s.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

May 30—Travers Island, N. Y., held by New York A. C. Point score: Central High School of Newark 35, Far Rockaway 13, Stuyvesant 13, George School 12, Curtis 10, Bryant 10, Commerce 9. 100 yards—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; H. Katz, De Witt Clinton, second; W. Fee, Mount Vernon, third. Time—10 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by H. Ritter, Stuyvesant; A. Lasser, Central, second; R. Krout, Central, third. Time—18 3-5s. One-mile run—Won by C. Boughton, Central; W. Maule, George School, second; E. Garlock, Bloomfield, third. Time—4m. 32 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by T. F. Lennon, Curtis; J. E. Hough, George School, second; H. Finley, Morris, third. Time—50 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by F. L. Jenkins, Far Rockaway; D. Levine, Bayonne, second; W. Smith, Yonkers, third. Time—10m. 2-5s. High jump—Won by F. Egan, Manual Training, 5 ft. 9 1-4 in.; L. Hochins, Central, second, 5 ft. 8 1-4 in.; H. L. Scales, Cascadia, third, 5 ft. 7 in. Half-mile run—Won by C. Boughton, Central; W. Maule, George School, second; E. Balestier, Morris, third. Time—2m. 3 1-5s. 220 yards—Won by T. I. Lennon, Curtis; Andrew J. Markey, Xavier, second; J. Eisenstein, Central, third. Time—23 1-5s. Pole vault—Won by J. McKenna, Far Rockaway, 11 ft.; R. Rutledge, Far Rockaway, second, 10 ft. 9 in.; G. F. Lathrop, Yonkers, third, 10 ft. 9 in. Rutledge won jump-off for second place with 11 ft. Throwing the discus—Won by R. G. Walker, Passaic, 114 ft. 10 in.; G. Smith, Central, second, 91 ft. 10 in.; H. Spiro, De Witt Clinton, third, 91 ft. 6 1-4 in. 220-yard hurdles—Won by A. Lasser, Central; E. T. Carroll, Bryant, second; R. Krout, Central, third. Throwing the javelin—Won by V. C. Elliot, Bryant, 150 ft. 11 in.; H. Bowman, Mount Vernon, second, 120 ft. 2 in.; R. C. Walker, Passaic, third, 108 ft. 8 in. Broad jump—Won by D. Brown, Jamaica, 21 ft. 10 3-4 in.; I. E. Hough, George School, second, 21 ft. 8 in.; E. F. Carroll, Bryant, third, 21 ft. 5 1-4 in. One-mile relay—Won by Morris (Schulman, Erwig, Balestier and Finley); Stuyvesant (Koch, Abbey, McDowell and Albrecht), second; Central (Silker, Kruger, Lubin and Angues), third. Time—2m. 35 3-5s.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

June 2—New York City High School of Commerce 54, De Witt Clinton 45.
June 10—Brooklyn, N. Y. Point scores: Stuyvesant 36, De Witt Clinton 24, Commerce 24, Morris 19, Far Rockaway 17, Manual Training 13, Jamaica 6, Curtis 4, Evander Childs 4, Boys' High 3, Richmond Hill 2, Bryant 1. 440 yards—Won by E. Balestier, Morris; H. Finley, Morris, second; J. Reilly, Manual Training, third. Time—52 4-5s. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by H. Cann, Commerce, 48 ft. 5 in.; D. Rosenberger, Commerce, 44 ft. 7 3-4 in. second; Sinclair, Stuyvesant, 40 ft. 7 3-4 in., third. Running broad jump—Won by D. Brown, Jamaica, 21 ft. 6 in.; C. Lehman, Curtis, 19 ft. 11 in., second; J. Hagerty, De Witt Clinton, 19 ft. 3 1-2 in., third. One mile—Won by Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway; F. Robertson, Evander Childs, second; R. Wolcott, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—4m. 35 4-5s. 200 yards, junior—Won by B. Green, Stuyvesant; Wolff, De Witt Clinton, second; L. Rabinowitz, Morris, third, 1m. 11s. 100 yards, senior—Won by F. Koch, Stuyvesant; H. Katy, De Witt Clinton, second; Ralmonde, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—10 2-5s. Discus throw, Greek style—Won by James Sinclair, Stuyvesant, 114 ft. 5 in.; H. Cann, Commerce, 110 ft. 10 3-4 in., second; R. Rutledge, Far Rockaway, 108 ft. 2 3-4 in., third. Running high jump—Won by Floyd Egan, Manual Training, 5 ft. 9 in.; H. Ritter, Stuyvesant, 5 ft. 8 in., second; A. Campbell, Manual Training, 5 ft. 3 in., third. 880 yards—Won by Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway; E. Balestier, Morris, second; E. Nagel, Commerce, third. Time—2m. 3 1-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by H. Ritter, Stuyvesant; Berthold, Manual, second; H. Spiro, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—17 4-5s. One-mile relay, unlimited weight—Won by Morris, with Wells, Taub, Levine and Baldwin; De Witt Clinton, with Tchinsky, Bisle, Bosch and Siffer, second; Stuyvesant, with Hagemeyer, Gillespie, Relcher and Wilson, third. Time—3m. 45 1-5s. Pole vault—Won by A. Gini, Commerce, 10 ft. 6 in.; J. McKenna and R. Rutledge, both of Far Rockaway, tied for second, 10 ft. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by A. Hammerslag, Stuyvesant; H. Spiro, Clinton, second; J. Fitzgibbon, Commerce, third. Time—28 1-5s. 220-yard run, junior—Won by I. Rabinowitz, Morris; J. Raff, Commerce, second; Fisher, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—25s. 220-yard run, senior—Won by W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant; Balleisen, Boys' High, second; H. Katz, Clinton, third. Time—23 4-5s.

NEW ENGLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET.

June 23—Worcester, Mass., given by Worcester Academy. Worcester Classical scored 21 5-16 points, Boston College High 15, Boston Commerce High 14 7-10, Holyoke High 11 1-13, Manchester High 10, Worcester South High 9 1-5, Lynn English High 9, Wellesley High 6, Providence Technical High 5 1-2, Wakefield High 5 1-3, Barry High 5, Cranston (R. I.) High 3 1-2, Clinton High 3, Worcester English High 1-5, Fairhaven High 1-5, Fitchburg High 1-5.

BEST INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-yard dash—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904. 100-yard dash—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkman School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908, and H. Hoyt, University of Chicago meet, June 7, 1913. 220-yard dash—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-1901. 440-yard run—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1912. 880-yard run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912. One-mile run—4m. 26 2-5s.; J. Berry, Redlands (Cal.) High School, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914. Two-mile run—9m. 51 3-5s.; C. Boughton, Central High School, Newark, N. J., Princeton, N. J., May 23, 1914. 120-yard hurdles—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Stanford, Cal., April 13, 1912. 220-yard hurdles—24 4-5s., A. Cory, University of Michigan meet, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 24, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 3 5-8 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912. Running broad jump—23 ft. 5 3-8 in., H. T. Worthington, Exeter, N. H., May 3, 1913. Pole vault—12 ft. 6 1-16 in., C. Borgstrom, Pacific Coast Intercollegiate meet, Berkeley, Cal., April 1, 1913. Pole vault, indoor—12 ft. 1 in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1911. Putting 8-pound shot, indoor—56 ft. 7 1-4 in., Dan Meenan, Jr., De la Salle Institute, New York City, March 18, 1911. Putting 12-pound shot—55 ft. 9 in., A. M. Mucks, Oshkosh High School, Oshkosh, Wis., January 19, 1912. Putting 16-pound shot—45 ft. 6 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12-pound hammer—197 ft. 1-2 in., L. J. Talbot, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907. Throwing discus—139 ft. 1-2 in., B. L. Byrd, Champaign, Ill., May 21, 1910. Throwing junior discus—150 ft., L. Whitney, Worcester Academy, Travers Island, N. Y., June 17, 1911. One-quarter-mile relay—46 4-5s., University High School, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910. One-half-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 23, 1903. One-mile relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles High School relay team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910. Pole vault record for boys under ten years—5 ft. 10 1-2 in., Robert E. Graves, eight years four months old, Marshfield, Ore., July 3, 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY RACES.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25. Four-mile college—Won by Oxford University, England, with D. M. Sproule, D. S. Gausson, Norman Taber and A. N. S. Jackson; Pennsylvania second, with Bacon, Langner, Madetra and McCurdy; Cornell third, with C. Soudar, D. Potter, H. Irish and C. Spelden; Penn. State fourth. Time—18m. 5s. Two-mile college relay—Won by Illinois, with W. Goetz, G.

H. Toppling, F. Henderson and R. Sanders; Michigan second, with Murphy, Lamey, Jansen and Haff; Chicago third, with L. Campbell, C. Stout, G. Leisure and H. Stegman; Dartmouth fourth, Princeton fifth, Colby sixth and Pennsylvania seventh. Time—8m. 4s. One-mile freshman—Won by Pennsylvania, with Kaufman, Dorsey, Balcom and Stout; Dartmouth second, with F. Lagay, T. McGuire, D. Trenholm and W. Allison. Time—3m. 30 4-5s. One mile preparatory schools—Won by Exeter, with L. Williams, Jr., R. Radford, J. Walker, Jr., and M. Orr; Mercersburg second, with V. Welch, A. Stone, H. Evans and J. Schley; Lawrenceville third, with J. Barret, W. Wilson, H. O'ferman and J. Stanley. Time—3m. 30 4-5s. One-mile high school—Won by Boston School of Commerce, with W. C. Baldwin, A. Duffie, M. R. Zulter and E. W. Smith; Philadelphia Central second, with J. Bertelet, Jr., A. McHale, W. Gadd and A. Smalley; Newark Central third, with J. Schaeffer, A. Rubin, C. Boughton and W. Angus. Time—3m. 35 3-5s. One-mile college—Won by Harvard, with F. Capper, J. Rock, W. Bingham and Barron; Pennsylvania second, with Ferguson, Cross, Lockwood and Lippincott; Cornell third, with B. Lewis, W. Van Winkle, A. M. McHafey and D. Caldwell. Time—3m. 22 3-5s. Special events, finals—Won by F. W. Kelly, Southern California; F. Ward, Chicago, second; Ward, Southern California, third. Time—15 3-5s. 100 yards—Won by H. P. Drew, Southern California; E. Jones, Georgetown, second; Bond, Michigan, third. Time—10 1-5s. Running broad jump—Won by H. P. Drew, Southern California, 22 ft.; K. Sooch, Virginia, second, 21 ft. 6 in.; H. Morrison, Cornell, third, 20 ft. 11 1-4 in. Throwing the hammer—Won by P. Loughridge, Yale, 142 ft. 9 1-2 in.; K. McCutcheon, Cornell, second, 141 ft. 1-2 in.; H. Kohler, Michigan, third, 134 ft. 9 in.; V. Caldwell, Yale, fourth, 130 ft. 4 in. Throwing the javelin—Won by M. Dorlas, Pennsylvania, 169 ft. 8 1-4 in.; W. Roos, Yale, second, 140 ft. 5 1-2 in.; L. Lamb, Penn. State, third, 133 ft. 11 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 46 ft. 2 7-8 in.; L. Whitney, Dartmouth, second, 44 ft. 9 3-4 in.; H. Kohler, Michigan, third, 43 ft. 1 3-4 in.; W. Roos, Yale, fourth, 42 ft. 5 in. Pole vault—Won by C. Borgstrom, Southern California, 12 ft.; L. Carter, Yale; A. Milton, Cornell; L. McMaster, Pittsburgh, and C. Buck, Dartmouth, tied at 11 ft. 6 in. for second; Milton won second and Buck third on the toss. Running high jump—Won by H. Morrison, Cornell, 5 ft. 9 in.; R. Douglas, Yale; Ward, Southern California; Camp, Harvard; G. Hallett, Haverford; C. Pawson, Lafayette, and Johnstone, Harvard, tied for second at 5 ft. 7 in.; Douglas won second on toss, others received third medals. Throwing the discus—Won by H. Butt, Illinois, 128 ft. 2 3-4 in.; A. L. Bartlett, Brown, second, 124 ft. 4 in.; M. Dorlas, Pennsylvania, third, 124 ft. 3 3-4 in.

IMPORTANT DUAL MEETS.

May 2—Annapolis, Md.; Columbia 56 1-2, Naval Academy 47 1-2. Detroit, Mich.; Cornell 74.1. Michigan 41.9.
 May 6—Easton, Pa.; Lafayette 56 1-2, Lehigh 55.
 May 9—New Haven, Ct.; Yale 87 3-5, Princeton 16 3-5. Ithaca, N. Y.; Cornell 75 2-5, Harvard 41 3-5. Chicago, Ill.; University of Chicago 71 1-2, Northwestern University 54 1-2. Madison, Wis.; University of Illinois 76 1-2, University of Wisconsin 49. Philadelphia, Pa.; Pennsylvania 67 1-2, Dartmouth 49 1-2. Amherst, Mass.; Williams 90 1-3, Amherst 35 1-3. Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbia 59, Syracuse 58. Hartford, Ct.; Bowdoin 64 1-2, Trinity 61 1-2. Middletown, Ct.; Brown 74, Wesleyan 52. Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 52, Georgetown 33.
 May 13—New Brunswick, N. J.; Lafayette 64, Rutgers 48.
 May 15—Champaign, Ill.; Illinois 70 1-2, University of Chicago 55 1-2.
 May 18—Annapolis, Md.; Naval Academy 89 1-2, Bucknell 8 1-2. Cambridge, Mass.; Yale 66 1-2, Harvard 37 1-2. Ithaca, N. Y.; Cornell 71, Pennsylvania 46. Hartford, Ct.; Wesleyan 65 3-4, Trinity 60 1-4. Ann Arbor, Mich.; Michigan 87, Syracuse 35. Baltimore, Md.; University of Virginia 59, Johns Hopkins 45.
 May 23—Baltimore, Md.; Johns Hopkins 63, Lehigh 41.

INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS.

January 17—New York City, Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Poly. Prep. games. Manual scored 23 points, Central High School of Newark 27, Poly. Prep. 26, De Witt Clinton 11, Englewood 10, Stuyvesant 10, Richmond Hill 7, Bloomfield 5, Boys' High 5, Commercial 4, Far Rockaway 4, Dickinson 3, Rutherford 3, De La Salle Institute 3, Brooklyn Prep. 2, Erasmus Hall 1, Morris High 1.
 January 31—Brooklyn, N. Y., Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, eleventh annual High School Indoor Championships. Point score: De Witt Clinton 27, Stuyvesant 23, Manual Training 18, Commerce 8, Morris 8, Commercial 5, Erasmus Hall 5, Curtis 5, Far Rockaway 5, Richmond Hill 3, Jamaica 2, Boys' High 1. Results by Events: 880 yards—Won by Huelsenbeck, Manual Training; Wolcott, De Witt Clinton, second; J. Searles, Richmond Hill, third. Time—2m. 9 2-5s, 100 yards, senior—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; P. White, Stuyvesant, second; W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant, third. Time—11s. 12-pound shot put—Won by H. Cann, Commerce, 43 ft. 5 1-2 in.; H. Finley, Morris, 40 ft. 9 in., second; J. Sinclair, Stuyvesant, 40 ft. 6 in., third; Spiro, De Witt Clinton, 38 ft. 8 in., fourth. 220 yards, senior—Won by Tommy Lennon, Curtis; W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant, second; Garvey, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—24 2-5s. 100-yard high hurdles—Won by Rood, De Witt Clinton; W. Walsh, Commercial, second; G. Berthold, Manual Training, third. Time—14 4-5s. One-mile run—Won by Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway, Wolcott, De Witt Clinton, second; McCracken, Erasmus Hall, third. Time 4m. 47 4-5s. 440 yards—Won by Fluey, Morris; Feigenow, De Witt Clinton, second; W. Plain, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—55 2-5s. Running high jump—Won by F. Egan, Manual Training, 5 ft. 8 in.; H. Rittler, Stuyvesant, 5 ft. 7 in., second; J. Tritsch, Commerce, 5 ft. 6 1-2 in., third; L. People, Boys' High, 5 ft. 6 in., fourth.

ALL-AROUND INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

February 7—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thirteenth Regiment Armory. 100 yards—Won by H. Finley, Morris; A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant, second; B. Spence, Poly. Prep., third; A. Lasser, Central, fourth. Time—11s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant; B. Spence, Poly. Prep., second; A. Lasser, Central, third; H. Finley, Morris, fourth. Time—29 4-5s. 16-pound shot put—Won by Bernie Spence, Poly. Prep., 35 ft. 9 1-2 in.; H. Finley, Morris, 34 ft. 2 7-8 in., second; H. L. Bowman, Mount Vernon, 30 ft. 11 1-2 in., third; A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant, 29 ft. 3 1-2 in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Bernie Spence, Poly. Prep., 5 ft. 1 in.; H. Finley, Morris, 5 ft., second; A. Lasser, Central, 4 ft. 11 in., third; A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant, 4 ft. 9 in., fourth. 880-yard championship—Won by H. Finley, Morris; C. Hudson, Yonkers, second; B. Spence, Poly. Prep., third; A. Lasser, Central, fourth. Time—2m. 15 4-5s. Point score—B. Spence, Poly. Prep., 10; H. Finley, Morris, 10; A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant, 15; A. Lasser, Central, 20; C. Hudson, Yonkers, 23; Bowman, Mount Vernon, 25; a tie for first place.

February 28—Stamford, Ct.; Indoor games of Stamford Prep. School. Final score: Poly. Prep. 26, Mount Vernon High and Erasmus Hall 9 each, Stamford High and New Haven High 8 each, New London 5, High School of Commerce 5, New Rochelle High 1.

March 21—New York City; Princeton Interscholastic games at Seventh Regiment Armory. Point score: De Witt Clinton 41, Manual Training 26, Stuyvesant 25, Poly. Prep. 18, Bryant 12, Richmond Hill 10, Morris High 9, Erasmus Hall 11, Boys' High 7, Eastern District 7, Commerce 5, Xavier Prep. 5, De La Salle 4, Brooklyn Prep. 3, Fordham Prep. 3, Horace Mann 1, and Bay Ridge 1.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS—Continued.

April 11—Stanford University, Cal. Berry, Redlands High School, established a new interscholastic one-mile record in 4m. 26 2-5s.

May 2—Exeter, N. H. Phillips Exeter 65 2-3, Harvard freshmen 41 1-3. Hoboken, N. J., Stevens Institute's games. Point score: Mercersburg Academy 27 1-2, Central High School 22, Poly. Prep. 13 1-2, High School of Commerce 9, Bryant High School 5, Stuyvesant High School 4 1-2, Baringer High School 4, Plainfield High School 4.

May 9—Brooklyn, N. Y.: games for Amherst Trophy. Point score: Poly. Prep. 40, Bryant High School 18 1-2, Brooklyn High School 13, Manual Training High School 13, Greenpoint High School 9 1-2, Far Rockaway High School 7, Southampton High School 6, Newtown High School 5, Jamaica High School 4, Bushwick High School 4, Erasmus Hall 3, St. John's Prep. 3, Adelphi Academy 2 1-2, Bay Ridge High School 2 1-2, Commercial High School 1. Worcester, Mass. Holy Cross 58, Colby 53, Worcester Tech. 15.

May 15—Philadelphia, Pa.: Junior Middle States Interscholastic Championships for athletes under 17 1-2 years of age—Won by the Central High School, Philadelphia, with 28 1-3 points; West Philadelphia High second, Washington (D. C.) High and Baltimore Polytechnic Institute tied for third place, with 10 points each.

May 16—Amherst, Mass. Poly. Prep. of Brooklyn won with 25 14-15 points; Worcester Classical second, 23, and Holyoke High third, with 12 3-5. New Haven, Ct.; Yale Interscholastic meet. Exeter 55 points, Mercersburg and Lawrenceville 23 each, Hotchkiss 17, Tome School 6, Bethlehem High School 5, New Haven High School 2, Providence Classical High School 1. Philadelphia, Pa.: Middle States Interscholastic championships. Point score: High School 65, Central High School (Philadelphia) 22, West Philadelphia High School 18, George School 6, Penn Charter 5, Northeast High School 5, Bethlehem Preparatory School 5, Bayonne High School 5, Haverford School 3, Ocean City High School 2, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute 2, Southern High School 1, Brown Preparatory School 1. 120-yard hurdles—Won by H. Barron, West Philadelphia High School; Pawlson, Hill School, second; E. Smalley, Central High School, third. Time—16 1-5s. One mile—Won by Nearing, Penn Charter; Collar, West Philadelphia High School second; Hooker, Hill School, third. Time—4m. 44s. 100 yards—Won by Gurney, Hill School; Van Cleve, Hill School, second; Bunting, Northeast High School, third. Time—10 2-5s. 440 yards—Won by Steele, Bethlehem Preparatory School; Hough, George School, second; Smalley, Central High School, third. Time—5 1 3-5s. 220 yards—Won by Van Cleve, Hill School; Gurney, Hill School, second; Bunting, Northeast High School, third. Time—2 2 5-8s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Barron, West Philadelphia High School; Pawlson, Hill School, second; Jeremy, Hill School, third. Time—26 2-5s. Two miles—Won by Levine, Bayonne High School; Luken, Central High School, second; Sansom, Central High School, third. Time—10m. 20s. 880 yards—Won by McHale, Central High School; Prizer, Hill School, second; Chipman, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, third. Time—2m. 3 1-5s. 12-pound hammer throw—Won by Lewis, Hill School, 157 ft. 1 in.; Yates, Hill School, 148 ft. 8 1-2 in., second; Otis, Hill School, 145 ft. 6 in., third. 12-pound shot put—Won by Yates, Hill School; Collins, Atlantic City High School, second; Berdan, Hill School, third. Distance—49 ft. 5 in. High jump—Won by Gifford, Hill School, 5 ft. 9 in.; Thibault, Haverford School, 5 ft. 8 in., second; third and fourth tie, Robertson, Central High School; Gisselman, Northeast High School; Hosey, Hill School, 5 ft. 7 in. Pole vault—Won by Nagel, Hill School; second, third and fourth tie between Dean, Hill School, Potter, Hill School, and Breckley, Ocean City High School. Height—11 ft. 3 in. Broad jump—Won by Bertolet, Central High School; Hough, George School, second; Claus, West Philadelphia High School, third. Distance—21 ft. 3 1-4 in.

ICE SKATING.

ICE-SKATING RACE MEETS HELD DURING SEASON OF 1913-1914.

INTERNATIONAL Indoor Amateur Championships, Cleveland, Ohio, Elysium Rink, January 21-22. One mile—Won by Charles T. Fisher; Lot Roe, second; Robert G. McLean, third. Time—2m. 53 2-5s. Three-quarter mile—Won by Lot Roe; Robert G. McLean, second; B. O'Sickey, third. Time—2m. 7s. Quarter mile—Won by Robert G. McLean; Charles T. Fisher, second; A. O'Sickey, third. Time—39m. 3-4s. One-third mile—Won by Robert G. McLean. Time—52 4-5s. One-half mile—Won by Robert G. McLean; W. E. Gunderson, second. Time—1m. 22 4-5s. One and one-half miles—Won by Robert G. McLean. Time—4m. 11 3-5s.

International Outdoor Amateur Championships, Saranac Lake, N. Y., January 27, 28, 29. Three-quarter mile—Won by Robert G. McLean; E. Horton, second; Lot Roe, third. Time—2m. 14 4-5s. This race was skated January 27. Three miles—Won by H. Cody; A. O'Sickey, second; Jack Walker, third. Time—12m. 42s. 220 yards—Won by Robert G. McLean; Jack Walker, second; George Allen, third. Time—23 4-5s. Half mile—Won by Robert G. McLean; Lot Roe, second; Ed. Horton, third. Time—1 m. 42 1-5s. 440 yards—Won by Robert G. McLean; E. Horton, second; Lot Roe, third. Time—51s. One mile—Won by Robert G. McLean; Lot Roe, second; A. J. O'Sickey, third. Time—4m. 3s. Two miles—Won by Robert G. McLean; Lot Roe, second; Jack Walker, third. Time—9m. 2s. 220 yards hurdles—Won by Ed. Horton; Fred Robson, second; H. Stephenson, third. Time—29s.

Eastern Outdoor Championships, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12. Quarter mile—Won by Robert J. Logan, Montreal; Joe Miller, New York A. C., second; Walter Kuehne, New York A. C., third. Time—42 2-5s. Half mile—Won by Robert J. Logan, Montreal; Walter Kuehne, New York A. C., second; Joe Miller, New York A. C., third. Time—1m. 31 1-5s. One mile—Won by Robert J. Logan, Montreal; Archie Rogers, Arlington, N. Y., second; Joe Miller, New York A. C., third. Time—3m. 15s.

Western Outdoor Championships, Washington Park, Chicago, Ill., February 22. Half mile—Won by Charles T. Fisher Milwaukee; Walter E. Gunderson, second; Harry B. Kaad, third. Time—1m. 35 3-5s. Two miles—Won by Charles T. Fisher; Walter E. Gunderson, second; Harry B. Kaad, third. Time—7m. 35 2-5s. Half mile, boys under 16 years—Won by H. Flugel; A. Rober, second; Fred Irborn, third. Time—1m. 55s. Times slow, big blizzard.

Illinois State Outdoor Championships, Garfield Park, Chicago, Ill., February 15. Half mile—Won by Harry B. Kaad; Roy McWhirter, second; B. Proctor, third. Time—1m. 1 4-5s. One mile—Won by Harry B. Kaad; Walter E. Gunderson, second; Roy McWhirter, third. Time—2m. 43 3-5s. Half mile, boys under 16 years—Won by E. Planert; H. Flugel, second; Lester Hanson, third. Time—1m. 25s. Two miles—Won by Harry B. Kaad; Roy McWhirter, second; Lee Jensen, third. Time—5m. 49 1-5s. Illinois champion, Harry B. Kaad.

Figure Skating Championships of America, Arena Rink, New Haven, Ct., March 20-21. Men—Won by Norman Scott, Montreal; E. W. Howland, Boston, second; N. W. Niles, Boston, third. Ladies—Won by Miss T. Weld, Boston; Miss E. E. Rotch, Boston, second; Mrs. Raymond Townsend, New Haven, third. Pair skating—Won by Miss Chevalier and Norman Scott,

ICE SKATING—Continued.

Montreal; Miss Weld and N. W. Niles, Boston, second; Miss Crocker and E. M. Howland, Boston, third. Pair waltzing—Won by Miss T. Weld and N. W. Niles, Boston; Miss Chevallier and Norman Scott, Montreal, second; Miss Crocker and L. M. Howland, Boston, third.

World's Championships, held at Frognar, near Christiania, Norway, February 15, 1914. 500 meters—47 7-10s., O. Mathlesen, Norway. 1,500 meters—2m. 26 1-10s., O. Mathlesen, Norway. 5,000 meters—9m. 29 3-5s., O. Mathlesen, Norway. 10,000 meters—18 m. 47 3-5s., won by Ippoltow, a Russian.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—2 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 30, 1883. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburg, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., Robert McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 24, 1913. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One mile, open—2 m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2 m. 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburg, Pa., February, 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. ¼s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburg, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10-s. flat, O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s., O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17 m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathlesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s. S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 16 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, February 4, 1897. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., January 28, 1899. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Two and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eleven in 20-mile race by A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894: Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s., fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s., nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 43-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 31m. 29s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 37 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL Championship. Singles—Finals played at Boston, Mass., February 23: Lawrence Waterbury, New York, defeated C. G. Osborne, Chicago, 17—15, 10—15, 18—17, 9—15, 15—11. Doubles—Final round played at New York City, January 24: Dwight P. Davis and J. W. Wear, St. Louis, defeated H. D. Scott and G. R. Fearing, Jr., Boston, 12—15, 6—15, 15—3, 15—6, 15—11, 15—4.

OTHER MATCHES.

January 10—Philadelphia, Pa. New York defeated Philadelphia in the first of a series of matches for the Inter-city Racquet Championship. George Mortimer and George C. Clarke, New York's first team, defeated George H. Brooke and C. H. Bromley, Philadelphia, 8—15, 7—15, 15—4, 15—5, 10—15, 15—5, 15—13. New York's second team, Morris Heckscher and W. P. Burden, defeated A. J. Drexel Paul and J. K. Mohr, Philadelphia, 15—11, 11—15, 12—15, 15—6, 15—7, 15—6.

January 17—New York City. New York Racquet and Tennis Club won the second series of the Inter-city Match. In the opening match Stanley Mortimer and George C. Clarke, Jr., New York, defeated A. J. D. Paul and F. W. Paul, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—8, 15—4, 12—15, 15—4. In the second match Lawrence Waterbury and Morris Heckscher, New York, defeated G. H. Brooke and C. H. Bromley, Philadelphia, 15—1, 7—15, 15—11, 15—4, 15—4.

February 15—Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The Gold Racquet. Clarence C. Pell of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club defeated C. G. Osborne of the University Club of Chicago, 15—5, 15—11, 15—17, 15—10.

BASEBALL.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1914.

PLAYED between Boston (Braves), winners of National League pennant, and Philadelphia (Athletes), winners of American League pennant. Boston defeated Philadelphia 4 games to 0.

First game, at Philadelphia, October 9. Boston—7 runs, 11 hits, 2 errors. Philadelphia—1 run, 6 hits, no errors. Batteries—Boston, Rudolph and Gowdy; Philadelphia, Bender, Wyckoff, Schang, and Lapp.

Second game, at Philadelphia, October 10. Boston—1 run, 7 hits, 2 errors. Philadelphia—No runs, 2 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Boston, James and Gowdy; Philadelphia, Plank and Schang.

Third game, at Boston, October 12 (twelve innings). Boston—5 runs, 9 hits, 1 error. Philadelphia—4 runs, 8 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Boston, James, Tyler, and Gowdy; Philadelphia, Bush and Schang.

Fourth game, at Boston, October 13. Boston—3 runs, 6 hits, no errors. Philadelphia—1 run, 7 hits, no errors. Batteries—Boston, Rudolph and Gowdy; Philadelphia, Shawkey, Penneck, and Schang.

THE COMPOSITE SCORE, BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.
BOSTON (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

PLAYERS.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.H.	S.O.	Batting Average.	P.O.	A.	E.	Fielding Average.
Moran, rf.....	3	13	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.077	2	0	1	.667
Mann, rf.....	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.286	1	0	0	1.000
Evers, 2b.....	4	16	2	7	0	0	0	7	0	2	.437	8	16	0	1.000
Connolly, lf.....	3	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.111	2	2	2	.667
Cather, lf.....	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	1.000
Whitted, cf.....	4	14	2	3	0	1	0	5	0	1	.214	5	0	0	1.000
Schmidt, 1b.....	4	17	2	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	.294	52	3	0	1.000
Gowdy, c.....	4	11	3	6	4	1	1	15	0	1	.545	31	4	0	1.000
Maranville, ss.....	4	13	1	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	.308	7	13	1	.952
Deal, 3b.....	4	16	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	.125	6	11	0	1.000
Rudolph, p.....	2	6	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.333	0	3	0	1.000
James, p.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	.000	0	5	0	1.000
Tyler, p.....	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	5	0	1.000
*Devore.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
†Mann.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Gilbert.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.....	4	135	16	33	6	2	1	46	3	18	.244	117	62	4	.978

PHILADELPHIA (AMERICAN LEAGUE).

Murphy, rf.....	4	16	2	3	2	0	0	5	0	2	.167	4	0	0	1.000
Oldring, lf.....	4	15	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	.099	6	0	0	1.000
Collins, 2b.....	4	14	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	.214	9	12	0	1.000
Baker, 3b.....	4	16	0	4	2	0	0	6	0	3	.250	10	15	0	1.000
McInnis, 1b.....	4	14	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	.143	50	1	1	.981
Strunk, cf.....	2	7	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	2	.285	4	0	0	1.000
Walsh, cf.....	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.333	2	0	0	1.000
Barry, ss.....	4	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	.072	5	20	0	1.000
Schang, c.....	4	12	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	4	.167	17	4	1	.954
Lapp, c.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	1	0	1.000
Bender, p.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	3	0	1.000
Wyckoff, p.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1.000	1	0	0	1.000
Plank, p.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
**Walsh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Bush, p.....	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	5	1	.833
Shawkey, p.....	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	.500	0	3	0	1.000
Penneck, p.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	.000
Totals.....	4	128	6	22	8	1	0	32	2	28	.172	111	66	3	.983

* Batted for Tyler in third game. † Ran for Gowdy in third game. ‡ Batted for James in third game. ** Batted for Plank in second game.

Stolen bases—Collins, Barry, Evers, Whitted, Schmidt, Gowdy, Maranville (2), Deal (2). Struck out—By Bender, 3; by Wyckoff, 2; by Rudolph, 15; by James, 9; by Plank, 6; by Tyler, 4; by Bush, 4; by Penneck, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 2; off Wyckoff, 1; off Rudolph, 4; off James, 6; off Plank, 4; off Bush, 4; off Tyler, 4; off Penneck, 2; off Shawkey, 2. Hits—Off Bender, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Plank, 7 in 9 innings; off James, 2 in 11 innings; off Bush, 9 in 12 innings; off Tyler, 8 in 10 innings; off Shawkey, 4 in 5 innings; off Penneck, 3 in 3 innings. Double plays—Schmidt and Deal; Barry to Collins to McInnis; Bender to Barry to McInnis; Bender to McInnis; Baker to McInnis; Maranville and Schmidt; Evers, Maranville, and Schmidt; Gowdy and Evers. Left on bases—Boston 29, Philadelphia 21. Sacrifice flies—Collins, Connolly. Passed balls—Schang (2). Wild pitch—Rudolph. Hit by pitcher—By Plank (Maranville). Umpires—Dineen and Hildebrand, American League; Byron and Klem, National League.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

INNINGS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	Totals.	Hits.	Errors.
Boston.....	0	3	0	2	1	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	16	33	4
Philadelphia.....	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	22	3	

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS IN 1914.

GAMES AND CITY.	Paid Admissions.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission.
First, Philadelphia.....	20,562	\$49,639.00	\$26,805.07	\$17,870.03	\$4,963.90
Second, Philadelphia.....	20,562	49,639.00	26,805.07	17,870.03	4,963.90
Thrd, Boston.....	35,520	63,808.00	34,456.32	22,970.88	6,386.80
Fourth, Boston.....	34,365	62,653.00	33,832.62	22,555.08	6,265.30
Total.....	111,009	\$225,739.00	\$121,899.08	\$81,266.02	\$22,573.90

In the world's and city series the contesting teams receive 60 per cent. of the receipts of the first four games, which is divided 60 per cent. to the winners and 40 per cent. to the losers.

The twenty-six Boston players divided \$73,139.45, each player getting \$2,812.28. The twenty-four Philadelphia players divided \$48,759.63, and each received \$2,031.65.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

YEAR.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	Boston-Pittsburgh	5	100,429	\$50,000.00
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	5	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	75,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,232	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	124,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.50
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

YEAR.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1884	Providence (N. L.)	3	Metropolitans (A. A.)	0
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	4	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1887	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1

OTHER POST SEASON SERIES.

GIANTS-YANKEES SERIES.

First game—Giants 6, Yankees 5. Second game—Yankees 2, Giants 1. Third game—Giants 6, Yankees 5. Fourth game—Giants 6, Yankees 1. Fifth game—Giants 4, Yankees 1.

CITY SERIES COMPOSITE SCORE—SHOWING BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.

YANKEES.

PLAYERS.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T. B.	S. H.	S. O.	Batting Average.	P. O.	A.	E.	Fielding Average.
Maisel, 3b.	5	22	2	3	0	1	0	5	0	3	.136	10	8	0	1.000
Hartzell, lf.	5	22	0	5	1	0	0	6	0	4	.227	11	1	0	1.000
Cook, rf.	5	20	2	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	.350	12	2	1	.933
Cree, cf.	5	19	2	5	2	1	0	9	1	0	.263	13	1	0	1.000
Mullen, lb.	5	17	3	5	0	0	0	5	2	2	.254	41	2	0	1.000
Peckinpaugh, ss.	5	19	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	.153	12	14	0	1.000
Sweeney, c.	3	11	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	1	.273	15	6	2	.913
Nunamaker, c.	2	7	1	2	1	0	1	6	0	1	.285	9	3	1	.923
Boone, 2b.	5	18	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	.167	10	9	2	.905
Keating, p.	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	2	.333
Warhop, p.	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.166	0	1	0	.000
Fisher, p.	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.500	0	2	0	1.000
McHale, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	1	.000
Cole, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
† Daley	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
† Truesdale	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.	5	171	14	40	5	2	1	52	5	16	.234	*134	51	9	.953

GIANTS.

Bescher, lf.	5	21	2	5	1	1	0	8	1	2	.238	13	2	0	1.000
Doyle, 2b.	5	17	4	7	2	1	0	9	1	1	.412	9	16	2	.925
Burns, rf.	5	19	3	5	0	1	0	7	0	1	.263	9	0	0	1.000
Fletcher, ss.	5	22	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	3	.182	17	19	4	.885
Snodgrass, cf.	5	18	2	4	1	0	0	5	0	2	.222	11	1	0	1.000
Grant, 3b.	5	18	1	7	1	0	0	8	1	0	.389	4	9	1	.929
Merkle, lb.	5	17	2	4	2	0	1	9	1	3	.235	59	2	0	1.000
Meyers, c.	4	16	1	6	0	0	0	6	0	3	.375	24	4	1	.966
Johnson, c.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3	0	0	1.000
Mathewson, p.	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.125	0	5	0	1.000
Tesreau, p.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Marquard, p.	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	.333	0	1	0	1.000
Demaree, p.	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	.500	0	2	0	1.000
Fromme, p.	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	.250	0	1	0	1.000
† Thorpe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
† Donlin	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
† Pletz	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals.	5	172	23	48	7	4	1	66	4	18	.279	149	62	8	.963

* One out when winning run was scored in first, and two out when winning run was scored in third game. Snodgrass declared out in seventh inning of first game for interference. † Pinch hitter. ‡ Substitute runner.

SUMMARY.

First base on errors—Yankees 8, Giants 1. Struck out—By Matty, 2; by Tesreau, 7; by Marquard, 3; by Demaree, 4; by Keating, 7; by Warhop, 4; by Fisher, 6; by McHale, 1; by Fromme.

2; by Cole, 1. Bases on balls—Off Matty, 0; off Tesreau, 5; off Marquard, 1; off Demaree, 2; off Keating, 7; off Warhop, 4; off Fisher, 4; off McHale, 1; off Fromme, 2; off Cole, 1. Double plays—Doyle to Merkle; Doyle to Fletcher to Merkle; Snodgrass to Merkle to Grant; Matty to Fletcher to Merkle; Keating to Sweasay to Mullen; Merkle to Fletcher to Merkle; Cook to Mullen; Fletcher to Doyle to Merkle. Hit by pitched ball—By Keating, 1; by Warhop, 2; by Demaree, 2. Wild pitches—Matty 1, Demaree 1, McHale 1. Hits—Off Matty, 12 in 9 innings; off Tesreau, 8 in 9 innings; off Marquard, 10 in 8 innings; off Demaree, 1 in 2 innings; off Keating, 17 in 11 innings; off Warhop, 5 in 9 innings; off Fisher, 13 in 9 2-3 innings; off McHale, 5 in 5 innings; off Cole, 3 in 2 innings; off Fromme, 5 in 9 innings. Left on bases—Yankees 24, Giants 35. Umpires—Zigler, Evans, Connolly, and Hart.

GAMES.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players.	Owners.	Commission.
First	7,640	\$5,881.50	\$3,176.01	\$2,117.34	\$588.15
Second	5,456	4,209.25	2,272.99	1,515.34	420.92
Third	11,222	8,682.00	4,688.28	3,125.52	868.20
Fourth	14,040	10,665.25	5,759.50	3,839.50	1,066.52
Fifth	1,508	1,125.75	.....	1,013.18	112.57
Total	39,866	\$30,563.75	\$15,896.51	\$11,610.88	\$3,056.36

The Giants received \$9,537.91 (\$353.25 per player), and the Yankees \$6,358.60 (\$289.02 per player).

CHICAGO SERIES.					ST. LOUIS SERIES.				
CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		
White Sox (Am. League)	4	3	.571	Cubs (Nat. League)	3	4	.429		
Browns (Am. League)	4	1	.800	Cardinals (Nat. League)	1	4	.200		

RECAPITULATION (INCLUDING WORLD'S SERIES).
 National League 12 9 .571 | American League 9 12 .429

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1914.																					
NATIONAL LEAGUE.					AMERICAN LEAGUE.																
CLUBS.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Games Won.	Per Cent.	CLUBS.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Washington.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Boston	11	15	16	9	12	17	13	14	94	.614	Philadelphia	12	9	13	12	15	14	17	19	99	.651
New York	11	13	13	15	13	14	13	12	84	.535	Boston	11	11	15	13	15	13	16	19	91	.595
St. Louis	6	13	9	10	12	12	12	12	81	.529	Washington	9	7	10	10	10	11	11	11	81	.528
Chicago	6	9	10	12	12	12	12	12	75	.506	Detroit	9	9	9	9	13	15	16	16	89	.570
Brooklyn	13	9	10	10	11	11	16	11	75	.487	St. Louis	9	9	13	13	15	16	16	16	79	.492
Philadelphia	10	10	10	11	11	12	13	7	75	.481	New York	9	11	11	11	10	14	10	14	70	.453
Pittsburgh	5	9	15	10	6	10	14	6	69	.448	Chicago	9	12	6	13	12	14	13	13	70	.453
Cincinnati	8	9	10	5	11	9	8	14	60	.390	Cleveland	3	6	11	6	8	9	9	13	51	.333
Games Lost	59	70	72	76	79	80	85	94	615		Games Lost	53	62	73	73	82	84	84	102	613	

PREVIOUS PENNANT WINNERS.
 NATIONAL LEAGUE.

YEAR.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	YEAR.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876.	Chicago	52	14	.788	Spalding	8	1895.	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	13
1877.	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	8	1896.	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	13
1878.	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	8	1897.	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12
1879.	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8	1898.	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12
1880.	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8	1899.	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12
1881.	Chicago	56	27	.677	Anson	8	1900.	Brooklyn	82	55	.603	Hanlon	12
1882.	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8	1901.	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	12
1883.	Boston	63	35	.643	Marrel	8	1902.	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	12
1884.	Providence	84	28	.750	Baneroff	8	1903.	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	12
1885.	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8	1904.	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	12
1886.	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8	1905.	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	12
1887.	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8	1906.	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	12
1888.	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8	1907.	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	12
1889.	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8	1908.	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	12
1890.	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8	1909.	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	12
1891.	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	12	1910.	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	12
1892.	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12	1911.	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	12
1893.	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12	1912.	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	12
1894.	Baltimore	80	39	.665	Hanlon	12	1913.	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

YEAR.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	YEAR.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900.	Chicago	82	52	.607	Comiskey	8	1907.	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8
1901.	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	8	1908.	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8
1902.	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1909.	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8
1903.	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1910.	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8
1904.	Boston	96	50	.617	Collins	8	1911.	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8
1905.	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1912.	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8
1906.	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1913.	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8

MINOR LEAGUES.

FINAL STANDING OF MOST IMPORTANT LEAGUES.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Indianapolis.	88	65	.575	Brooklyn.	77	77	.500
Chicago.	87	67	.565	Kansas City.	68	84	.447
Baltimore.	84	70	.545	Pittsburgh.	64	87	.424
Buffalo.	80	71	.530	St. Louis.	62	89	.411

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Milwaukee.	98	78	.590	Cleveland.	82	81	.503
Louisville.	95	77	.565	Kansas City.	84	84	.500
Indianapolis.	88	73	.533	Minneapolis.	75	93	.446
Columbus.	86	77	.528	St. Paul.	56	111	.331

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Providence.	95	59	.617	Newark.	73	77	.487
Buffalo.	89	61	.593	Baltimore.	72	77	.483
Rochester.	91	63	.591	Montreal.	60	89	.403
Toronto.	74	70	.514	Jersey City.	48	106	.312

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Birmingham.	88	62	.587	Nashville.	77	72	.517
Mobile.	86	67	.562	Chattanooga.	83	78	.483
New Orleans.	80	65	.552	Memphis.	61	87	.412
Atlanta.	78	66	.542	Montgomery.	54	100	.351

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Elmira.	90	48	.652	Albany.	61	73	.455
Wilkes-Barre.	79	55	.590	Troy.	59	74	.444
Utica.	77	55	.584	Syracuse.	48	79	.378
Binghamton.	78	56	.582	Saratoga.	42	94	.309

WORLD TOUR OF NEW YORK NATIONALS AND CHICAGO AMERICANS, 1913-1914.

Since the tour began at Cincinnati, October 18, 1913, the teams have figured in fifty contests, forty-six between the globe-touring teams and four with native teams in Japan and Australia. The White Sox won twenty-four games against the Giants. McGraw's men won twenty, and two ended in ties—at Los Angeles, Cal., on November 9, and at Cairo on February 1. In the games against native teams the Giants won their two games, the White Sox won one, and a combination of players from both teams won the other.

Of the fifty games played, thirty-one were played in the United States and nineteen, including the four games against native teams, were played abroad. Rain interfered with only three games scheduled before sailing for Japan—at Abilene, Tex.; Sacramento, Cal., and Seattle, Wash.

Financially the tour has exceeded the expectations of the promoters. It was announced when first arranged that an even break would be considered satisfactory, but the games in the United States brought in almost \$100,000 at the gate. Receipts were almost \$75,000 above the expenses.

Following are the games played and the scores of each:

October 18, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Giants 11, White Sox 2. October 19, Chicago, Ill.—Giants 2, White Sox 1. October 20, Springfield, Ill.—Giants 6, White Sox 4. October 21, Peoria, Ia.—Giants 4, White Sox 6. October 22, Ottumwa, Ia.—Giants 3, White Sox 7. October 23, St. Louis City, Ia.—Giants 6, White Sox 3. October 24, Blue Rapids, Kan.—Giants 5, White Sox 8. October 25, St. Joseph, Mo.—Giants 3, White Sox 4. October 26, Kansas City, Mo.—Giants 6, White Sox 2. October 27, Joplin, Mo.—Giants 13, White Sox 12. October 28, Tulsa, Okla.—Giants 0, White Sox 6. October 29, Muskogee, Okla.—Giants 1, White Sox 7. October 30, Bonham, Tex.—Giants 4, White Sox 1. October 31, Dallas, Tex.—Giants 3, White Sox 10. November 1, Beaumont, Tex.—Giants 3, White Sox 2. November 2, Houston, Tex.—Giants 4, White Sox 9. November 3, Marlin, Tex.—Giants 11, White Sox 1. November 4, Abilene, Tex.—Rain. November 5, El Paso, Tex.—Giants 7, White Sox 10. November 6, Douglas, Ariz.—Giants 14, White Sox 5. November 7, Bisbee, Ariz.—Giants 9, White Sox 1. November 8, Los Angeles, Cal.—Giants 3, White Sox 5. November 9, Los Angeles, Cal.—Giants 7, White Sox 7. November 10, San Diego, Cal.—Giants 4, White Sox 3. November 11, Oxnard, Cal.—Giants 3, White Sox 2. November 12, Sacramento, Cal.—Rain. November 13, Oakland, Cal.—Giants 2, White Sox 5. November 14, San Francisco, Cal.—Giants 2, White Sox 3. November 15, San Francisco, Cal.—Giants 6, White Sox 3. November 16, Oakland, Cal.—Giants 8, White Sox 12. November 16 (p. m.), San Francisco, Cal.—Giants 2, White Sox 4. November 17, Medford, Ore.—Giants 3, White Sox 0 (6 innings). November 18, Portland, Ore.—Giants 0, White Sox 2. November 18, Seattle, Wash.—Rain. December 6, Tokio, Japan.—Giants 4, White Sox 9. December 7, Tokio, Japan.—Giants 9, White Sox 12. December 14, Hongkong.—Giants 7, White Sox 4. December 17, Manila, P. I.—Giants 1, White Sox 2. December 18, Manila, P. I.—Giants 4, White Sox 7 (7 innings). January 1, Brisbane, Australia.—Giants 2, White Sox 1. January 3, Sydney, Australia.—Giants 4, White Sox 5. January 5, Sydney, Australia.—Giants 5, White Sox 10. January 7, Melbourne, Australia.—Giants 12, White Sox 8. January 8, Melbourne, Australia.—Giants 4, White Sox 3 (11 innings). January 22, Colombo, Ceylon.—Giants 1, White Sox 4 (5 innings). February 1, Heliopolis (Cairo)—Giants 3, White Sox 3. February 2, Heliopolis (Cairo)—Giants 6, White Sox 3. February 16, Nice, France.—Giants 9, White Sox 10. February 26, London, England.—Giants 4, White Sox 5.

OTHER GAMES—December 7, Tokio, Japan.—Giants-Sox 16, Keio 3. January 3, Sydney, Australia.—White Sox 10, Australians 1. January 5, Sydney, Australia.—Giants 15, Australians 2. January 7, Melbourne, Australia.—Giants 18, Victoria 0 (7 innings).

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Some of the more important games.

Columbia.	6	Pennsylvania	1	Columbia.	6	Fordham.	2	Navy.	4	W. Virginia.	2
Yale.	12	Mt. St. Joseph	9	Cornell.	13	Niagara.	2	Johns H'kins.	16	Virginia.	2
Georgia Tech.	3	Illinois.	2	Amherst.	4	Sp'gheld T. S.	3	Hamilton.	6	N.Y. Univ.	3
Wash. & Lee.	11	Lehigh.	7	Lehigh.	9	Swarthmore.	1	Yale.	8	Columbia.	3
Michigan.	10	Vanderbilt.	4	Rhode Island.	10	Westmore.	1	N.Y. Univ.	2	Stevens.	3
Harvard.	15	Army.	6	Syracuse.	4	Brown.	0	Brown.	4	N. Hampshire	3
Pennsylvania.	6	Yale.	5	Phillips Ex'et.	2	Boston Col.	0	Harvard.	10	Navy.	5
Princeton.	6	Brown.	2	Yale Fr'men	6	Morris H'ghts	2	Pennsylvania.	2	Rutgers.	0

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
New London.	81	35	.638	Springfield.	63	61	.508
Waterbury.	69	51	.575	Pittsfield.	60	63	.488
Bridgeport.	67	56	.545	New Haven.	54	64	.458
Hartford.	62	56	.525	New Britain.	27	97	.218

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Lawrence.	81	86	.692	Lynn.	53	61	.465
Worcester.	72	42	.632	Lowell.	52	64	.448
Portland.	63	57	.525	Haverhill.	47	66	.416
Lewiston.	54	62	.466	Manchester.	36	80	.310

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
St. Joseph.	105	60	.636	Lincoln.	81	88	.479
Denver.	96	72	.571	Omaha.	77	87	.470
St. Joseph.	89	75	.543	Topeka.	68	97	.412
Des Moines.	83	81	.506	Wichita.	63	102	.382

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Portland.	113	84	.573	Venice.	113	98	.535
Los Angeles.	116	94	.552	Missions.	90	121	.426
S. Francisco.	115	96	.545	Oakland.	79	133	.372

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pct.		W. L.	Pct.		
Ottawa.	76	45	.628	St. Thomas.	48	61	.440
London.	72	43	.626	Peterboro.	48	64	.429
Erie.	64	57	.529	Hamilton.	47	66	.416
Toronto.	56	55	.505	Brantford.	46	66	.411

BASEBALL—Continued.

COLLEGE BASEBALL—Continued.

Princeton....10	Fordham....1	Army.....16	Bucknell....7	Mt.St.Jos'ph.12	N. Y. Univ. . . 3
Army.....11	Tufts.....10	Brown.....7	Wesleyan....3	Vermont....8	Army.....3
Brown....3	Yale.....2	Yale.....2	Dartmouth..1	Michigan...3	Cornell....2
Holy Cross..4	Dartmouth..2	Columbia...8	Pennsylvania.5	Wesleyan...10	Trinity....6
Williams....8	M. A. C....5	Wl Iams....3	Princeton...2	Harvard Cubs 3	Phillips Ando. 2
Execer.....8	Springfield..0	Michigan...3	Cornel.....0	Yale.....11	Amherst...1
Amherst...3	Wesleyan...1	Wesleyan...2	N.Y. Univ. . .1	Harvard....5	Williams...3
Georgetown.10	Yale.....1	Colgate....13	Union.....0	Pennsylvania.5	Columbia..4
Columbia...9	Stevens....1	Notre Dame .9	Army.....3	Army.....6	Syracuse...0
Lafayette...6	N.Y. Univ. . 2	Princeton Cubs 8	Lawrenceville 7	Dartmouth..4	Colgate....3
Lafayette...5	Pennsylvania.1	Brown.....2	Yale.....1	Exeter.....3	Dart. Cubs..0
Princeton...5	Virginia....4	Holy Cross..3	Harvard....2	Army.....8	Navy.....2
Navy.....7	N. Carolina..1				

AMATEUR LEAGUE.

FINAL STANDING.

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Englewood F. C.....	13	1	.928	Montclair A. C.....	6	8	.444
Crescent A. C.....	12	3	.800	Seventh Regiment.....	3	12	.200
Commonwealth Club.....	7	8	.467	Staten Island.....	3	12	.200

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

THE league suffered a great loss through the death of James E. Sullivan, who conceived the idea and organized the league in 1903.

SEASON 1913-14.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS (weight classifications only)—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 4-5s.; H. Lincus, P. S. No. 9, Bronx; J. McMahon, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 15, 1906. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 3-5s.; P. Kornwess, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 20, 1913. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7 3-5s.; C. Atwood, P. S. No. 186, Manhattan (in heat), February 22, 1908; I. Hamberger, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (in heat); E. De Rivera, P. S. No. 44, Bronx, December 28, 1912. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 2-5s.; Schlossberg, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 11, 1909; M. White, P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, December 16, 1911; P. Rabinowitz, P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn (in heat); V. Oliveri, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, December 23, 1912. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 1-5s.; Harry Schultz, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 17, 1910; F. Zittel, P. S. No. 23, Queens, December 16, 1911. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11s.; W. Strahan, P. S. No. 10, Bronx, December 11, 1909; F. Goodwin, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, December 17, 1910. 220-yard run (unlimited weight class)—26 1-5s.; F. Suarez, Jr., P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn, December 15, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—47 2-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (E. Hauser, T. Garten, W. Moore, J. Kreiger); P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Ottinger, C. Walters, D. Adelman, D. Farley); P. S. No. 3, Bronx (W. Brouse, T. O'Rourke, A. Albrecht, I. Greenbaum), November 23, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—46 1-5s.; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan (H. Tager, A. Metzler, C. Williams, I. Lastfogel), December 16, 1911. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—55s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (H. Marshall, E. Denroche, W. Craig, J. Moss), December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—55 1-5s.; P. S. No. 9, Manhattan (J. Reddy, N. Koshelle, H. Kaner, L. Gertner), December 17, 1910; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (S. Weinstein, S. Rose, H. Geisen, W. Porter), December 28, 1912. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—53 2-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Leary, Young, O'Brien, Levy), December 12, 1908; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan (Fisher, Lubitz, Roch, Peters), December 28, 1912. 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 47 3-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Gorham, G. Holder, Szilag, Jones), December 11, 1909; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan (A. De Witt, J. Riordan, E. Elliott, H. Reilly), December 28, 1912. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 4 in.; Simpson, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 8 in.; Birdle, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 20, 1913. Standing broad jump (80-pound class)—8 ft. 1 1-2 in.; J. Hinrichsen, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (85-pound class)—8 ft. 4 in.; A. Solomon, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Running

high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 7 in.; Kessler, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (95-pound class)—8 ft. 3 in.; Katz, P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (100-pound class)—4 ft. 11 3-4 in.; W. Reis, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, December 20, 1913. Standing broad jump (100-pound class)—8 ft. 10 1-2 in.; I. Shambaum, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 16, 1911. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—39 ft. 11 in.; S. Schwartz, P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, December 20, 1913. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—9 ft. 1 in.; F. Sutliff, P. S. No. 3, Bronx, December 20, 1913. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft. 2 3-4 in.; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 11, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—37 ft. 3 1-2 in.; J. Galligan, P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, December 20, 1913. Swimming—20 yards (80-pound class)—12 4-5s.; J. Fulton, P. S. No. 67, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 20 yards (85-pound class)—11 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 23, 1910. 40 yards (95-pound class)—29 4-5s.; S. Lothian, P. S. No. 53, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 40 yards (100-pound class)—25 3-5s.; L. Du Pace, P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, April 18, 1914. 60 yards (115-pound class)—38 2-5s.; K. Sutherland, P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn, April 18, 1914. 80 yards (unlimited weight class)—53 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 20, 1912. 160 yards relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 51 1-5s.; P. S. No. 11, Brooklyn (R. Hanford, J. Cook, C. Savage, F. Titus), April 22, 1911. HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS—Events for Juniors—100-yard dash—10 4-5s.; L. Perkins, High School of Commerce, January 6, 1906; Ottman, De Witt Clinton H. S., January 6, 1906; B. Levinson, Eastern District H. S., January 28, 1911. 220-yard dash—24 3-5s.; A. Engels, Commercial H. S., January 28, 1911. Events for Seniors—50-yard dash—6s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S., December 26, 1903. 70-yard dash—8s.; H. Turehin, Townsend Harris Hall, January 26, 1912. 100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; J. Ravenell, High School of Commerce, January 29, 1910. 220-yard dash—24 1-5s.; A. Van Winkle, Boys' H. S., January 28, 1911. 440-yard dash—53 3-5s.; F. Brady, De Witt Clinton H. S., January 28, 1911. 880-yard run—2m. 5s.; A. Lent, Stuyvesant H. S., January 26, 1912. 1-mile run—4m. 46 4-5s.; L. Von Mechow, Curtis H. S., January 25, 1913. 100-yard high hurdles—14 2-5s.; J. Slattery, De Witt Clinton H. S., January 28, 1911. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 2-5s.; Manual Training H. S. (R. Palmer, A. Reed, J. Blecher, H. Obst), January 29, 1910. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 41 1-5s.;

Manual Training H. S. (E. Shannon, I. Bruns, E. Feuerstein, C. Luce), March 8, 1913. 880-yard midjet relay—1m. 49 4-5s.; Morris H. S. (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum), January 6, 1906. 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 43 2-5s.; High School of Commerce (G. Young, K. Lozier, J. Adler, C. Burgess), January 29, 1910. 704-yard freshman relay—1m. 24 3-5s.; Boys' H. S. (C. S. Bryce, L. E. Fackner, E. B. Jones, A. G. Salmon), December 26, 1903. 1-mile relay championship—3m. 35s.; Manual Training H. S. (A. Clunan, A. Cozzens, F. Youngs, Danielson), March 7, 1908. Running high jump—5 ft. 8 3-4 in.; W. M. Oler, De Witt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot—48 ft. 3 in.; P. J. Coffey, Bryant H. S., January 29, 1910.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS—70-yard dash (120-pound class)—8 1-5s.; C. Evans, South Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913; H. Richardson, Harlem Evening H. S., March 21, 1914. 70-yard dash—7 4-5s.; J. Behnken, New York Evening H. S., April 11, 1913. 100-yard dash—11s.; C. Beckman, Manual Training Evening H. S., January 29, 1910; C. Mundt, New York Evening H. S., January 28, 1911. 220-yard dash—25 2-5s.; J. Foley, New York Evening H. S., April 11, 1913. 440-yard run—54s.; A. Schnaars, Brooklyn Evening H. S., March 21, 1914. 880-yard run—2m. 5 1-5s.; C. Piebes, Brooklyn Evening H. S., March 21, 1914. 1-mile run—4m. 47 1-5s.; A. Russman, Harlem Evening H. S., New York 11, 1913. 1-mile relay—3m. 47 3-5s.; New York Evening H. S. (H. Weinberg, C. Ralston, J. Frey, F. Safarowicz), March 21, 1914. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 44 2-5s.; Harlem Evening H. S. (H. Foster, H. Richardson, E. Herberg, N. Hoffman), March 21, 1914. Running high jump—5 ft. 7 1-8 in.; G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening H. S., April 11, 1913. Putting 12-pound shot—46 ft.; T. Cook, New York Evening H. S., April 11, 1913.

SWIMMING—50 yards—27s.; H. Vollmer, Stuyvesant H. S., March 13, 1913. 75 yards—57 3-5s.; M. Thompson, High School of Commerce, February 26, 1908. 100 yards—1m. 4 4-5s.; F. J. Frierichs, Commercial H. S., March 8, 1912; H. Vollmer, Stuyvesant H. S., March 13, 1913. 200 yards—2m. 49 1-5s.; H. W. Rogers, Townsend Harris Hall, March 11, 1910. 220 yards—2m. 48 3-5s.; J. Smith, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 13, 1914. Relay race (160 yards)—1m. 47 4-5s.; High School of Commerce (O'Neill, H. Greenwald, J. Boyle, M. Thompson), February 26, 1907. Relay race (200 yards)—2m. 13 2-5s.; High School of Commerce (Rohes, Purcell, Kernell, M. Thompson), February 27, 1909. Relay race (266 yards)—3m. 2s.; De Witt Clinton H. S. (Richards, McAuliffe, Moore, Hanratt), March 11, 1910. Relay race (800 feet)—2m. 48 2-5s.; De Witt Clinton H. S. (Seymour, Bracken, Davidow, Moore), March 13, 1913. Plunge for distance—65 ft.; L. Schwartz, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 13, 1913.

EVENT CLOSED TO NAUTICAL SCHOOL—66 yards 18 inches—55 2-5s.; S. Williams, U. S. S. Newport, March 11, 1910.

SKATING—440 yards—54 1-5s.; L. Cremlin, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 880 yards—1m. 56 4-5s.; L. Barnett, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 1 mile—3m. 59 2-5s.; L. Cremlin, De Witt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 2-5s.; C. Schneider, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; H. Beebe, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 6, 1908. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 2-5s.; V. Valle, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, June 14, 1913. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7s.; L. Jackson, P. S. No. 89, Manhattan, June 12, 1909. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7s.; H. Klauber, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 20, 1910. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8s.; N. Patto, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; E. Murphy, P. S. No. 28, Bronx, June 12, 1909; C. Schneider, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 10, 1911. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight)—10 2-5s.; F. Zitel, P. S. No. 20, Queens, June 14, 1913. 220-yard dash—25s.; J. Weaver, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, June 16, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—44 4-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (L. Posenelsky, F. Sharpell, H. Kurth, B. Schenck), June

15, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—44s.; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan (J. Fitzpatrick, J. Swenstrop, A. Reeder, K. Schroeder), June 13, 1914. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—52 3-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Laum, C. Waters, E. Denroche, C. Foverschner), June 15, 1907. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 2-5s.; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (H. Dubla, W. Giesen, S. Rose, W. Porter), June 14, 1913. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—50 2-5s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan (King, Fleck, Harker, McKernan), June 15, 1907. 880-yard relay (115-pound class)—1m. 48s.; P. S. No. 15, Brooklyn (A. Whitlock, F. Lampe, T. Shotten, W. McGonigal), June 15, 1906. 880-yard relay (heavyweight)—1m. 41s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan (Friedman, Kelley, Heller, De Luna), June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (80-pound class)—17 ft.; J. Keller, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (85-pound class)—16 ft. 7 in.; C. Silverstone, P. S. No. 40, Bronx, June 14, 1913. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 6 in.; A. Willetts, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, June 12, 1909. Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 9 1-2 in.; A. Cellar, P. S. No. 20, Manhattan, June 14, 1914. Running broad jump (95-pound class)—16 ft. 11 1-2 in.; C. Thompson, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 15, 1907. Running broad jump (100-pound class)—16 ft. 11 in.; D. Skindad, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 11 1-2 in.; R. Crowe, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Running high jump (100-pound class)—5 ft.; M. Zercher, P. S. No. 42, Bronx; C. Levine, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, June 1, 1912. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—40 ft. 4 in.; C. Walsh, P. S. No. 100, Brooklyn, June 12, 1909. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—18 ft. 8 1-4 in.; N. Sloane, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 15, 1907. Running high jump (115-pound class)—4 ft. 9 in.; F. Hanek, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 16, 1906. Putting 12-pound shot (heavyweight)—39 ft. 7 1-2 in.; H. A. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, June 6, 1908. Running high jump (heavyweight)—5 ft. 2 1-2 in.; I. I. Glass, P. S. No. 34, Manhattan, June 10, 1911.

SWIMMING—200 yards—17 3-5s.; H. Sifka, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. 40 yards—35 2-5s.; A. Morr, P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. 60 yards—52 1-5s.; D. McCann, P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, July 1, 1911. 80 yards—1m. 26 4-5s.; J. Agid, P. S. No. 160, Manhattan, July 1, 1911. Relay (160 yards)—3m. 16 4-5s.; P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn (H. Lawson, F. Fay, F. La Dice, L. Lake), July 1, 1911.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—Junior Events—100-yard dash—10 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; D. Friend, Manual Training H. S., May 29, 1909. 220-yard run—23 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S., May 27, 1905; B. Taylor, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. Senior Events—100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 25, 1907; May 23, 1908; J. Ravenell, High School of Commerce, May 29, 1909; May 28, 1910; Bonaparte, Morris H. S., May 31, 1913; F. Koch, Stuyvesant H. S., June 10, 1914. 220-yard dash—22 1-5s.; Bonaparte, Morris H. S., May 31, 1913. 440-yard dash—52 3-5s.; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., May 23, 1908. 880-yard run—2m. 3 1-5s.; F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S., June 10, 1914. 1-mile run—4m. 35 4-5s.; F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S., June 10, 1914. 120-yard high hurdles—16 3-5s.; V. B. Havens, Boys' H. S., May 23, 1908. 220-yard low hurdles—26 2-5s.; H. Starr, Boys' H. S., May 27, 1905. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—50 4-5s.; Bryant H. S., Thunstrom, E. Thomas, P. Dousseau, I. Siegel, May 22, 1913. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 35 3-5s.; Townsend Harris Hall (C. Weg, L. Levine, A. Von Bonin, O. Tabor), June 3, 1910. 1-mile relay (heavyweight)—3m. 33 3-5s.; Manual Training H. S. (E. Stevens, F. Wheeler, F. Finegan, C. Drew), June 3, 1910. Running high jump—5 ft. 9 in.; H. Rosenberg, Morris H. S., May 23, 1908; F. Egan, Manual Training H. S., June 10, 1914. Running broad jump—21 ft. 6 in.; D. Brown, Jamaica H. S., June 10, 1914. Pole vault—10 ft. 9 in.; A. Belcher, Jamaica H. S., and B. Gogins, Boys' H. S., May 28, 1910. Putting 12-pound shot—49 ft. 4 3-4 in.; P. Coffey, Bryant H. S., May 28, 1910. Throwing the discus (Green

style)—130 ft. 3 in.; F. Finegan, Manual Training H. S., May 28, 1910.

ROWING—One mile (8-oared)—5m. 35s.; High School of Commerce, May 30, 1907.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—100-yard dash—10 3-5s.; J. Behnkun, New York Evening H. S., May 17, 1913; P. K. Walters, New York Evening H. S., May 16, 1914. 220-yard dash—25 3-5s.; I. Sommergrade, Brooklyn Eve-

ning H. S., May 25, 1912. 440-yard run—56s.; H. O'Brien, Long Island Evening H. S., May 29, 1909. 1-mile run—4m. 48 1-5s.; M. Taub, Harlem Evening H. S., May 17, 1913. 1-mile relay—3m. 42 4-5s.; Harlem Evening H. S. (V. Block, F. Plank, W. Garretton, C. Grandgerard), May 28, 1910. Putting 12-pound shot—45 ft. 1-8 in.; T. Cooke, Jr., New York Evening H. S., May 17, 1913.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Madison Square Garden, Saturday afternoon, December 20, 1913. Winners: 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 3-5s.; P. Kornweiss, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 3-5s.; I. Delevante, P. S. No. 89, Brooklyn. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 2-5s.; J. Bachrach, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11 4-5s.; R. Brown, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—47 1-5s.; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan (Kimmel, Korn, Selesnik, B. Kornweiss). 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—54 4-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (Kenney, Siviero, Buscelli, Schwartz). 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—54s.; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan (Deba, Juris, Alsroform, Wexler). 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 48 2-5s.; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan (A. De Witt, J. Riordan, T. Toodles, H. Reilly). Standing broad jump (85-pound class)—D. Brody, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan. 8 ft. Running high jump (85-pound class)—Birdle, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 4 ft. 8 in. Standing broad jump (100-pound class)—C. Mochs, P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 8 ft. 4 1-2 in. Running high jump (100-pound class)—W. Reis, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, 4 ft. 11 3-4 in. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—S. Schwartz, P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 39 ft. 11 in. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—Frank Sutliff, P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 9 ft. 1 in. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—Harry Wilson, P. S. No. 40, Bronx, 5 ft. 1 in. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—J. Galligan, P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 37 ft. 3 1-2 in. Points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 34; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 25; P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 16; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, 11 1-2; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 10; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 9 1-2; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 42, Bronx, 8; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, 7; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 89, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 40, Bronx, 5; P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 11, Queens, 2; P. S. No. 157, Brooklyn, 2; P. S. No. 44, Bronx, 2; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 147, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 163, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 46, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 23, Queens, 1; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 1-2; P. S. No. 9, Bronx, 1-2.

EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Saturday evening, March 21, 1914. Winners: 60-yard dash (105-pound class)—7 4-5s.; H. Schline, P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn. 70-yard dash (120-pound class)—8 4-5s.; A. Flegelson, P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn. 880-yard relay (135-pound class)—1m. 49 2-5s.; P. S. No. 126, Brooklyn (J. Butler, E. Grabow, J. Hayes, G. Alexson). 220-yard run (unlimited weight class)—26 4-5s.; O'Neill, P. S. No. 70, Manhattan. 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 54s.; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan (J. Bauer, D. Keeley, Casroal, J. Higglas). 440-yard relay (105-pound class)—1m. 28s.; P. S. No. 49, Manhattan (H. Clark, K. Granville, M. Phean, W. Pellacani). Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—L. Shift, P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn, 9 ft. 8 1-8 in. Putting 12-pound shot (135-pound class)—J. O'Neill, P. S. No. 70, Manhattan, 34 ft. Putting 8-pound shot (135-pound class)—P. Lipstun, P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn, 37 ft. 11 1-2 in. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 156, Brooklyn, 23 points; P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, 16; P. S. No. 70, Manhattan, 15; P. S. No. 126, Brooklyn, 11; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 10; P. S. No. 45, Bronx, 9; P. S. No. 49, Manhattan, 9; P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 8, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 42, Bronx, 1.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Brooklyn Athletic Field, Saturday afternoon, June 13, 1914. Winners: 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 4-5s.; Meyer, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—8 1-5s.; J. Balrishkin, P. S. No. 184, Manhattan. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 3-5s.; G. Lawler, P. S. No. 16, Manhattan. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—12 1-5s.; R. Murray, P. S. No. 26, Bronx. 360-yard relay—44s.; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan (J. Fitzpatrick, J. Swenstrop, A. Reeder, K. Schroeder). 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—54 4-5s.; P. S. No. 167, Brooklyn (Williams, Thompson, A. Cohen, Kassel). 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—52s.; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (Peters, Frank, La Forrest, Caldwell). 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 44 2-5s.; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (M. Cohn, Lee, Rukoff, Wolfheimer). Running high jump (85-pound class)—A. Cellar, P. S. No. 20, Manhattan, 4 ft. Running broad jump (85-pound class)—P. Courtois, P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 14 ft. 9 in. Running high jump (100-pound class)—J. Hart, P. S. No. 4, Queens, 4 ft. 8 in. Running broad jump (110-pound class)—Romer, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 15 ft. 11 in. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—P. Bushel, P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 36 ft. 1 1-2 in. Running broad jump (115-pound class)—J. Michaels, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 17 ft. 9 3-4 in. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—L. J. Callahan, P. S. No. 139, Brooklyn, 33 ft. 9 in. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—A. Abromel, P. S. No. 45, Brooklyn, 5 ft. 1 in. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 35 points; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 13; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 10; P. S. No. 20, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, 7; P. S. No. 16, Manhattan, 7; P. S. No. 26, Bronx, 7; P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, 7; P. S. No. 184, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 139, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 3, Bronx, 5; P. S. No. 45, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 4, Queens, 5; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 167, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 93, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 9, Bronx, 4; P. S. No. 90, Queens, 3; P. S. No. 51, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 152, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 18, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 23, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 44, Queens, 2; P. S. No. 34, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 43, Bronx, 2; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 89, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 1; P. S. No. 95, Manhattan, 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES—Held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, January 31, 1914. Winners: 100-yard dash, junior—11s.; Ginsberg, De Witt Clinton H. S. 100-yard dash, senior—11s.; M. White, Stuyvesant H. S. 220-yard run, junior—26 1-5s.; Spiro, De Witt Clinton H. S. 220-yard run, senior—24 2-5s.; T. Lennon, Curtis H. S. 440-yard run—55 2-5s.; H. Finley, Morris H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 9 2-5s.; A. Huelsenbeck, Manual Training H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 47 4-5s.; F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S. 100-yard high hurdles—14 4-5s.; W. Walsh, Commercial H. S. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—53 1-5s.; De Witt Clinton H. S. (A. Feinberg, Wacht, Harris, Sulkin). 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 44 3-5s.; Stuyvesant H. S. (Seery, P. White, J. Matthies, G. Weiss). Putting 12-pound shot—H. Cann, High School of Commerce, 43 ft. 5 1-2 in. Running high jump—F. Egan, Manual Training H. S., 5 ft. 8 in. The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths, relay events not to count. The schools scored in the following order: Stuyvesant H. S., 24 points; De Witt Clinton H. S., 22; Manual Training H. S., 19; High School of Commerce, 8; Mor-

ris H. S., 8; Commercial H. S., 7; Erasmus Hall H. S., 5; Curtis H. S., 5; Far Rockaway High School, 5; Jamaica H. S., 2; Boys' H. S., 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP RELAYS, ADDED—At the Boys' High School indoor games, held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Saturday evening, March 14, 1914. Winners: 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 45s.; Stuyvesant H. S. 1-mile relay (unlimited weight class)—3m. 41 1-5s.; Morris H. S.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Saturday, March 21, 1914. Winners: 70-yard dash (120-pound class)—8 1-5s.; H. Richardson, Harlem Evening H. S. 70-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—8s.; P. K. Walter, New York Evening H. S. 220-yard run—25 3-5s.; W. Elliott, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 440-yard run—54s.; A. Schnaars, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 5 1-5s.; C. Plebbs, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 44 2-5s.; Harlem Evening H. S. 1-mile relay (unlimited weight class)—3m. 47 3-5s.; New York Evening H. S. (H. Weiberg, R. Ralston, J. Foley, F. Safarowic). 1-mile run—4m. 52 3-5s.; J. O'Neill, Brooklyn Evening H. S. Running high jump—Henrichsen, Morris Evening H. S., 5 ft. 4 in. Putting 12-pound shot—P. Pleken, Morris Evening H. S., 38 ft. 7 in. The schools scored in the following order: Brooklyn Evening H. S., 40 1-2 points; Morris Evening H. S., 24 1-2; Harlem Evening H. S., 20; New York Evening H. S., 18; Washington Heights Evening H. S., 3; South Brooklyn Evening H. S., 2.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES—Held at the Brooklyn Athletic Field, Wednesday afternoon, June 10, 1914, at 4 o'clock. Junior events. Winners: 100-yard dash—11s.; H. Green, Stuyvesant H. S. 220-yard run—25s.; I. Rabinowitz, Morris H. S. Senior events, 100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; F. Koch, Stuyvesant H. S. 220-yard run—23 4-5s.; W. Albrecht, Stuyvesant H. S. 440-yard run—52 4-5s.; E. Ballstetter, Morris H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 3 1-5s.; F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 35 4-5s.; F. Jenkins, Far Rockaway H. S. 120-yard high hurdles—17 4-5s.; H. Ritter, Stuyvesant H. S. 220-yard high hurdles—28 1-5s.; A. Hammerschlag, Stuyvesant H. S. Running high jump—F. Eagan, Manual Training H. S., 5 ft. 9 in. Running broad jump—D. Brown, Jamaica H. S., 21 ft. 6 in. Putting 12-pound shot—H. Cann, High School of Commerce, 48 ft. 5 in. Pole vault—A. Gini, High School of Commerce, 10 ft. 6 in. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—Sinclair, Stuyvesant H. S., 114 ft. 5 in. Novice relays, 400-yard relay (100-pound class)—52s.; High School of Commerce (I. Feldstein, C. Meinel, N. Friedland, W. Gattieson). 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 45 1-5s.; Curtis H. S. (Solutendorf, Barth, Daley, Lemelson). 1-mile relay (unlimited weight class)—3m. 45 1-5s.; Morris H. S. (Wells, Taub, Levine, Badwin). The schools scored in the following order: Stuyvesant H. S., 36 points; High School of Commerce, 24; De Witt Clinton H. S., 24; Morris H. S., 19; Far Rockaway H. S., 17; Manual Training H. S., 13; Jamaica H. S., 6; Evander Childs H. S., 4; Curtis H. S., 4; Boys' H. S., 3; Richmond Hill H. S., 2; Bryant H. S., 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS NOVICE AND CHAMPIONSHIP RELAY GAMES AND EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Brooklyn Athletic Field, Saturday, May 16, 1914. Winners: 100-yard dash, junior—11s.; M. Leman, Curtis H. S. 100-yard dash, senior—11s.; A. De Witt, High School of Commerce. 220-yard run, junior—26 1-5s.; M. Leman, Curtis H. S. 220-yard run, senior—25 3-5s.; A. Gross, Commercial H. S. 440-yard run—59 1-5s.; J. Taub, Morris H. S. 880-yard run—2m. 13s.; F. Robertson, Evander Childs H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 51 4-5s.; F. Robertson, Evander Childs H. S. 120-yard high hurdles—19 1-5s.; W. Cotterell, Erasmus Hall H. S. 220-yard high hurdles—30 1-5s.; E. Wilson, Stuyvesant H. S. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—53 4-5s.; De Witt Clinton H. S. (Lusher, Solomon, Braverman, Hirsch). 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m. 43 3-5s.; Newtown H. S. (J. Grogan, B. Blackman, M. Byron, V. Grudica). 1-mile relay (unlimited weight

class)—3m. 38 3-5s.; Morris H. S. (W. Erwig, J. Bonaparte, H. Fairly, H. Shulman). Running broad jump—W. Erwig, Morris H. S., 19 ft. 8 in. Pole vault—J. Moriarty, Richmond Hill H. S., 8 ft. 6 in. Running high jump—W. Cotterell, Erasmus Hall H. S., 5 ft. 3 in. Putting 12-pound shot—V. Patlits, Morris H. S., 39 ft. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—J. Moriarty, Richmond Hill H. S., 110 ft. 4 in. 1-mile relay—10 3-5s.; P. K. Walters, New York Evening H. S. 440-yard run—57 4-5s.; J. Foley, New York Evening H. S. 1-mile run—4m. 50 4-5s.; J. O'Neill, Brooklyn Evening H. S. 1-mile relay—3m. 44 4-5s.; New York Evening H. S. (H. Hertzell, G. Ralston, C. Dunbar, J. Foley). The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds and 1 for fourths, relay events not to count. The schools scored in the following order: Morris H. S., 30 points; Richmond Hill H. S., 18; Erasmus Hall H. S., 17; Stuyvesant H. S., 15; Evander Childs H. S., 12; High School of Commerce, 12; Curtis H. S., 10; Bryant H. S., 9; Commercial H. S., 8; De Witt Clinton H. S., 8; Bushwick H. S., 6; Jamaica H. S., 3; Newtown H. S., 2; Eastern District H. S., 2; Flushing H. S., 1; Far Rockaway H. S., 1; Bay Ridge H. S., 1. Evening High Schools Championships. The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order, relays to score: New York Evening H. S., 22 points; Brooklyn Evening H. S., 11; Harlem Evening H. S., 5; Morris Evening H. S., 3.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at the Interior Baths, No. 232 West Sixtieth Street, New York, on Saturday, April 18, 1914. Winners: 20-yard swim (85-pound class)—11 4-5s.; H. Hertenly, P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn. 40-yard swim (100-pound class)—25 3-5s.; L. Du Pace, P. S. No. 69, Manhattan. 60-yard swim (115-pound class)—38 2-5s.; Kenneth Sutherland P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn. 80-yard swim (unlimited weight class)—58 3-5s.; M. Thornberg, P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn. 160-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—2m. 56 1-5s.; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (Krauss, S. Harris, S. Weisheimer, Fraupont). The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds and 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 120, Brooklyn, 21 points; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 8; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 7; P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, 2; P. S. No. 44, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 1.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at College City of New York Natatorium, Friday evening, March 13, 1914. Winners: 50-yard swim—27 4-5s.; P. Davidow, De Witt Clinton H. S. 100-yard swim—1m. 5 4-5s.; R. Long, Erasmus Hall H. S. 220-yard swim—2m. 48 3-5s.; J. Smith, De Witt Clinton H. S. Fancy diving—Emanuel, Townsend Harris Hall. Plunge for distance—G. R. Heyer, Morris H. S., 58 ft. 800-foot relay—2m. 55 3-5s.; De Witt Clinton H. S. (Davidow, Smith, Zilewitz, Fitzgibbons). The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: De Witt Clinton H. S., 27 points; Townsend Harris Hall, 18; Erasmus Hall H. S., 8½; Morris H. S., 5; Commercial H. S., 4; Stuyvesant H. S., 3½.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SOCCER FOOTBALL—Instead of an interschool soccer football tournament the Public Schools Athletic League fostered during the year 1913 interclass tournaments among the elementary schools of the city. Any school which registered its tournament early in the Fall was granted a silk banner to be competed for among its classes.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BASKETBALL—Borough winners: Manhattan—95 pounds, P. S. No. 62; 125 pounds, P. S. No. 62; Brooklyn—95 pounds, P. S. No. 168; 125 pounds, P. S. No. 84. Bronx—95 pounds, P. S. No. 42; 125 pounds, P. S. No. 44. Queens—95 pounds, P. S. No. 17; 125 pounds, P. S. No. 89. Richmond—95 pounds, P. S. No. 17; 125 pounds, P. S. No. 17.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR BASEBALL—No interschool championship tournament was conducted, as it was deemed more advisable to foster interclass contests in this branch of ath-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE—Continued.

letics. During January the league informed the schools that silk banners would be given to the schools that had informed the Secretary that an interclass baseball tournament was to be conducted. The banner was to be presented to the winning class team. Fifty-five schools responded, an increase of twenty-three schools over last year's number.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR BASEBALL—District league winners: Manhattan—D. A. L. 3, P. S. No. 166; D. A. L. 6, P. S. No. 10; D. A. L. 9, P. S. No. 70; D. A. L. 21, P. S. No. 89; D. A. L. 25, P. S. No. 171. Brooklyn—D. A. L. 1, P. S. No. 73; D. A. L. 5, P. S. No. 123; D. A. L. 8, P. S. No. 139; D. A. L. 11, P. S. No. 9; D. A. L. 15, P. S. No. 149; D. A. L. 17, P. S. No. 10; D. A. L. 24, P. S. No. 19. Richmond—D. A. L. 4, P. S. No. 10. Borough winners: First place—Manhattan, P. S. No. 10; Bronx, P. S. No. 42; Brooklyn, P. S. No. 10; Queens, P. S. No. 1; Richmond, P. S. No. 18; Richmond Juniors, P. S. No. 19. Second place—Manhattan, P. S. No. 171; Bronx, P. S. No. 40; Brooklyn, P. S. No. 123; Queens, P. S. No. 77; Richmond, P. S. No. 30. City champion—P. S. No. 10, Brooklyn.

HIGH SCHOOLS SOCCER FOOTBALL—The Soccer Football Championship of the high schools was won by Manual Training H. S. Curtis H. S. was second.

HIGH SCHOOLS BASEBALL—No championship baseball series was conducted by the High Schools Games Committee.

HIGH SCHOOLS LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP—The Lacrosse Championship Tournament resulted as follows: Manual Training H. S., won 3, lost 0, tied 2; Curtis H. S., won 2, lost 1, tied 2; Boys' H. S., won 0, tied 4, lost 0.

WHITNEY ROUND ROBIN SUB-TARGET TOURNAMENT—First teams, Division A: Manual Training H. S., won 5, lost 0, tied 1; Boys' H. S., won 4, lost 1, tied 1; Commercial H. S., won 3, lost 2; Erasmus Hall H. S., won 3, lost 3; Jamaica H. S.,

won 3, lost 3; Bay Ridge H. S., won 1, lost 4; Flushing H. S., won 0, lost 6. Division B: Curtis H. S., won 6, lost 0; Bryant H. S., won 5, lost 1; Morris H. S., won 3, lost 2; De Witt Clinton H. S., won 3, lost 3; High School of Commerce, won 1, lost 4; Eastern District H. S., won 1, lost 5; Stuyvesant H. S., won 1, lost 5. Not recorded: Bay Ridge H. S. vs. Commercial H. S.; High School of Commerce vs. Morris H. S.; Manual series: Curtis H. S., won 1, lost 1, tied 1; Manual Training H. S., won 1, lost 1, tied 1. The aggregate scores in this final series were as follows (not tie match scores): Curtis H. S., 521; Manual Training H. S., 515. The championship was awarded to Curtis H. S. Second teams, Division A: Manual Training H. S., won 4, lost 0; Boys' H. S., won 3, lost 1; Erasmus Hall H. S., won 1, lost 3; Jamaica H. S., won 1, lost 3; Commercial H. S., won 1, lost 3. Division B: De Witt Clinton H. S., won 5, lost 1; Bryant H. S., won 5, lost 1; Morris H. S., won 4, lost 2; High School of Commerce, won 4, lost 2; Stuyvesant H. S., won 1, lost 5; Curtis H. S., won 1, lost 4; Eastern District H. S., won 0, lost 5. Final series: De Witt Clinton H. S., won 2, lost 1; Manual Training H. S., won 1, lost 2.

SUB-TARGET SHOOTING COMPETITION FOR THE WINGATE TROPHY—During the year ending May 1, 1914, there were 399 marksman qualifications and 190 sharpshooter qualifications on the sub-target gun machines. To qualify as a sharpshooter a perfect score of 50 had to be made; to qualify as a marksman, 45 or better was necessary. An appropriate badge was adopted as the insignia for marksman and sharpshooter qualifications, the former in bronze and the latter in silver. These were distributed to all who qualified. In awarding the Wingate Trophy the points scored were as follows: For each sharpshooter qualification, 3 points; for each marksman qualification, 2 points. The summary of the qualification is as follows:

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MARKSMAN.						SHARPSHOOTER.						T't'l Pts.
	YEAR.						YEAR.						
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Pts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Pts.	
Morris	88	21	3	1	0	226	24	12	6	2	2	138	364
Commercial	43	0	0	0	0	86	19	0	0	0	0	57	143
Erasmus Hall	29	11	0	0	0	80	11	5	0	0	0	48	128
High School of Commerce	29	8	2	0	0	78	7	0	1	0	0	24	102
Manual Training	23	2	0	0	0	50	7	4	4	0	0	45	95
Boys'	24	2	1	0	0	54	7	3	1	0	0	33	87
Eastern District	20	3	0	0	0	46	10	0	1	0	0	33	79
Curtis	7	4	0	0	0	22	11	4	0	0	0	45	67
Bryant	12	4	0	0	0	32	9	1	1	0	0	33	65
Jamaica	12	3	0	0	0	30	7	1	1	0	0	27	57
Flushing	15	0	0	0	0	30	9	0	0	0	0	27	54
Stuyvesant	12	0	0	0	0	24	10	0	0	0	0	30	54
Bay Ridge	9	2	0	0	0	22	9	1	0	0	0	30	52
Bushwick	9	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Totals	332	60	6	1	0		140	31	15	2	2		

Grand totals—Marksmen, 399; Sharpshooters, 190.
Winner of Wingate Trophy, Morris High School.

SUNDAY WORLD ATHLETIC MEETS.

(From Official Report of Public Schools Athletic League.)

MORE than 60,000 boys from the grammar grades of New York public schools competed in the athletic games of the Ninth Annual Season of SUNDAY WORLD Field Days that began on April 11 and concluded October 18. This goes beyond the record of any previous year for these games and forms an unparalleled chapter of achievement in public school athletics. While the number of competitors in the meets were but a few thousand more than in 1913, the number of children who actually participated in the day's recreation this year in the field days of very many of the schools included practically the entire school, with mass drills, gymnasium callisthenics and folk-dancing added to the regular programme of athletic events. If the children who participated in these exhibitions were included in the quota of participants in each school's Field Day this year the number would not be less than 100,000.

One hundred and seventy-four schools of the city took full advantage of the offer this year to assist them to each have a day of athletic sports for their grammar grade boys.

The prizes provided for these games consisted of 3,872 medals—1,936 of silver and a like number of bronze—174 banners awarded as class trophies and 15 special banners. The SUNDAY WORLD printed programmes for each event, containing the numbered lists of all the contestants officially entered for games.

Early in the year the SUNDAY WORLD made its usual offer to the Public Schools Athletic League to assist 150 of the elementary schools of the city to each have a field day of athletic games during the Spring term of school as preliminaries to the grand final meet in October. Though the offer was at first limited to 150 schools, the demand proved so much greater than this that 176 schools were finally admitted to the privilege of entering

SUNDAY WORLD ATHLETIC MEETS—Continued.

for the field days. Of these 174 schools held meets between April 1 and June 27. As a few of the larger schools, having entry lists that in some cases went beyond 1,000 contestants, held more than one meet, the actual number of meets held for the prizes this year was 181.

At many of the meets this year there were added events for girls, run separately from the boys' events, and usually for prizes given by the school athletic organizations, though the SUNDAY WORLD contributed for these events 250 bronze pins and a number of banners.

In the 181 meets of the year more than 1,600 teachers acted as officials of the games. The principal of the school in most cases was referee of his school's games. The athletic contests were witnessed by no fewer than 250,000 children.

The entry lists from very many of the schools were large this year as compared with their total enrolment of grammar grade boys. Some schools had more than 90 per cent. of their boys in the games and more than 50 schools entered 75 per cent. of their enrolment.

Some huge meets were held by the larger schools of the city. Following are some of the schools that had great numbers of contestants in their games, the figures given being the actual number of boys who were entered and competed in the events, and do not include those taking part only in mass drills, baseball games or other events not on the regular programme of athletic contests.

P. S. No. 188, Manhattan, 1,922; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan (4 meets), 1,353; P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, 1,340; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 1,174; P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, 1,140; P. S. No. 109, Manhattan, 1,180; P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 1,060; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, 850; P. S. No. 34, Manhattan, 810; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 685; P. S. No. 184, Manhattan, 676; P. S. No. 160, Manhattan, 745; P. S. No. 10, Bronx, 750; P. S. No. 25, Bronx, 680; P. S. No. 46, Manhattan, 603; P. S. No. 22, Manhattan, 752; P. S. No. 82, Manhattan, 560; P. S. No. 44, Bronx, 550; P. S. No. 17, Brooklyn, 486; P. S. No. 75, Manhattan, 510; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 480; P. S. No. 132, Manhattan, 500; P. S. No. 147, Manhattan, 564; P. S. No. 40, Bronx, 515; P. S. No. 10, Brooklyn, 485; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, 492; P. S. No. 25, Manhattan, 510; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, 370; P. S. No. 51, Manhattan, 432; P. S. No. 70, Manhattan, 471; P. S. No. 84B, Brooklyn, 470; P. S. No. 84, Queens, 404; P. S. No. 65B, Manhattan, 403.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 188 WINS CITY PLAQUE.

The SUNDAY WORLD All City Plaque again goes to P. S. No. 188, Manhattan. This plaque is awarded each year to the school in the city that wins the point score in all the year's field days. These points are counted, first for largest percentage of entries as compared with school enrolment, and second for scores made in the

games as compared with P. S. A. L. records. These scores must be verified by an official of the district league. Last year P. S. No. 188 won this trophy. It then had an entry list of 1,350 boys in its games, 94 per cent. of the grammar grade enrolment of the school. With the enlargement of the school registration it increased its entry list in this year's games to 1,922, a number never before equalled by a single school in a single set of athletic games in this city. The register in the grammar grades at P. S. No. 188 this year is 2,140, so its 1,922 competitors in its field day comprise more than 90 per cent. of the registration.

SUNDAY WORLD FINAL MEET—1913-14.

The Public Schools Athletic League conducted the Tenth Annual New York SUNDAY WORLD Final Meet on Saturday afternoon, October 18, at the Brooklyn Athletic Field, Avenue K and East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. This meet was the final of 167 individual school meets held during the Spring of the year. It has been estimated that 60,000 boys actually competed in the preliminary meets, and 250,000 children witnessed these games. The final meet was composed of only those schools (167) which had held a SUNDAY WORLD field day during the year. An entry of 1,400 was received for the various events and about 6,000 spectators were present. The athletic performances of the contestants surpassed any of the former records made at final meets.

The city championship was won by P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, with a score of 45 points; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, scored 25 points, and P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, was third, with 8 points.

The points were scored on a basis of 5 for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, 1 for fourths. The schools scored in the following order: P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, 45; P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, 25; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, 8; P. S. No. 164, Brooklyn, 7; P. S. No. 43, Manhattan, 7; P. S. No. 69, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 184, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 186, Manhattan, 6; P. S. No. 147, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 89, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, 5; P. S. No. 11, Queens, 5; P. S. No. 171, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, 5; P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, 4; P. S. No. 168, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, 3; P. S. No. 14, Richmond, 3; P. S. No. 183, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 157, Brooklyn, 3; P. S. No. 58, Queens, 2; P. S. No. 123, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 26, Brooklyn, 1; P. S. No. 42, Bronx, 1; P. S. No. 20, Queens, 1; P. S. No. 43, Bronx, 1; P. S. No. 20, Manhattan, 1.

Borough winners: Manhattan, P. S. No. 10, 45 points; Brooklyn, P. S. No. 9, 8 points; Queens, P. S. No. 11, 5 points; Bronx, P. S. Nos. 42 and 43, 1 point each; Richmond, P. S. No. 14, 3 points.

BASKETBALL.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 10 and 11. Final round—Cornells, Chicago (Johnson, A. Pressler, Feeney, Kohfeldt, Frieling, W. Pressler), 83; Y. M. Fellowship Club, Chicago (Foster, Millikin, Bast, Haeger, Clogg, Macferran) 26.

Play-off for third place—Chl. Chap. A. I. B. 47, St. John's A. C. 28.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cornell.....	8	2	.800	Princeton.....	5	5	.500
Columbia.....	8	2	.800	Pennsylvania.....	2	8	.200
Yale.....	6	4	.600	Dartmouth.....	1	9	.100

TEAM.	FIELD GOALS.		FOUL GOALS.		TOTAL POINTS.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Columbia.....	65	57	64	65	194	179
Cornell.....	109	70	86	58	304	198
Yale.....	86	85	53	58	225	228
Princeton.....	72	65	74	57	218	187
Pennsylvania.....	39	67	89	87	167	221
Dartmouth.....	66	93	37	68	169	254

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF FIRST TWELVE PLAYERS.

TEAM AND PLAYER.	Games.	FIELD GOALS.		Foul Goals.	Total Points.
		For.	Against.		
Halstead, Cornell, guard-centre.....	10	31	13	68	130
Bloom, Pennsylvania, guard-centre....	10	7	12	75	89
Benson, Columbia, guard.....	10	12	15	56	80
Wlnshp, Dartmouth, guard-forward....	9	24	9	20	68
Smith, Yale, centre.....	10	11	17	40	62
Jackson, Princeton, centre-forward....	10	15	9	31	61
Salmon, Princeton, forward.....	9	10	13	38	58
Stackpole, Yale, forward.....	10	24	15	0	48
Arnold, Yale, forward.....	7	18	5	12	48
Brown, Cornell, forward.....	10	20	10	7	47
Lunden, Cornell, forward.....	8	22	9	0	44
Lee, Columbia, forward-guard.....	10	15	11	12	42

NEW YORK STATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Utica.....	46	17	.730	Paterson.....	29	37	.439
Troy.....	45	18	.714	Kingston.....	23	41	.399
Cohoes.....	34	30	.531	Syracuse.....	18	36	.333
Gloversville.....	30	30	.500	Newark.....	11	27	.289

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

FIRST TEAMS.				SECOND TEAMS.			
	Won.	Lost.	P. C.		Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newton.....	11	1	.916	Quincy.....	8	1	.888
Brockton.....	9	3	.750	Newton.....	7	2	.777
Cambridge.....	7	5	.583	Boston.....	4	4	.500
Quincy.....	6	6	.500	Cambridge.....	3	5	.375
Chelsea.....	5	7	.417	Chelsea.....	2	6	.250
Boston.....	4	8	.333				
*Lowell.....	0	12	.000				

* Disbanded.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY LEAGUE.

TEAM.	W.	L.	P. C.	POINTS.		TEAM.	W.	L.	P. C.	POINTS.	
				For.	Against.					For.	Against.
Springfield...	8	3	.727	289	194	Holyoke.....	5	5	.500	204	218
Westfield.....	7	4	.636	256	209	Greenfield....	4	5	.444	212	245
W. Springfield	5	4	.556	220	194	Northampton..	0	8	.000	131	252

NORTHEASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Union.....	5	2	.714	Williams.....	3	3	.500
Wesleyan.....	4	3	.571	Colgate.....	1	5	.166

RECORDS OF PRINCIPAL TEAMS WHO ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY LEAGUE.

U. S. Military Academy—U. S. M. A. 18, Rensselaer 23; U. S. M. A. 18, Fordham 22; U. S. M. A. 32, Yale 40; U. S. M. A. 18, Manhattan 21; U. S. M. A. 25, Cornell 34; U. S. M. A. 13, Union 33; U. S. M. A. 11, Swarthmore 25; U. S. M. A. 21, Syracuse 29; U. S. M. A. 41, New York University 14; U. S. M. A. 43, St. John's 14; U. S. M. A. 23, Pratt Institute 15; U. S. M. A. 22, St. Lawrence 11.

U. S. Naval Academy—U. S. N. A. 32, New York University 25; U. S. N. A. 34, Yale 23; U. S. N. A. 23, Catholic University 17; U. S. N. A. 66, Loyola 22; U. S. N. A. 51, Virginia P. S. 15; U. S. N. A. 29, Swarthmore 13; U. N. S. A. 40, Georgetown 12; U. S. N. A. 62, George Washington 18; U. S. N. A. 40, Washington and Lee 18; U. S. N. A. 12, St. Lawrence 14; C. C. N. Y. 15, Princeton 16; C. C. N. Y. 13, Rochester 35; C. C. N. Y. 22, New York University 20; C. C. N. Y. 23, Toronto 16; C. C. N. Y. 16, Clarkson 38; C. C. N. Y. 18, St. Lawrence 20; C. C. N. Y. 29, Seton Hall 24; C. C. N. Y. 17, Rutgers 11; C. C. N. Y. 30, Rensselaer 20; C. C. N. Y. 27, Washington and Lee 20.

Georgetown University—G. U. 51, Mt. St. Joseph's 19; G. U. 25, New York University 31; G. U. 20, Seton Hall 24; G. U. 19, Fordham 35; G. U. 26, Gallaudet 17; G. U. 13, New York University 36; G. U. 25, Fordham 15; G. U. 2, Loyola 0 (forfeited); G. U. 28, Md., "Aggies" 12; G. U. 23, Wash. Y. M. C. A. 22; G. U. 12, U. S. Naval Academy 40; G. U. 30, St. John's (Annap.) 23; G. U. 32, Mt. St. Joseph's 20; G. U. 12, Wash. Y. M. C. A. 16; G. U. 19, Washington and Lee 10; G. U. 20, St. John's (Brook.) 24.

Lehigh University—L. U. 66, Loyola College 19; L. U. 35, Moravian College 16; L. U. 63, Lebanon Valley 15; L. U. 51, Fordham 21; L. U. 19, Swarthmore 20; L. U. 63, Muhlenberg 22; L. U. 45, Franklin and Marshall 20; L. U. 26, Lafayette 23; L. U. 27, Yale 12; L. U. 29, Lafayette 23; L. U. 53, George Washington University 15; L. U. 37, Penn. State 33; L. U. 54, Franklin and Marshall 15; L. U. 40, Swarthmore 27.

New York University—N. Y. U. 25, Pratt Institute 18; N. Y. U. 22, Columbia 16; N. Y. U. 19, Co. F (Eliz.) 26; N. Y. U. 25, U. S. Naval Academy 32; N. Y. U. 31, Georgetown 25; N. Y. U. 31, St. Lawrence 16; N. Y. U. 36, Georgetown 15; N. Y. U. 20, College of the City of New York 22; N. Y. U. 18, Swarthmore 24; N. Y. U. 21, Wesleyan 47; N. Y. U. 23, Williams 17; N. Y. U. 14, U. S. Military Academy 41; N. Y. U. 13, Seton Hall 27; N. Y. U. 19, Seton Hall 31; N. Y. U. 16, Cornell 41.

Swarthmore (Pa.) High School—S. H. S. 21, Chester H. S. 24; S. H. S. 3, Norristown H. S. 65; S. H. S. 27, Moorestown H. S. 33; S. H. S. 20, Alumni 15; S. H. S. 14, Ex-High 16; S. H. S. 15, Bryn Athyn 35; S. H. S. 31, Doylestown H. S. 24; S. H. S. 31, Salesianum H. S. 18; S. H. S. 11, Cedarcroft 31; S. H. S. 11, Wilmington Friends 39; S. H. S. 18, Doylestown H. S. 31; S. H. S. 20, Media H. S. 13; S. H. S. 7, Phillips Brooks 12; S. H. S. 21, Philadelphia Trades School 23.
Washington and Lee College—W. & L. C. 30, George Washington 17; W. & L. C. 56, South Carolina 5; W. & L. C. 26, Catholic University 9; W. & L. C. 48, V. P. I. 17; W. & L. C. 65, Maryland "Aggies" 8; W. & L. C. 48, A. & M. of North Carolina 15; W. & L. C. 35, Virginia 35; W. & L. C. 19, V. P. I. 21; W. & L. C. 20, Catholic University 25; W. & L. C. 11, Georgetown 19; W. & L. C. 18, Naval Academy 40; W. & L. C. 31, Pratt Institute 16; W. & L. C. 22, College of the City of New York 27.

FENCING.

JANUARY 4—New York City, Fencers' Club won the team championship in foffs, duelling swords and sabres against New York A. C. by 2 to 1.

January 19—New York City, Novice Foffs Competition, at New York A. C. Results: F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., 5 to 1; Carl G. Reimer, New York A. C., 5 to 2; Charles Cathcart, New York Turn Vereln, 5 to 1; Dr. E. Marcovici, Fencers' Club, 5 to 4. Rudolph Stahl, New York Turn Vereln, defeated F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., 5 to 2; P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., 5 to 4; Carl G. Reimer, New York A. C., 5 to 4; Dr. E. Marcovici, Fencers' Club, 5 to 2. Charles Cathcart, New York Turn Vereln, defeated P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., 5 to 4; Carl G. Reimer, New York A. C., 5 to 2; Rudolph Stahl, New York Turn Vereln, 5 to 4; Dr. E. Marcovici, Fencers' Club, 5 to 3. Dr. E. Marcovici, Fencers' Club, defeated P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., 5 to 1; Carl G. Reimer, New York A. C., 5 to 1. Carl G. Reimer, New York A. C., defeated P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., 5 to 3. P. Rosier, French Y. M. C. A., lost all.

January 27—New York City, Junior Team National Championship with sabres. U. S. Army won against New York A. C. Team of U. S. Army: Lieut. O. A. Dickinson, Capt. George Vidmer and Capt. J. R. Lindsey.

February 7—New York City, New York Turn Vereln defeated New York A. C. by 5 to 4 in finals for the Manrique Trophy. Result of finals: F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated C. Cathcart, Turn Vereln, 5 to 4; G. F. Reimherr, Jr., Turn Vereln, defeated C. R. McPherson, New York A. C., 5 to 2; Lieut. H. Van Blyenburgh, New York A. C., defeated R. Stahl, Turn Vereln, 5 to 3; G. F. Reimherr, Jr., Turn Vereln, defeated F. O'Connor, New York A. C., 5 to 4; R. Stahl, Turn Vereln, defeated C. R. McPherson, New York A. C., 5 to 2; H. Van Blyenburgh, New York A. C., defeated C. R. McPherson, C. Cathcart, Turn Vereln, 5 to 3; F. B. O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated R. Stahl, Turn Vereln, 5 to 2; G. F. Reimherr, Jr., Turn Vereln, defeated Lieut. Van Blyenburgh, New York A. C., 5 to 1; C. Cathcart, Turn Vereln, defeated C. R. McPherson, New York A. C., 5 to 4.

February 9—New York City, Competition for the Saltus Medals. New York A. C. defeated Fencers' Club in the finals by 5 to 2. Result of Finals: Allison, New York A. C., defeated Tilmont, Fencers' Club, 5 to 3; Hirsch, Fencers' Club, 5 to 0; Fraas, Fencers' Club, 5 to 3. Parker, New York A. C., defeated Hirsch, Fencers' Club, 5 to 2, and lost to Fraas, Fencers' Club, 4 to 5; O'Connor, New York A. C., defeated Fraas, Fencers' Club, 5 to 1, and lost to Tilmont, Fencers' Club, 4 to 5. Total—New York A. C., 5 Fencers' Club 2.

February 18—New York City, Fencers' Club, New York, defeated Boston A. A. in the finals for the Eddy Trophy by 5 to 0. Result of Finals: G. C. Haas, Fencers' Club, defeated F. S. Curtis and F. W. Allen, Boston A. A.; A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, defeated F. S. Curtis and J. R. Gilman, Boston A. A.; Dr. D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club, defeated F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., and made a double touch with F. S. Curtis, Boston A. A.

February 23—Philadelphia, Pa., Intercity Competition. New York A. C. defeated Fencers' Club, New York, by 5 to 2, and Fencing Club of Philadelphia by 5 to 1.

February 24—New York City, Junior Championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Result of Finals: Duelling Sword Championship—S. Pltt defeated H. H. Hirsch, Dr. F. W. Allen, and lost to Dr. D. W. Cairns; H. H. Hirsch defeated Dr. D. W. Cairns, and lost to S. Pltt. Dr. F. W. Allen; Dr. D. W. Cairns defeated S. Pltt, Dr. F. W. Allen, and lost to H. H. Hirsch; Dr. F. W. Allen defeated H. H. Hirsch, and lost to S. Pltt. Dr. D. W. Cairns; S. Pltt and Dr. D. W. Cairns tied for first place, Pltt winning fence-off; H. H. Hirsch and Dr. F. W. Allen tied for third place, Dr. F. W. Allen winning fence-off. Junior Sabre Championship—J. B. B. Parker won with 16 points scored against; G. F. Reimherr, Jr., second, with 19 touches scored against; F. B. O'Connor, third, with 20 points scored against.

March 4—New York City, Junior Foffs Championship of America. G. F. Reimherr, Jr., New York Turn Vereln, defeated P. W. Allison, New York A. C., in the final by 5 to 0.

March 16—New York City, National Team Foffs Championship. First Round—New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club: V. P. Curti defeated A. V. Z. Post, 5 to 4, and G. H. Breed, 5 to 4; Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated G. H. Breed, 5 to 3, and P. Meylan, 5 to 4; S. Hall defeated A. V. Z. Post, 5 to 4; A. V. Z. Post defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux, 5 to 4; G. H. Breed defeated S. H. Hall, 5 to 2; P. Meylan defeated V. P. Curti, 5 to 1. Summary—New York A. C., 1/2; Fencers' Club, 3. Second Round—Washington Fencers' Club vs. New York A. C.: J. A. McLoughlin defeated V. P. Curti, 5 to 1, and S. Hall, 5 to 4; Dr. S. D. Breckinridge defeated S. Hall, 5 to 3, and Dr. E. J. Gignoux, 5 to 3; Dr. S. D. Breckinridge defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux, 5 to 1. Summary—Washington Fencers' Club, 5; New York A. C., 0. Third Round—Dr. S. D. Breckinridge defeated G. H. Breed, 5 to 1; Dr. S. D. Breckinridge defeated P. Meylan, 5 to 4, and A. V. Z. Post, 5 to 3; J. A. McLoughlin defeated G. H. Breed, 5 to 4, and A. V. Z. Post, 5 to 4. Summary—Washington Fencers' Club, 5; New York Fencers' Club, 0. Totals—Washington Fencers' Club won 10, lost 0; New York A. C. won 5, lost 3; New York Fencers' Club won 3, lost 5.

March 31—New York City, Women's National Foffs Championship. Result of Finals: Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Evans, 5 to 3; Miss Barnes, 5 to 2; Mrs. Deeter, 5 to 1. Total—Won 3, lost 0. Miss Edith Evans, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Barnes, 5 to 3, Mrs. Deeter, 5 to 4. Total—Won 2, lost 1. Miss Dorothy Barnes, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Mrs. Deeter, 5 to 0. Total—Won 1, lost 2.

April 4—Brooklyn, N. Y., James A. Chard, Crescent A. C., won the Long Island Championship for foffs.

April 6—New York City, J. Sanford Saltus Cup. Result of Finals: New York A. C.—W. L. Bowman defeated G. Breed, E. B. Meyers and Dr. D. W. Cairns, all of the Fencers' Club; H. Van Blyenburgh defeated G. Breed and lost to E. B. Meyers, both of the Fencers' Club; Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated Dr. D. W. Cairns and lost to G. Breed and E. B. Meyers, all of the Fencers' Club; Fencers' Club—G. H. Breed defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux and lost to W. L. Bowman and H. Van Blyenburgh of the New York A. C.; E. B. Meyers defeated H. Van Blyenburgh and Dr. E. J. Gignoux, and lost to W. L. Bowman of the New York A. C.; Dr. D. W. Cairns lost to W. L. Bowman and Dr. E. J. Gignoux of the New York A. C. Team Scores: Semi-final Round—Fencers' Club defeated Boston Athletic Association, 4 to 3; New York A. C. defeated New York Turn Vereln, 5 to 2. Final Round—New York A. C. defeated Fencers' Club, 5 to 3.

April 8—Boston, Mass., Robert von Nordroff of Brooklyn, a Harvard undergraduate, won the New England foffs championship. He defeated O. D. McLaughlin of the Boston Athletic Association, the former title holder. Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Dorothea Samuels won the Pennsylvania Senior Championship.

April 22—Chicago, Ill. Tenth annual fencing tournament of the Illinois division of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. W. F. Grebe, Illinois A. C., won the Illinois State championship in the foffs, A. E. Sauer of the Illinois A. C. finishing second, and H. G. Gellen of the Chicago Turngemeinde, third. W. H. Lerch of the Illinois A. C. won the duelling sword championship. H. G. Gellen finishing second, and J. W. Knox of the Illinois A. C., third. The sabre title also went to the Illinois A. C., A. E. Sauer winning first place; Gellen, second, and W. F. Grebe, third.

May 1—New York City, Senior National Championships. Result of Finals: Fols—Dr. S. D. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated P. W. Allison, New York A. C., 5 to 4; J. A. McLoughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, 5 to 3, and Alber E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., J. A. McLoughlin, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated P. W. Allison and A. E. Sauer. P. W. Allison, New York A. C., defeated A. E. Sauer. A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., lost all his bouts. Duelling Swords—Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Dr. S. D. Breckinridge and A. E. Sauer. Dr. D. W. Cairns, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Dr. F. W. Allen and A. E. Sauer. Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge, Washington Fencers' Club, defeated Dr. D. W. Cairns. A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., defeated Dr. S. D. Breckinridge. Dr. Allen and Dr. Cairns tied for first place, and Dr. Allen won the fence-off. A. E. Sauer and Dr. S. D. Breckinridge were in a tie for third place, and Sauer won the fence-off. Sabres—H. Van Blyenburgh, New England division, defeated Sherman Hall, S. Pitt, Jr., and A. E. Sauer. A. E. Sauer, Illinois A. C., defeated Sherman Hall, 7 to 3, and S. Pitt, Jr., 7 to 6. S. Pitt, Jr., Columbia University, defeated Sherman Hall, 7 to 4. Sherman Hall, New York A. C., lost all his bouts. Women's Senior National Championship: Fols—Miss Margaret Stimson, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Edith Evans and Miss Marie A. Bradley. Miss Marie A. Bradley, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Dorothea Samuels and Miss Edith Evans. Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Margaret Stimson, 5 to 2. Miss Edith Evans, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Dorothea Samuels. Miss Stimson and Miss Bradley each won two and lost one bout, but Miss Stimson had least number of points scored against her and won first place.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING AND DUAL MEETS.

January 31—Annapolis, Md. New York Fencers' Club 5, Naval Academy 4.
 February 6—Philadelphia, Pa. Harvard 5, Pennsylvania 4.
 February 7—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 6, Harvard 3.
 February 13—Cambridge, Mass. Harvard 5, Yale 4. New York City, Columbia 8, Pennsylvania 1.
 February 14—Annapolis, Md. Washington Fencers' Club 7, Naval Academy 2.
 February 20—Cambridge, Mass. Harvard 9, Bowdoin 0.
 February 21—New York City. Columbia Freshmen 5, Yale Freshmen 4. Annapolis, Md., New York A. C. 7, Naval Academy 2.
 February 27—New York City. Columbia 7, Harvard 2. Philadelphia, Pa., Pennsylvania 6, Cornell 3.
 February 28—Annapolis, Md. Naval Academy 6, Cornell 3.
 March 7—Philadelphia, Pa. Pennsylvania 6, Yale 3. Annapolis, Md., Columbia 5, Naval Academy 4.
 March 13—New Haven, Ct. Springfield Y. M. C. A. 5, Yale 4.
 March 14—Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell 5, Columbia 4, West Point, N. Y., New York Fencers' Club and West Point tied, West Point winning the foil competition by 5 to 4, and losing sabre bouts by 5 to 4.
 April 4—New York City. New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y., won the national interscholastic foil championship at the Fencers' Club, defeating the Polytechnic "Prep" squad 5 bouts to 4, and the New York Evening High School team 6 to 3. The individual title went to James May of "Poly," who lost only one of the six bouts in which he contested.
 Chicago, Ill., Western Intercollegiate Championship won by Illinois. Fols—Schurecht, Illinois, defeated Ottoson, Chicago, 4 to 2; Schurecht, Illinois, defeated Knutsen, Wisconsin, 18 to 2; Ottoson, Chicago, defeated Knutsen, Wisconsin, 15 to 5. Duelling Swords—Schurecht, Illinois, defeated Ottoson, Chicago; Schurecht, Illinois, defeated Knutsen, Wisconsin; Ottoson, Chicago, defeated Knutsen, Wisconsin. Broad Swords—Griffin, Illinois, defeated Knutsen, Wisconsin; Griffin, Illinois, defeated Ottoson, Chicago; Knutsen, Wisconsin, defeated Ottoson, Chicago.
 April 10-11—New York City. Intercollegiate Championships (preliminaries held March 28). Columbia made a clean sweep, with a total of 32 victories and 13 losses. Studdiford Pitt, Jr., of Columbia took the individual prize with 13 wins out of 15 bouts, and Waldo S. Shumway, Columbia, went through the sabres tournament without a defeat. The sabres championship was the first that has been held by the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The team representing the U. S. Naval Academy was second, with 29 victories and 16 losses. Rudolph F. Hans, Navy; E. C. Miller, Yale, and H. Van Buskirk, University of Pennsylvania, were tied for second place in the individual scores with 11 victories and 4 losses each. In the sabres competition E. L. Cochrane of the Naval Academy was second, losing only to Shumway, and G. C. Bartol of Pennsylvania was third.
 Columbia—A. N. Clough defeated Von Nordroff, Harvard, 8 to 7; Nickerson, Yale, 9 to 3; Casusa, Pennsylvania, 5 to 3; lost to Miller, Yale; Savage, Cornell; Von Buskirk, Pennsylvania; Studdiford Pitt defeated Glennon, Harvard, 8 to 1; Downey, Yale, 7 to 4; Nickerson, Yale, 4 to 2; Sibert, Cornell, 9 to 5; Gerhard, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; Casusa, Pennsylvania, 4 to 2; lost none. L. H. Mouquin defeated Damon, Harvard, 9 to 6; Downey, Yale, 8 to 2; Gerhard, Pennsylvania, 6 to 3; lost to Miller, Yale; Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania.
 Navy—R. F. Hans defeated Aylen, Harvard, 11 to 5; Nickerson, Yale, 7 to 3; Chapman, Cornell, 9 to 5; Casusa, Pennsylvania, 11 to 7; lost to Von Nordroff, Harvard. E. Ellsberg defeated Damon, Harvard, 9 to 8; Miller, Yale, 5 to 13; Sibert, Cornell, 9 to 7; lost to Von Nordroff, Harvard; Von Buskirk, Pennsylvania.
 P. T. Glennon defeated Damon, Harvard, 12 to 9; Downey, Yale, 6 to 3; Savage, Cornell, 11 to 10; Gerhard, Pennsylvania, 7 to 5; lost to Aylen, Harvard.
 Harvard—J. A. Aylen defeated Downey, Yale, 16 to 13; Glennon, Navy, 6 to 5; lost to Sibert, Cornell; Pitt, Columbia; Hans, Navy. S. F. Damon won none; lost to Miller, Yale; Mouquin, Columbia; Ellsberg, Navy; Glennon, Navy. Robert Von Nordroff defeated Nickerson, Yale, 8 to 3; Casusa, Pennsylvania, 4 to 1; Hans, Navy, 8 to 6; Ellsberg, Navy, 6 to 4; lost to Savage, Cornell; Clough, Columbia.
 Yale—C. E. Miller defeated Damon, Harvard, 10 to 7; Savage, Cornell, 9 to 7; Mouquin, Columbia, 7 to 4; lost none. F. D. Downey won none; lost to Aylen, Harvard; Chapman, Cornell; Mouquin, Columbia; Glennon, Navy. E. S. Nickerson won none; lost to Von Nordroff, Harvard; Clough, Columbia; Pitt, Columbia; Gerhard, Pennsylvania.
 Cornell—H. W. Sibert defeated Aylen, Harvard, 9 to 3; Casusa, Pennsylvania, 8 to 4; Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania, 6 to 4; lost to Pitt, Columbia; Ellsberg, Navy. G. Savage defeated Von Nordroff, Harvard, 7 to 5; Clough, Columbia, 12 to 10; Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania, 9 to 6; lost to Miller, Yale; Glennon, Navy. C. T. Chapman defeated Damon, Harvard, 14 to 11; Downey, Yale, 7 to 1; lost to Mouquin, Columbia; Gerhard, Pennsylvania; Casusa, Pennsylvania.
 Pennsylvania—Bruce Gerhard defeated Nickerson, Yale, 8 to 5; Chapman, Cornell, 7 to 4; lost to Pitt, Columbia; Mouquin, Columbia; Hans, Navy. H. Casusa defeated Chapman, Cornell, 9 to 4; lost to Von Nordroff, Harvard; Miller, Yale; Clough, Columbia; Pitt, Columbia; Mouquin, Columbia; Hans, Navy. H. Van Buskirk defeated Downey, Yale, 9 to 3; Clough, Columbia, 11 to 6; Mouquin, Columbia, 6 to 4; Ellsberg, Navy, 5 to 3; lost to Sibert, Cornell; Savage, Cornell.
 The Finals—H. Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania, defeated S. F. Damon, Harvard, 8 to 7; E. Ellsberg, Navy, defeated Downey, Yale, 6 to 4; E. C. Miller, Yale, defeated Hans, Navy, 7 to 5; Bruce Gerhard, Pennsylvania, defeated Chapman, Cornell, 7 to 4; P. T. Glennon, Navy, defeated Nickerson, Harvard, 7 to 4; A. H. Clough, Columbia, defeated S. C. Sardinia, Cornell, 10 to 5; Pitt,

FENCING—Continued.

Columbia, defeated Savage, Cornell, 7 to 6; Sibert, Cornell, defeated Nickerson, Yale, 6 to 4; Sardinia, Cornell, defeated Ayles, Harvard, 8 to 2; Hans, Navy, defeated Van Buskirk, Pennsylvania, 11 to 8; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Sibert, Pennsylvania, 6 to 5; Von Nordroff, Harvard, defeated Downey, Yale, 5 to 3; Savage, Cornell, defeated Damon, Harvard, 5 to 4; Ellsberg, Navy, defeated Gerhard, Pennsylvania, 9 to 3; Damon, Harvard, defeated Nickerson, Yale, 6 to 4; Glennon, Navy, defeated Casusa, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; Clough, Columbia, defeated Ellsberg, Navy, 9 to 7; Von Nordroff, Harvard, defeated Sibert, Pennsylvania, 9 to 4; Savage, Cornell, defeated Gerhard, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Miller, Yale, defeated Vaughn, Harvard, 8 to 4; Glennon, Navy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 8 to 5.

Sabre Bout—Valdo Shumway, Columbia, defeated De Costa, Cornell, 7 to 6; Bartol, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6; Cochrane, Navy, 7 to 4; won 3, lost 1. E. L. Cochrane, Navy, defeated De Costa, Cornell, 8 to 2; Bartol, Pennsylvania, 7 to 5; lost to Shumway, Columbia; won 2, lost 1. J. G. Bartol, Pennsylvania, defeated De Costa, Cornell, 7 to 6; lost to Shumway, Columbia; Cochrane, Navy; won 1, lost 2. A. M. De Costa, Cornell, lost to Shumway, Columbia; Bartol, Pennsylvania; Cochrane, Navy; won 0, lost 3.

Team Scores—Columbia defeated Harvard, 9 to 0; Yale, 5 to 4; Cornell, 8 to 1; Pennsylvania, 6 to 3; lost to Navy, 4 to 5; won 32, lost 13. Naval Academy defeated Harvard, 6 to 3; Yale, 7 to 2; Cornell, 5 to 4; Columbia, 5 to 4; Pennsylvania, 6 to 3; won 29, lost 16. Cornell defeated Harvard, 6 to 3; Yale, 5 to 4; Pennsylvania, 5 to 4; lost to Columbia, 1 to 8; Navy, 4 to 5; won 21, lost 24. Pennsylvania defeated Harvard, 5 to 4; Yale, 5 to 4; lost to Cornell, 4 to 5; Columbia, 3 to 6; Navy, 3 to 6; won 20, lost 25. Harvard defeated Yale, 7 to 2; lost to Cornell, 3 to 6; Columbia, 0 to 9; Pennsylvania, 4 to 5; Navy, 3 to 6; won 17, lost 28. Yale lost to Harvard, 2 to 7; Cornell, 4 to 5; Columbia, 4 to 5; Pennsylvania, 4 to 5; Navy, 2 to 7; won 16, lost 29.

LACROSSE.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE LEAGUE. FINAL STANDING.

NORTHERN DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.			
CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cornell.....	3	0	1.000	Lehigh.....	2	0	1.000
Harvard.....	2	1	.667	Johns Hopkins.....	1	1	.500
Hobart.....	1	2	.333	Swarthmore.....	0	2	.000
Stevens.....	0	3	.000				

The winners of the two championships met in an early season tie game which it was found impossible to play off at a later date.

IMPORTANT GAMES PLAYED IN UNITED STATES.

March 28, Naval Academy 5, Lehigh 1, at Annapolis, Md. March 31, Carlisle 10, Maryland Ag. Academy 0, at Carlisle, Pa. April 2, Naval Academy 5, Baltimore City College 0, at Annapolis, Md.; Lehigh 1, Cornell 1, at South Bethlehem, Pa. April 3, Cornell 2, Swarthmore 0, at Swarthmore, Pa. April 4, Johns Hopkins 3, Cornell 2, at Baltimore, Md.; Boston Lacrosse Club 7, Harvard 4, at Boston, Mass.; Crescent A. C. 9, New York Lacrosse Club, 2, at Brooklyn, N. Y. April 6, Carlisle 2, Cornell 1, at Carlisle, Pa. April 9, Naval Academy 5, Johns Hopkins 2, at Annapolis, Md. April 11, Lehigh 2, Crescent A. C. 0, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Johns Hopkins 12, Pennsylvania 1, at Baltimore, Md.; Swarthmore 4, Stevens Institute 1, at Swarthmore, Pa. April 16, Naval Academy 6, Swarthmore 0, at Annapolis, Md. April 18, Johns Hopkins 11, Harvard 3, at Baltimore, Md.; Swarthmore 6, Baltimore Polytechnic 2, at Swarthmore, Pa.; Carlisle 7, Pennsylvania 0, at Carlisle, Pa.; Crescent A. C. 6, Stevens Institute 1, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lehigh 16, New York Lacrosse Club 0, at South Bethlehem, Pa. April 21, Harvard 4, Mount Washington 3, at Baltimore, Md. April 23, Naval Academy 11, Harvard 4, at Annapolis, Md. April 25, Swarthmore 2, Carlisle 1, at Carlisle, Pa.; Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 2, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Lehigh 6, Johns Hopkins 4, at South Bethlehem, Pa. April 30, Naval Academy 3, Carlisle 3, at Annapolis, Md. May 2, Pennsylvania 4, Penn. State 1, at State College, Pa.; Cornell 3, Crescent A. C. 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Johns Hopkins 7, Carlisle 2, at Baltimore, Md. May 7, Naval Academy 8, Pennsylvania 5, at Annapolis, Md. May 9, Lehigh 7, Carlisle 2, at South Bethlehem, Pa.; Johns Hopkins 11, Swarthmore 1, at Baltimore, Md.; Crescent A. C. 13, New York Lacrosse Club 0, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harvard Freshmen 3, Brooklyn, N. Y. High School 2, at Cambridge, Mass. May 23, Crescent A. C. 4, Carlisle 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pennsylvania 7, Stevens Institute 3, at Hoboken, N. J.; Johns Hopkins 5, Harvard 4, at Cambridge, Mass. May 28, Toronto University 8, Swarthmore 2, at Swarthmore, Pa. May 30, Crescent A. C. 11, Toronto University 2, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston Lacrosse Club 8, Harvard 3, at Boston, Mass. June 6, Carlisle 7, Penn. State 1, at State College, Pa.; Crescent A. C. 10, Mount Washington, Baltimore, Md., 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 13, Toronto Lacrosse A. A. 6, Crescent A. C. 3, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 20, St. Catharines, Ontario, 5, Crescent A. C. 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y. June 27, Maitland Lacrosse Club of Canada 8, Crescent A. C. 5, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROLLER SKATING; NATIONAL RECORDS.

PROFESSIONAL, FLAT TRACK.

1/4 mile—	1m. 31 4-5s.	Olle Moore.....	Chicago.....	1908
1 "	2m. 46 2-5s.	Rodney Peters.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1909
2 "	5m. 32s.	Clarence Hamilton.....	Kansas City.....	1909
3 "	8m. 32 2-5s.	Clarence Hamilton.....	Kansas City.....	1909

PROFESSIONAL, BANKED TRACK.

1/4 mile—	1m. 15s.	Olle Moore.....	Chicago.....	1908
1 "	2m. 27 2-5s.	Clarence Hamilton.....	Chicago.....	1909
2 "	5m. 4 2-5s.	John Flannery.....	Chicago.....	1908
3 "	7m. 55 2-5s.	Olle Moore.....	Chicago.....	1908

PROFESSIONAL HOUR RECORDS.

24 hours—	279 miles 314 yards.	Jesse Carey.....	Paris.....	1911
144 "	—1,100 "	H. Snowden.....	Denver.....	1885
144 "	Team Race—1,519 miles.	Elsenhard and Burke.....	Denver.....	1910

ROLLER SKATING; NATIONAL RECORDS.—Continued.

AMATEUR, FLAT TRACK.

1/2	mile—	1m.	26s.	William Roblson.	Chicago.	1908
1	"	—	2m.	57 1-5s.	Leon Kimm.	Detroit.
2	"	—	5m.	56s.	Joseph Jordan.	New York.
10	"	—	33m.	20s.	L. Bierwerth.	San Francisco.

AMATEUR, BANKED TRACK.

100	yards—	10s.	Henry Becker.	Chicago.	1910	
1/2	mile	36s.	Fred Tyrell.	Chicago.	1909	
1/4	"	—	1m.	13 1-5s.	Henry Becker.	Chicago.
1/2	"	—	2m.	32s.	Henry Becker.	Chicago.
2	"	—	5m.	12s.	Henry Becker.	Chicago.
15	"	—	49m.	15s.	Charles Maegdfessel.	Chicago.

AMATEUR MARATHON RACE.

26	miles, 385	yards—	1h.	25m. 8 1-5s.	Chris Driscoll.	Chicago.	1909
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AMATEUR TEAM RACE.

1	hour	—	18	7-8	miles.	C. Carlson and C. Keppler.	Chicago.	1908
12	hours	—	203	1-2	"	Carl Carlson and Hugh Gillice.	Chicago.	1908
24	"	—	349	"	"	L. Bierwerth and O. Arnold.	San Jose.	1908

BACKWARD SKATING, PROFESSIONAL.

1/4	mile—	47	2-5s.	Niels Bach.	Milwaukee.	1910
1/2	"	—	1m.	31 1-5s.	Niels Bach.	Milwaukee.
1	"	—	3m.	7 3-5s.	Niels Bach.	Memphis.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL ROLLER CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD AT THE PALACE RINK, DETROIT, MICH., MARCH 12 TO 25, 1914.

Amateur Championship, One Mile—Skated in eighteen heats, six semi-finals and one final. March 12 to 15. Forty skaters competed—Leon Kimm, Chicago, Ill., first; Elmer Eckman, Chicago, Ill., second; Howarth Beaumont, Chicago, Ill., third. Time—3m. 5 1-5s.

Professional Championship, One Mile—Skated in eighteen heats, six semi-finals and one final, March 19 to 25. Thirty-eight professional skaters competed—Roland Cloni (Italian), Norristown, Pa., first; Rollie R. Birkhimer, Columbus, Ohio, second; Rodney Peters, St. Louis, Mo., third. Time—3m. 6s.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

LACK of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. The abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

December 9, 1913—Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Flynn, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
 December 20—Sam Langford defeated Joe Jeanette, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France.
 December 22—Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Coffey, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
 December 25—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Driscoll, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 December 26—Hughie Mehegan, Australia, defeated Pal Brown, America, twenty rounds, R. D., Melbourne, Australia.

January 1, 1914—Bandsman Blake, England, defeated Dixie Kid, America, twenty rounds, R. D., London, England.

January 3—Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Coffey, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 January 5—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Eddie Moy, five rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Bob McAllister defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

January 10—Fred Welsh, England, defeated Sam Robideau, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
 January 11—Tom McCormick, Australia, defeated Johnny Summers, England, for the British welterweight championship, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, New South Wales.

January 12—Mike Gibbons K. O. Bob McAllister, seven rounds, New York City.
 January 13—Battling Levinsky defeated Porky Flynn, ten rounds, New York City.
 January 15—Jim Flynn defeated Jack Driscoll, seven rounds, stopped, New York City.

January 17—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Connors, ten rounds, New York City.
 January 19—Jack Britton defeated Mike Glover, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Georges Carpentier, France, K. O. Pat O'Keefe, Ireland, two rounds, Nice, France.

January 21—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Keating, ten rounds, P. V., Bridgeport, Ct., Jim Flynn K. O. Jim Logan, two rounds, Providence, R. I. Johnny Coulon defeated Young Sinnet, ten rounds, P. V., Racine, Wis.

January 23—Ad Wolgast defeated Joe Rivers, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
 January 24—Sam Langford K. O. Patrick Curran, Ireland, one round, Paris, France.
 January 27—Battling Levinsky defeated Soldier Kearns, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

January 31—Jack Britton defeated Ray Campbell, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
 Battling Levinsky defeated Tony Ross, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Frankie Burns drew with Gilbert Gallant, twenty rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

February 2—Johnny Kilbane defeated Eddie Moy, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Porky Flynn K. O. George Rodel, four rounds, New York City.

February 6—Battling Levinsky defeated Tom McMahon, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
 February 7—Johnny Kilbane defeated Kid Thomas, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Driscoll, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Eddie McGoorty, America, defeated Pat Bradley, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, New South Wales.

February 9—Bob Moha defeated Jack Driscoll, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 February 10—Jack Britton defeated Johnny Dohan, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 11—Johnny Kilbane defeated Tommy Bresnahan, ten rounds, P. V., Syracuse, N. Y.
 February 16—Mike Gibbons defeated Kid Graves, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ad Wolgast defeated Tommy Gary, ten rounds, P. V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 February 17—Jack Britton defeated Gene Morlarty, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

February 19—Jim Coffey K. O. Tony Ross, six rounds, New York City.
 February 23—Mike Gibbons defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

February 24—Jack Britton defeated Frankie Madden, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
 February 26—Jim Duffy defeated Fred Welsh, England, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo.

February 28—Alfred Morey, Australia, defeated Johnny Summers, England, F., seven rounds, Melbourne, Australia.

- March 3—Bombardier Wells, England, K. O. Bandsman Blake, England, four rounds, London, England. Battling Levinsky defeated Fred McKay, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 5—Leach Cross defeated Phil Bloom, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 7—Jack Britton defeated Joe Hirst, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Keating, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 9—Battling Levinsky and Jim Coffey drew, ten rounds, New York City.
- March 10—Jack Britton defeated Kid Graves, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 11—Young Ahearn, America, K. O. Adrien Hogan, France, eleven rounds, Paris, France.
- March 12—Willie Ritchie defeated Ad Wolgast, 10 rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
- March 14—Battling Levinsky defeated Tim O'Neill, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
- March 15—Eddie McGoorty, America, defeated Jeff Smith, America, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, New South Wales.
- March 17—Battling Levinsky defeated Sallor Fritts, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jack Dillon defeated Dick Gilbert, ten rounds, P. V., Hot Springs, Ark. Fred Welsh, England, defeated Joe Rivers, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
- March 20—Leach Cross drew with Joe Shugrue, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 21—Joe Jeanette, America, defeated Georges Carpentier, France, 15 rounds, R. D., Paris, France.
- March 23—Bob Moha defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis. Sam Langford K. O. Billy Watkins, one round, New York City.
- March 24—Mike Gibbons defeated Gus Christie, ten rounds, P. V., Hudson, Wis.
- March 27—Sam Langford defeated Jim Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- March 28—Jim Coffey K. O. Jack Connors, one round, New York City.
- March 30—Jack Britton defeated Leo Kelly, eight rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo.
- April 3—Battling Levinsky defeated Fred McKay, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Jimmy Clabby and Jack Murray drew, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
- April 6—Johnny Kilbane defeated Gene Delmont, eight rounds, P. V., Memphis, Tenn.
- April 8—Al McCoy K. O. George Chip, one round, New York City. Joe Jeanette, America, K. O. Andrew Johnson, England, four rounds, Liverpool, England.
- April 12—Eddie McGoorty, America, K. O. Dave Smith, Australia, ten rounds, Sydney, New South Wales.
- April 13—Jeff Smith, America, defeated Pat Bradley, sixteen rounds, stopped, Sydney, New South Wales. Johnny Kilbane defeated Frankie Daley, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
- April 14—Jack Dillon defeated Battling Levinsky, twelve rounds, R. D., Butte, Mont.
- April 15—Sam Langford defeated Kid Cotton, eight rounds, P. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- April 17—Willie Ritchie defeated Tommy Murphy for lightweight championship, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
- April 21—Leo Houck defeated George Chip, twelve rounds, P. V., Youngstown, Ohio.
- April 22—Johnny Kilbane defeated Bobby Reynolds, eight rounds, P. V., Detroit, Mich.
- April 24—Jim Coffey K. O. Jim Flynn, four rounds, New York City.
- April 25—Jack Britton defeated Kid Graves, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
- April 28—Freddie Welsh, England, defeated Leach Cross, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
- May 2—Joe Jeanette K. O. Kid Jackson, seven rounds, Paris, France.
- May 4—Joe Jeanette defeated Colin Bell, Australia, twenty rounds, R. D., London, England.
- May 5—Joe Borrell, America, defeated Marcel Moreau, France, eight rounds, stopped, Paris, France. Mike Gibbons defeated Johnny Howard, ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- May 14—Harry Stone, America, defeated Eddie Beattie, England, twenty rounds, R. D., Liverpool, England.
- May 19—Battling Levinsky defeated Carl Lewis, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- May 20—Gunboat Smith defeated Jack Blackburn, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
- May 21—Joe Humphreys defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- May 24—Jim Coffey defeated Dan Dalley, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
- May 25—Fred Welsh defeated Joe Mandot, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La. Sam Langford K. O. Billy Watkins, four rounds, Rochester, N. Y. Young Ahearn, America, K. O. Private Braddock, England, eight rounds, London, England.
- May 28—Charlie White defeated Willie Ritchie, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
- May 29—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Benny Chavez, two rounds, Denver, Col.
- May 30—Battling Levinsky and Jack Dillon drew, ten rounds, P. V., Indianapolis, Ind.
- June 6—Jeff Smith, America, defeated Jimmy Clabby, America, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, New South Wales. Battling Levinsky K. O. Jack Davies, seven rounds, New York City.
- June 8—Carl Morris defeated Jim Flynn, nine rounds, F., Joplin, Mo.
- June 9—Kid Williams K. O. Johnny Coulon for bantam championship, three rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
- June 10—Harry Willis defeated Joe Jeanette, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La.
- June 11—Billy Murray defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- June 13—Sam McVey, America, K. O. Arthur Pelky, America, four rounds, Melbourne, Australia.
- June 15—Jerry Delaney, England, defeated Harry Stone, America, twenty rounds, R. D., London, England. Young Ahearn, America, K. O. Sid Burns, England, two rounds, London, England.
- June 16—Joe Jeanette defeated Silas Green, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jack Dillon defeated Bob Moha, twelve rounds, R. D., Butte, Mont.
- June 22—Tony Ross, America, K. O. Kid Jackson, America, four rounds, London, England.
- June 26—Battling Levinsky defeated Bert Kenny, ten rounds, P. V., Far Rockaway, New York City.
- June 27—Jack Johnson, America, defeated Frank Moran, America, for heavyweight championship, twenty rounds, R. D., Paris, France.
- June 30—Chas. Welbert defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Kid Williams defeated Kid Herman, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La. Bombardier Wells, England, K. O. Colin Bell, Australia, two rounds, London, England.
- July 1—Joe Jeanette defeated Jim Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- July 2—Johnny Kilbane defeated Mars, ten rounds, P. V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- July 4—Leach Cross defeated Red Watson, twenty rounds, R. D., San Diego, Cal. Carl Morris K. O. Al Kublak, six rounds, Fort Smith, Ark. Jimmy Clabby, America, defeated Eddie McGoorty, America, eight rounds, F., Sydney, New South Wales. George Chip K. O. Billy Murray, fifteen rounds, San Francisco, Cal. Jack Britton defeated Johnny Griffith, twelve rounds, P. V., Canton, Ohio.
- July 7—Fred Welsh, England, defeated Willie Ritchie, America, for the lightweight championship, twenty rounds, R. D., London, England.
- July 14—Charley White K. O. Stanley Yoakum, nineteen rounds, Denver, Col.
- July 15—Joe Jeanette defeated Jim Johnson, 10 rounds, P. V., New York City.
- July 16—Georges Carpentier, France, defeated Gunboat Smith, America, six rounds, F., London, England.

- July 21—Battling Levinsky defeated Porky Flynn, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- July 24—Tom Kennedy, America, defeated Max Robert, France, five rounds, stopped, Paris, France. Jack Dillon K. O. Joe Mace, three rounds, Muncie, Ind.
- July 26—Georges Carpentier, France, defeated Kid Jackson, America, four rounds, F., Bordeaux, France.
- August 1—George Chip defeated Ed Petroskie, twenty rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
- Jimmy Clabby, America, K. O. Dave Smith, Australia, one round, Sydney, New South Wales.
- August 5—Joe Jeanette defeated Jim Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- August 7—Charley White defeated Joe Azevedo, eighteen rounds, stopped, San Francisco, Cal.
- August 11—Leach Cross defeated Joe Rivers, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
- August 12—Sam Langford defeated Jim Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Mike Gibbons K. O. Freddy Hicks, nine rounds, Columbus, Ohio.
- August 14—Mike Gibbons defeated Billy Walters, six rounds, R. D., Chicago, Ill.
- August 18—Battling Levinsky defeated Fred Fritts, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Jimmy Murphy defeated Grover Hayes, seven rounds, stopped, Hammond, Ind.
- August 19—Battling Levinsky defeated Bartley Madden, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Battling Nelson defeated Cliff Ford, six rounds, R. D., Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
- August 25—Sam Langford K. O. George Cotton, four rounds, Boston, Mass.
- August 31—Battling Levinsky K. O. Jack Nevins, two rounds, Far Rockaway, New York City.
- September 7—Leach Cross defeated Johnny Tillman, ten rounds, R. D., Hudson, Wis. Jim Flynn K. O. Al Norton, six rounds, Kansas City, Mo. Joe Rivers defeated Willie Becher, twenty rounds, R. D., Los Angeles, Cal. Charley White K. O. Dan O'Brien, one round, Denver, Col. Mike Gibbons defeated George (Knockout) Brown, ten rounds, R. D., Benton Harbor, Mich.
- September 14—Kid Williams defeated Louisiana, six rounds, P. V.
- September 18—George Davis defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Joe Mandot defeated Ad Wolgast, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.
- September 21—Mike Gibbons defeated Bill McKinnon, ten rounds, R. D., Covington, Ky.
- September 28—Kid Williams K. O. Kid Herman, four rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Dillon defeated Frank Mantell, twelve rounds, P. V., Columbus, Ohio.
- September 30—George Chip K. O. Billy Murray, four rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
- October 1—Sam Langford and Joe Jeanette drew, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- October 4—Joe Mandot defeated Joe Rivers, twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La.
- October 6—Leach Cross and Walter Mohr drew, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sam Langford K. O. Colin Bell, Australia, four rounds, Boston, Mass.
- October 7—Al Reich defeated Tom Kennedy, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- October 9—Battling Levinsky defeated Gunboat Smith, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- October 12—Joe Rivers defeated Frankie Russell, eight rounds, R. D., Memphis, Tenn.
- October 13—Al McCoy K. O. Willie Lewis, five rounds, New York City. Gilbert Gallant defeated Leach Cross, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
- October 20—Sam Langford K. O. Gunboat Smith, three rounds, Boston, Mass.
- October 27—Kid Williams defeated Dutch Brandt, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Freddie Welsh defeated Matty Baldwin, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
- October 30—Battling Levinsky defeated Fred Fritts, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.
- November 2—Freddie Welsh defeated Ad Wolgast, eight rounds, stopped, Wolgast broke bone in his right hand, New York City.
- November 9—Mike Gibbons defeated Young Mike Donovan, six rounds, stopped, New York City.
- November 10—Al McCoy and Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, D., P. V., New York City.

AMATEUR BOXING.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, Boston, Mass., April 18. Result of Finals: 108-pound class—Johnny Downs of Cleveland defeated Leo Elvin of New York, three rounds. 115-pound class—Steve Phillips of Boston defeated Harry McLatchey of Cambridge, three rounds. 125-pound class—Vincent Pokorni of Cleveland defeated J. L. Sullivan of Boston, three rounds. 135-pound class—Dick Stosh of Cleveland defeated William Buckley of Chelsea, three rounds. 145-pound class—Max Woldman of Cleveland defeated Patrick McCarthy of Boston, three rounds (judges disagreed; referee's decision). 158-pound class—W. Barrett of New York stopped Charles J. Seegest of Cleveland, one round. 175-pound class—W. Hanna of Toronto stopped Arthur Sheridan of Brooklyn, two rounds. Heavyweight class—Patrick Kelley of Boston defeated Arthur Sheridan of Trinity Club, Brooklyn three rounds.

New York State Championships, held at the Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9. Result of Finals: 108-pound class—Bert Weil, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated Louis Wellman, unattached, in three rounds. 115-pound class—I. Selzer, unattached, defeated G. W. Schroeder, Union Settlement A. C., on points in three rounds. 125-pound class—Johnny Nugent, unattached, defeated M. Schwenger, Pastime A. C., on points in three rounds. 135-pound class—W. Smith, Bronx Church House, stopped D. Jorio, Greek-American A. C., in two rounds. 145-pound class—August Ratner, Y. M. H. A., defeated J. Tiplitz, Educational Alliance, in three rounds on points. 153-pound class—W. Barrett, Pastime A. C., stopped J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., in two rounds. 175-pound class—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity A. C., stopped G. Greunder, Union Settlement A. C., in one round. Heavyweight class—Arthur Sheridan, Trinity A. C., knocked out Tom Kellog, Washington Heights A. C., in one punch.

Metropolitan Championships, held at the New York A. C., March 28. Results: 108-pound class, final round—Leo Elvin, Union Settlement A. C., won by default; all other entrants over weight. 115-pound class, semi-final round—Gus Mass, Glencoe A. C., defeated John Berese Pennant A. C., judges' decision; P. Franchini, Trinity Club, defeated B. Weil, St. Bartholomew A. C., referee's decision. Final—Franchini got decision over Mass. 158-pound class, semi-final round—A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, defeated L. Bernstein, Sheridan A. C., stopped by referee in third round; W. Barrett, Pastime A. C., defeated J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., judges' decision. Final—Barrett beat Kaufman, bout stopped by referee in second round. 125-pound class, final round—E. Kothe, St. Bartholomew A. C., defeated M. Schwenger, Pastime A. C., judges' decision. 135-pound class, final round—W. Smith, Bronx Church House, defeated J. Sheridan, Trinity Club, judges' decision. 145-pound class, final round—J. Tiplitz, Educational Alliance, defeated E. Nugent, unattached, in two rounds. 175-pound class, final round—W. Spengler, Union Settlement A. C., stopped A. Sheridan, Trinity Club, in second round. Heavyweight class, final round—W. Spengler, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Bud Kenney, Franklin A. C., judges' decision.

Central Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at Cleveland, Ohio, January 10 and 16. 115-pound class—Won by Art. Root, Cleveland. 125-pound class—Won by Eddie Brown, Cleveland. 135-pound class—Won by Dick Stosh, Cleveland. Middleweight class—Won by Dan Hayes, Chicago. 158-pound class—Won by Max Woldman, Cleveland. Heavyweight class—Won by Andrew Hagan, Cleveland.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

ALL attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1914, Jack Johnson.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGorty and Geo. Chip; 1914, M. Gibbons and L. McGorty.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rubie Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rubie Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Wolgast; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1908-1912, no legitimate claimants.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1894, Jack McAuliffe; 1894-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1911, Ad Wolgast; 1912, Ad Wolgast and Willie Ritchie; 1913, Willie Ritchie; 1914, Freddie Welsh.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1914, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Nell; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914, Kid Williams.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

DATE.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts	DATE.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910.	Johnson....	Jeffries.....	Reno, Nev	\$270,755	Oct. 18, 1909	Johnson.....	Ketchel.....	San Fran.	\$32,300
Sept. 3, 1906.	Gans.....	Nelson.....	G'd'd, Nev	69,715	Mar. 25, 1904	Britt.....	Corbett.....	San Fran.	32,245
Dec. 26, 1898.	Johnson.....	Burns.....	Sy'y, Ana.	167,500	July 25, 1902.	Jeffries.....	Fitzsimmons	San Fran.	31,900
Nov. 3, 1899.	Jeffries.....	Sharkey.....	New York.	66,300	Mar. 17, 1897.	Fitzsimmons	Corbett.....	Carson.	26,000
Aug. 14, 1903.	Jeffries.....	Corbett.....	San Fran.	63,340	Nov. 15, 1901.	Jeffries.....	Ruhlin.....	San Fran.	30,800
Aug. 30, 1900.	Corbett.....	M-Coy.....	New York.	56,750	Sept. 9, 1905	Nelson.....	Britt.....	San Fran.	27,775
Dec. 20, 1904.	Nelson.....	Britt.....	Colma, Cal	4,311	Oct. 31, 1904.	Britt.....	Gans.....	San Fran.	21,761
Sept. 7, 1892.	Corbett.....	Sullivan.....	N. Orleans	*45,000	Aug. 29, 1904.	Jeffries.....	Munroe.....	San Fran.	21,760
Mar. 8, 1893.	Fitzsimmons	Hall.....	N. Orleans	40,000	Dec. 2, 1896.	Sharkey.....	Fitzsimmons.	San Fran.	21,900
Feb. 22, 1910.	Wolgast.....	Nelson.....	San Fran.	37,750	Mar. 31, 1903.	Corbett.....	McGovern....	San Fran.	20,880

* Purse \$25,000 and \$10,000 a side. † Estimated.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.
WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (world's record)...	Chlan*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 9, 1913	1:54 3/4
1 " in a race.....	Hamburg Belle.....	No. Randall, Ohio.....	Aug. 25, 1909	2:01 1/4
1 " on half-mile track.....	Chlan*.....	Goshen, N. Y.....	Aug. 24, 1911	2:02 3/4
1 " by a stallion.....	The Harvester*.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 22, 1910	2:01
1 " gelding.....	Chlan*.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 12, 1910	1:58 3/4
1 " mare.....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn. †.....	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58 3/4
1 " (with runn'g mate).....	Ayres P.*.....	Kirkwood, Del. (kite).....	July 3, 1898	2:03 1/2
1 " by a yearling.....	Airdale.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 2, 1912	2:15 3/4
1 " two-year-old.....	Peter Volo.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 6, 1913	2:04 3/4
1 " three-year-old.....	Peter Volo.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 6, 1914	2:03 1/2
1 " four-year-old.....	Etawah.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 28, 1914	2:03 1/2
1 " five-year-old.....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn. †.....	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58 3/4
1 " six-year-old.....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Nov. 11, 1904	2:01
1 " to high wheel sulky.....	Major Delmar*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 26, 1904	2:07
1 "	Peter Billiken* †.....	Goshen, N. Y.....	Aug. 20, 1914	2:14 1/2
Best 2 heats.....	Hamburg Belle.....	No. Randall, Ohio.....	Aug. 25, 1909	2:01 1/4
3 "	Etawah.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 8, 1914	2:03 3/4
2 miles.....	The Harvester*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 13, 1910	4:15 1/4
3 "	(Nightingale*.....	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.).....	Oct. 20, 1898	6:55 3/4
4 "	Fairy Wood.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	July 1, 1895	7:15 1/2
5 "	Bertie R.....	Blackpool, England †.....	Sept. 11, 1899	9:58
10 "	Senator L.....	San Jose, Cal. (reg.).....	Nov. 2, 1894	10:12
20 "	Bishop Hero.....	Oakland, Cal. (reg.).....	Oct. 14, 1893	12:30 1/4
30 "	(Pascal*.....	New York, N. Y. (reg.).....	Nov. 2, 1893	26:15
40 "	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.).....	Nov. 23, 1878	27:23 1/4
50 "	Capt. McGowan*.....	Boston, Mass. (reg.).....	Oct. 31, 1865	58:25
60 "	Gen. Taylor*.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Feb. 21, 1857	1:47:59
70 "	Ariel*.....	Albany, N. Y.....	May 5, 1846	3:55:40 1/2
100 "	Conqueror*.....	Centerville, L. I.....	Nov. 12, 1833	8:55:53

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time).....	Lou Dillon*.....	Memphis, Tenn. †.....	Oct. 23, 1903	2:00
1 "	Chlan*.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 8, 1911	2:00
1 " in a race.....	Lou Dillon.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04 3/4
Best 2 heats.....	Lou Dillon.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04 3/4
Best 3 heats.....	Hopeful.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 13, 1878	2:16 3/4
2 miles.....	Pelegon.....	Belmont, Phila.....	Oct. 20, 1909	4:38
3 "	Ed. Bryan.....	Point Breeze, Phila.....	Nov. 6, 1906	7:30 1/2
5 "	Ed. Bryan.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Aug. 21, 1907	13:05
10 "	Julia Aldrich.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	June 15, 1858	29:04 1/2
20 "	Controller.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	April 20, 1878	58:57

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡ Half mile track.

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile.....	{Uhlen..... Lewis Forrest..}	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 11, 1912	.....	2.03½
1 " in a race	{Rose Leaf..... Sally Simmons.}	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 27, 1894	.....	2.15½
1 " road wagon	{Maid S..... Aldine.....}	Fleetwood Park, N. Y..	June 15, 1883	.....	2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race.....	{Arab..... Conde.....}	San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 26, 1887	2.30½	2.23	2.18½

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile.....	Dan Patch.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 27, 1903	.56		
1 mile.....	Dan Patch*.....	St. Paul, Minn. †.....	Sept. 8, 1906	1.55		
1 " by a stallion.....	Dan Patch*.....	St. Paul, Minn. †.....	Sept. 8, 1906	1.55		
1 " by a gelding.....	Prince Alert*.....	New York, N. Y. †.....	Sept. 23, 1903	1.57		
1 " in the open.....	Directum I.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58		
1 " by a mare.....	Dariel.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 24, 1903	2.00½		
1 " (half mile track).....	Dan Patch.....	Allentown, Pa.....	Sept. 31, 1905	2.02		
1 " in a race.....	Directum I.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58		
1 " yearling fil y.....	Present Queen*.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Nov. 1, 1911	2.20½		
1 " yearling colt.....	Frank Perry.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 12, 1911	2.15		
1 " two-year-old.....	{Directly*..... Fleta Dillon.....}	Galesburg, Ill.....	Sept. 20, 1894	2.07½		
1 " three-year-old.....	Anna Bradford.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Oct. 6, 1909	2.08¾		
1 " four-year-old.....	William.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 29, 1914	2.00¾		
1 " high-wheel sulky.....	William.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00		
2 miles.....	Dan Patch*.....	Macon, Ga. †.....	Nov. 30, 1903	2.04¾		
3 ".....	{Joe Jefferson*..... James K. Polk.....}	Macon, Ga. †.....	Nov. 30, 1903	4.17		
3 ".....	{Joe Jefferson*..... James K. Polk.....}	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.).....	Nov. 6, 1891	7.39½		
4 ".....	Joe Jefferson*.....	Centerville, L. I. (reg.).....	Sept. 13, 1847	7.44		
5 ".....	Joe Jefferson*.....	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.).....	Nov. 13, 1891	16.10		
5 ".....	Fisherman.....	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.).....	Dec. 19, 1874	13.03½		
Best 2 heats.....	Directum I.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58	2.00	
" 3 ".....	William.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00½	2.00	2.02¾

To Wagon.

DISTANCE.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time).....	Dan Patch*.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 27, 1903	1.57½		
1 " in a race.....	Aigus Pointer.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 20, 1904	2.04¾		
2 miles.....	Young America.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	Sept. 7, 1889	4.58¾		
3 ".....	Longfellow.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	Sept. 7, 1889	7.53		
4 ".....	Longfellow.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Dec. 31, 1869	10.42½		
5 ".....	Lady St. Clair.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Dec. 11, 1874	12.54¾		
Best 2 heats.....	Edith W.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	Oct. 22, 1902	2.05¾	2.05¾	
Best 3 heats.....	Johnston.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¾	2.15¾	2.15¾

By a Team.

1 mile.....	{Minor Heir..... Geo. Gano.....}	Columbus, Ohio.....	Oct. 1, 1912	2.02
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*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

RESULTS OF IMPORTANT RACES.

(Figures denote position of winner in heats, followed by times of heats.)

July 22, Cleveland, Ohio.—The North Randall, 2.20 trot; value \$5,000; Sienna 3, 2, 1, 1; Margaret Druen 1, 1, 3, 3, 2; The Guide, 5, 3, 2, 2, 3. Time—2.07¾, 2.08¾, 2.07¾, 2.08, 2.08¾.

August 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Furniture Manufacturers' Stake; \$5,000; 2.12 class, trotting; Lassie McGregor 1, 1, 3, 2, 1; King Clansman 3, 3, 1, 2; Marta Bellini 7, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, Time—2.06½, 2.07½, 2.08½, 2.06¾, 2.08¾.

August 12, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity; for three-year-old trotters; \$10,000; Peter Volo 1, 1, 1; Lee Axworthy 2, 2, 6; Ortolan Axworthy 4, 3, 2. Time—2.04¾, 2.05¾, 2.06¾.

2.11 Trot—Three in five; Paper Mills Purse, \$10,000; Lassie McGregor 4, 1, 1, 1; Sienna 1, 2, 4, 4; Axtion 3, 3, 2, 2. Time—2.07¼, 2.06¾, 2.06¾, 2.06¾.

August 31, Syracuse, N. Y.—Free-for-all pace; two in three heats; \$5,000; Directum 1, 2, 1, 1; Frank Bozash, Jr., 1, 2, 2; Earl, Jr., 3, 3, 3, 3. Time—2.02½, 2.00, 2.00.

September 2 and 3, Syracuse, N. Y.—Empire Stake for 2.14 trotters, won by Margaret Druen. Syracuse Stake for 2.11 pacers, won by Napoleon Direct.

September 7, Hartford, Ct.—Charter Oak Stake, \$10,000, won by Sienna; fastest heat 2.07.

September 16, Detroit, Mich.—2.14 trot; purse \$5,000. King Clansman won; Mirthful second, Palmer De Forest third. Best time—2.09¾.

September 22, Columbus, Ohio.—Capital City Stake, 2.08 trot, 3 in 5, \$3,000; Etawah 6, 1, 1, 1; Omar 1, 3, 2, 3; Newzel 3, 4, 6, 2. Time—2.05¼, 2.05¼, 2.05¼, 2.04¾.

Horse Review Futurity, three-year-old pacers, 2 in 3, \$3,000; Anna Bradford 1, 1; Squantum 2, 2; Prince Jolla 3, 3. Time—2.03½, 2.01½.

Hoster Columbus Stake, 2.14 trot, 3 in 5, \$10,000. Margaret Druen 1, 1, 1; Rythmell 8, 2, 2; McClosky 2, 5, 3. Time—2.07½, 2.05½, 2.06.

September 24, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Match race; \$6,000; pacing; William 1, 1, 1; Directum 1, 2, 2, 2. Time—2.01¾, 2.01¼, 2.02¼.

September 26, Columbus, Ohio.—Horse Review Futurity; trotting; three-year-olds; 2 in 3; purse \$8,000; Peter Volo 1, 1; Lady Wanetka 2, 3; Lee Axworthy 3, 2. Time—2.07¼, 2.08¾. Lady Wanetka and Lee Axworthy divided second and third money.

Horse Review Futurity; trotting; two-year-olds; 2 in 3; purse \$3,000; Native Spirit 1, 1; Sparkie Watts 2, 2. Time—2.13¾, 2.09¾.

September 29, Columbus, Ohio.—Arel City Stake; 2.10 class, pacing; \$3,000; Peter Stevens 1, 1; Camelia 2, 2, 3; King Couchman 3, 3, 2. Time—2.05¼, 2.03, 2.02¾.

American Horse Breeders' Futurity; three-year-

RESULTS OF IMPORTANT RACES—Continued.

olds; pacing; purse \$3,000; Anna Bradford 1, 1; Squantum 2, 2; Robert Frisco 3, 3. Time—2.09½, 2.00¾.

September 30, Columbus, Ohio—Buckeye Stake; 2.12 trotters; 3 in 5; \$5,000; Brighton B. 2, 1, 1, 1; Margaret Drulen 1, 2, 2; Bertha Carey 4, 4, 3, 3. Time—2.08¼, 2.05½, 2.06¼, 2.06¼.

Championship Stallion Pace; 2 in 3, \$5,000; Directum 1, 1; William 2, 2. Time—1.58, 2.00.

American Horse Breeders' Futurity; three-year-old trotters; 2 in 3; \$6,000; Peter Volo 1, 1; St. Frisco 2, 3; Ortolan Axworthy 3, 2. St. Frisco and Ortolan Axworthy divided second and third money. Time—2.09½, 2.09¾.

October 5, Lexington, Ky.—Walnut Hall Cup; 2.12 trotters of June 1, 3 in 5; \$3,000; Rythmell 1, 1, 1; Margaret Drulen 2, 2, 2; Brighton B. 3, 3. Time—2.05¾, 2.05¾, 2.04¾.

The Futurity for two-year-old trotters, 2 in 3; \$5,000; Sparkle Watts 2, 1, 1; General French 1, 5, 7; Natvie Sprit 3, 2, 2. Time—2.10¾, 2.10¾, 2.11¾.

October 6, Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters, 3 in 5, \$14,000; Peter Volo 1, 1, 1; Lee Axworthy 2, 2, 3; Lady Wanetka 3, 3, 2. Time—2.07¼, 2.05, 2.03½.

October 7, Lexington, Ky.—The Tennessee, free-for-all pacers, 3 in 5, value \$3,000; Directum I. 1, 1, 1; Earl, Jr., 2, 2, 2; Don Densmore 3, 3, 3. Time—2.02¾, 2.04¾, 1.59½.

October 8, Lexington, Ky.—The Transylvania Stake; 2.08 class trotting; purse \$5,000; Etawah 1, 1, 1; Omar 4, 2, 2; Star Winter 2, 3, 3. Time—2.03½, 2.03½, 2.03¾.

October 12, Lexington, Ky.—Turkey Trot, special sweepstakes, two-year-old trotters, 2 in 3, \$4,000; Prema 1, 1; Polly Overton 2, 2. Time—2.19¼, 2.16¼.

Lexington Stake for two-year-old trotters, 2 in 3, \$2,000; Henry Todd 1, 1; General French 2, 2. Time—2.11¾, 2.14¼.

October 21, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Match race; world's pacing championship for stallions; purse \$5,000; best 2 in 3 heats; Directum I. 1, 1; William 2, 2. Time—2.04¾, 2.01¾.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

* SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

* SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
(Distance, 1¼ Miles.)

* EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.

* BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.
(Distance, 1½ miles.)

* Not run in 1914. For previous winners see 1914 ALMANAC.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.
(Distance, 1 mile.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Irish Lad, Toboggan, Beldame.....	1.40	\$10,880
1905†.....	J. M. Keene's Sysonby, Colonial Girl.....	1.41 3-5	9,230
	O. L. Richard's Race King.....		
1906.....	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford.....	1.39	10,850
1907.....	J. H. Mc'ormick's Glorifer, Kesiguite, Roseben.....	1.40 4-5	10,570
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole.....	1.38 3-5	9,620
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler.....	1.40	3,875
1910.....	Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate, Prince Imperial, Jack Atkin.....	1.37 4-5	5,000
1913.....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson.....	1.39	2,500
1914.....	C. H. Robbins's Buskin, Figniny, Rock View.....	1.37 4-5	4,000

† Dead heat.

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby.....	1.11 4-5	\$42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stables' Ormondale, Timber, Belmore.....	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund.....	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907.....	James R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec.....	1.11 1-5	24,890
1908.....	James R. Keene's Maskette, Sir Martin, Helmet.....	1.11 1-5	24,985
1909.....	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry, Grasmere.....	1.11 4-5	25,710
1910*.....	S. C. Hildreth's Novelty, Bashti, Love Not.....	1.12 1-5	10,000
1913*.....	H. P. Whitney's Pennant, Southern Maid, Addie M.....	1.15	15,000
1914*.....	Quincy Stable's Trojan, Kaskaskia, Harry Junior.....	1.16 4-5	16,010

* Run at Saratoga.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	Waldeck Stables' The Picket, Irish Lad, Proper.....	2.06 3-5	\$15,800
1905.....	James R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Graziallo.....	2.06 2-5	15,800
1906.....	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket.....	2.05 3-5	15,800
1907.....	James R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon.....	2.09	15,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert.....	2.04 1-5	19,750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt.....	2.04	3,850
1910.....	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Olambala, Prince Imperial.....	2.05 3-5	6,000
1913*.....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson.....	2.03 2 5	3,025
1914*.....	R. J. Mackenzie's Buckhorn, Buskin, Rock View.....	2.08	4,000

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I.

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.
(Distance, 7 furlongs, not run in 1909, 1911-1913.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1908.....	J. A. Kyle's Ahumada, Yellow Tail, Illyria.....	1.33	\$2,735
1904.....	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan.....	1.27	7,710
1905.....	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em.....	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906.....	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight.....	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego.....	1.28 1-5	7,880
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec.....	1.27 4-5	6,850
1910.....	John W. Schorr's Gretna Green.....	1.27	3,000
1914.....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Borrow, Flying Fairy.....	1.24 4-5	3,000

AMERICAN TRACKS, 1913.

Leading owners—H. P. Whitney, \$55,056; J. L. Holland, \$42,445; R. T. Wilson, \$41,585; H. G. Bedwell, \$40,110; J. O. Talbott, \$37,240. Leading horses: Old Rosebud, 2, by Uncle—Ivory Bells, \$19,057; Donald McDonald, 7, by Sombrero—Berriedale, \$16,080; Pennant, 2, by Peter Pan—Royal Rose, \$15,580; Rudolfo, 4, by Sur Huon or Batts—Watoma, \$14,450; Ten Point, 3, by Jack Point—Gold Tea, \$12,840. Leading jockeys—M. Buxton, 144 winning mounts; C. Burligame, 131; J. Groth, 113; J. McTaggart, 108; J. Butwell, 107.

RECORDS OF BEST PERFORMANCES OF THE RUNNING TURF.

DISTANCE.	Name, Age, and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile.....	Bob Wade, 4.....	Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 20, 1890.....	0.21¼
¾ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs.....	Butte, Mont.....	Sept. 7, 1906.....	0.35½
¾ furlongs..	Supremacy, 2, 115 lbs.....	Juarez, Mexico.....	Feb. 1, 1914.....	0.39 1-5
¾ "	Geraldine, 4, 123 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.).....	Aug. 30, 1889.....	0.46
4½ furlongs..	{ Preceptor, 2, 112 lbs.....	Belmont Park (st. c.).....	May 19, 1908.....	0.51
	{ Joe Morris, 2, 103 lbs.....	Louisville(C. Downs).....	May 8, 1909.....	0.52 4-5
½ mile.....	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.).....	Oct. 9, 1894.....	0.56¾
	{ Plater, 2, 107 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.).....	Oct. 21, 1902.....	1.02½
	{ Bringhurst, 2, 92 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Oct. 8, 1913.....	1.04 3-5
5½ furlongs..	Pan Zareta, 3, 124 lbs.....	Juarez, Mexico.....	Dec. 6, 1913.....	1.04 3-5
	{ Pan Zareta, 3, 126 lbs.....	Juarez, Mexico.....	Dec. 13, 1913.....	1.04 3-5
*Futurity c..	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs.....	Sheeps'd B. (C.I.J.C.).....	June 22, 1891.....	1.08
	{ Artful, 2, 130 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.).....	Oct. 15, 1904.....	1.08
6 furlongs....	Iron Mask, 5, 127 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Sept. 23, 1903.....	1.10 4-5
	{ Locharos, 3, 109 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Oct. 3, 1913.....	1.10 4-5
	{ Orb, 2, 90 lbs.....	Juarez, Mexico.....	Dec. 9, 1913.....	1.10 4-5
	{ Priscillian, 5, 113 lbs.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Oct. 19, 1911.....	1.11
6½ furlongs..	Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs.....	Belm't P., L.I. (st. c.).....	June 19, 1906.....	1.16 3-5
	{ Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs.....	Belmont Park, L. I.....	Oct. 14, 1907.....	1.17 2-5
	{ Roseben, 5, 126 lbs.....	Belmont Park, L. I.....	Oct. 16, 1906.....	1.22
7 furlongs....	Colin, 2, 122 lbs.....	Belm't P., L.I. (st. c.).....	Oct. 16, 1907.....	1.23
7½ furlongs..	Restigouche, 3, 107 lbs.....	Belmont Park, L. I.....	May 29, 1908.....	1.31 1-5
	{ Salvator, 4, 110 lbs.†.....	Monmouth P. (st. c.).....	Aug. 28, 1890.....	1.35½
1 mile.....	Stromboli, 3, 117 lbs.....	Belmont Park, L. I.....	Sept. 7, 1914.....	1.36 3-5
1 " 20 yds.	Froglegs, 4, 107 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	May 13, 1913.....	1.39
1 " 40 yds.	Preen, 4, 104 lbs.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	June 16, 1906.....	1.42
1 " 50 yds.	Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	June 29, 1907.....	1.42 4-5
1 " 70 yds.	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs.....	Seattle, Wash'n.....	Sept. 5, 1908.....	1.40 4-5
1 " 100 yds.	Bubbling Water, 4, 121 lbs.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Nov. 30, 1910.....	1.42 1-5
	{ Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs.....	Oakland (Cal. J. C.).....	Nov. 30, 1907.....	1.44 1-5
	{ Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Nov. 11, 1908.....	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles..	Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs.....	Seattle, Wash'n.....	Sept. 12, 1908.....	1.44 2-5
	{ Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	Aug. 23, 1909.....	1.43 3-5
	{ Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs.....	Brighton Beach.....	July 16, 1907.....	1.50 3-5
	{ Green Seal, 4, 107 lbs.....	Seattle, Wash'n.....	Aug. 20, 1908.....	1.50 3-5
1¼ " "	Milton B., 6, 100 lbs.....	Latonla, Ky.....	July 4, 1913.....	1.56 3-5
1 3-16 " "	Whisk Broom II., 6, 139 lbs.....	Belmont Park.....	June 28, 1913.....	2.00
1½ " "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs.....	Sheeps'd Bay (C.I.).....	July 1, 1908.....	2.09 3-5
1 5-16 " "	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs.....	Latonla, Ky.....	July 8, 1905.....	2.10 1-5
1 m. 500 yds.	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs.....	Sheeps'd Bay (C.I.).....	June 25, 1904.....	2.17 3-5
1¾ " "	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs.....	Chicago (Wash. Park).....	July 16, 1898.....	2.20¼
1½ " "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs.....	Sheeps'd Bay (C.I.).....	July 13, 1909.....	2.45
1¾ " "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y.....	Oct. 3, 1903.....	2.57
1½ " "	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs.....	Oakland, Cal.....	Mar. 2, 1909.....	3.17 3-5
2 " "	Everett, 4, 107 lbs.....	Pimlico, Md.....	Oct. 31, 1910.....	3.25 3-5
2 1-16 " "	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs.....	Ontario (Tor'to J. C.).....	Sept. 23, 1905.....	3.34½
2¼ " "	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs.....	Chicago (Harlem).....	Aug. 30, 1894.....	3.42
2½ " "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.....	Aug. 4, 1900.....	3.49 1-5
2¾ " "	Kyrat, 3, 83 lbs.....	Newport, Ky.....	Nov. 18, 1899.....	4.24½
2¾ " "	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 16, 1876.....	4.55½
3 " "	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs.....	Saratoga, N. Y.....	Aug. 9, 1873.....	4.58 ¾
3 " "	Mamie Algot, 5, 108 lbs.....	New Orleans (City P.).....	Feb. 16, 1907.....	5.19
4 " "	{ Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.†.....	Oakland (Cal. J. C.).....	May 20, 1897.....	7.11
	{ Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs.....	Louisville, Ky.....	Oct. 7, 1911.....	7.14 1-5

* 170 feet less than ¾ mile. † Races against time. St. c., straight course.

OTHER IMPORTANT RACES, 1914.

Kentucky Derby, run at Louisville, Ky., distance 1¼ miles—Won by H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud; second, Hodge; third, Bronze Wing. Time—2m. 03 3-5s. Latonia Derby, run at Latonia, Ky., near Cincinnati, Ohio, distance 1½ miles—Won by A. Baker & Co.'s John Gund; second, Constant; third, Doctor Samuels. Time—2m. 30 2-5s. Brooklyn Derby, run at Aqueduct, L. I., distance 1¼

OTHER IMPORTANT RACES IN 1914—Continued.

miles—Won by Andrew Miller's Roamer; second, Gainer; third, Charlestonian. Time—2m. 05 3-5s. Belmont Stakes, run at Belmont Park, L. I., distance 1 3-5 miles—Won by John W. Schorr's Luke McLuke; second, Gainer; third, Charlestonian. Time—2m. 20s. International Derby, run at Montreal, Canada, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by David Craig; second, Gainer; third, Luke McLuke, who was left at the post. Time—2m. 08s.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, for 3-year-olds, run at Newmarket, distance 1 mile—Won by Sir John Thursty's Kennymore. One Thousand Guineas Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, run at Newmarket, 1 mile—Won by J. B. Joel's Princess Dorrie. Oaks Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by J. B. Joel's Princess Dorrie. The Derby for 3-year-olds, run at Epsom, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by Herman B. Duryea's Durbar II, ridden by the American Jockey McGe. Time—2m. 38s. Value, \$32,500. Newmarket Stakes for 3-year-olds, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by Lord Londonderry's Corroyra. Ascot Race, distance 2 miles—Won by James A. de Rothschild's Broadwood (bred in United States). Gold Vase, run at Ascot, distance 2 miles—Won by Lord Derby's Glorvina. Ascot Gold Cup, distance 2 1/2 miles—Won by J. F. Fairie's Aleppo. Eclipse Stakes, run at Sandown Park, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by H. Cholmondeley's Hapsburg. Vane, \$50,000. Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase, distance 4 1/2 miles—Won by Sun Lock. St. Leger, 1 mile and 6 furlongs, run at Doncaster; for 3-year-olds—Won by J. B. Joel's Black Jester. Jockey Club Stakes, 1 1/4 miles, run at Newmarket, value \$50,000—Won by Waldorf Astor's Trois Temps.

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS.

(Distance, about 1 1/2 miles, run since 1788.)

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Sec. ind.
1905.	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.....	Satire.....	2.39 3-5	Jardy.
1906.	Maj. Loeder's Spearmin.....	Carbine.....	2.36 4-5	Picton.
1907.	Richard Croker's Orby.....	Orme.....	2.44	Blaise Gallion.
1908.	E. Ghinistrelli's Signorinetta.....	Chaleureux.....	2.39 4-5	Primer.
1909.	King Edward's Milbora.....	Cyllene.....	2.42 2-5	Louviers.
1910.	Mr. Fairie's Lembar*.....	Sunbridge.....	2.35 1-5	Greenback.
1911.	J. B. Joel's Sunstar.....	Sunbridge.....	2.36 4-5	Stedfast.
1912.	W. Raphael's Pagalie.....	Cyllene.....	2.36 4-5	Juegar.
1913.	A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur.....	Desmond.....	2.37 3-5	Louvois.
1914.	H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.....	Rabelais.....	2.38	Hapsburg.

* Record time for race.

RACING IN FRANCE.

French Derby, run at Chantilly, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by Baron Maurice de Rothschild's Sardanaple. Value, \$41,000. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II, winner of the English Derby, fourth. Grand Prix de Paris, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by Baron Maurice de Rothschild's Sardanaple; H. B. Duryea's Durbar II, third. Value, \$60,000. Time—3m. 11 3-5s. Prix du Président de la République, run at Maisons Lafitte, distance 1 mile 4 1/2 furlongs—Won by Sardanaple. Value, \$22,600. Sardanaple won more than 1 million francs, nearly \$200,000. Grand Steeplechase de Paris, run at Auteuil, Paris, distance 4 1/2 miles—Won by James Hennessy's Lord Loris. Value, \$30,000.

RACING ON THE CONTINENT.

German Derby, run at Hamburg, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by Freiherr von Oppenheim's Ariel. Value, \$24,000. Austrian Derby, run at Vienna, distance 1 1/2 miles—Won by N. von Szemere's Confusionarius. Value, \$20,000.

Racing in all European countries was discontinued after the outbreak of the war.

RECORDS OF HEAT RACES.

(For best performances in heat races see THE WORLD ALMANAC, 1914.)

POLO.

THE feature of the 1914 polo season was the international match between the teams of United States and Great Britain for the International Challenge Cup. The match, best two out of three games, was won by Great Britain in two straight games. These games were played at the Meadow Brook Club Field, Westbury, L. I., on June 13 and 16. First game—Won by Great Britain by 8 1/2 to 3 goals. Teams: America, No. 1, Rene La Montagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury; No. 3, Devereux Milburn; back, Lawrence Waterbury. Great Britain, No. 1, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Capt. Leslie St. Cheape; No. 3, Major F. W. Barrett; back, Capt. Vivian Lockett. Goals made by Great Britain: Cheape, 4; Tomkinson, 3; Lockett, 3. America: J. M. Waterbury, 3; Milburn, 1. Penalties: Barrett, 1 goal, 2 fouls; Lockett, 1/2 goal, 2 safeties, for Great Britain; L. Waterbury, 1 goal, 2 fouls, for America. Second game—Great Britain, 4; America, 2 1/2. Teams: Great Britain, No. 1, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Capt. L. St. G. Cheape; No. 3, Major F. W. Barrett; back, Capt. V. Lockett. America, No. 1, R. LaMontagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury; No. 3, L. Waterbury; back, D. Milburn. Penalties: Great Britain, 1; America, 2 1/2. Individual goals: Great Britain, Barrett (3), Cheape and Tomkinson (2); America, Milburn (2), La Montagne (2) and L. Waterbury. Individual penalties: Great Britain, 2 fouls against Lockett; America, 2 fouls against L. Waterbury, foul against Milburn, foul against J. M. Waterbury, safety by L. Waterbury. Previous cup matches: 1886, at Newport, Great Britain won by 10 to 4 and 14 to 2; 1900, Hurlingham Club, one game, Great Britain won, 8 to 2; 1902, Hurlingham Club, first game, America won, 2 to 1; second and third games, Great Britain won, 6 to 1 and 7 to 1; 1909, Hurlingham Club, America won, 9 to 5 and 8 to 2; 1911, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 4 1/2 to 3 and 4 1/2 to 3 1/2; 1913, Meadow Brook Club, America won, 5 1/2 to 3 and 4 1/2 to 4 1/2.

OTHER MATCHES.

May 2—Philadelphia, Pa. Point Judith 10, Devon Freebooters 3 1/2.
 May 4—Philadelphia, Pa. Point Judith 13 1/2, Bryn Mawr, 2d, 7, for Paul Denkla Mills Cup.
 May 9—Philadelphia, Pa. Bryn Mawr 14, Philadelphia C. C. 12.
 May 14—Great Neck, L. I.—Great Neck Grasshoppers 11, Meadow Brook Magpies 10.
 May 15—Great Neck, L. I.—Great Neck 14, Point Judith Sandpipers 11.
 May 16—Great Neck, L. I.—Great Neck 13 1/2, Point Judith Grasshoppers 6 1/2.
 May 17—Great Neck, L. I.—Great Neck 15, Meadow Brook Magpies 5 1/2.
 May 18-23—Locust Valley, L. I. Westminster Challenge Cup. Final: Philadelphia Freebooters 11, Point Judith 3 1/2.
 May 28—Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia C. C. 10 1/2, First City Troop 8.
 May 30—Locust Valley, L. I. Visitors' Cup. Final: Philadelphia Freebooters 7, Great Neck 1st 5 1/2.

POLO—Continued.

- June 3—Philadelphia, Pa. Moulton Cup. Bryn Mawr 13, Devon 2½.
 June 6—Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia C. C. 9½, Bryn Mawr 3½. Wootton, Challenge Cup. First City Troop 14, Devon 7.
 June 15—Philadelphia, Pa. Goughacres Cup. Bryn Mawr 9½, Devon 8½.
 June 23—Hempstead, L. I. Hempstead Cup. Finals: Meadow Brook Speeders 6, Meadow Brook Magpies 4½.
 June 24—Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City C. C. 10½, Denver Country Club 5½. Western circuit.
 June 26—Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis C. C. 9, Denver C. C. 7¾. Western circuit.
 June 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Finals of Western circuit: Kansas City C. C. 15½, St. Louis C. C. 7.
 June 7. Hempstead, L. I. Westbury Challenge Cup. Cooperstown 8, Great Neck 3½.
 June 29—Meadow Brook, L. I. Wheatley Cup. Final: Meadow Brook Magpies 15, Great Neck Grasshoppers 7¾. Cedarhurst, L. I. Governors' Cup. Cooperstown 14½, Great Neck 5.
 July 2—Philadelphia, Pa. Morelton Cup. Philadelphia C. C. 16½, Bryn Mawr 6.
 July 4—Sea Girt, N. J. Sea Girt 6, Monmouth 1¾. Chicago, Ill. Wheaton 9¼, Onwentsia 8.
 July 13—Cedarhurst, L. I. Blizzard Cup. Final: Great Neck 15, Meadow Brook Magpies 10.
 July 15—Cedarhurst, L. I. Independence Cup. Final: Meadow Brook Magpies 7, Meadow Brook Speeders 6.
 July 16—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Aiken 6, Philadelphia C. C. 4.
 July 18—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Piping Rock 13½, Bryn Mawr 10.
 July 20—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Wanderers 14, Bryn Mawr 13¾.
 July 22—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Bryn Mawr 10, Aiken Red Birds 6.
 July 25—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Army and Navy Cup. Final: Aiken Tigers 9, Bryn Mawr, 2d, 3. Gladstone Cup. Point Judith 11½, Newport 8.
 August 1—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Rathborne Memorial Cup. Final: Meadow Brook Magpies 12½, Point Judith 6½.
 August 8—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Junior Championship. Final: Meadow Brook Magpies 11, Aiken Tigers 5½.
 August 10—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Senior Championship and Joseph B. Thomas Cup. Final: Meadow Brook Magpies 11, Narragansett 8¾.
 August 15—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Atlantic Cup. Final: Newport 11½, Philadelphia C. C. 4¾.
 Chicago, Ill. Onwentsia 6¾, Chicago Golf Club 6.
 August 18—Newport, R. I. Aiken Tigers 10½, Point Judith 8½.
 August 20—Newport, R. I. Thorn Memorial Cup. Newport 8½, Aiken Tigers 5.
 August 22—Rumson, N. J. Rumson 10, Deal 9. Newport, R. I. Gold Mallet Trophy. Westchester 5, Point Judith 3.
 August 25—Rumson, N. J. Rumson 15, Deal 5½.
 August 27—Denver, Col. F. Walsh Cup. Kansas City C. C. 7½, Denver C. C. 5.
 August 31—Rumson, N. J. Rumson Cup. Great Neck 16, Rumson 13¾.
 September 2—Rumson, N. J. Monmouth Cup. Final: Great Neck 12, Point Judith Freebooters 7¾.
 September 4—Narragansett Pier, R. I. Philadelphia Freebooters 8, Point Judith 6.

TRAP SHOOTING.

The Interstate Association's Second Southwestern Handicap Tournament, Oklahoma City, Okla., April 14, 15, 16, 1914. Southwestern Handicap won by M. D. Hickman, Durant, Okla.; score, 88 ex 100.
 The Interstate Association's Ninth Southern Handicap Tournament, Roanoke, Va., May 12, 13, 14, 1914. Southern Handicap won by S. T. Day, Waynesboro, Va.; score, 96 ex 100.
 The Interstate Association's Ninth Eastern Handicap Tournament, Bradford, Pa., June 16, 17, 18, 1914. Eastern Handicap won by F. S. Wright, South Wales, N. Y.; score 97 ex 100.
 The Interstate Association's Ninth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, Portland, Ore., July 20, 21, 22, 1914. Pacific Coast Handicap won by P. H. O'Brien, Portland, Ore.; score, 93 ex 100.
 The Interstate Association's Ninth Western Handicap Tournament, Green Bay, Wis., August 4, 5, 6, 1914. Western Handicap won by F. Schalte, La Crosse, Wis.; score, 99 ex 100.
 The Interstate Association's Fifteenth Grand American Handicap Tournament, Dayton, Ohio, September 8, 9, 10, 11, 1914. Grand American Handicap won by Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.; score, 98 ex 100. National Amateur Championship won by Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.; score, 99 ex 100. National Amateur Championship at Double Targets won by Woolfolk Henderson, Lexington, Ky.; score, 90 ex 100. Preliminary Handicap won by C. T. Riffe, Kenova, W. Va.; score, 96 ex 100. Consolation Handicap won by Tony Prior, San Francisco, Cal.; score, 97 ex 100.
 Amateur Indoor Championship, held at New York City, February 28. Won by R. L. Spotts, New York A. C., 97 ex 100.
 Ladies' Indoor Championship, New York City, February 28. Won by Mrs. L. T. Vogel, Detroit, Mich., 47 ex 50.
 Amateur Championship of America, held at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Won by Ralph L. Spotts, New York A. C., 188 ex 200. A. L. Burns, Larchmont Y. C., second, 186 ex 200.
 Single Targets, held at Dayton, Ohio, Septem-

ber 8. Won by W. Henderson, Lexington, Ky., 99 ex 100. Double Targets—Won by W. Henderson, 90 ex 100.
 Canadian Championships, held at Toronto, August 13. Amateur—Won by J. E. Jennings, 49 ex 50. Professional—Won by John R. Taylor, 289 ex 300.
 Grand Prix du Casino, Monte Carlo—Won by Fadani, Italy, 23 ex 24.
 Grand Prix du Monte Carlo—Won by D. A. Upson, Cleveland, Ohio, 24 straight.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Alabama, J. K. Warren, 99 ex 100; Arkansas, J. R. Tansil, 92 ex 100; California, M. T. Leffler, —; Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, James Higgins, 100 straight; Connecticut, J. Finch, 94 ex 100; Delaware, A. B. Richardson, 98 ex 100; Georgia, J. M. Barrett, 171 ex 180. Idaho, F. D. Wade, 98 ex 100; Illinois, George Reitz, 96 ex 100; Indiana, W. A. Roach, 94 ex 100; Iowa, J. R. Jahn, 97 ex 100; Kansas, E. W. Arnold, 93 ex 100; Kentucky, Woolfolk Henderson, 97 ex 100; Louisiana, J. T. Austin, 98 ex 100; Maine, C. S. Randall, 97 ex 100; Maryland, D. F. Mallory, 97 ex 100; Massachusetts, G. L. Osborn, 96 ex 100; Michigan, W. L. Stonehouse, 96 ex 100; Minnesota, Fred Richter, 98 ex 100; Mississippi, G. M. L. Key, 92 ex 100; Missouri, W. L. Mulford, 99 ex 100; Montana, Lee Williams, —; Nebraska, D. B. Thorpe, 95 ex 100; New Jersey, Dr. W. H. Mathews, 95 ex 100; New York, Frank S. Wright, 98 ex 100; North Carolina, J. B. Pennington, —; North Dakota, A. R. Chezik, —; Ohio, John N. Knox, 99 ex 100; Oklahoma, Clarence Homer, 95 ex 100; Oregon, Henry F. Wihlon, 98 ex 100; Pennsylvania, Walter S. Behm, 146 ex 150; South Dakota, J. Potter White, 97 ex 100; Tennessee, Tom Hale, 97 ex 100; Texas, W. H. Hodges, 74 ex 75; Utah, H. S. Mills, 99 ex 100; Vermont, W. B. Twig, —; Virginia, Dr. L. G. Richards, 100 straight; Washington, F. M. Troch, 96 ex 100; West Virginia, W. A. Weidbusch, 96 ex 100; Wisconsin, F. G. Dreyfus, 95 ex 100; New England, S. W. Putnam, 93 ex 100.

REVOLVER SHOOTING.

THE Indoor Championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held in 26 different cities of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone April 19 to 27, inclusive.

Representative officials of the association supervised the matches and thus made conditions uniform.

The matches were shot by artificial light, distance 20 yards, target standard American, and were for target revolver, target pistol, military revolver, pocket revolver, and the novice match permitted the use of either pistol or revolver.

Medals emblematic of national and State honors were awarded the winners. Among hundreds of contestants the winning scores in the national class were as follows:

Target revolver; 50 shots; deliberate aim; possible 500—Dr. W. E. Quicksall 457, Dr. J. R. Hicks 452, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 452, Dr. J. H. Snook 445, W. C. Ayer 443.

Target pistol; conditions as above—Dr. J. H. Snook 468, George Armstrong 468, A. P. Lane 467, Dr. E. A. Waugaman 455, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 454.

Pocket revolver; 25 shots in strings of five shots each, fired in 30 seconds; maximum length of barrel 4 in.; possible 250—Dr. J. H. Snook 213, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 212, A. P. Lane 208, C. W. Randall 204, H. R. Marshall 201.

Novice match; a limited re-entry for those who have never won important prizes; limited to five trials; 25 shots; possible 250—Robert Mills 229, W. F. Blasse 225, Dr. W. B. Russell 225, Edward Bittel 224, O. Lillemo 223.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Match A, any revolver—California: C. W. Randall 435, R. P. Prentys 430, George Armstrong withdrew. Canada: A. Rutherford 432, W. J. Medforth 397, D. S. Williams 395, T. G. Margetts 384, J. P. White 377. Connecticut: John W. Hessian 429. Illinois: J. L. Byrne 411, John Turner 417, W. P. Northcott 416. Capt. E. A. Bittel 408, R. C. Walter 375. Indiana: Charles J. Reuss 392. George R. Gawehn 381, Foster Houck 371, Capt. Albert Black 354. Massachusetts: C. F. Hoffman 429, W. E. Fennell 418. Missouri: W. C. Ayer 443, Dr. M. R. Moore 428, E. A. Kronold 422, L. M. Rumsey 403. New York: Dr. J. R. Hicks 452, Dr. R. H. Sayre 432, A. P. Lane 430, J. A. L. Moller 428, Dr. H. A. Bayles 412. Ohio: Dr. J. H. Snook 445, M. S. Tod 428, W. O. Brown 425, Talcott H. Clarke 395. Panama: M. E. Woodward 408, J. Berson 400, E. S. Maloy 313, D. T. Baker 307. Pennsylvania: Dr. Wm. E. Quicksall 457, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 452, John P. Ross 441, Lieut. Herman Thomas 441. Rhode Island: Fred B. Spooner 434, Wm. Almy 393, T. J. Biesel withdrew. Vermont: Dana H. Stafford 350, George A. Metcalf 339, Pearl T. Clapp 318. Match B, any pistol—California: George Armstrong 468, R. P. Prentys 453, C. W. Randall 451. Connecticut: A. A. Raymond 440, John W. Hessian 419. Illinois: W. P. Northcott 422, Capt. Edward A. Bittel 421, J. L. Byrne 417. Maine: Lieut. W. D. Frazer 447, A. Taylor MacEiwee 386, Elton H. Thompson 340. Massachusetts: G. F. Hoffman 447, O. F. Gerrish 436, W. E. Fennell 428. Indiana: Charles J. Reuss 423. New Hampshire: E. H. Cope 423, P. F. Webber 409, E. J. Proehl 408. New York: A. P. Lane 467, H. D. I. Ekeroid 448, R. Douglas 436, Dr. H. A. Bayles 436, J. A. L. Moller 430, Dr. R. H. Sayre 425, J. E. Sillman 424, Dr. J. R. Hicks withdrew. Ohio: Dr. J. H. Snook 468, W. O. Brown 444, T. H. Clarke 438, M. S. Tod 429, J. J. Kane 428, C. A. Diller 425. Panama: J. Berson 416, M. E. Woodward 401, E. S. Maloy 347, M. C. Pratt 300. Pennsylvania: Dr. E. A. Waugaman 455, Dr. D. A. Atkinson 454, Dr. Wm. E. Quicksall 436, John P. Ross 405, R. S. Everett 374. Rhode Island: Fred B. Spooner 442, Harry A. Gray 417, T. J. Biesel 409, Wm. Almy 401. Texas: R. S. McBean 419, Fred T. Mosely 408, J. C. Gunning 396, Dr. W. C. Rice 396. Match F, pocket revolver—California: C. W. Randall 204, George Armstrong 183. Illinois: Col. W. H. Whigam 177, Capt. Edward A. Bittel 169, J. L. Byrne 165, R. C. Walter 164, John Turner 162, W. P. Northcott 145, H. L. Werner 93. Massachusetts: H. R. Marshall 201, G. F. Hoffman 198, W. L. Darling 190, W. E. Fennell 184, O. E. Gerrish 183, Alan H. Means 76. New York: A. P. Lane 208, J. A. L. Moller 181, R. Douglas 161. Missouri: L. M. Rumsey 191, E. A. Kronold 181, George C. Olcott 181, T. E. Bunding 177, R. J. Russell 170. Ohio: Dr. J. H. Snook 213, T. H. Clarke 183, J. J. Kane 185, W. A. Morrall 175, B. B. McKay 166, M. S. Tod 165, Ward Beecher 158, W. O. Brown 138, T. J. Mell 133, Joe Seaborn 119. Panama: M. E. Woodward 160, E. S. Maloy 132, J. Berson 128, O. J. Lindo 101, D. T. Baker 88. Pennsylvania: Dr. D. A. Atkinson 212, J. C. O. Rols-worth 175, Dr. J. R. Brown 175, F. C. Martsoff 167, John P. Ross 167, H. G. Olson 163, T. C. Beal 160. Match G, novice match—Colorado: H. E. Madison 180, E. R. Ballinger 166, Francis O'Neill 162, Wm. T. Mayfield 129, L. E. E. Eichelberger 103. Connecticut: A. L. Brush 210. California: Robert Mills 229, W. F. Blasse 225, O. Lillemo 223. Illinois: Capt. Edward A. Bittel 224, W. P. Northcott 216, Ralph C. Walter 210, Chas. Procsacy 208, H. L. Werner 196, Capt. J. W. Mattes 175, S. N. Gundlach 173, Chas. Zerban 187, H. Gundlach 184. Indiana: Charles J. Reuss 215. Maryland: Dr. R. J. Mullikin 213. Massachusetts: Dr. W. B. Russell 225, R. G. Robinson 208, Alan H. Means 188. Missouri: T. E. Bunding 202, M. B. Peterson 195, W. H. Delbrugge 181, R. B. Leonard 160, J. W. Beeler 160. New York: E. S. Beardslee 214, C. L. Cammann, Jr., 211, Roger Criado 197. Ohio: B. B. McKay 217, M. S. Tod 212, M. F. Kane 211, A. H. Kenan 204, Elmer Hake 203, Col. Chas. Hake 203, Frank Cist 199, Arthur E. Forester 195, John T. McCarthy 166. Panama: E. S. Maloy 192, Miss Shellee Dunn 181, D. T. Baker 169, M. C. Pratt 157, O. J. Lindo 151. Pennsylvania: John P. Ross 216, Paul H. Dillman 213, Dr. J. R. Brown 212, F. C. Martsoff 204, Dr. C. L. McGovern 193. Washington: H. L. Reed 217.

CLASS A.			CLASS B.			CLASS C.		
Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.	
Pittsburgh.....	23	1	Spokane.....	20	4	Philadelphia.....	17	7
Springfield.....	22	2	Portland.....	19	5	Shell Mound.....	15	9
Olympic.....	22	2	St. Louis.....	18	6	Providence.....	14	10
Manhattan.....	20	4	Boston.....	17	7	Seattle.....	14	10
CLASS D.			CLASS E.			CLASS F.		
Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.	
Youngstown.....	13	11	Dallas.....	7	17	Citizens.....	4	20
Baltimore.....	11	13	Belleville.....	7	17	Portsmouth.....	3	21
Columbus.....	11	13	Osborn.....	6	18	Troop "D".....	2	22
Manito.....	9	15	Chicago.....	6	18			

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THERE were no national matches held this year at any one central point, neither were there National Rifle Association matches held at any central point. For the purpose of holding the 1914 matches the country was divided into five divisions and the matches were duplicated in each division. All of the divisions, however, did not hold the matches, but national matches were held in Division A at Sea Girt, N. J., including the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia; Division B at Jacksonville, Fla., including the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; and Division D at Fort Riley, Kan., comprising the following States: Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana,

RIFLE SHOOTING—Continued.

Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. National matches were not held in Divisions C and E.

The National Team Match in the above mentioned three divisions was won by: Division A, Massachusetts, score, 3,717; Division B, protested, undecided; Division D, Arizona, score, 3,514.

The National Individual Rifle Match was won as follows: Division A, Private Chas. C. Terry, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 326; Division B, Sergt. E. E. Walters, Miss. N. G., score, 326; Division D, Capt. E. A. Cole, 1st Kansas Infantry, score, 323.

The National Individual Pistol Match was won as follows: Division A, Second Lieut. W. B. Loughborough, U. S. Army, score, 731; Division B, Private J. E. Crook, N. G. Fla., score, 567; Division D, Quartermaster-Sergt. Samuel G. McKone, 1st Kansas Infantry, score, 683.

The National Rifle Association matches were held in connection with the above three national divisional shoots and in Division E at Portland, Ore. The results of the more important matches follow:

DIVISION A.

Individual Divisional Championship Match—Won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pa., score, 262.

Wimbledon Long Range Divisional Championship Match—Won by Lieut. W. A. Lee, Jr., U. S. Navy, score, 96.

Divisional Leech Cup Match—Won by Capt. W. H. Richard, W. R. and G. Club, Connecticut, score, 101.

Divisional Marine Corps Match—Won by Capt. W. H. Richard, W. R. and G. Club, Connecticut, score, 191.

Rapid Fire Match—Won by Sergt. Ivan D. Chandler, West Virginia, score, 100.

Members' Match—Won by Col. J. D. Upton, Massachusetts, score, 48.

International Long Range Championship—Won by Corp. N. C. Reeves, U. S. Marine Corps, score, 223.

Regimental Match Divisional Championship—Won by 3d Infantry, N. G. N. J., score, 819.

Company Match, Divisional Championship—Won by Co. K, 1st Infantry, N. G. D. C., score, 349.

DIVISION B, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Individual Divisional Championship Match—Won by Major W. T. Spratt, Ordnance Dept., Georgia, score, 255.

Wimbledon Long Range Divisional Championship Match—Won by Capt. W. H. Hyde, 3d Infantry, Tennessee, score, 95.

The international small bore match between Australia was won by the United States with a score
Compiled by Lieut. Albert S. Jones,

Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. National

Divisional Leech Cup Match—Won by Sergt. W. S. Hale, Co. H, 3d Georgia Infantry, score, 97.

Divisional Marine Corps Match—Won by Capt. C. J. Morris, 1st Alabama Infantry, score 183.

Rapid Fire Match—Won by Capt. W. H. Hyde, 3d Tennessee Infantry, score, 99.

Members' Match—Won by Capt. W. H. Hyde, 3d Tennessee Infantry, score, 48.

Regimental Match, Divisional Championship

—Won by 3d Tennessee Infantry, score, 761.

Company Match, Divisional Championship—

Won by Co. G, 1st Florida Infantry, score, 338.

DIVISION D, FORT RILEY, KAN.

Individual Divisional Championship Match—Won by Sergt. J. McRee, 1st Arizona Infantry, score, 202.

Wimbledon Long Range Divisional Championship Match—Won by Sergt. J. W. Driggs, Co. F, 1st Indiana Infantry, score, 87.

Divisional Leech Cup Match—Won by Sergt. J. McRee, 1st Arizona Infantry, score, 92.

Rapid Fire Match—Won by Private G. White, Co. C, 1st Arizona Infantry, score, 99.

Regimental Match, Divisional Championship—Won by 1st Arizona Infantry, score, 749.

DIVISION E, PORTLAND, ORE.

Wimbledon Long Range Divisional Championship—Won by Sergt. S. W. Pearson, 4th Co., C. A. G., score, 97.

Rapid Fire Match—Won by Lieut. G. C. Rockwell, U. S. Army, score, 50.

Divisional Leech Cup Match—Won by Private J. P. Lyons, U. S. Army, score, 93.

Members' Match—Won by Ensign L. S. Spooner, Oregon Naval Reserve, score, 50.

Intercollegiate Indoor Championship—Won by Michigan Agricultural College.

Intercollegiate Outdoor Championship—Won by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Interclub Gallery Championship—Won by Warren, Pa., Rifle and Revolver Club.

Interclub Outdoor Championship not held.

Public High School Gallery Championship—Won by Deering High School, Portland, Me.

Military School Gallery Championship—Won by Bordentown, N. J., Military Institute.

Individual Gallery Championship of the United States—Won by Fred B. Spooner, Newport, R. I., Rifle Club, score, 497.

Intercollegiate Gallery Championship (Astor Cup Match) of United States—Won by Salt Lake City, Utah, High School, score, 959.

United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, 24,595.

Second National Rifle Association.

CHESS.

CONSIDERING that war broke out in mid-Summer, the year 1914 was fairly prolific of chess activity abroad and at home. When hostilities broke out the international masters were in session at Mannheim, Germany, but on August 1, with the competition not quite two-thirds finished, a halt was called and the prizes distributed in accordance with the standing of the players at that stage of the contest. It was the first time in the annals of chess that this had happened. The annual championship meeting of the British Chess Federation, on the other hand, was brought off in August, according to schedule. But there were notable absentees. The outstanding feature of the year was the championship tournament at St. Petersburg, which brought Dr. Lasker and J. R. Capablanca face to face in the international ring for the first time. Capablanca led most of the time, but the world's champion overhauled him by defeating him in the crucial game. Shortly before, the Cuban expert had taken up his residence in the Russian capital as a member of the staff of the Cuban Consulate. The Gambit Tournament at Baden, near Vienna, was won by Rudolph Spielmann, the hero of Abbazia, who thus proved himself to be the greatest gambit player of the day. Hopes had been entertained of an international tournament in Cuba, but at the last moment it was declared off by the Mayor of Havana. The Western championship tournament, held at Memphis, and the various State and college competitions held the steady attention of chess followers in this country. In New York and vicinity the revival of the Metropolitan Chess League did much to keep interest alive, supplemented as these inter-club matches were by the important club championship tournaments. The younger generation were also well looked after in the many scholastic league games that were arranged for them. Correspondence chess continued to hold its own, the most important competition being the King's Gambit Tournament, with over one hundred players, arranged by the *American Chess Bulletin* of New York. Other contests were held by the National Association, the Chess-by-Mail Correspondence Bureau, the Greater New York League, and the Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania associations. The literature of the game received several important additions during the year, among them being the German Handbook, by Carl Schlechter, of Vienna; the St. Petersburg Congress Book (German edition), by Dr. S. Tarrasch, of Nuremberg; "Chess Swindles," by F. J. Marshall, of New York, and the "Rice Gambit," by O. Duras, of Prague.

Twenty-second Intercollegiate Tourney—New York, December 22, 23 and 24, 1913. Won by Yale, after a tie with Columbia, with totals of 6½—5½. Yale won the play-off on January 3 and 4 (2 matches) by totals of 5½—2½. Other scores: Princeton, 6—6; Harvard, 5—7. The

winning team was: R. Beach, '14; D. A. Quarles, '16; G. C. Job, '14; T. A. Lightner, '14. The record: Columbia and Harvard, each 9; Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

Fifteenth Triangular College Chess League Tourney—New York, December 29, 30, 31 and January 1. Won by Pennsylvania, with totals of $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; Cornell, second, with $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$; Brown, third, with 2—14. The winning team: R. Sze, Ch. E., '14; M. J. Teitelbaum, Law, '14; H. Houzate, Wh., '16; R. Levin, Law, '14. The record: Pennsylvania, 8; Cornell, 5; Brown, 0. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once, with Brown and once with Cornell. Pennsylvania won outright the third trophy placed in competition by Prof. I. L. Rice, of New York. The annual Harvard-Yale team match on ten boards was won by Harvard by 6—4. The record: Harvard, 12 matches; Yale, 1; tied 1. In total games Harvard leads by 88—52.

Western Intercollegiate Tourney—Chicago, December 22-26, 1913. Tie between University of Chicago and Armour Institute, with totals of $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$; University of Illinois, third, with 5—7.

Intercollegiate League Match—Brooklyn, April 4. Triangular League (Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown), 5; Quadrangular League (Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton), 1.

Graduate Club Matches—New York, February 25 and March 11. Harvard Club, 9; Yale Club, 3.

New York State Championship—Rice Chess Club, New York, February 22, 23 and 24. Championship tournament won by R. T. Black, of Brooklyn, after a tie with J. Rosenthal, with scores of $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$; F. J. Marshall, third, with 3; O. Chajes, fourth, with $2\frac{1}{2}$. General tourney—H. Liebenstein, first, with $3\frac{1}{2}$; second class, tie between H. Ring and J. Vinze, each 2.

New Jersey State Championship—Newark, February 22. Tie between F. Sager and C. E. Armstrong. Play-off won by Sager by 2—1.

Minnesota State Championship—Minneapolis, February 23. Won by D. D. Barkuloo, of St. Paul with 3—0; M. W. Testa, second, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. Minor tourney won by A. Harrington, of Minneapolis. Oklahoma State Championship—Won by J. B. France, of Lawton, from Charles J. Luja, of Thomas. Score: France, $31\frac{1}{2}$; Luja, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Ohio State Championship—Cleveland, February 23. Won by S. H. Shapiro, Cleveland, after tie with V. F. Alderson, Warren.

North Dakota Championship—Fargo, February 23. Won by R. H. Kendrick, Valley City, with 9—1. Minor tourney won by T. L. Wanner, with 4—0.

New York-Philadelphia Match—New York, May 30. Manhattan C. C., 9; Franklin C. C., 7. The record: Manhattan, 12; Franklin, 4; drawn, 3.

Brooklyn-Washington Match—(By telegraph) May 30. Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 4.

Metropolitan League—New York. Tie between Manhattan C. C. and Progressive C. C. Play-off resulted in another tie at 4—4, and championship honors and prize were divided. Final scores: Manhattan C. C., 10 matches and 68 games; Progressive C. C., 10 matches and 63 games; Brooklyn C. C., 10 matches and 63 games; North Jersey C. C., $7\frac{1}{2}$ matches and 48 games; Newark Rice, 7 matches and 48 games; Staten Island C. C., $6\frac{1}{2}$ matches and 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ games; Lyceum C. C., 5 matches and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ games.

Western Championship—Memphis, Tenn., August 10-26. Championship and Cornell Trophy won by B. B. Jefferson, Memphis, after tie

with G. H. Wolbrecht, St. Louis; E. F. Schrader, Syracuse, and H. Hahlbohm, Chicago. Scores: 14—4. Play-off resulted in another tie between Jefferson and Wolbrecht, and the final match was won by Jefferson by $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. Wolbrecht was placed second, Hahlbohm third and Schrader fourth.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by A. Kupchik, with 10—1; second and third, tie between J. Rosenthal and M. Smith, each $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; fourth, G. E. Northrup, $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Brooklyn C. C. Championship—Won by R. T. Black (third time), with $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; second, M. Schroeder, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; third and fourth, tie between E. B. Heal and J. H. Taft, Jr., each 8—6.

Progressive C. C. Championship—Won by C. Jaffe, after a tie with A. Kupchik. Scores: Each 10—1. No play-off, Kupchik yielding title to Jaffe. Third, O. Chajes, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; fourth, J. Dornbach, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Crescent A. C. Tournament—Won by H. M. Barrett; second, F. Rose; third, G. B. Sandborn; fourth, P. G. Gravenhorst.

Chicago Championship—Won by H. Hahlbohm, after a tie with E. Schonsberg, each with 11—4; third, C. W. Phillips, with $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; fourth, G. Gessner, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$.

High School Championships—Manhattan League won by De Witt Clinton; Brooklyn League won by Boys' H. S. Interborough Championship won by De Witt Clinton, whose team also defeated Philadelphia.

Tartakower-Spielmann Match—Vienna, January. Won by Dr. Tartakower by 5—2 and 5 drawn.

Russian National Tournament—St. Petersburg, January. Tie between A. Alechine and A. Niemzowitsch, each $13\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$; tie match again undecided, and both players admitted to international tournament; third, Flamburg, with 13—4; fourth, Lowntzky, 11—6.

St. Petersburg International Tournament—April 21 to May 22. First, Dr. E. Lasker, Berlin, $13\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$; second, J. R. Capablanca, Havana, 13—5; third, A. Alechine, St. Petersburg, 10—8; fourth, Dr. S. Tarrasch, Nuremberg, $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{2}$; fifth, F. J. Marshall, United States, 8—10.

Baden Gambit Tourney—April-May. First, R. Spielmann, Munich, $12\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$; second, Dr. S. Tartakower, Vienna, $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$; third, C. Schlechter, Vienna, 11—7; fourth, G. Breyer, Budapest, $10\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$; fifth, P. Johner, Charlottenburg, 10—8.

Mannheim Masters Tournament—July 20 to August 1 (stopped by the war)—First, A. Alechine, St. Petersburg, $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$; second, M. Vldmar, Prague, $8\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; third, R. Spielmann, Munich, 8—3; fourth, fifth and sixth, tie between F. J. Marshall, New York; G. Breyer, Budapest, and H. Retl, Vienna, each 7—4; seventh, D. Janowski, Paris, $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$.

New England Championship—Boston, August-September. Tie between J. F. Barry and H. Kilne, of Boston, each 6—1. No play-off, Kilne yielding the title; third, H. L. Ferrin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$; fourth, H. B. Daly, 4—3.

Correspondence Chess—Daly, 4—3. Winner August H. Beckman, Philadelphia, Pa.; second, William A. Farren, Brooklyn.

United States Champion-ship—Negotiations between F. J. Marshall, New York (title holder), and N. T. Whitaker, Washington, during the Spring fell through and no match was held.

(Compiled by Herman Helms, Editor American Chess Bulletin.)

SQUASH AND SQUASH RACQUETS.

UNITED STATES Squash Championship, played at New York City, final, February 12. Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard Club, defeated George Whitney, Harvard, holder, 15—12, 9—15, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10.

United States Squash Racquet Championship, played at Philadelphia, Pa., February 15. C. Hutchins, Boston, defeated H. A. Haines, Baltimore, 10—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—9.

Intercity Squash Racquet, finals played at Philadelphia, Pa., February 14. Philadelphia defeated Boston by 4 matches to 1. Baltimore and Toronto, after elimination in the preliminaries, played a match which was won by Baltimore by 4 matches to 1.

Metropolitan Interclub Squash Tennis League. Final standing: Harvard Club, won 5, lost 0; Heights Casino, won 4, lost 2; Columbia University Club, won 2, lost 4; Princeton University Club, won 0, lost 5.

Princeton Veterans defeated Yale Veterans at New York City, March 13, by 4 matches to 3.

BICYCLING.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas. Riv. Park	Aug. 27, 1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas. Riv. Park	Aug. 27, 1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran.	Chas. Riv. Park	June 28, 1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	33 m.	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	37 m.	43.8 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
18 m.	20.24 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
21 m.	23.43 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	49 m.	58.47 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas. Riv. Park	Sept. 1, 1903
25 m.	28.15 1-5	R. A. Walthour	Chas. Riv. Park	May 31, 1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0.18 4-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 18, 1913	4 m.	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29, 1896	5 m.	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	0.37 3-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 8, 1913	6 m.	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0.55	Ray Duer	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28, 1910	7 m.	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
1 m.	1.05	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909	8 m.	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
2 m.	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909	9 m.	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909
3 m.	3.14 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909	10 m.	11.06 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27, 1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

On June 3, 1910, George Kreiner, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 53s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1-6 m.	3.15 2-5	Al. Crebs	Salt Lake City.	July 4, 1911	3 m.	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pve	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28, 1910
$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0.27 4-5	Iver Lawson	Salt Lake City.	July 4, 1906	4 m.	8.34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30, 1909
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0.51	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City.	July 24, 1912	5 m.	10.38	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30, 1909
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 14, 1908	10 m.	25.09 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Col.	July 9, 1898
1 m.	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goulet	Salt Lake City.	July 1, 1912	15 m.	35.03	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Col.	July 9, 1898
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goulet	Salt Lake City.	July 1, 1912	20 m.	47.08 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Col.	July 9, 1898
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	1.51	Alfred Goulet	Salt Lake City.	July 1, 1912	25 m.	59.13 2-5	W. W. Hamilton	Denver, Col.	July 9, 1898
1 m.	4.01 2-5	E. A. Pve	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28, 1910					

1 hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	0.28 1-5	F. L. Kramer	Vailsburg	May 4, 1902	3 m.	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1906
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	0.37 3-5	P. O. Hehr	Vailsburg	Oct. 9, 1910	4 m.	8.16 2-5	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City	June 7, 1910
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	0.53 3-5	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City	July 11, 1907	5 m.	9.42 4-5	Iver Lawson	Salt Lake City	Aug. 24, 1909
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	1.12 4-5	Alfred Goulet	Vailsburg	July 22, 1914	10 m.	21.30	Alfred Grenda	Vailsburg	July 5, 1914
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	1.21	F. L. Kramer	Salt Lake City	July 5, 1907	15 m.	32.08 3-5	William Morton	Vailsburg	Aug. 23, 1914
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	1.47 3-5	P. O. Hehr	Salt Lake City	Sept. 8, 1912	20 m.	43.39	Walter D. Mara	Vailsburg	Aug. 23, 1914
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2, 1910	25 m.	54.13	F. L. Kramer	New Haven	July 14, 1910

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

Note—The fastest time ever made in competition in a half-mile contest was done by Frank L. Kramer, from scratch in a handicap, at the Newark Velodrome (Vailsburg), Sept. 16, 1914. He was officially clocked at 0.53 flat, but as he did not finish in first position his time does not count as a competition record.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM—COMPETITION UNPACED.

1 m.	1.40 4-5	Grenda-Walker	Vailsburg	Sept. 6, 1914	*3 m.	5.27 1-5	Hill-Cavanagh	Vailsburg	May 24, 1914
*2 m.	3.35	Grenda-Walker	Vailsburg	Aug. 2, 1914	5 m.	9.44	Chapman-Lawson	Salt Lake City	July 3, 1901

* Made in handicap.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	30.4 5	P. Lawrence	Vailsburg	Sept. 5, 1909	10 m.	31.23	J. P. Linley	New Haven	May 30, 1902
$\frac{1}{4}$ m.	38 1-5	D. McDougall	Vailsburg	May 30, 1913	15 m.	45.33	G. H. Collett	New York City	May 30, 1900
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.	36 1-5	D. McDougall	Vailsburg	Sept. 9, 1914	20 m.	48.40 2-5	E. Stauder	New Haven	Aug. 5, 1900
$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	55	D. McDougall	Vailsburg	Aug. 15, 1914	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed. W. Forrest	Vailsburg	July 29, 1901
*2 m.	1.14 4-5	D. McDougall	Vailsburg	Aug. 17, 1913	30 m.	1.13.36	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
*3 m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara	Ogden, Utah	July 21, 1907	40 m.	1.39.56 5-5	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume	Salt Lake City	July 28, 1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13, 1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter	Ogden, Utah	Aug. 3, 1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence	New York City	Aug. 25, 1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer	Salt Lake City	Aug. 12, 1909					

* Made in handi-ap.

1 hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPAID

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	.16 1-5	Frank Cavanagh.	Vallsburg.	July 9, 1911	1 m.	1.55	Parley Giles.....	Saltair, Utah..	July 28, 1908
1/2 m.	.24 4-5	A. Crebs.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 1, 1908	2 m.	4.09	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 8, 1908
3/4 m.	.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26, 1896	3 m.	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 4, 1908
1 m.	.53 1-5	P. Lawrence.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8, 1896	4 m.	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20, 1908
1 1/4 m.	1.21 1-5	J. G. Hell.....	Denver.....	July 31, 1897	5 m.	11.00	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20, 1908
1 1/2 m.	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 19, 1908					

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.
(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Made By	Place.	Date.
1/4 m.	0.30 1-5	Jerome Steiner.....	H'ksv'le, L.I.	Sept. 3, 1911	10 m.	29.53	Archie Rawlings	Tampa, Fla..	July 4, 1908
1/2 m.	0.43 3-5	Courtney Peer.....	Plain F'd, N.J.	Sept. 7, 1908	15 m.	34.47 4-5	I. Lewin.....	Val. Str., L.I.	May 19, 1907
3/4 m.	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Val. Str., L.I.	Oct. 6, 1907	20 m.	53.20	J. M. Eiffer.....	Val. Str., L.I.	July 26, 1908
		(Henry Surman.)					Jerome Steiner..	Val. Str., L.I.	Oct. 3, 1909
1 m.	2.02	R. L. Guthridge.....	W'tfield, N.J.	Aug. 8, 1908	25 m.	1.03.10	Wm. F. Blum.....	Chicago, Ill.	July 4, 1907
		(S. C. Haberle.)			50 m.	2.21.18	Raymond Nelson.	At. City, N.J.	May 3, 1908
2 m.	4.56 1-5	Ier me Steiner.....	H'ksv'le, L.I.	Sept. 3, 1911	60 m.	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson.	At. City, N.J.	May 3, 1908
3 m.	7.21	Jerome Steiner.....	Rye B'gh, N.Y.	Sept. 12, 1909	100 m.	5.06.12	Thos. La Rosa.....	Flo' Pk, L.I.	Sept. 10, 1911
5 m.	12.29 2 5	J. B. Hawkins.....	Val. Str., L.I.	Nov. 8, 1908	150 m.	8.26.27	Jos. G. Kopsky..	Flo' Pk, L.I.	May 3, 1912

An unpaired record of 1.17 for a half mile was made by K. J. Miller, at Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1912.

An unpaired road record of 2.32 2-5 for a mile was made by Edwin Jensen, at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1914.

An unpaired record of 7.27 for 3 miles was made by Edwin Jensen, at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1914.

An unpaired road record of 13.43 for 5 miles was made by Arthur Morgan, at Pelham Park, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1913.

An unpaired road record of 58.35 for 10 miles was made by Edwin Jensen, at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1914.

An unpaired road record for 15 miles of 43.29 was established by John Hecht, at Valley Stream, L. I., Aug. 29, 1909.

An unpaired road record of 1.02.40 4-5 for 20 miles was established by Edwin Jensen, at Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1913.

Professional unpaired road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Keefe, Jan. 8, 1911, as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1914.

RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Frank L. Kramer.....	6	4	2	1	47	A. J. Clark.....	0	0	1	1	3
Alfred Gouillet.....	5	1	2	3	35	Frank Cavanagh.....	0	0	0	3	3
Waite Ittut.....	1	2	6	0	23	Robert Spears.....	0	0	1	0	2
Iver Lawson.....	0	4	1	1	15	George Cameron.....	0	0	0	1	1
Jos. A. Fogler.....	0	3	0	2	11	Gord m Walker.....	0	0	0	1	1
Alfred Grenda.....	1	0	1	0	7	Jacob Magin.....	0	0	0	1	1
Cesary Moretti.....	1	0	0	0	5						

First, three points; second, 3 points; third, 2 points; fourth, 1 point.

The 1 mile professional tandem championship for 1914 was won by Grenda-Walker, Newark Velodrome (Vallsburg), Sept. 6, 1914.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1914.

RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Carmen.....	24	11	9	7	182	Drobach.....	2	3	2	1	24
Walthour.....	20	13	1	2	148	Hansen.....	1	1	5	0	1
Willey.....	13	10	9	7	125	Pyz.....	2	0	4	0	14
Didier.....	13	2	3	4	70	Madonna.....	0	1	3	0	9
Lawrence.....	3	15	3	4	70	Reeber.....	0	2	1	1	9
Moran.....	3	7	5	8	56	Ryan.....	0	2	1	0	8
Mitten.....	5	6	4	2	53	J. Bedell.....	1	0	0	0	5
Colla.....	2	9	6	2	51	Corry.....	1	0	0	0	5
M. Bedell.....	3	6	5	6	19						

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1914.

RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.	RIDER.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points.
Harry Kaiser.....	3	0	2	0	17	Fred. Taylor.....	6	2	0	0	6
William Hanley.....	1	3	1	0	16	Edw. Madden.....	0	1	1	1	6
Don. McDoucall.....	2	0	2	1	15	Thomas Smith.....	0	0	0	4	4

Champions at various distances: 1/2 and 5 miles, Donald McDoucall, of Newark, N. J.; 1/4, 1 and 2 miles, Harry Kaiser, of Bronx, N. Y.; 3/4 mile, William Hanley, of San Francisco.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS.

The World's Championships for 1914 were to be run at Copenhagen, Denmark, starting August 2. As war broke out in Europe at that time the championship meets were declared off after some of the preliminary amateur heats had been run.

Paul Gulgnard holds the 100-kilometre paced record, made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Gulgnard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich Gulgnard, on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,195 yards in the half-hour (a record).

The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles 1,128 yards, and was made by François Cuzin at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100 kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s.

Oscar Egg, at the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, in June, 1914, rode 27.50 miles unpaired in the hour. Arthur Van der Stuyft made a two-hour paced record at Leipzig, Germany, October 11, 1908, of 106 miles 1,498 yards. Joe Noe of the Century Road Club of America reduced the record from New York to Philadelphia and return to 13h. 58m. on August 22, 1910.

Six-day race, Boston, Mass., November 2 to 7, 1914, ten hours a day. Final score—Goulet-Hill, 1,383 miles 5 laps; McNamara-Moran, 1,383 miles 5 laps; Lawson-Drobach, 1,383 miles 5 laps; Lawrence-MacIn, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Anderson-Mitten, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Thomas-Ryan, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Carmen-Cameron, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Kopsky-Hansen, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Walthour-Root, 1,383 miles 4 laps; Logan-Piercy, 1,383 miles 3 laps; Madonna-Rudi-Russe, 1,383 miles 1 lap.

Six-day race, held at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., November 15 to 21, 1914. Final score, 142d hour—Goulet-Grenda, 2,758 miles 1 lap, 67 points; Lawson-Drobach, 2,758 miles 1 lap, 61 points; McNamara-Moran, 2,758 miles 1 lap, 53 points; Egg-Verri, 2,758 miles, 1 lap, 50 points; Fogler-Hill, 2,758 miles 1 lap, 50 points; Cameron-Kaiser, 2,758 miles 1 lap, 34 points; *Magnin-Lawrence, 2,735 miles 5 laps; *Root-Clark, 2,735 miles 5 laps; *Piercy-Milton, 2,734 miles.

Former record for 142 hours, 2,751 miles, no laps, by Goulet and Fogler in 1913.

*Not tied with leaders at the end 141 hours, therefore not in last hour of sprinting.

Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.

CRICKET.

**NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Richmond County.....	12	4	0	8	1.000	Crescent Athletic Club...	12	2	3	7	.400
Bensonhurst.....	12	4	3	5	.571	Manor Field.....	12	3	6	3	.333
Staten Island.....	12	3	4	5	.429						

Staten Island forfeited one game to Bensonhurst.

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
B. Kortlang, R'mond Co.	10	6	56	348	87.00	C. E. Blades, Bensonh't.	9	....	52	269	29.89
E. H. L. Steinthal, S. Isl.	11	2	107	466	58.25	E. G. Hull, R'hmond Co.	9	1	72	239	29.87
G. Macpherson, Cres.A.C.	13	....	110	443	34.46	A. W. Arrowsmith, S. Isl.	9	2	53	208	29.71
N. Grell, Staten Island...	6	....	56	202	33.66	N. F. Hart, Staten Island.	8	....	117	237	29.62
W. F. Jackson, Cres. A.C.	13	....	96	411	31.62	C. L. Simpson, Rlch. Co.	9	2	62	207	29.55

BOWLING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
A. Hoskings, Manor Field	322	4	246	23	10.70	F. F. Kelly, R'hmond Co.	655	11	405	28	14.46
J. H. Briggs, Staten Isl.	372	12	243	21	11.57	J. D. MacLennan, Cr. A. C.	625	14	405	28	14.46
S. E. B. Southern, Man.F.	312	8	188	16	11.75	F. G. Hales, R'hmond Co.	421	7	297	18	16.50
C. E. Blades, Bensonh't.	632	7	425	30	14.16	W. F. Jackson, Cres. A. C.	606	13	364	22	16.54
A. Evelyn, Bensonhurst..	252	4	158	11	14.36	J.O.P.Humphreys, C.A.C.	490	10	300	17	17.82

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE 1914.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

FIRST SECTION.					SECOND SECTION.				
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	11	0	2	1.000	Kings County.....	7	5	0	.583
Bensonhurst.....	4	3	2	.571	Brooklyn.....	7	5	0	.583
Kings County.....	4	6	3	.400	Bensonhurst.....	6	5	1	.545
Manhattan.....	1	11	1	.086	St. George.....	5	6	1	.454
					Manhattan.....	4	8	0	.333

Manhattan forfeited one game each to Brooklyn and Bensonhurst.

Deciding game for championship won by Kings County.

BATTING, FIRST SECTION (FIRST TEN).

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
H. A. Meyer, Brooklyn...	10	2	85	367	45.87
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn...	13	2	88	460	41.81
R. Belgrave, Kings Co...	6	0	64	204	34.66
C. E. Blades, Bensonh't.	7	1	68	187	31.16
H. B. H. Boyce, B'hurst..	9	2	61	186	26.57
A. Lovell, Bensonhurst...	5	2	68	79	26.33
F. Gautier, Bensonhurst..	6	0	41	113	18.83
G. O. Smith, Brooklyn....	12	1	53	200	18.18
W. Huggins, Manhattan...	7	1	47	108	18.00
L. R. Williams, Kings Co.	12	3	45	155	17.22

BOWLING, FIRST SECTION (FIRST TEN).

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
H. Poyer, Brooklyn.....	441	13	198	27	7.33
H. Rushton, Brooklyn...	451	17	271	32	8.46
J. Poyer, Brooklyn.....	449	9	306	30	10.20
F. Gautier, Bensonhurst..	375	10	213	20	10.65
C. E. Blades, Bensonh't.	340	6	227	20	11.35
C. A. Hoyle, Kings Co...	725	14	410	33	12.42
G. G. Birkett, B'hurst...	254	11	132	10	13.20
H. Tattersall, Manh'n.	438	13	232	15	15.46
J. B. Barrow, Manhattan.	245	3	182	11	16.54
H. J. Williams, Kings Co.	201	5	167	10	16.70

BATTING, SECOND SECTION (FIRST TEN).

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
A. Lovell, Bensonhurst...	8	0	90	195	24.37
W. B. Ottewell, Ben'hurst	15	2	68	307	23.61
H. Shanhot, Manhattan...	13	1	70	251	20.91
A. B. Bailey, Bensonh't.	8	1	52	139	19.85
E. Driscoll, Manhattan...	5	1	35	71	17.45
R. Belgrave, Kings Co...	16	1	59	262	17.46
H. Clarke, Brooklyn....	16	2	27	215	15.35
H. V. Tattersall, Manh'n.	7	1	46	91	15.16
J. Brown, Kings Co.....	9	2	52	106	15.14
K. Cooper, St. George....	13	1	50	181	15.08

BOWLING, SECOND SECTION (FIRST TEN).

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
J. E. Gillette, Manhattan	333	9	140	28	5.00
H. Earle, Kings Co.....	507	18	260	46	5.65
P. Scholes, St. George....	512	15	240	35	6.85
T. W. Massiah, Brooklyn.	590	12	287	40	7.17
M. R. DeSouza, Kings Co.	483	22	237	33	7.18
J. Hallwell, Manhattan...	263	8	139	19	7.31
H. Clarke, Brooklyn....	571	11	297	38	7.81
W. P. Charles, Brooklyn...	343	6	195	23	8.47
A. Lovell, Bensonhurst...	419	14	180	20	9.00
J. B. Barrow, Manhattan.	376	6	225	25	9.00

NEW BEDFORD AND DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hathaway, Portuguese.	12	10	1	1	21	New Bedfords.....	12	5	4	3	13
Bay Views.....	12	6	4	2	14	West Indians.....	12	0	12	0	.....

RHODE ISLAND AND DISTRICT AMATEUR CRICKET LEAGUE.

FINAL STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

CLASS A.					CLASS B.						
CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Potter and Johnstons....	18	15	1	1	33	Willow Park.....	17	10	7	0	20
Benns Mohairs.....	18	15	1	2	32	Providence Whites....	18	4	14	0	8
Fall River.....	18	12	5	1	25	Broadway Baptist....	17	2	15	0	4
Providence Blues.....	18	11	5	2	24	Olneyville.....	18	2	16	0	4
Pawtucket.....	17	7	8	2	16						
Woonsocket.....	17	4	11	2	10						

HALIFAX CUP, 1914, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	Unf.	Avs.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	Unf.	Avs.
Philadelphia	8	7	1	0	.875	Merion	8	2	5	1	.250
Germantown	8	6	2	0	.750	Moorestown	8	0	7	1	.000
Frankford	8	2	4	0	.500						

BATTING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	NO.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
J. B. King, Philadelphia	8	1	116	377	53.85	P. N. LeRoy, Phila	8	0	98	249	31.12
H. S. Harned, Germant'n	7	2	107	257	51.40	J. H. Gordon, Merion	5	0	52	150	30.00
J. L. Evans, Merion	7	0	133	343	49.00	A. J. Henry, Phila	6	1	44	145	20.00
R. L. Melville, Merion	6	3	40	105	35.00	M. Duncan, Phila	5	0	71	131	26.20
G. F. Bottomley, M'stown	8	1	99	222	31.71	A. G. Scattergood, Phila	5	1	48	104	26.00

BOWLING AVERAGES OF FIRST TEN.

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
E. M. Mann, Germant'n	506	4	170	21	8.09	J. R. Vetterlein, Merion	395	1	256	16	16.00
W. P. O'Neill, Germant'n	358	1	169	19	8.89	Bennett, Frankford	1029	11	475	29	16.37
P. H. Clark, Germantown	538	7	247	25	9.08	R. P. Anderson, Germant'n	310	1	148	9	16.44
E. M. Cregar, Phila	424	3	268	23	11.65	R. Waad, Frankford	794	2	567	31	18.29
J. B. King, Phila	690	4	412	32	12.87	L. Lee, Merion	346	1	206	11	18.72

CHICAGO CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Pullman	8	6	2	0	12	South Park	9	4	4	1	9
Chicago	10	5	5	0	10	West Indian	10	1	8	1	3
Hyde Park	5	4	1	0	9						

The international match between the United States and Canada, which should have been played in Montreal, has again been postponed—this time because of the military conditions in Canada. Haverford College Tour in England—Played 16, won 4 (Rossall, Uppingham, Eton, Forest Hill), lost 10 (Shrewsbury, Cheltenham, Tonbridge, Halesbury, Harrow, Malvern, Hampstead, Southgate, Sillwood Park, Old Reptonians), drawn 2 (Charterhouse, Repton); the leading batsman, W. Webb, 17 innings, 1. T. N. O. 86; high score 434 runs, average 27.01; bowling, W. C. Brinton, 1,649 balls, 69 maidens, 774 runs, 43 wickets; average 18.00.

Philadelphia C. C. Juniors won the Junior Championship, 1914, at Philadelphia.

University of Pennsylvania won the Intercollegiate Championship, 1914.

New York Veteran Tour—August 10, Toronto C. C., won; August 11, Hamilton, drawn; August 12, Rosedale (Toronto), lost; August 13 and 14, Montreal Athletic Association, lost; August 15, Schenectady, won.

New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, 256 runs for 6 wickets, declared against Metropolitan District Cricket League, 174 runs for 3 wickets, July 23 at Staten Island, drawn.

The two intercity matches between New York and Philadelphia resulted in favor of Philadelphia, July 16, by 115 runs, and September 3 by 69 runs.

Interstate Cricket League Championship in Philadelphia won by Robin Hood.

St. George League Championship in Philadelphia won by John Bright.

Oxford University defeated Cambridge University at Lords, July 6, 7, and 8, by 194 runs.

Eton defeated Harrow at Lords, July 10 and 11, by 4 wickets.

Tour of Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia in England—Results: Matches played, 9; won 4, lost 2, drawn 3. Merion, 317 for 5 innings declared, vs. Reigate Priory, 102. Won by 215 runs. J. L. Evans 59, L. Lee 53, not out. Merion, 117, vs. Newport, 147. Lost by 30 runs. Merion, 201, vs. Beckenham, 213. Lost by 12 runs; J. L. Evans 58. Merion, 400, vs. Blackheath, 49. Won by 351 runs. Pearce 92, E. N. Crosman 90, C. A. Morris 87. Pearce 8 wickets for 8 runs. Merion, 357 for 7 innings declared, vs. Eastbourne, 196 and 133. Won by an inning and 58 runs. L. Lee 137, not out, C. C. Morris 85. Merion, 211 and 222, vs. Essex, 223 and 161 for 8. Drawn. C. C. Morris 69, S. W. Mifflin 63, W. N. Morice 63. Merion, 196 for 7, vs. Beckenham, 253 for 7. Drawn. C. C. Morris 104, not out. Merion, 237 for 4, vs. Mitcham, 235 for 9 innings declared. Won by 6 wickets. C. C. Morris 80, not out, L. Lee 87, not out. Merion, 327 and 151 for 3, vs. Kent Club, 211 and 268 for 3 innings declared. Drawn. J. Evans 87 and 54, G. F. Bottomley 57, S. W. Mifflin 89, not out.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblett in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F. F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. E. J. Collins, playing at Clifton June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essendon at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Captain Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Currah, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scored 659 runs in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 653 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 115, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership without the loss of a wicket at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240. G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the U. S. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

ASSOCIATION OR SOCCER FOOTBALL.

NATIONAL Challenge Cup of the United States Football Association. Final: At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, Brooklyn Field Club 2, Brooklyn Celtic F. C. 1.

AMERICAN CUP WINNERS.

1885—O. N. T., Newark.	1894—Olympics, Fall River.	1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1886—O. N. T., Newark.	1895—Caledonians, Kearny.	1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.	1896—True Blues, Paterson.	1911—Howard & Bullough F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
1888—Fall River Rovers.	1897—Marx Eleven, Philadelphia.	1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1889—Fall River Rovers.	1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.	1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.	1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.	1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.	1907—Clark A. A., East Newark.	
1892—East Ends, Fall River.	1908—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.	
1893—Pawtucket Free Wanderers.		

NOTE—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup. Metropolitan Cup. Final: Strollers 1, Subway 0. Peel Challenge Cup, Chicago. Final: Pullman 1, Campbell Rovers 0. Final standing of principal leagues, 1913-1914:

METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT AMATEUR LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.							SECOND DIVISION.						
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	For.	Agst.	Pts.
St. George F. C.	11	1	2	38	11	24	Yonkers Thistles ...	10	0	2	47	11	22
I. R. T. Strollers ...	11	2	1	47	12	23	Subway F. C.	9	2	1	24	11	19
Chelsea ...	9	3	2	37	16	20	West Side Rangers..	5	5	2	22	20	12
Hamilton ...	5	4	5	32	18	15	Overseas ...	5	6	1	22	24	11
Hudson United ...	5	7	2	26	35	12	White Rose ...	5	6	1	22	25	11
Germans ...	5	7	2	21	41	12	Greenpoint ...	4	7	1	21	27	9
Fulton A. C. ...	2	12	0	12	46	4	Smyrna ...	0	12	0	6	47	0
West New York ...	1	13	0	13	50	2							

FIELD CLUB SOCCER LEAGUE, NEW YORK CITY.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Crescent A. C.	9	0	1	19	Staten Island ...	3	4	1	7
Bensonhurst ...	6	4	0	12	Richmond County ...	1	5	2	4
Montclair A. C.	3	5	2	8	Columbia University ...	1	5	2	4

NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.							SECOND DIVISION.						
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Brooklyn Celtic ...	15	0	1	46	7	31	Clan MacDuff ...	15	1	2	67	10	33*
Yonkers ...	14	1	1	44	12	29	Germans ...	14	2	2	70	20	30
New York Celtic ...	9	5	2	26	11	20	Fultons ...	10	5	3	35	18	23
Columbia Oval ...	7	6	3	31	20	18*	Longfells ...	10	6	2	39	26	22
Rangers ...	6	8	2	11	35	14	Hudson United ...	7	8	3	19	40	17
Hollywood Inn ...	5	8	3	17	17	13	Greenpoint Celtic ...	7	9	2	21	40	16
Clan MacKenzie ...	2	10	4	14	51	8	Clan Chisholm ...	5	11	2	16	38	12
Cameron's ...	3	12	1	21	37	7	Oversea Wanderers..	4	11	3	21	36	11
Greenpoint ...	2	13	1	12	23	3†	White Rose ...	3	3	4	11	22	10
							Clan Scott ...	3	4	3	9	20	9
							Anglo-Saxons ...	0	16	2	6	39	0†

* Columbia Oval and Clan MacDuff awarded 1 point each. † Greenpoint and Anglo-Saxons penalized 2 points each for playing ineligible players against Columbia and Clan MacDuff.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF CLUBS, 1913-1914.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Brooklyn F. C.	12	0	2	26	Scottish-Americans F. C.	3	5	3	9
West Hudson F. C.	11	2	3	25	True Blues F. C.	3	3	2	8
Clan McDonald F. C.	9	5	2	20	Newark Caledonians ...	1	9	3	5
Newark F. C.	5	5	5	15	Bronx United F. C.	2	9	1	5
Paterson Rangers F. C.	5	5	4	14	St. George F. C.	1	11	1	3
Jersey A. C.	3	5	5	11					

NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Alley Boys' F. C.	22	0	0	44	Bayonne Thistle F. C.	7	10	5	17
Babeock and Wilcox F. C.	17	3	1	35	Watessing F. C.	8	9	1	19
Cowboy F. C.	12	6	3	27	Pastime F. C.	6	14	1	13
Jersey Blues F. C.	12	5	1	25	Germania F. C.	4	14	3	11
Sheffield F. C.	10	6	4	24	Birmingham F. C.	4	17	1	9
Greenville F. C.	9	6	3	21	Reserve F. C.	0	21	1	0

ALLIED FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST DIVISION—FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Bethlehem ...	13	0	0	26	Disston ...	6	7	1	13
West Philadelphia ...	10	2	1	21	Reading ...	4	8	2	10
Falls ...	8	4	1	17					

SECOND DIVISION.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Putnam.....	12	1	1	25	Linwood Hibernians.....	6	5	3	15
Wanderers.....	8	2	4	20	Windsor.....	5	5	4	14
Manchester Unity.....	6	5	3	15					

THIRD DIVISION.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Centenary.....	10	2	2	22	Darby Y. M. A.....	7	7	0	14
Disston Reserves.....	9	3	2	20	Falls Y. M. A.....	6	7	1	13
Puritan Y. M. L.....	8	4	2	18					

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Philadelphia Electrics.....	14	0	0	28	Victor Athletics.....	7	6	1	15
Cardington F. C.....	10	2	2	22	Rangers' F. C.....	5	8	1	11
Boys' Club.....	10	3	1	21					

UNITED LEAGUE OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
North Philadelphia.....	24	0	2	50	Vincome A. C.....	16	10	0	32
P. H. L.....	20	2	4	44	American F. C.....	15	9	2	32
Boys' Club.....	16	6	4	36					

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Homestead Steel Works.....	15	0	5	35	Swissvale.....	11	5	4	26
*Castle Shannon.....	12	3	5	27	Wilkinsburg.....	8	6	6	22
Pittsburgh Rovers.....	11	5	4	26					

* Two points deducted for playing an ineligible player.

BOSTON AND DISTRICT LEAGUE.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
General Electrics.....	18	2	2	38	St. George's A. A.....	13	6	1	27
Boston Americans.....	15	0	7	37	Trimo.....	13	9	0	26
Lynn Fosse.....	14	3	3	31					

RHODE ISLAND LEAGUE.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
J. and P. Coats F. C.....	15	1	6	36	Greystone A. C.....	11	7	4	26
Parker A. A. F. C.....	15	4	3	33	Crompton A. A.....	10	6	4	24
Greystone F. C.....	12	7	2	26					

PROVIDENCE AND DISTRICT LEAGUE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Watson Co.....	16	1	2	34	Mount Pleasant.....	7	8	6	20
Thornton A. C.....	16	2	1	33	C. M. Robbins.....	5	9	2	12
Union Wadding Co.....	15	3	2	32					

CONNECTICUT STATE LEAGUE.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Bridgeport City.....	8	2	2	18	*New Haven.....	6	2	3	13
Waterbury.....	7	2	3	17	Ansonia.....	4	6	1	9
Thistles.....	6	4	2	14					

* Two points deducted for using suspended player. New Haven and Ansonia could not play their remaining game owing to inclement weather.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE OF CHICAGO.

FIRST FIVE TEAMS.

CLUBS.	G.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	G.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Pullman.....	15	12	2	1	25	Calumet.....	14	6	7	1	13
Campbell Rovers.....	15	11	3	1	23	MacDuff.....	13	5	6	2	12
H. P. Blues.....	14	10	4	0	20						

ST. LOUIS SOCCER LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
St. Leos.....	11	0	2	24	Columbian A. C.....	4	8	1	9
Ben Millers.....	7	4	2	16	Rock Church F. C.....	1	11	1	3

ASSOCIATION OR SOCCER FOOTBALL—Continued.

CHICAGO SOCCER FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SECTION A.					SECTION B.				
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Western Electric.....	7	2	1	15	*Lincoln Park.....	8	1	1	15
Ogden Park.....	6	3	1	13	St. George's.....	5	3	2	12
Sparta.....	6	4	0	12	*Bricklayers.....	6	3	1	11
Campbell Rovers, Jr.....	5	5	0	10	Slavia.....	4	4	2	10
Thor.....	2	6	2	6	Fram.....	4	6	0	8
Bessemer Park.....	1	7	2	4					

* Two points deducted. (Stonecutters withdrew at the end of first half.)

DOMINION OF CANADA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.					CLUBS.				
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Norwood Wanderers.....	1	0	2	4	Fort William.....	1	1	1	3
Lachine.....	1	1	1	3	Toronto.....	0	1	2	2

Peninsular League (Detroit, Mich.)—Won by Walkerville F. C.; won 13, lost 0, drawn 1.
 Milwaukee and District Association League—Won by Kenosa M. Whites; won 14, lost 1, drawn 3.
 Cleveland District League—Won by Forest City; won 14, lost 2, drawn 1.
 Cincinnati League, First Division—Won by Kirby Road. Second Division—Tie between Chase and Central Fairmount.

INTERCITY AND INTERLEAGUE MATCHES.

April 18—New York 4, Brooklyn 1. Cleveland 1, Detroit 1, at Cleveland. Chicago 4, Cleveland 1, at Chicago. Cleveland 9, Hamilton 1, at Cleveland. Cleveland 2, Chicago 1, at Cleveland. Cleavelands (Cleveland League) 2, All-Stars (Toronto League) 2. Cleavelands (Cleveland League) 4, Detroit (Michigan State League) 1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

FINAL STANDING.

CLUBS.							CLUBS.						
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	F.	Agst.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	F.	Agst.	Pts.
Harvard.....	5	1	0	16	4	10	Columbia.....	2	4	0	13	16	4
Pennsylvania.....	4	0	2	16	6	10	Princeton.....	1	5	0	9	12	2
Yale.....	4	2	0	17	19	8	Cornell.....	0	5	1	6	24	1
Haverford.....	3	2	1	12	9	7							

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.
 FOOTBALL LEAGUE—FIRST EIGHT TEAMS.

FIRST DIVISION.					SECOND DIVISION.				
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Blackburn Rovers.....	20	7	11	51	Notts County.....	23	8	7	53
Aston Villa.....	19	13	6	44	Bradford.....	23	12	3	49
Middlesbrough.....	19	14	5	43	The Arsenal.....	20	9	9	49
Oldham Athletic.....	17	12	9	43	Leeds City.....	20	11	7	47
West Bromwich.....	15	10	13	43	Barnsley.....	19	12	7	45
Bolton Wanderers.....	16	12	10	42	Clapton Orient.....	16	11	11	43
Sunderland.....	17	15	6	40	Hull City.....	16	13	9	41
Chelsea.....	16	15	7	39	Bristol City.....	16	13	9	41

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—FIRST EIGHT TEAMS.

CLUBS.					CLUBS.				
CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Swindon Town.....	21	9	8	50	Plymouth Argyle.....	15	10	13	43
Crystal Palace.....	17	5	16	50	West Hampton United.....	15	11	12	42
Northampton.....	14	5	19	47	Brighton and Hove.....	15	11	12	42
Reading.....	17	11	10	44	Portsmouth.....	14	12	12	40

Association Cup—Final: Burnley 1, Liverpool 0.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES IN EUROPE.

Jan. 11, at Milan.....	Italy-Austria.....	0-0	Mar. 29, at Turin.....	Italy-France.....	2-0
Jan. 17, at Wrexham.....	Wales-Ireland.....	1-2	Apr. 4, at Glasgow.....	Scotland-England.....	3-1
Jan. 25, at Lille.....	France-Belgium.....	4-3	Apr. 5, at Amsterdam.....	Netherlands-Germ'y.....	4-4
Feb. 7, at Plymouth.....	England-Wales.....	9-1	Apr. 5, at Genoa.....	Italy-Switzerland.....	1-1
Feb. 8, at Luxemburg.....	Luxemburg-France.....	5-4	Apr. 26, at Amsterdam.....	Netherlands-Belg'm.....	4-2
Feb. 14, at Middlesbrough.....	England-Ireland.....	0-3	May 3, at Vienna.....	Austria-Hungary.....	2-0
Feb. 24, at Brussels.....	Belgium-England.....	1-8	May 17, at Copenhagen.....	Denmark-Neth'l's.....	4-3
Feb. 28, at Glasgow.....	Scotland-Wales.....	0-0	May 17, at Berne.....	Switzerland-Italy.....	0-1
Mar. 8, at Paris.....	France-Switzerland.....	2-2	May 31, at Budapest.....	Hungary-France.....	5-1
Mar. 14, at Belfast.....	Ireland-Scotland.....	1-1	June 5, at Copenhagen.....	Denmark-England.....	3-0
Mar. 15, at Antwerp.....	Belgium-Neth'l's.....	2-4	June 10, at Stockholm.....	Sweden-England.....	1-5
Mar. 16, at Cardiff.....	Wales-England.....	0-2	June 12, at Stockholm.....	Sweden-England.....	0-5

BROOKLYN AQUARIUM SOCIETY.

The society has been established four years to promote knowledge of aquaria and terraria by illustrated lectures, exhibitions, etc. Membership 135. Headquarters, Sixth Avenue, corner Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The officials are as follows: *President*—Dr. Frederick Schneider. *Vice-President*—Joseph Froelich. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. J. Wilcox, 356 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. Junior Championships, held at Baltimore, Md., September 11. Point score: New York A. C. 55, I. A. A. C. (New York) 24, Boston A. A. 20, I. A. A. (Boston) 16, Chicago A. A. 13, Smart Set A. C. (Brooklyn) 8, Bronx Church House (New York) 6, Cleveland A. C. 6, Brooklyn Poly. 5, Kaleva A. C. (Brooklyn) 5, Young Men's Hebrew Association (New York) 5, Baltimore "Y" 4, Victory A. C. (Philadelphia) 3, Maryland S. C. 3, Illinois A. C. 2, Sheridan A. C. (New York) 2, Mercury A. C. (Philadelphia) 2, Anchor (New York) 1. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; H. I. Treadway, Boston A. A., second; K. Kelly, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., third. Time—10 1-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.; D. S. Trenchholm, New York A. C., second; Thomas McDonough, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., third. Time—16 1-5s. 220 yards—Won by H. I. Treadway, Boston A. A.; F. P. McNally, New York A. C., second; J. E. Jones, Smart Set A. C., third. Time—22 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C., New York; D. S. Trenchholm, New York A. C., second; W. F. Potter, New York A. C., third. Time—25 4-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by H. Schaafl, Irish-American A. C.; W. A. Freeburger, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., second; F. Kaufman, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—61 1-5s. 440 yards—Won by V. M. Wilkie, New York A. A.; P. Irons, Chicago A. A., second; Frank Lagay, New York A. C., third. Time—51 3-5s. 880 yards—Won by Louis Gordon, unattached; E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., second; C. V. O'Donnel, Illinois A. C., third. Time—1m. 55s. One-mile walk—Won by J. Goldenberg, Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York; S. Schwarz, Irish-American A. C., second; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., third. Time—7m. 2s. One-mile run—Won by W. F. Gordon, New York, unattached; P. S. Harmon, New York A. C., second; R. G. Brown, Boston A. A., third. Time—4m. 31s. Five miles—Won by W. Kyronen, Kaleva A. C., Brooklyn, 25m. 39 1-5s. (breaking former record of 26m. 8 4-5s.); Paul Lafuna, Victory A. C., Philadelphia, second; H. E. Weeks, Irish-American A. A., Boston, third. Throwing discus—Won by Richard Albers, Anchor A. C., New Jersey, 126 ft. 11 in.; J. Davidson, Swedish-American A. C., New York, second, 121 ft. 7 1-2 in.; W. F. Roos, New York A. C., third, 120 ft. 3 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by A. R. Rodriguez, Bronx Church House, New York, 6 ft.; E. Loscher, New York A. C., second, 5 ft. 11 in.; H. E. Welsh, Cleveland A. C., third, 5 ft. 10 in. Pole vault—Won by K. R. Curtis, New York A. C., 12 ft.; H. J. Reed, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second, 11 ft. 7 in.; K. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., New York, third, 11 ft. 6 in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by William Lynch, Irish-American A. A., Boston, 31 ft. 3 1-2 in.; T. K. Barrett, Maryland S. C., Baltimore, second, 28 ft. 8 in.; L. P. Gear, New York A. C., third, 27 ft. 4 in. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., Boston, 43 ft. 5 1-4 in.; W. F. Roos, New York A. C., second, 43 ft. 2 1-4 in.; A. Fetter, Irish-American A. C., New York, third, 41 ft. 6 1-4 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by J. A. Comnagave, Jr., New Orleans, 140 ft. 11 1-2 in.; B. F. Sherman, New York A. C., second, 126 ft. 7 3-4 in.; T. K. Barrett, Maryland S. C., third, 117 ft. 6 1-4 in. Throwing javelin—Won by G. A. Bronder, Jr., Polytechnic Preparatory, Brooklyn, 165 ft. 2 in. (breaking previous record of 159 ft. 2 in.); J. C. Lincoln, Jr., New York A. C., second, 153 ft. 2 in.; L. Harber, Irish-American A. C., New York, third, 144 ft. 9 1-2 in. Running broad jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., 23 ft. 1 in. (breaking former record of 22 7-8 ft.); D. Broderick, Irish-American A. C., New York, second, 22 ft. 5 in.; David Poltzer, Sheridan A. C., New York, third, 22 ft. 2 1-2 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by James F. McLoughlin, Boston A. A., 45 ft. 9 in. (equals record); F. H. Prem, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., second, 43 ft. 4 1-2 in.; A. Moller, New York A. C., third, 42 ft. 5 1-2 in.

National A. A. U. Senior Championships, held at Baltimore, Md., September 12. Total points scored: Irish-American A. C. (New York) 61, New York A. C. 31, Chicago A. C. 25, Boston A. A. 24, Illinois A. C. 15, Mohawk A. C. (New York) 5, Meadow Brook (Phila.) 5, Kaleva A. C. (Brooklyn) 5, Poly. Prep. (Brooklyn) 5, Irish-American A. A. (Boston) 4, Baltimore "Y" 3, Anchor (New Jersey) 2, Smart Set A. C. (Brooklyn) 2, Cleveland A. C. 2, Swedish-American (New York) 1, Trinity (New York) 1. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; I. T. Howland, unattached, Boston, second; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—10 1-5s. 220 yards—Won by I. T. Howe, unattached, Boston; H. I. Treadway, Boston A. A., second; A. T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—22 1-5s. 440 yards—Won by J. E. Meredith, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia; T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A., second; V. H. Wilkie, New York A. C., third. Time—50 1-5s. 880 yards—Won by Homer Baker, New York A. C.; W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—1m. 57 3-5s. One mile—Won by A. R. Kiviati, Irish-American A. C., New York; J. A. Power, Boston A. A., second; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., third. Time—4m. 25 1-5s. Five miles—Won by W. Kyronen, Kaleva A. C., Brooklyn; H. E. Weeks, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second; Patrick Flynn, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—25m. 52 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.; Thomas McDonagh, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., second; H. E. Welsh, Cleveland A. C., third. Time—16 1-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by J. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., third. Time—24 4-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A.; Henry Schaafl, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C., Brooklyn, third. Time—57 4-5s. Three-mile walk—Won by Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., New York; R. Remer, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., New York, third. Time—22m. 25 4-5s. Hammer throw—Won by Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, with 179 ft. 3-4 in.; A. W. Kohler, Illinois A. C., third, with 152 ft. 9 3-4 in. Shot put—Won by Pat. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York, with 46 ft. 3 1-2 in.; J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second, with 44 ft. 2 1-4 in.; A. W. Kohler, Illinois A. C., third, with 43 ft. 6 1-4 in. Running high jump—Won by J. Loomis, Chicago A. A., with 6 ft. 1 7-8 in.; E. Jennings, unattached, New York, second, with 6 ft. 7-8 in.; H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., third, with 5 ft. 10 7-8 in.; J. O. Johnstone, Boston A. A., fourth, with 5 ft. 10 7-8 in. Running broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 23 ft. 2 in.; H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., second, with 23 ft. 7-8 in.; J. V. Baker, New York A. C., third, with 22 ft. 5 1-2 in. Hop, step and jump—D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 48 ft. 6 1-8 in.; T. J. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., New York, 47 ft. 10 in.; Platt Adams, New York A. C., third, 46 ft. 4 1-4 in. Pole vault—K. R. Curtis, New York A. C., 12 ft. 3 in. M. Phillips, Chicago A. A., second, 12 ft.; M. S. Wright, Boston A. A., third, 11 ft. 6 in. Javelin throwing—Won by G. A. Bronder, Poly. Prep. School, Brooklyn, 166 ft. 8 1-2 in. (new championship record); Bruno Brodd, Irish-American A. C., second, 157 ft. 1-2 in.; D. B. Gish, unattached, Washington, third, 149 ft. 9 in. Discus throw—Won by E. J. Muller, Irish-American A. C., New York, 137 ft. 1-2 in.; A. W. Kohler, Illinois A. C., second, 131 ft. 9 1-2 in.; R. Albers, Anchor A. C., New Jersey, third, 122 ft. 9 in. 56-pound weight throw—Won by P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., New York, 38 ft. 5 1-2 in.; M. J. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., New York, second, 37 ft. 9 3-4 in.; Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, third, 36 ft. 7 in.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior events, held at New York City January 3. Point score: New York A. C. 25, Irish-American A. C. 16, Columbia University 15, Long Island A. C. 8, Mohawk A. C. 8, Dartmouth College 7, Bronx Church House 5, St. Christopher Club 5, Boston A. A. 4, Greek-American A. C. 3, Xavier A. A. 3, Pastime A. C. 2, Knights of St. Antony 2, Central High School 2, Sheridan A. C. 1, Young Men's Hebrew Association 1, Colby College 1. Summaries: 60 yards—Won by J. Ravenell, St. Christopher Club; R. W. McDonald, unattached, second; Jack Gardner, Central High School, third. Time—6 4-5s. 60-yard high hurdles—Won by F. McDonald, Columbia University; Percy Meyer, Long Island A. C., second; Derrill de S. Trenholm, Dartmouth College, third. Time—8 4-5s. 220 yards—Won by T. J. Lennon, New York A. C.; Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., second; A. Harvett, Columbia University, third. Time—23 2-5s. (New junior indoor record.) 600 yards—Won by Hugh Hlrshon, Irish-American A. C.; Horace A. Hocking, unattached, second; W. Gough, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—1m. 16 1-5s. 1,000 yards—Won by W. Anderson, unattached; J. O'Neill, New York A. C., second; Myles McHugh, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2m. 20 4-5s. One mile walk—Won by R. Remer, Irish-American A. C.; W. Plant, Long Island A. C., second; J. Morrison, Long Island A. C., third. Time—6m. 59 2-5s. Two miles—Won by G. Carson, Mohawk A. C.; R. P. Greene, Boston A. A., second; F. Masterson, New York A. C., third. Time—9m. 43 3-5s. Running high jump—Won by Alex. W. Moffatt, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 10 in.; B. Randall, New York A. C., second, with 5 ft. 8 in.; L. Gear, New York A. C., third, with 5 ft. 4 in. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by Wallace C. Maxfield, Dartmouth College, with 52 ft. 4 1-2 in.; C. E. Olmsted, Columbia University, second, with 52 ft. 2 1-2 in.; W. Roos, New York A. C., third, with 49 ft. 8 in. (New junior record.) Standing broad jump—Won by E. V. Littauer, Columbia University, with 10 ft. 3 in.; J. J. Froehlich, Irish-American A. C., second, with 10 ft. 1 in.; L. Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., third, with 9 ft. 11 1-4 in. Standing high jump—Won by H. A. Buhler, Bronx Church House, with 4 ft. 10 in.; John Alexander, Greek-American A. C., second, with 4 ft. 8 1-2 in.; C. C. Kaskell, Irish-American A. C., third, with 4 ft. 8 in.

Senior events, held at New York City March 2. Point score: Irish-American A. C. 47, New York A. C. 32, Bronx Church House (New York) 14, Boston A. A. 12; rest scattered. Summaries: 70-yard high hurdles—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; F. L. Brady, Columbia University A. A., second; W. F. Potter, New York A. C., third. Time—9 2-5s. (Equals championship record.) 75 yards—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; F. P. O'Hara, Massachusetts Institute Technology, second; Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, third. Time—7 3-5s. (Equals championship record.) 300 yards—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., second; Fred Burns, Boston A. A., third. Time—32 1-5s. (New indoor record.) 600 yards—Won by T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.; Abel R. Klviat, Irish-American A. C., second; M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—1m. 13 2-5s. (New indoor record.) 1,000 yards—Won by Abel R. Klviat, Irish-American A. C.; Homer Baker, New York A. C., second; H. F. Mahoney, Boston A. A., third. Time—2m. 15 2-5s. (New championship record.) Two miles—Won by Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House; William J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., second; no third. Time—9m. 18s. (New championship record.) Two-mile walk—Won by R. F. Remer, Irish-American A. C.; E. Renz, Mohawk A. C., second; R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, third. Time—14m. 21 4-5s. (New championship record.) Running high jump—Won by Eugene Jennings, Bronx Church House, with 6 ft. 1 in.; Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., second, with 6 ft.; A. R. Rodriguez, unattached, third, with 5 ft. 10 in. Standing broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 10 ft. 11 in.; Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., second, with 10 ft. 7 in.; Ben. W. Adams, New York A. C., third, with 10 ft. 2 1-2 in. Standing high jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 5 ft. 1 in.; Ben. W. Adams, New York A. C., second, with 4 ft. 11 in.; E. L. Emes, Bronx Church House, third, with 4 ft. 11 in. Putting 24-pound shot—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 37 ft. 7 in.; J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second, with 36 ft. 9 1-2 in.; J. J. Elliott, New York A. C., third, with 32 ft. 6 in. Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Won by P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with 15 ft. 9 1-3 in.; Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C., second, with 15 ft. 8 1-2 in.; J. C. Lawler, Irish-American A. A., Boston, third, with 15 ft. 5 in. Pole vault for distance—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 28 ft. 1-2 in.; L. Schneider, Mohawk A. C., second, with 26 ft. 3 1-4 in.; Harry S. Babcock, New York A. C., third, with 25 ft. 9 in.

ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Birmingham, Ala., September 19. Avery Brundage of Chicago won with a total of 6,999 points. Gilbert Ritchie, Birmingham, was second, with 6,743 1-2 points, and Patrick O'Connor, New York, third, with 5,729 points. Nathan Tyer, Covington, La., was fourth, with 3,896 points, and Harry Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, fifth, with 3,460 points. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by Brundage; O'Connor second, Ritchie third. Time—10s. 16-pound shot put—Won by Brundage (Chicago); Ritchie (Birmingham) second, O'Connor (New York) third. Distance—40 ft. 5 in. 880-yard walk—Won by Fitzpatrick; Brundage second, O'Connor third. Time—3m. 3 1-5s. 56-pound weight for distance—Won by Ritchie; Brundage second, Fitzpatrick third. Distance—29 ft. 4 in. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Brundage; O'Connor second, Ritchie third. Time—17s. Pole vault—Won by Brundage; Ritchie second, O'Connor third. Height—10 ft. Hammer throw—Won by Ritchie; Brundage second, O'Connor third. Distance—126 ft. 2 1-2 in. Running high jump—Won by Brundage; Ritchie second, O'Connor and Tyer third. Distance—5 ft. 7 in. Running broad jump—Won by Brundage; O'Connor second, Ritchie third. Distance—20 ft. 3 1-2 in. Mile run—Won by O'Connor; Tyer second, Brundage third. Time—5m. 17 1-2s.

DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Junior Championships, held at Travers Island, N. Y., June 20. Point score: New York A. C. 84, Irish-American A. C. 23, Smart Set A. C. 10, Mohawk A. C. 6, Long Island A. C. 6, Glencoe A. C. 5, Swedish-American A. C. 5, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. 5, Sheridan A. C. 5, Kaleva A. C. 5, Pastime A. C. 5, Evening Recreation Centre 5, Xavier A. A. 3, Greek-American A. C. 3, S. S. A. L. C. 3, Anchor A. C. 2, Mott Haven A. C. 1. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by E. Jones, Smart Set A. C.; Hal Helland, Xavier A. A., second; J. L. Kirby, unattached, third. Time—10 2-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J. M. Ross, New York A. C.; A. K. Pawlinson, New York A. C., second; J. Meyer, Long Island A. C., third. Time—16 3-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C.; H. Schaar, Irish-American A. C., second; A. R. Hamerschlag, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—26 4-5s. 220 yards—Won by T. P. McNally, New York A. C.; J. Kelly, New York A. C., second; R. E. Dalsley, New York A. C., third. Time—23 1-5s. 440 yards—Won by W. B. Moore, New York A. C.; D. A. Kuhn, New York A. C., second S. F. Aggen, unattached, third. Time—51 3-5s. 880 yards—Won by W. C. Weber, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A.; J. Peeso, New York A. C., second; J. Rosenbaum, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—1m. 57 4-5s. One mile—Won by Willie Gordon, unattached; J. F. O'Neill, New York A. C., second; R. Poucher, New York A. C., third. Time—4m. 23 2-5s. One-mile walk—Won by Sam Schwartz, Irish-American A. C.; J. Goldenberg, unattached, second; J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—7m. 14s. Three miles—Won by W. Kyrönen, Kaleva A. C.; A. J. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., second; C. Pores, unattached, third. Time—15m. 33-5s. Running broad jump—Won by D. Po-

Itzer, Sheridan A. C.; D. Brown, Long Island A. C., second; C. L. Teevan, Irish-American A. C., third. Distance—21 ft. 11 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by J. J. Rothschild, Evening Recreation A. A.; A. Moller, New York A. C., second; W. I. Selover, Sunday School A. L., third. Distance—44 ft. 4 3/4 in. Throwing 55-pound weight—Won by L. Gear, New York A. C.; H. White, New York A. C., second; G. Pavlos, Pastime A. C., third. Distance—45 ft. 4 1/4 in. Throwing 12-pound hammer—Won by C. Olmstead, New York A. C.; H. White, New York A. C., second; T. L. Matsukes, Greek-American A. C., third. Distance—161 ft. 6 in. Throwing the javelin—Won by V. S. Elliot, New York A. C.; L. Rudnick, Mohawk A. C., second; G. Kueli, Anchor A. C., third. Distance—167 ft. 1 in. (New junior record.) Throwing the discus—Won by J. Davidson, Swedish-American A. C.; T. Joyce, Mohawk A. C., second; J. J. Quinn, Paulist A. C., third. Distance—120 ft. 10 in. Running high jump—Won by B. Randall, New York A. C.; E. Loescher, New York A. C., second; D. W. Cady, New York A. C., third. Height—6 ft. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by A. Fetter, Irish-American A. C.; H. G. Cann, New York A. C., second; C. Olmstead, New York A. C., third. Distance—49 ft. 9 3/8 in. Pole vault—Won by G. C. Halstead, New York A. C.; R. Runyon, Pastime A. C., second; J. W. McKenna, New York A. C., and J. A. Nogle, New York A. C., tied for third. Height—11 ft. 3 in.

Metropolitan Senior Championships, held at Celtic Park, L. I., October 3.

Point score: Irish-American A. C. 79, New York A. C. 68, unattached 16, Smart Set A. C. 13, Mohawk A. C. 5, Bradhurst F. C. 5, Long Island A. C. 3, Pastime A. C. 2, McCaddin Lyceum 2, Millrose A. A. 2, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. 1, Sheridan A. C. 1, and St. Christopher A. C. 1. 100 yards—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; J. E. Jones, Smart Set A. C., second; F. Kaufman, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—10 1/5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C.; Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; D. S. Trenholm, New York A. C., third. Time—16s. 220 yards—Won by Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A. C.; T. F. Lennon, New York A. C., second; F. P. McNally, New York A. C., third. Time—23 1/5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by W. F. Potter, New York A. C.; H. M. Martin, Smart Set A. C., second; R. J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—26 2/5s. 440 yards—Won by V. M. Wilkie, New York A. C.; Homer Baker, New York A. C., second; D. A. Kuhn, New York A. C., third. Time—49 4/5s. 880 yards—Won by Homer Baker, New York A. C.; E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., second; W. Pavo, Smart Set A. C., third. Time—1m. 57 3/5s. One mile—Won by Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; F. Gordon, New York A. C., second; M. Devaney, unattached, third. Time—4m. 20 4/5s. One-mile walk—Won by E. Renz, Mohawk A. C.; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., second; R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, third. Time—6m. 57 3/5s. Five miles—Won by W. Kyronen, unattached; P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C., second; Nick Gianakopoulos, Millrose A. C., third. Time—25m. 30 2/5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Pat. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 47 ft. 10 in.; J. J. Cahill, unattached, 44 ft. 5 1/8 in., second; W. F. Roos, New York A. C., 44 ft. 1-2 in., third. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by Pat. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 186 ft. 2 in.; Matt. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 181 ft. 11 in., second; Pat. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 154 ft. 8 3/4 in., third. Throwing the 56-pound weight—Won by Pat. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 39 ft. 1 1/2 in.; Pat. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 38 ft. 7 3/4 in., second; Matt. McGrath, Irish-American A. C., 36 ft. 7 in., third. Pole vault—Won by K. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., 12 ft.; K. R. Curtis, New York A. C., 11 ft. 6 in., second; R. Runyon, Pastime A. C., 11 ft., third. Throwing the discus—Won by Jim. Duncan, Badhurst F. C., 143 ft. 4 in.; E. Muller, Irish-American A. C., 136 ft. 11 in., second; J. J. Cahill, unattached, 120 ft. 5 in., third. Running broad jump—Won by J. V. Baker, New York A. C., 22 ft. 11 3/4 in.; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., 22 ft. 11 1/4 in., second; E. Carroll, New York A. C., 22 ft. 10 in., third. Throwing the javelin—Won by Bruno Brodd, Irish-American A. C., 168 ft. 3 in.; Platt Adams, New York A. C., 164 ft. 8 in., second; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., 157 ft. 9 1/2 in., third. Running high jump—Won by W. Oler, Jr., New York A. C., 6 ft. 3-4 in.; Eugene Jennings, unattached, 5 ft. 11 3/4 in., second; H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., 5 ft. 10 3/4 in., third. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., 47 ft. 10 1/2 in.; T. J. Ahearn, Irish-American A. C., 46 ft. 4 1/2 in., second; M. J. Fahey, Irish-American A. C., 45 ft. 6 1/2 in., third.

New England Association Indoor Championships, held at Boston, Mass., February 27. Summaries (junior events): 40 yards—Final won by H. D. Jamieson, unattached; S. A. Grant, Powder Point High School, second; R. W. Stanley, Harvard, third. Time—5s. 440 yards—Final won by W. Wilcox, Jr., Harvard; Eric Stone, Harvard, second; A. Biddle, Harvard, third. Time—55s. One mile—Won by Elliott Bosworth, Brown; F. H. Blackman, Harvard, second; H. S. Benson, M. I. T., third. Time—4m. 38 3/5s. Standing high jump—Won by C. W. Reynolds, Boys' Club. Height—4 ft. 9 in. Senior events: 40 yards—Final won by F. P. O'Hara, M. I. T.; I. T. Howe, unattached, second; E. A. Teschner, Harvard, third. Time—5s. 300 yards—Won by E. A. Teschner, Harvard; J. Greene, B. A. A., second; O. L. Marble, C. A. C., third. Time—35 2/5s. 600 yards—Won by J. Greene, B. A. A.; A. J. de Gozzaldi, Harvard, second; D. Rose, B. A. A., third. Time—1m. 20 2/5s. 1,000 yards—Won by H. F. Mahoney, B. A. A.; A. B. Coop, Brown, second; N. G. McClure, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 24 3/5s. Two miles—Won by Oscar Hedlund, B. A. A.; H. E. Weeks, I. A. A. A., second; F. L. Cook, M. I. T., third. Time—9m. 34s. 40-yard high hurdles—Final won by W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; F. D. Pollard, unattached, second; T. H. Huff, M. I. T., third. Time—6 2/5s. Three standing jumps—Won by C. W. Reynolds, Boys' Club, 32 ft. 7 1/4 in.; F. L. Sumner, B. Y. M. C. A., second, 31 ft. 9 in.; A. E. McDonnell, I. A. A. A., third, 29 ft. 5 in. Running high jump—Won by Harry Barwise, B. A. A., 5 ft. 11 3/4 in.; W. A. Sullivan, M. I. T., second, 5 ft. 8 3/4 in.; Al. North, North Dorchester A. A., third, 5 ft. 6 1/4 in. Shot put—Won by J. C. Lawler, I. A. A. A., 45 ft. 7 in.; M. A. O'Connor, B. A. A., second, 38 ft. 9 in.; R. T. P. Storer, Harvard, third, 38 ft. 8 1/2 in.

New England Outdoor Championships, held at Boston, Mass., September 5. Point score: Boston A. A. 87 1-4, Irish-American A. A. 54 3-4, Flene A. A. 3. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by Irving Howe, unattached; H. I. Treadway, B. A. A., second; H. H. Stewart, B. A. A., third. Time—10 1/5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; R. B. Merrill, I. A. A. A., second; Kent Royal, B. A. A., third. Time—16s. 220 yards—Won by T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.; Joseph Phelan, second; H. I. Treadway, B. A. A., third. Time—21 4/5s. (Equals record.) 220-yard hurdle—Won by W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; G. H. High, second; R. B. Merrill, third. Time—28s. 440 yards—Won by T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.; J. O. Greene, B. A. A., second; N. B. See, I. A. A. A., third. Time—49s. (Equals record.) 880 yards—Won by Joe Higgins, I. A. A. A.; H. F. Mahoney, B. A. A., second; N. S. Tabor, B. A. A., third. Time—1m. 58s. One mile—Won by J. A. Power, B. A. A.; R. G. Brown, I. A. A. A., second; K. P. Greene, B. A. A., third. Time—4m. 22s. Five miles—Won by Harold Weeks, I. A. A. A.; David Nagle, I. A. A. A., second; E. Jenkinson, B. A. A., third. Time—26m. 44s. Pole vault—Marc Wright, B. A. A., and H. J. Reid, I. A. A. A., tied at 11 ft. 8 in. Reid won toss for prize. E. P. McKenny, I. A. A. A., third. Height—10 ft. 6 in. (New record.) Running high jump—Won by Harry Barwise, B. A. A., 5 ft. 11 3/4 in.; J. O. Johnstone, B. A. A., second, 5 ft. 9 3/4 in.; Walter Whalen, B. A. A., third, G. A. Pelletier, I. A. A. A., and J. A. McDonald, I. A. A. A., tied at 5 ft. 7 in. Whalen won the jump-off. Running broad jump—Won by Harry T. Worthington, B. A. A., 22 ft. 10 3/4 in.; A. E. McDonald, I. A. A. A., second, 21 ft. 6 in.; A. B. O'Leary, I. A. A. A., third, 21 ft. 3 1/2 in. Running hop, step and jump

—Won by J. J. McLaughlin, B. A. A., 46 ft. 5 1-2 in.; F. J. Hiney, B. A. A., second, 44 ft. 6 1-4 in.; W. B. Colleary, I. A. A., third, 43 ft. 2 3-4 in. 16-pound shot put—Won by J. C. Lawler, I. A. A. A., 46 ft. 4 5-8 in.; L. A. Whitney, B. A., second, 46 ft. 2 1-4 in.; R. A. Sheppard, I. A. A. A., third, 44 ft. 8 5-8 in. Hammer throw—Won by H. P. Bailey, B. A. A., 131 ft. 2 1-2 in.; J. T. Meagher, I. A. A., second, 129 ft. 1 3-4 in.; W. Lynch, I. A. A., third, 120 ft. 2 1-2 in. Discus throw—Won by L. A. Whitney, B. A. A., 111 ft.; W. Lynch, I. A. A., second, 107 ft. 4 in.; J. C. Lawler, I. A. A., third, 101 ft. 4 in.; R. A. Sheppard, I. A. A., third, 111 ft. 3 1-2 in. Javelin throw—Won by F. J. Rourke, B. A. A., 147 ft. 5 1-2 in.; W. B. Colleary, I. A. A., second, 143 ft. 1-2 in.; Carl Lender, B. A. A., third, 141 ft. (New record.) 56-pound weight—Won by William Lynch, I. A. A. A., 29 ft. 3 in.; J. H. Hedlund (unattached), second, 27 ft. 7 in.; J. C. Lawler, I. A. A. A., third, 27 ft. 3 in.

Middle Atlantic Championships, held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 7. Point score: Germantown Boys' Club 57, Pittsburgh A. A. 23, Shanahan C. C. 20, Mercury A. A. 20, Victrix C. C. 18, Marquette A. A. 16, Philadelphia Turners 5, St. Patrick's C. C. 3, Artisans' A. A. 3, Unattached 4. Summaries: 100 yards—Final won by Bostock, P. A. A.; McMasters, P. A. A., second; Dorsey, Shanahan C. C., third; Schill, Artisans, fourth. Time—108. 880 yards—Won by Carson, Germantown B. C., second; P. A. A., second; Dougherty, Victrix A. C., third. Time—2m. Shot put—Won by Pike, Mercury A. C., 42 ft. 6 in.; Comberford, Shanahan C. C., second, 41 ft. 10 3-4 in.; Deveaux, Germantown B. C., third, 38 ft. 2 1-2 in. (New Middle Atlantic A. U. record.) 120-yard high hurdles—Final beat won by Smalley, Germantown B. C.; Barron, Mercury A. C., second; Warren, Germantown B. C., third. Time—16 1-5s. One mile—Won by Lafuna, Victrix C. C.; Entwisle, Germantown B. C., second; Giorgiana, Marquette A. C., third. Time—4m. 36s. 440 yards—Won by Hayes, Victrix C. C.; Dorsey, Shanahan C. C., second; Steele, Germantown B. C., third. Time—50 3-5s. One-mile walk—Won by Erwig, P. A. A.; Root, Mercury A. C., second; Vase, Germantown B. C., third. Time—7m. 22 1-5s. 220 yards—Final beat won by Bostock, P. A. A.; Jones, Germantown B. C., second; J. B. Bunting, Germantown B. C., third. Time—21 4-5s. Javelin throw—Won by Brechemin, Marquette A. C., 146 ft. 11 in.; H. Rutter, Jr. (unattached), second, 145 ft. 6 in.; Barek, Artisans' A. C., third, 145 ft. 6 in. Five miles—Won by La Funa, Victrix C. C.; Williams, St. Patrick C. C., second; E. Bunting, Marquette A. C., third; McKernon (unattached), fourth. Time—27m. 23s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Fryckberg, Shanahan C. C.; Barron, Mercury A. C., second; Burgess, Germantown B. C., third. Time—25 2-5s. Running broad jump—Won by Fryckberg, Shanahan C. C., 22ft. 1-2 in.; Hough, Marquette A. C., 21 ft. 8 1-2 in., second; Bertlett, Germantown B. C., 21 ft. 8 in., third. Running high jump—Won by Farrler, Germantown B. C., 5 ft. 8 in.; Hallet, Germantown B. C., 5 ft. 8 in., second; Thibault, Germantown B. C. 5 ft. 8 in., third.

Central Association Indoor Championships, held at Chicago, Ill., February 28. Point score: Chicago A. C. 34, Illinois A. C. 24, Notre Dame University 17, University of Chicago 16, Unattached 8, Northwestern University 5, First Regiment A. A. 1. Summaries: One mile—Won by Waage, Notre Dame; O'Donnell, Illinois A. C., second; Stout, University of Chicago, third. Time—4m. 37s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Fletcher, Chicago A. A.; Eichenlaub, Notre Dame, second; Bachman, Notre Dame, third. Distance—42 ft. 1 in. 60 yards—Won by Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Baranek, University of Chicago, second; Bergman, Notre Dame, third. Time—6 3-5s. 60-yard high hurdles—Won by Ward, University of Chicago; Burgess, Illinois A. C., second; Kuh, Illinois A. C., third. Time—5s. 440 yards—Won by Lindberg, Chicago A. A.; Blair, Chicago A. A., second; Henchard, Notre Dame, third. Time—55s. 880 yards—Won by Osborn, Northwestern University; O'Donnell, Illinois A. C., second; Schriver, Illinois A. C., third. Time—2m. 1-5s. 60-yard low hurdles—Won by Cory, unattached; Burgess, Illinois A. C., second; Ward, University of Chicago, third. Time—7 1-5s. Two miles—Won by Ray, Illinois A. C.; Copeland, Chicago A. A., second; Cameron, Illinois A. C., third. Time—9m. 31 3-5s. One-mile relay—Won by Chicago A. A. (Ward, Irons, Blair, and Lindberg); University of Chicago, second; Notre Dame, third. Time—3m. 39s. Five miles—Won by Ray, Illinois A. C.; Christensen, unattached, second; Boyce, Chicago A. A., third. Time—29m. 34 3-5s. High jump—Won by Porter, Chicago A. A.; Simenson, First Regiment, second; Loomis, Chicago A. A., third. Height—5 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by Rockne, Notre Dame; Thomas, University of Chicago, second; Murphy, Chicago A. A., third. Height—12 ft. 4 in.

Central Association Outdoor Championships, held at Dayton, Ohio, July 4. Point score: Illinois A. C. 57, Chicago A. A. 45, University of Illinois 30, University of Wisconsin 15, Detroit Y. M. C. A. 6, University of Chicago 5. Summaries: 220-yard low hurdles—Won by H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A.; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; G. W. Burgess, Illinois A. C., third. Time—24 3-5s. Discus throw—Won by H. M. Mucks, Wisconsin; C. F. Cross, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C., third. Distance—133 ft. 2 1-5 in. 880 yards—Won by F. Henderson, Illinois; C. V. O'Donnell, Illinois A. C., second; A. D. Alexander, Cleveland A. C., third. Time—1m. 56 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by A. W. Richard, Illinois A. C.; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; E. R. Palmer, Chicago A. A.; H. F. Porter, Chicago A. A., and H. Solomon, Dayton, tied for third. Height—6 ft. 2 in. Two miles—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; F. S. Cameron, Illinois A. C., second; W. Watson, Chicago A. A., third. Time—9m. 46 1-5s. Shot put—Won by A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C.; H. C. Kranzler, Chicago A. A., second; A. N. Mucks, Wisconsin University, third. Distance—45 ft. 2 1-2 in. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by M. Keown, University of Chicago; H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., second; B. W. Brodt, Illinois A. C., third. Time—15 3-5s. 100 yards—Won by E. P. Holman, Illinois; J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; C. B. Smith, Wisconsin, third. Time—10s. One mile—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; W. J. Noonan, Illinois A. C., second; N. A. Wright, Illinois, third. Time—4m. 21s. 440 yards—Won by Dismond, University of Chicago; F. Henderson, Illinois, second; R. Janes, Chicago A. A., third. Time—48 3-5s. 220 yards—Won by C. B. Smith, Wisconsin; R. S. Bond, Illinois A. C., second; C. O. Parker, Illinois A. C., third. Time—22 3-5s. One-mile relay—Won by University of Illinois; Chicago A. A., second, University of Wisconsin third. Time—3m. 22 4-5s. Pole vault—Won by M. W. Phelps, Chicago A. A.; G. W. Shaw, Chicago A. A., second; E. Knourek, Illinois A. C., third. Height—12 ft. Running broad jump—Won by H. A. Pogue, University of Illinois; D. T. Ahern, Illinois A. C., second; L. Karimo, Detroit Y. M. C. A., third. Distance—23 ft. 4 in. Hammer throw—Won by A. W. Koehler, Illinois A. C.; N. F. Talbot, Chicago A. A., second; H. Franz, Illinois A. C., third. Distance—164 ft. 6 in.

Central Association All-Round Championships, held at Chicago, Ill., August 29. Point score: A. Brundage, C. A. A., 6,671; H. Goelitz, C. A. A., 5,859; A. Hutchinson, unattached, 5,580; D. Howett, C. A. A., 3,340; C. Christenson, D. A. A., 3,063; S. Heiss, First Regiment, 2,545. Summaries: 100 yards—First heat—Won by H. Goelitz, Hutchinson second, Brundage third. Time—10 2-5s. (estimated). Second heat—Won by S. Heiss, Howett second, Christenson third. Time—10 4-5s. 16-pound shot—Won by Brundage, 39 ft. 8 1-4 in.; Goelitz, second, 39 ft. 3 in.; Howett, third, 31 ft. 4 in.; Hutchinson, fourth, 30 ft. 7 in.; Heiss, fifth, 27 ft. 4 1-2 in.; Christenson, sixth, 23 ft. 7 in. High jump—Brundage and Hutchinson tied, 5 ft. 8 in.; Goelitz and Howett tied for third, 5 ft. 6 in.; Heiss, fifth, 5 ft.; Christenson, sixth, 4 ft. 8 in. 880-yard walk—Won by Christenson, A. Brundage second, Hutchinson third, Goelitz fourth, Howett fifth, Heiss sixth. Time—3m. 55s. 16-pound hammer—Won by Brundage, 119 ft. 2 in.; Goelitz, second, 99 ft.;

Hutchinson, third, 99 ft.; Howett, Heiss and Christenson threw less than 55 ft. and failed to score. Pole vault—Won by Brundage, 9 ft. 6 in.; Hutchinson and Goelitz tied, 8 ft.; Christenson, 7 ft. 2 in.; Howett and Heiss tied, 6 ft. 7 in. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Goelitz, Hutchinson second, Brundage third. Time—16-1/5s. Second heat—Won by Howett, Heiss and Christenson tied. Time—19s. 56-pound weight—Won by Brundage, 26 ft. 8 in.; Hutchinson, second, 24 ft. 5 in.; Goelitz, third, 19 ft. 3 in.; Howett, fourth, 17 ft. 9 in.; Heiss fifth, Christenson sixth. Broad jump—Won by Hutchinson, 21 ft. 2 in.; Goelitz, second, 19 ft. 4-1/2 in.; Brundage, third, 19 ft. 1 in.; Howett, fourth, 19 ft.; Heiss fifth, Christenson sixth. One-mile run—Won by Christenson, Hutchinson second, Goelitz third, Heiss fourth, Brundage fifth; Howett did not finish. Time—4m. 56s.

OTHER EVENTS.

Championships of England, held at Stamford Bridge, London, July 3 and 4. The following Americans competed: J. F. Simons Princeton; James C. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; W. F. Potter, Yale University; Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House, New York; Homer Baker, Thomas Paton, and H. Harbison, all of the New York A. C. Summaries: 100 yards—Won by W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers (the holder); C. W. Taylor, Surrey A. C., second; V. H. A. D'Arcy, Polytechnic, third. Time—10s. 220 yards—Won by W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers. Time—21 1-5s., equalling the record. 440 yards—Won by C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers; A. P. Mitchell, London University, second; Homer Baker, New York A. C., third. Time—50s. 880 yards—Won by Homer Baker, New York A. C.; A. G. Hill, Polytechnic Harriers, second; R. E. Atkinson, Cambridge University, third. Time—1m. 54 2-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers (the holder); W. F. Potter, Yale University and New York A. C., second; K. Powell, Cambridge University and London A. C., third. Time—15 4-5s. Broad jump—Won by P. C. Kingsford, London A. C., 23 ft. 3 3-4 in.; J. F. Simons, Princeton University, was unplaced. Running high jump—Won by W. M. Oler, Jr., New York A. C., 6 ft. 2 1-2 in.; B. H. Baker, Liverpool Harriers (the holder), second, 6 ft. 2 in.; J. F. Simons, Princeton University, third, 6 ft. Four miles—Won by G. W. Hutson, Surrey A. C. (the holder); A. H. Nicholls, Surrey A. C., second; F. Price, Newport Harriers, third. Time—19m. 41 1-5s. Shot put—Won by A. R. Taipale, Finland, 44 ft. 7 1-2 in.; H. Harbison, New York A. C., second, 43 ft. 6 1-2 in. Discus throw—Won by A. R. Taipale, Finland, 144 ft. 6 1-4 in.; H. Quinn, Polytechnic Harriers, London, second, 125 ft. 3-4 in.; O. Toldy, Hungary, third, 123 ft. 4 in. One mile—Won by G. W. Hutson, 4m. 22s. Australian Championships, won by Americans. George L. Parker, Stockton, Cal., won the 220-yard championship in 22 1-2s., and also the 440-yard championship in 51 2-5s. J. A. Powers, Boston A. C., won the one-mile championship in 4m. 25 4-5s., while the pole vault championship was a tie between Ruric Templeton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, and M. Brake, Victoria, Australia, 11 ft. each.

The following Australian records were established by members of the American team: J. A. Powers ran one mile on a grass track in 4m. 18 2-5s. Reginald Gaughey of the Ukiah, Cal., High School broke the Australasian shot-put record several times during the thirteen weeks, his best mark standing at 45 ft. 1-4 in. George Parker of the Stockton, Cal., High School made an Australasian record of 11 4-5s. for 120 yards and a new New Zealand quarter-mile record of 49 1-5s. Ruric Templeton of Stanford University put the Australasian pole vault record up to 11 ft. 6 1-2 in.

International relay, four men each, 440 yards, February 11, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. The United States relay team (J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; H. E. Baker, New York A. C.; M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C., and Thomas J. Halpin, Boston) defeated the Canadians (J. Tressider, John Tait, H. Phillips, and G. M. Brook), 3m. 26 3-5s.

IMPORTANT LONG DISTANCE AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

April 15—St. Louis, Mo., M. A. C. Marathon. Finish of first five: Won by Sidney Hatch, Illinois A. C., 2h. 59m. 43s.; second, William Matthews, M. A. C., 3h. 14m. 5s.; third, Charles Lobert, M. A. C., 3h. 25m. 24s.; fourth, Henry Levinson, M. A. C., 3h. 30m. 11s.; fifth, Olaf Lodal, Danish-American A. C. (Chicago), 3h. 35m. 18s.

April 20—B. A. A. Marathon, 25 miles. Finish of first five: Won by James Duffy, Hamilton, Ontario, 2h. 25m. 1 1-5s.; second, Edward Fabre, Montreal, Quebec, 2h. 25m. 16s.; third, J. M. Lordan, Cambridge, 2h. 28m. 42 1-5s.; fourth, Walter Bell, Montreal, Quebec, 2h. 30m. 37 2-5s.; fifth, Arthur V. Roth, Roxbury, 2h. 31m. 8 3-5s.

May 2—London, England, 12-hour walking race—Won by E. C. Horton, establishing a new record, 73 miles 145 yards; second, Van Meurs, 70 miles 1,662 yards; third, Hammond, 70 miles 772 yards. New records made during the race: 11 miles in 1h. 24m. 9 4-5s. by Robert Bridge to the sixteenth mile (2h. 5m. 39 4-5s.) when he retired. E. C. Horton led from the fifty-first mile; he made 60 miles in 9h. 42m. 10s., and 70 miles in 11h. 27m. 24 3-5s.

May 2—New York City, modified Marathon, 13 miles. Finish of first ten: Won by Hannes Kolchmalen, Irish-American A. C., 1h. 9m. 1-5s.; second, Gaston Strobino, unattached, 1h. 11m. 28s.; third, Harry Smith, Bronx Church House, 1h. 12m. 5 1-5s.; fourth, Willie Kyronen, Kaleva A. C., 1h. 12m. 58s.; fifth, George Holden, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 1h. 14m. 27s.; sixth, A. Morris, Smart Set, 1h. 14m. 28s.; seventh, C. de Steffano, Ozanam A. A., 1h. 16m. 5s.; eighth, H. Honahan, New York A. C., 1h. 16m. 9s.; ninth, F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 1h. 16m. 12s.; tenth, W. Horton, New York A. C., 1h. 16m. 34s.

June 20—London, England, annual Marathon from Windsor Castle to Chelsea football grounds for a trophy valued at \$2,500, under the auspices of the Polytechnic Harriers—Won by Djebelia, France, 2h. 40m. 50 4-5s.; second, Westbury, Sweden; third, Grumer, Sweden. Forty-three competitors started. They were sent away by King George.

July 7—Chicago, Ill., Portage Park, 10-mile road race. Finish of first five: Won by S. Hatch, I. A. C., 1h. 13m. 11s.; second, J. Plateck, Park A. C., 1h. 14m.; third, G. Hankel, Danish-American A. C., 1h. 16m. 12s.; fourth, M. Erickson, Palmer Park, 1h. 17m.; fifth, J. Martin, I. A. C., 1h. 17m. 42s.

July 15—London, England, run to Brighton and return, distance 156 miles—C. W. Hart, England, covered the distance in 4 stages in 44h. 41s.

September 20—Chicago, Ill., modified Marathon held by Chicago Hebrew Institute, 12 miles. Finish of first five: Won by Sidney Hatch, Illinois A. C., 1h. 13m. 43s.; second, Curtis Booth, Portage Park A. A., 1h. 14m. 27s.; third, W. J. Kennedy, unattached, 1h. 14m. 36s.; fourth, J. J. Kowalski, Illinois A. C., 1h. 17m. 54s.; fifth, Manuel Cooper, Portage Park A. A., 1h. 18m. 5s.

September 26—Chicago, Ill., 10-mile road run—Won by C. Christensen, Danish-American A. C., 54m. 23s.

October 2—Brocton, Mass., 25-mile Marathon from Boston, Mass.—Won by F. J. Madden, Dorchester, Mass. Time—2h. 33m. 16 3-5s.

SEVEN-MILE WALK, A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

October 31—New York City—Won by E. Renz, Mohawk A. C., 54m. 13 3-5s.; second, R. F. Remor, Irish-American A. C., 54m. 48 2-5s.; third, F. Kaiser, New York A. C., 56m. 24 1-5s.; fourth, F. R. Plant, Long Island A. C., 58m. 10 2-5s.

TEN-MILE A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

October 31—New York City—Won by H. Kolchmalen, Irish-American A. C., 52m. 47 3-5s.; second, W. Kyronen, unattached, 54m. 14 1-5s.; third, N. Glanakopoulos, Millrose A. A., 55m. 07s.; fourth, J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C., 55m. 26 2-5s.

MOTOR BOAT RACING, 1914.

RACES for the Harmsworth Trophy and world's championship, although the American challenger, Disurber IV., arrived in England, had to be abandoned on account of the war. The Philadelphia-Bermuda race was declared off. Results of most important races follow:

March 30, St. Augustine, Fla.—Southern Championship Speed Boat Races for 1914. The first event, a half-mile trial against time, was won by the Hydro-Bullet of Chicago, which travelled at the rate of 43.9 miles an hour. Earl O. Deakin is the Hydro-Bullet's owner. The first heat in the contest for boats of the 20-foot class, six laps over a 2½-knot course, was won by Wisconsin Kid, owned by S. T. Brock of Portland, Ore. The final event, a 15-knot handicap race, was won by Hydro-Bullet in 29m. 38s.

March 31, St. Augustine, Fla.—The Hydro-Bullet won the first heat of the event for boats of the 26-foot class, covering 15 knots in 25m. 41-2s. The same boat also finished first in the six-lap handicap race over a 2½-knot course. Over a limited course the Wisconsin Kid won the speed trial event, making an average of 45 miles an hour.

April 1, St. Augustine, Fla.—The Hydro-Bullet won scratch event.

April 3, St. Augustine, Fla.—Hydro-Bullet won the second trial for speed boats of the 26-foot class in the 15-knot handicap event of the Southern championship speed boat races.

April 4, St. Augustine, Fla.—Final heats of the championship handicap at 30 nautical miles were won by the Jane S., with the Hydro-Bullet second and the Impudence Junior third. Time—1h. 16m. 4s. Hydro-Bullet would have won if she had not bent her rudder. The Hydro-Bullet won the speed championship of the South and established a new record for the Matanzas course. She won every event she entered except the Southern handicap. The Wisconsin Kid won the final in the 20-foot class; the Hydro-Bullet won the final in the 26-foot class, and the Impudence Junior won the 15-nautical-mile handicap. Time—1h. 15m.

June 6, New York City—Columbia Yacht Club (Eighty-sixth Street and North River):

CLASS 1, DIVISION 1—DISTANCE, 10 MILES.

YACHT.	Elapsed Time.
Eastern Star.....	H. M. S. 0 35 43
Frenze.....	0 51 55
Bemk III.....	1 11 03

CLASS 2, DIVISION 2—DISTANCE, 30 MILES.

Rellance Peter Pan.....	1 5 30
Señorita, Jr.....	1 34 29

CLASS 2, DIVISION 1—DISTANCE, 30 MILES.

Aelaide.....	1 40 17
Alene III. did not finish.	

June 21, New York City to Block Island, R. I.—Sir Thomas Lipton Cup was won permanently by H. Wallace's Thistle, 9h. 36m. 15s.; H. G. W. Hoertel's Frances, second, 9h. 57m. 54s.; W. Thomas's Fabus, third.

June 28, New York City to Albany and return, 235 nautical miles:

CRUISERS—CLASS A.

YACHT AND OWNER.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Retta D. (Charles Dalton).....	H. M. S. 34 58 33	H. M. S. 22 42 57
Respite (Dr. C. V. Pederson).....	28 55 24	21 45 47
Etathay (S. Gardner).....	32 06 03	23 31 50
Thistle (J. H. Wallace).....	23 42 22	Scratch.
Blue Peter (V. A. Nachmann).....	27 59 43	27 25 10

OPEN BOATS—CLASS B.

Eastern Star (E. L. Finch).....	18 44 25	Scratch.
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July 3, Peoria, Ill.—Kitty Hawk VI., owned by H. H. Timken of Canton, Ohio, broke two American power boat records. She covered a downstream mile in 1m. 6s., an upstream mile in 1m. 8 3-5s., and a downstream mile in 1m. 7 3-5s. The Kitty Hawk's records were not made in races, but in trials against time. In the Class B event, 15 miles, the Warren Groat, owned by W. T. Warren of Chicago, won the second heat and the race in 29m. 49s. The Warren Groat also won the second heat and the race in the Class D event, 10 miles, in 20m. 14 1-5s., and the first heat in the Class C event, 15 miles, in 29m. 49 1-2s. The Spot, owned by Thomas J. Tracy of

New York, captured the first heat of the Class E event, 20 miles, in 33m. 35 1-2s.

July 4, Peoria, Ill.—Baby Speed Demon won the Webb Trophy championship, the American power boat classic. The course was absolutely calm and Baby Speed Demon made four 1-mile trials. Up stream, 1m. 8 3-5s.; down stream, 1m. 6s.; up stream, 1m. 8s.; down stream, 1m. 6 2-5s. Because of Kitty Hawk's disabling Baby Speed Demon had little trouble in winning the second heat of the Webb Trophy championship event, free for all over a 25-mile course. She made the course in 36m. 22s., a speed of 41.30 miles an hour. This gave her the race. Shot was second and Warren Groat third. Warren Groat (W. T. Warren, Chicago) won the second heat and the race in the Class C event, 15 miles. Time—27m. 28 4-5s. P. D. Q. IV. (A. C. Strong, Burlington, Ia.) won the second heat and the race on points in the Class B event, 10 miles. Time—21m. 15s. Spot (Thomas J. Tracy, New York) won the second heat and the race in the Class E event, 20 miles. Time—32m. 26s.

July 5, New York City—Colonial Yacht Club's race from West One Hundred and Fortieth Street to Cornfield Lightship and return, 183 miles:

BOAT AND OWNER.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Flyaway III. (C. B. Taylor).....	H. M. S. 13 00 10	H. M. S. 13 00 10
Etathay (Smith & Gardner).....	24 38 30	15 49 36
Virginia (H. M. Betts).....	24 29 03	16 09 26
Blue Peter (V. A. Nachmann).....	19 17 00	16 41 38
Frances (H. G. W. Hoertel).....	21 56 21	17 52 52
Amalia II. (C. Reinschild).....	21 52 18	18 30 55
Tec (W. C. Wheeler).....	22 33 54	20 36 27

July 12, New York City—Columbia Yacht Club's race from New York City to Stratford Shoal Light and return, 112 nautical miles:

CLASS 2—CRUISERS RATED FROM 32 TO 48 FEET.

BOAT AND OWNER.	Elapsed Time.
Etathay (S. Gardner).....	H. M. S. 15 48 30
Virginia (H. M. Betts).....	17 35 27

CLASS 2—CRUISERS RATED FROM 48 TO 65 FEET.

Flyaway III. (C. B. Taylor).....	7 36 55
Blue Peter (V. A. Nachmann).....	11 47 26
Elsana III. (H. C. Pearson).....	12 01 55

July 23, Baltimore, Md.—Race from Camden, N. J., 363 nautical miles: Class A, 43 feet and over—Won by Caliph, Philadelphia, elapsed time, 41h. 11m. 25s., corrected time, 37h. 45m. 47s.; Marguerite II., Philadelphia, second, elapsed time, 37h. 55m., corrected time, 37h. 55m. Class B, under 43 feet—Won by Flyaway III., New York, elapsed time, 23h. 50m., corrected time, 23h. 50m., average 15½ knots; Mirna, Ocean City, second, elapsed time, 45h. 32m. 4s., corrected time, 23h. 47m. 40s.; Blue Peter, New York, third, elapsed time, 42h. 8m. 8s., corrected time, 32h. 35m. 41s.; Hyacinth, Chester, fourth, elapsed time, 57h. 12m. 12s., corrected time, 39h. 52m. 43s.; Casino, Philadelphia, fifth, elapsed time, 48h. 22m., corrected time, 39h. 41m. 11s.; Jennie S. Camden, sixth, elapsed time, 51h. 14m. 32s., corrected time, 33h. 18m. 53s.; Eugenia, Philadelphia, seventh, disabled and did not finish.

July 30, Lake George, N. Y.—30-mile race for championship of America:

BOAT.	Elapsed Time.
Baby Rellance V.....	M. S. 41 07
Baby Speed Demon II.....	41 45
Buffalo Enquirer.....	44 11
P. D. Q. V.....	44 27
Ankle Deep.....	44 32
P. D. Q. IV.....	48 55
Tec.....	50 10
Hawk Eye.....	50 21

July 31, Lake George, N. Y.—30-mile race for

MOTOR BOAT RACING, 1914—Continued.

championship of America—Baby Speed Demon II., 43m. 47s.; Buffalo Enquirer, 47m. 52s. Competition decided on points and won by Baby Speed Demon II. (Mrs. Paula H. Blackton), 29 points; Buffalo Enquirer (W. J. Connors), 26 points; Ankle Deep (Count Casimir Mankowski), 14 points.

August 1, Lake George, N. Y.—1-mile championship of America won by Baby Speed Demon II. in six trials, average time, 1m. 20s.; Buffalo Enquirer, second, average time, 1m. 24s.

August 2, New York City, Colonial Yacht Club—Course to Poughkeepsie and return, 132 miles:

BOAT AND OWNER.	Corrected Time.
Flyaway III. (C. B. Taylor).....	H. M. S. 6 32 17
Fabius (W. E. Thomas).....	9 44 01
Etta L. (G. Young).....	10 25 09
Respite (Dr. C. V. Pederson).....	10 26 06
Amalia II. (C. Reinschild).....	11 25 09
POWER BOATS—CLASS B—SAME COURSE.	
Fabius (W. E. Thomas).....	12 07 47
Amalia II. (C. Reinschild).....	13 50 25
POWER BOATS—CLASS A—SAME COURSE.	
Respite (Dr. C. V. Pederson).....	15 16 17
Etta L. (G. Young).....	15 25 23

August 26-29, Manhasset Bay, N. Y.—Carnival of Associated Engine and Boat Manufacturers. August 26, International Trophy, course 30 miles—Harpoon (W. H. Young), elapsed time, 1h. 12m. 42s. Peter Pan VI. (James Simpson), defender, did not start.

NATIONAL TROPHY—COURSE, 30 MILES.

BOAT AND OWNER.	Corrected Time.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Little Gunfire (W. J. Brainard).....	1 17 50	1 17 50
Muirmaid (P. A. Proal).....	1 13 23	1 22 29
Adelaide (H. C. Cushing, Jr.).....	1 29 07	1 39 21
Amorita (W. T. Randolph).....	1 24 18	1 43 16
Eastern Star (E. Le Roy Finch).....	1 18 04	1 59 35
Bull Moose II. (F. J. Gregory).....	Disabled.	

CABIN LAUNCH CLASS—COURSE 21½ MILES.

Flyaway III. (C. B. Taylor).....	1 09 29	1 09 29
Blue Peter (V. A. Nachmann).....	2 00 35	2 18 59
Thistle (J. H. Wallace).....	2 08 11	2 23 26
Pandora II. (A. T. Vance).....	2 18 48	2 25 24
Kelpie II. (C. M. Frankard).....	Did not finish.	

CABIN YACHT CLASS—COURSE, 21½ MILES.

Flora del Mar (W. J. Blaisdell).....	2 12 26
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AUG. 27—NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY—COURSE, 30 MILES.

Muirmaid.....	1 08 14	1 17 19
Little Gunfire.....	1 19 36	1 19 36

MOTOR YACHT TROPHY—COURSE, 21½ MILES.

Flora del Mar.....	2 17 42
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CABIN LAUNCH TROPHY—COURSE 21½ MILES.

Flyaway III.....	1 16 41	1 16 41
*Wilfreda.....	1 28 34	1 28 34
Thistle.....	2 06 49	2 21 04
Blue Peter.....	2 02 53	2 21 17
Pandora II.....	2 16 11	2 27 47

*The Wilfreda had to allow time to all, and her rating shows Flyaway a winner and Wilfreda second.

AUG. 29—INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY—COURSE, 30 MILES.

Muirmaid.....	1 08 36	1 17 42
Little Gunfire.....	1 13 14	1 13 14

MOTOR YACHT CUP—COURSE, 21½ MILES.

Flora del Mar.....	2 18 56
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CABIN LAUNCH TROPHY—COURSE, 21½ MILES.

Flyaway III.....	1 13 32	1 13 32
Blue Peter.....	1 56 15	2 14 39
Thistle.....	2 00 09	2 15 24
Pandora II.....	2 17 55	2 24 31

The point scores: Class A—Muirmaid 14, Little Gunfire 10, Eastern Star 4, Amorita 3, Adelaide 2. Class D—Flora del Mar 3. Class C—Harpoon 1. Class E—Flyaway III, 14, Blue Peter V, 10, Thistle 7, Pandora II, 4, Wilfreda 4.

August 29—Long Distance Cruising—Course, 70 miles, to Stratford Shoal and return:

Flyaway III.....	4 00 42	4 34 22
Wilfreda.....	5 51 06	5 51 06

OPEN LAUNCHES—COURSE, 15 MILES.

Amorita.....	0 52 12	0 52 12
Taobemos.....	0 56 34	0 57 59
Eastern Star.....	0 48 43	0 59 59

September 3-5, Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Motor Boat Club. September 3—25-mile race—Won by Baby Reliance V.; Baby Speed Demon II., second; Buffalo Enquirer, third. Speed of winner, 47 miles per hour. September 4—30-mile race for \$1,500, W. J. Connors Trophy—Won by Baby Speed Demon II., 38m. 18s.; Neptune II., second, 45m. 34s. All other contestants retired owing to accidents. September 5—35-mile race for championship of America and Blackton Trophy—Won by Baby Speed Demon II., 41m. 48s., average speed, 50 miles per hour; P. D. Q. VI., second, 46m. 40s., average speed, 45 miles per hour; Neptune II., third, 51m. 55s., average speed, 39.56 miles per hour. Buffalo Enquirer, Baby Reliance V. and Kitty Hawk VI. retired owing to accidents.

September 15, New York City—Harlem Y. C., from Execution Light to Stratford Shoal and return, 80 statute miles—Won by Flyaway III., 3h. 25m. 32s.

October 20, Chicago, Ill.—30-mile race in Lake Michigan, two out of three—Won by Disturber IV., 31m. 41s.; Black Demon III., second.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

National Amateur 18.2 Championship, played at New York City, March 15-21. Final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	Pct.
E. W. Gardner, New York.....	6	1	.857
M. D. Brown, Brooklyn.....	5	2	.714
F. Poggenburg, New York.....	4	2	.667
J. Mayer, Philadelphia.....	3	3	.500
W. Feufelhelmer, Philadelphia.....	2	4	.333
C. Heddon, Dowagiac.....	2	4	.333
E. L. Milburn, Memphis.....	0	6	.000

National Amateur, Class B Championship, 18.2, played at New York City, January 11-13. Walter Leonard, Scranton, Pa., won by winning all five games; he also won the high single average prize with 9 21-31; Chas. Connors, Philadelphia, second; H. A. Coleman, holder, third, and winner of high run prize with 59.

National Amateur, Class C Championship, 18.2, played at New York City, January 6. Final won by C. B. Terry, defender, against F. S. Appleby, 200 to 140.

Foreign Championship. The tournament for the

championship of France, which began on April 15, was won by Guy. The series for the championship of the world began May 4 and resulted in a victory for Sels, of Antwerp, Belgium.

Only four players—Guy, Agassiz, Renaud and Reddeer—competed for the French championship. The winner had never before played in a tournament, and his assignment to Class A and his success were unprecedented surprises. He is a young man whose execution and steadiness promise a brilliant future. Nevertheless, he was fortunate. His best run was 76, best single average 11.11 and his grand average 8.72.

Agassiz, with a high run of 54 and a best single average of 13.79, had a grand average of 9.99. Renaud played the best billiards of the tournament. He scored a high run of 114, a single average of 13.79 and a grand average of 12.44. Reddeer, who did not win a game, ran 61, made a high single average of 9.83 and a grand average of 7.78.

Guy, Agassiz and Renaud each won two games and lost one. Then Renaud forfeited, and in the play-off Guy defeated Agassiz. The figures of the play-off game have not been transmitted.

In the games for the championship of the world,

France was represented by Agassiz, Renaud, Reddeer and Levrier. Other participants were Sels and Rudelshelm, Belgians. Alfred Mortier, author and artist, who had earned first honors in the international tournaments of 1911, 1912 and 1913, was unable to compete because of close application to literary pursuits.

The performances were far superior to those of the French tournament, as is shown by the appended table:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	H. R.	B. A.	G. A.
Sels.....	5	0	132	36.66	18.34
Agassiz.....	5	1	110	23.52	16.37
Renaud.....	3	2	169	21.05	14.25
Rudelshelm.....	2	3	60	9.88	8.41
Reddeer.....	1	4	90	14.28	12.40
Levrier.....	0	5	57	10.43	8.75

PROFESSIONAL MATCHES.

14.1 Balkline.

January 12-16—New York City: Albert G. Cutter defeated Koji Yamada, Japan, in a five days' play by 2,374 to 2,368.

April 20-28—New York City; tournament, final standing:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
Hoppe, N. Y....	7	0	303	40	25 65-109
Demarest, Chi..	6	1	116	22 4-18	14 132-176
Morning'r, Pitts	5	2	137	21 1-19	14 45-158
Sutton, Chi....	3	4	131	21 1-19	13 4-160
Yamada, Japan..	2	5	114	20 13-19	13 155-167
Clune, Phila....	2	5	159	17 9-23	11 89-185
Slosson, N. Y....	2	5	113	16 16-24	9 63-195
Schaefer, Chi...	1	6	113	16 15-24	9 101-192

October 6—Chicago, Ill.: W. Cochran defeated Ora Morningstar 400 to 361.

October 7—Chicago, Ill.: Ora Morningstar defeated W. Cochran twice, 400 to 249 and 400 to 150.

October 9—Milwaukee, Wis.: Ora Morningstar defeated W. Cochran 400 to 356.

14.2 Balkline.

January 16—Watertown, N. Y.: Willie Hoppe defeated George Degroat, Syracuse, 400 to 229.

13.1 Balkline.

March 17—New York City: Willie Hoppe defeated Al. Jensen 250 to 61 in 15 innings.

March 19—New York City: Willie Hoppe defeated A. Latchford by 250 to 30, and C. Chapman by 400 to 55.

March 20—New York City: Willie Hoppe defeated George Sutton for championship by 500 to 228. Average and high run, Hoppe, 23 17-21 and 90; Sutton, 11 8-20 and 59.

13.2 Balkline.

January 8—New York City: George Sutton defeated Calvin Demarest 400 to 143 (average 66.67 to 23.33).

January 13—St. Louis, Mo.: Willie Hoppe defeated Chas. Peterson 400 to 353 (high runs, Hopp: 61; Peterson, 92).

January 17—Philadelphia: Ferdinand Poggenburg, of New York, won the Metropolitan Cup of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in a match with J. E. Cope Morton by a score of 300 to 163.

January 27—New York City: Calvin Demarest defeated George Sutton by 400 to 300 (average, 28 8-14 to 21 6-14; high runs, Demarest, 142; Sutton, 137).

January 31—New York City: Calvin Demarest defeated George Sutton by 500 to 438. Sutton's best run was 96, and he averaged 20 8-21; Demarest averaged 22 16-22, best run, 98. W. Hoppe defeated José Ortiz by 300 to 188 in 14 innings. Hoppe's average 21 6-14, high run 118; Ortiz 8 12-13 and 34.

February 3—New York City: Willie Hoppe defeated George Sutton for championship by 500 to 226. Average and high run: Hoppe 29 7-17 and 99, Sutton 13 4-17 and 123.

February 23-25—Chicago, Ill.: Willie Hoppe defeated George Sutton 1,500 to 734. Average and high run: Hoppe 55 15-27 and 250, Sutton 28 6-26 and 185.

March 2—Chicago, Ill.: Willie Hoppe defeated Koji Yamada 500 to 174. Average and high run: Hoppe 50 and 156, Yamada 19 3-9 and 91.

March 3—Chicago, Ill.: Koji Yamada defeated George Slosson 500 to 459. Average and high run: Yamada 13 19-37 and 84, Slosson 12 23-36 and 59.

March 4—Chicago, Ill.: Willie Hoppe defeated

George Slosson 500 to 35. Average and high run: Hoppe 71 3-7 and 216, Slosson 5 and 30. Koji Yamada defeated Calvin Demarest 500 to 414. High run: Yamada 57, Demarest 60.

March 5—Chicago, Ill.: Willie Hoppe defeated Calvin Demarest 500 to 369. Average and high run: Hoppe 23 17-21 and 106, Demarest 17 12-21 and 81. George Sutton defeated George Slosson 500 to 160. Average and high run: Sutton 27 14-18 and 93, Slosson 8 16-18 and 53.

March 6—Chicago, Ill.; George Sutton defeated K. Yamada 500 to 361. Average and high run: Sutton 20 20-24 and 119, Yamada 15 16-23 and 80. Calvin Demarest defeated George Slosson 500 to 302. Average and high run: Demarest 22 16-22 and 106, Slosson 14 8-21 and 74.

March 7—Chicago, Ill.; final game of tournament. Willie Hoppe defeated George Sutton 500 to 225. Average and high run: Hoppe 624-8 and 157, Sutton 32 1-7 and 77. Final standings of players:

PLAYER.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.	G. A.
Hoppe, N. Y....	4	0	216	71 3-7	43 22-46
Sutton, Chicago..	3	1	119	32 1-7	22 31-77
Yamada, Japan..	2	2	91	19 3-9	15 80-97
Demarest, Chi'go.	1	3	107	22 16-22	18 58-83
Slosson, N. Y....	0	4	74	14 8-21	11 49-82

March 31—Montclair, N. J.: Edward W. Gardner defeated Morris D. Brown by 300 to 86.

April 4—New York City: J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, defender, defeated Morris D. Brown for Metropolitan Cup by 300 to 242.

April 9—New York City: Morris D. Brown defeated Joseph Mayer for the Arion Society's Interstate Challenge Cup by 300 to 232.

September 8—Chicago, Ill.: Calvin Demarest defeated Young Jake Schaefer 300 to 294. Average and high run: Demarest 19 11-15 and 67, Schaefer 18 12-16 and 100.

November 10—New York City: George Slosson defeated Firmin Cassinog, France, 400 to 334.

POCKET BILLIARDS (POOL).

January 31—Seattle, Wash.: Benny Allen, of Kansas City, retained his title as pocket billiard champion when he defeated James Maturo, of Denver, 600 to 587.

March 23-27—New York City: Edward Ralph, Hightstown, N. J., defeated Jerome Keogh, Rochester, by 1,000 to 739.

April 1-3—Kansas City, Mo.: Benny Allen, of Kansas City, retained his title of world's championship pocket billiard player, defeating Edward Ralph, of Hightstown, N. J., in a match of 600 points. The score was 600 to 346.

June 3-5—Kansas City, Mo.: Benny Allen, defender, defeated Roy Pratt, Chicago, for championship by 600 to 149.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS.

March 28—London, England; Melbourne Inman defeated Thomas Reece for championship by 18,000 to 12,826.

April 23—New York City: John Montgomery is the first titleholder of the English billiard championship of New York, defeating Harry Hallquist 2,000 to 1,740. The final block of points resulted in Montgomery's favor by 500 to 335.

THREE-CUSHION PLAY.

January 5-7—Chicago, Ill.; Alfredo De Oro, holder, defeated Charles Morin for championship and Lambert Trophy by 150 to 131.

March 10-12—New York City: Alfredo De Oro, holder, defeated Fred. Eames for championship and Lambert Trophy by 150 to 107.

September 18—St. Louis, Mo.: Pierre Maupome defeated Charles Peterson 100 to 69.

October 28-30—New York City: Alfredo De Oro defeated George W. Moore 150 to 92, winning Lambert Trophy definitely.

Interstate League final standing, season 1913-14:

PLAYER.	W.	L.
Kieckfefer, Milwaukee.....	12	2
McCourt, Pittsburgh.....	10	4
Morin, Chicago.....	10	4
Benson, St. Louis.....	6	8
Helm, Cleveland.....	6	8
Cullen, Buffalo.....	5	9
Maley, Detroit.....	5	9
Cooler, Indianapolis.....	2	12

Match—Willie Hoppe against Melbourne Inman, England. One half of the series to be played English billiards, the other half 13.2 balkline. At New

BILLIARDS AND POOL—Continued.

York City. First game, September 28, English—Inman, total 602; average 27 4-11; Hoppe, total 304; average 13 9-11. Second game, September 29, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average 24 16-41; Inman, total 295; average 7 15-40. Third game, September 30, English—Inman, total 1,206; average, afternoon, 19 16-31; evening, 26 3-23; Hoppe, total 621; average, afternoon, 10 20-30; evening, 13 15-22. Fourth game, October 1, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average, afternoon, 31 4-16; evening, 20 20-24; Inman, total 151; average, afternoon, 3 11-15; evening, 4 3-23. Fifth game, October 2, English—Inman, total 1,201; average, afternoon, 40 1-15; evening, 42 12-14; Hoppe, total 360; average, afternoon, 10 8-14; evening, 16 4-13. Sixth game, October 3, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average, afternoon, 27 7-9; evening, 38 6-13; Inman, total 248; average, afternoon, 9 10-17; evening, 7 1-12. Total for New York series Hoppe 4,285, Inman 3,703.

Match—Chicago, Ill. First game, October 12, English—Inman, total 602; average 35 7-17; Hoppe, total 111; average 6 5-16. Second game, October 13, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average, afternoon, 31 4-16; evening, 35 10-14; Inman, total 232; average, afternoon, 8 5-15; evening, 7 8-13. Third game, October 14, English—Inman, total 1,202; average, afternoon, 37 8-16; evening, 31 13-19; Hoppe, total 283; average, afternoon, 8 10-15; evening, 14 1-18. Fourth game, October 15, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average, afternoon, 50; evening, 23 16-21; Inman, total 183; average, afternoon, 4 2-9; evening, 7 5-20. Fifth game, October 16, English—Inman, total 1,202; average, afternoon, 54 7-11; evening, 46 2-13; Hoppe, total 187; average, afternoon, 8 8-9; evening, 8 11-12. Sixth game, October 17, 18.2—Hoppe, total 1,000; average for afternoon and evening, 58 4-7; Inman,

total 121; average for afternoon and evening, 7 9-16. Grand total: Hoppe 7,766, Inman 7,245.

Match played in Canada, October 21 to November 7, under same conditions as matches in New York and Chicago. Final total: Hoppe 3,005, Inman 2,964.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—135 1-4 at 18.2, William Hoppe, Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1914; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at Champion's Game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Luclen Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, William Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurlee Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York City, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, Champion's Game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Pool—Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1913; In amateur city championship—59, Alfredo De Oro, New York, January 8, 1913, in professional championship match with James Maturro.

Three Cushion—Best run—18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1914.

ODD AND MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

DOG RACING.

FEBRUARY 20—Liverpool, England. The Waterloo Cup, the "Derby for Greyhounds," was won by Dilwyn, a fawn bitch nominated by A. F. Pope. The runner-up was Leuceryx, a black dog puppy nominated by Major Robert McCalmont. Both hounds were outsiders, the betting before the first courses were run being 20 to 1 against Dilwyn and 50 to 1 against Leuceryx. The coursing took place over the famous flats of the Aitcar Club. The winner takes the cup, value \$500, given by the Earl of Sefton, and a prize of \$2,500. The event is open to 64 subscribers at \$125 each, and is run off in five rounds.

March 3—Nome, Alaska. Fred Ayer finished first in the Solomon Derby dog race that was run from Nome over the snow trail to Solomon and return. His time for the 64 miles was 6h. 30m. 4s. John Johnson, winner of last year's Derby, was a close second with his team of Siberian wolves, and finished two minutes after Ayer. The five teams that entered the race started under clear skies from Nome at

10 A. M., but a wind and snow storm that reached the proportions of a blizzard developed as the race progressed, and the heavy going destroyed chances of lowering time records of other years. Johnson's time last year, which fixed the record for the course, was 5h. 47m. 24s.

April 17—Nome, Alaska. John Johnson, holder of the record for the 412-Mile-All-Alaska sweepstakes dog team race, became the winner in the 1914 classic when he drove his 18 Siberian wolves into Nome after having covered the 412 miles over the snow trail from Nome to Candle and return in 8h. 3m. Johnson's time was seven hours slower than the record set by himself in 1910, when he drove the Siberians over the course in 74h. 14m. 20s. The racers were handicapped this year by stormy weather.

COACHING MARATHON.

June 6—London. The coaching marathon from Bussey Park to Lympia was won by W. A. Barron. Judge Moore, of New York, was second, and A. G. Vanderbilt, of New York, was third.

CANOE RACING.

MAY 31—New York City. Regatta of the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil: 1-2 mile course. Open sailing—Won by Zuck, Fort Washington; Webedorfer, Fort Washington, second; Welse, Yonkers, third. Decked sailing—Won by Leo Friede, Manhattan, in 29.30; Harrison, Yonkers, second, 31.10, carried over sail; Abeling, Yonkers, third, 34.17, also over sailed. Club four, single blade, senior—Won by Fort Washington; Ingle blade, senior—Hawatha, third. Club four, double blade, senior—Won by Inwood; Fort Washington second. Knickerbocker third. Club four, singles, junior—Won by Inwood; Yonkers second, Fort Washington third. Tandem singles, senior—Won by Bartholomew and Clark, Inwood; Zuck and Mohlnar, Fort Washington, second; Fisher and Marshall, Inwood, third. Tandem doubles, senior—Won by Von Wohl and Kelley, Fort Washington; Marshall and Bartholomew, Inwood, second; Finn and Clark, Inwood, third. One-man singles, senior—Won by Kelley, Fort Washington; Clark, Inwood, second; Bartholomew, third. One-man singles, junior—Won by Clark, Inwood; Fisher, Inwood, second; Thumm, Yonkers, third. One-man doubles, senior—Won by Kelley, Fort Washington; Schroeder, Inwood, second; Fisher, Inwood, third. One-man doubles, junior—

Won by Schroeder, Inwood; McMann second, Rigger third.

July 3—Boston, Mass. Ralph B. Britton, Gananoque Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Ontario, defeated Hildg Frolg, Gothenburg, Sweden, for the Mystic Cup. In one of the heats for the Interety Cup, J. A. Newman, Union Boat Club, defeated Britton.

July 4—Boston, Mass. Hildg Frolg, Gothenburg, Sweden, defeated J. A. Newman, Union Boat Club, Boston, in the final of the Interety Cup.

July 10 and 11—New York City, Gravesend Bay. Elimination races for International Trophy.

July 10—First elimination race, sailing canoes, course 4 1-2 miles.

CANOE, OWNER AND CLUB.	Elapsed Time.	
	M.	S.
Mermaid, L. Friede, Manhattan	54	32
Bug, J. A. Newman, Boston	54	53
Mad. F. Wilders, Jr., Rochester	59	20
Banshee, H. D. Murphy, Boston	59	24
Bat, J. R. Majors, Knickerbocker (did not finish)		

CANOE RACING—Continued.

Second elimination race, sailing canoes, course 6 miles.

CANOE, OWNER AND CLUB.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.
Mermald, L. Friede, Manhattan	1 20 03
Bug, J. A. Newman, Boston	1 21 18
Mad, F. Wolders, Jr., Rochester	1 25 13
Banshee, H. D. Murphy, Boston	1 26 12
Bat, J. R. Majors, Knickerbocker (did not finish).	

July 11—First race, course about 5 miles.

CANOE, SAILOR AND CLUB.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.
Bug, J. A. Newman, Boston	1 10 52
Mermald, L. Friede, Manhattan	1 11 19
Mad, F. Wolders, Jr., Rochester	1 11 58
Banshee, H. D. Murphy, Boston	1 15 42
Bat, J. R. Majors, Knickerbocker	1 16 15

Second race, course about 5 miles.

CANOE, SAILOR AND CLUB.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.
Mermald, L. Friede, Manhattan	1 06 44
Bug, J. A. Newman, Boston	1 06 57
Mad, F. Wolders, Jr., Rochester	1 07 35
Banshee, H. D. Murphy, Boston	1 12 48
Bat, J. R. Majors, Knickerbocker	1 13 00

L. Friede was selected to defend the trophy.

July 18—New York City, Gravesend Bay, for International Trophy of New York Canoe Club. Leo Friede, New York, defeated Ralph B. Britton, Ganaquo Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Ontario, Canada.

First race, course 8 miles.

SAILOR, NATION.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.
Friede, United States	1 29 42
Britton, Canada	1 35 26

Second race, course 8 miles.

SAILOR, NATION.	Elapsed Time.
	H. M. S.
Friede, United States	2 04 46
Britton, Canada	2 12 09

August 26—Brockville, Ontario. Over the course of the American Canoe Association of Sugar Island, Ralph Britton, of the Ganaquo Canoe and Motor Boat Club of Ontario, Canada, retained his title as champion of the New England States by defeating H. D. Murphy, of Boston, challenger for the Mystic Trophy. The elapsed time was: Britton 1h. 17m. 30s., Murphy 1h. 22m. 20s.

September 7—Wissinoming, Pa. (near Philadelphia), Regatta of Atlantic Division of American Canoe Association, on the Delaware. One-man doubles—Won by Schroeder, Inwood Canoe Club, New York; second, Gregory, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton; third, Black, Algonquin Canoe Club. Club fours, singles—Won by American Canoe Association of Hudson River (Ahrens, Schroeder, McMahon, Kelley); second, Philadelphia Canoe Club (Svenson, Hunter, Dorman, Kerbec); third, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton (Fine, Black, Reynolds, Rose); Inwood Canoe Club, New York, capsized. Tandem, singles—Won by Inwood Canoe Club, New York (Clarke, Bartholomew); second, Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York (Rutherford, Birch); third, Algonquin Canoe Club (Fine, Black); fourth, Philadelphia Canoe Club (Dorman, Kerbec). Mixed doubles—Won by Inwood Canoe Club, New York (Miss Zuk and J. Marshall); second, Ramo Ranger Canoe Club, Mountain View, N. J. (Miss Marshall and H. Wilson); third, Philadelphia Canoe Club (Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Walker). Club fours, doubles—Won by Inwood Canoe Club, New York (Marshall, Fisher, Dorman, Kerbec); second, American Canoe Association, Hudson River (Ahrens, Schroeder, McMahon, Kelley); third, Algonquin Canoe Club (M. Gregory, C. Gregory, Tidd, Rose); fourth, Philadelphia Canoe Club (Kerbec, Svenson, Dorman, Hunter). Hudson vs. Delaware four crew doubles—Won by Hudson (Marshall, Bartholomew, Fisher, Clarke); second, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton (M. Gregory, C. Gregory, Tidd, Rose). Hudson vs. Delaware four crew doubles—Won by Hudson (Ahrens, Schroeder, McMahon, Kelley); second, Philadelphia Canoe Club (Svenson, Hunter, Dorman, Kerbec). Tandem doubles—Won by Inwood Canoe Club, New York (McMahon, Schroeder); second, Inwood Canoe Club (Bartholomew, Marshall); third, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton (M. and C. Gregory); fourth, Tidd, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton, and Humes, unattached. One-man singles—Won by Bartholomew, Inwood Canoe Club, New York; second, Black, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton; third, Kirby, Philadelphia Canoe Club; fourth, Rutherford, Washington Canoe Club, Washington, D. C. One-man overboard—Won by Weley, Fort Washington Canoe Club, New York; second, Burch, Washington Canoe Club, Washington, D. C.; third, McGregory, Algonquin Canoe Club, Trenton; fourth, Svenson, Philadelphia Canoe Club.

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s. by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s. by J. Olleslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s. by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905.

1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-5s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s.; 35 miles, 27m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s.; 50 miles, 33m. 55 1-5s.; 55 miles, 38m. 19 2-5s.; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 58 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3-5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 8m. 1 4-5s.; all by W. Humiston. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 300 miles, 6h. 6m. 28s.; 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—89 miles 350 yards, W. Humiston. 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards. H. V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles 936 yards, H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles 1,320 yards, H. V. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards. 13 Hours—506 miles 1,260 yards. 14 Hours—508 miles. 15 Hours—522 miles 1,590 yards. 16 Hours—566 miles. 17 Hours—599 miles 1,700 yards. 18 Hours—611 miles 330 yards. 19 Hours—648 miles 586 yards. 20 Hours—680 miles. 21 Hours—690 miles 586 yards. 22 Hours—725 miles 1,390 yards. 23 Hours—730 miles 940 yards. 24 Hours—775 miles 1,340 yards; all by H. A. Collier, Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at

MOTORCYCLE RACING—Continued.

Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claffin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 27m. 49s.; M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards. 13 Hours—585 miles. 14 Hours—641 miles 587 yards. 15 Hours—677 miles 587 yards. 16 Hours—730 miles. 17 Hours—767 miles 587 yards. 18 Hours—812 miles 587 yards. 19 Hours—862 miles 587 yards. 20 Hours—911 miles. 21 Hours—945 miles 587 yards. 22 Hours—986 miles 1,174 yards. 23 Hours—1,035 miles 1,174 yards. 24 Hours—1,083 miles 1,151 yards; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 10 Miles—8m. 57s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909. 20 Miles—17m. 25 1-5s.; A. G. Chapple, Daytona, Fla., March 26, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,745 Miles—20 days, 9h. 1m.; by Volney Davis, San Francisco-New York, June 26-July 16, 1911.

Economy Records—31 miles 1,400 yards, 1 pint, by F. A. Baker, Cambridge, Md., July 9, 1904. 55 miles 528 yards, 1 quart, by E. Buffum, New York City, July 4, 1904. 190 miles, 4 quarts 10 ounces, by F. A. Baker, Long Island, September 15, 1907.

* Made in standing start.

CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1914.

July 4, Saratoga, N. Y.—2 miles national, professional—Won by John U. Constant, New York; Frank Hart, New York, second; J. Neylan, Binghamton, third. Time—1m. 40 4-5s. 10-mile New York State, amateur—Won by Channing R. Burbank, New York; A. Roulaet, Rochester, second; Y. Wasco, Yonkers, third. Time—10m. 6 2-5s. 5-mile amateur, New York State—Won by A. Roulaet, Rochester; Y. Wasco, Yonkers, second; T. Craddock, Philadelphia, third. Time—5m. 54s.

July 19, St. Louis, Mo.—National Championships: 100 miles, professional—Won by Glenn Buyd, Denver, 1h. 32m. 36s. 15 miles, amateur—Won by William Lueders, Chicago, 12m. 15s. 10 miles, amateur—Won by Henry Raulet, Rochester, N. Y., 8m. 32 3-5s. 15 miles, professional—Won by R. Creviston, 11m. 35 3-5s.

ARCHERY.

THIRTY-SEVENTH Tournament for National Championships, held at Haverford, Pa., August 18-21, 1914.

Double American Round (30 shots at 60 yards, 30 shots at 50 yards, 30 shots at 40 yards), men—Won by Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa. (defender), score 1,052. Double Columbia Round (24 shots at 50 yards, 24 shots at 40 yards, 24 shots at 30 yards), women—Won by Mrs. Burton P. Gray, Boston, 143 hits, score 839; Mrs. E. G. Trout, Wayne, second, 837 score. Double York Round—Won by Dr. Robert P. Elmer, 162 hits, 764 score; Dr. O. L. Hertig, second, 161 hits, 651 score. National Round—Won by Mrs. Burton P. Gray, Boston, 127 hits, 625 score; Miss C. Wesson, second, 127 hits, 606 score. Juniors—Won by Dorothy Smith, Boston. Medal for largest number of goals in National Round—Tie between Mrs. Gray and Miss C. Wesson. Fifty-yard Medal—Won by Mrs. E. E. Trout, Wayne, Pa. Forty-yard Medal—Won by Mrs. John Dunlap, Jr. Thirty-yard Medal—Won by Miss Norma Ferce, Boston. 100-yard Medal—Won by H. S. Taylor, Buffalo. Eighty-yard Medal—Won by Dr. P. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh. Sixty-yard Medal—Won by W. D. Douthitt, Pittsburgh. Fifty-yard Medal—Won by Col. Robert Williams, Jr., Washington. Forty-yard Medal—Won by James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh. Wand Shoot for Ladies—Won by Miss C. Wesson, Boston.

Team score: Men—Wayne won; Pittsburgh second, Newton of Boston third. Ladies—Wayne won.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION.

President—Prof. E. R. A. Sellman, Columbia University. Vice-President—S. T. Howe, Topeka, Kan. Secretary—Thomas S. Adams, Madison, Wis. Treasurer—A. E. Holcomb, No. 15 Dey Street, New York City. Organized 1906.

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President—John J. Donohue, 317 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Recording Secretary—M. V. Stokes, 2408 Webster Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Treasurer—Edward Meehan. The association meets every month at 224 East Sixty-second Street, New York City.

AVIATION.

THE great European war which began on July 28 with Austria's declaration of war against Serbia and soon entangled Germany, Russia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan and Turkey offered the first comprehensive opportunity for the use of aircraft in actual warfare on a large scale. Almost all the nations engaged were represented by large fleets of aeroplanes, spherical and dirigible balloons, and some hydroaeroplanes. These were immediately called into use with varying success. In some respects the general aircraft did not equal the brilliant forecasts which preceded the entry of this new arm of the service into war. Of the various types the aeroplane, both armored and unarmored, proved to be the most effective. For scouting purposes it was extremely effective. Carrying one or two officer-observers in addition to the aviator, these machines flew for miles over the armies and positions of the combatants, returning with reports within a few hours that it would have required days to secure under the former methods. With these reports as guides it became possible to shell concealed positions, rush reinforcements to threatened quarters, follow closely the tactics and manœuvres of the enemy.

In the actual destruction of life and property, however, the aircraft in war did not reach the point of effectiveness previously predicted. German dirigibles of the Zeppelin type made several night attacks on Antwerp, dropping bombs which killed approximately a score of persons and wrecked several buildings. Numerous battles in the air between rival aviators and attacks on dirigibles by aeroplanes were reported, but no authentic list of casualties or captured machines are available at press time. Occasional accounts of damage done by aviators dropping bombs on active combatants are also reported, but the chief use of the aircraft in the early months of the war was that of scouting, and in this department of aviation the aeroplane proved of great value in the titanic battles in Belgium, France, and Poland.

Within the past two years the War Departments of the nations of the world adopted the policy of refusing to disclose the number and equipment of their aerial navies and the sums expended for this arm of the service. The following tables, therefore, are based on estimates made by various aeronautical organizations and experts. While not absolutely official or correct in all cases, they show approximately the aerial strength of the nations of the world including in particular those now at war:

CERTIFIED AVIATION PILOTS.

List of aviation pilots as compiled by the International Aeronautical Federation.

NATION.	Aero- plane.	Hydro- aeroplane.	Balloon, Dirigible.	Balloon, Spherical.	NATION.	Aero- plane.	Hydro- aeroplane.	Balloon, Dirigible.	Balloon, Spherical.
Germany....	680	.....	27	968	Hungary....	15	.....	.....	.....
Austria....	144	.....	25	97	Italy.....	226	.....	15	71
Belgium....	66	.....	2	59	Norway....	7	.....	.....	5
Denmark....	15	.....	.....	7	Netherlands.	33	.....	.....	19
Egypt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Argentina....	26	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	53	.....	4	48	Russia.....	213	.....	1	25
United States	237	15	3	43	Sweden.....	17	.....	.....	37
France.....	1,273	1	30	360	Switzerland..	36	.....	1	37
Great Britain	750	1	20	37					

A list of the known balloons of all types, except spherical, in the possession of those nations now at war, at the opening of hostilities is appended:

GERMANY

NAME.	Length.	Gas Capacity.	Maximum Attainable Height.	Useful Load.	Speed.	Fuel Capacity.	Total Horse- power.	No. of Screws.	Horsepower Make of Engines and Number
MILITARY									
M. IV.....	Ft. 320	Cu. Ft. 462,000	Ft.	Lbs 2,750	M.P.H. 45	Hrs.	450	...	150 Korting 3
M. I.....	243	213,000	.....	2,750	27	.....	150	2	75 Korting, 2
P. IV.....	275	355,000	8,200	7,700	42.5	15	360	2	180 Maybach, 2.
P. III.....	275	355,000	6,600	6,150	39	20	400	2	200 Korting, 2
P. II.....	253	284,000	6,600	4,850	30.5	20	360	2	180 Maybach, 2
S. L. II.....	470	780,000	8,200	17,300	48	24	720	4	180 Maybach, 4
S. L. I.....	430	696,000	.....	9,900	42.5	.....	510	.....	240-270 Mercedes, 2
Z. VIII.....	512	780,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	4	180 Maybach 3
Z. VII.....	512	780,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	4	180 Maybach, 3.
Z. VI.....	464	690,000	.....	.....	46	.....	540	4	180 Maybach, 3
Z. V.....	464	690,000	.....	.....	46	.....	540	4	180 Maybach 3
Z. L.....	464	690,000	.....	.....	46	.....	540	4	180 Maybach 3
Z. IV.....	464	690,000	.....	.....	46	.....	540	4	180 Maybach, 3
Z. III.....	460	620,000	.....	.....	47	.....	450	4	150 Maybach, 3
Z. II.....	485	631,000	.....	.....	45.5	.....	450	4	150 Maybach, 3
NAVAL									
L. 4.....	540	1,065,000	8,200	30,800	48	48	960	4	240 Mercedes, 4
L. 3.....	.....	960,000	10,000	.....	.....	48	720	.....	180 Maybach, 4.
L. 2.....	520	960,000	.....	.....	48	.....	720	4	180 Maybach, 4.
L. I.....	518	800,000	.....	.....	45.5	.....	540	4	180 Maybach, 3
PRIVATE.									
Sachsen.....	464	692,000	6,580	.....	45.5	.....	540	4	180 Maybach 3
Hansa.....	485	665,000	6,580	.....	48	.....	540	4	180 Maybach, 3.
Viktoria Luise.	485	665,000	6,580	.....	45.5	.....	450	4	150 Maybach, 3.
Charlotte.....	260	312,000	6,580	6,600	32.4	20	220	2	110 N A G, 2
P. L 6.....	246	320,000	6,580	6,600	35.4	20	220	2	110 N A G, 2
Vech I.....	230	321,000	.....	7,600	42	20	260	4	130 Mercedes, 2.
Siemens-Schuckert	394	532,000	4,900	8,800	42.5	36	480	6	120 Mercedes, 4.
L. A. G.....	320	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	Argus, 2
Suchard.....	250	426,000	.....	.....	24	.....	220	.....	110 N A G, 2.

FRANCE.

Name and make, year built, and gas capacity.
 Spless (1914), 16,000 cubic metres; Adjudant-Reau (Astra-Conte, 1911), 9,000 cubic metres; Capitaine-Ferber (Zodiac, 1911), 9,000 cubic metres; Commandant-Coutelle (Zodiac, 1911), 9,000 cubic metres; Selle-de-Beauchamp (Lebaudy, 1911), 8,000 cubic metres; Adjudant-Vincent (Clement-Bayard), 9,000 cubic metres; Capitaine-Marchal (Lebaudy, 1911), 7,500 cubic metres; Depuy-de-Lome (Clement-Bayard, 1912), 9,000 cubic metres; Fleurus (Clement-Bayard, 1912), 6,500 cubic metres; Eugene-Montgolfier (Clement-Bayard, 1913), 6,200 cubic metres; Le Temps (Zodiac, 1911), 2,500 cubic metres.

RUSSIA.

Name and make, year built, and gas capacity.
 Parseval XVIII. (1913), 10,000 cubic metres; Astra XIII. (1913), 10,000 cubic metres; Clement-Bayard VII. (1913), 9,600 cubic metres; Albatros (1913), 9,000 cubic metres; Military P L VII. (Parseval), 6,700 cubic metres; Le Lebedi (Lebaudy, 1910), 3,700 cubic metres; Korassioum (Clement-Bayard I., 1910), 3,500 cubic metres; Goluley (Astra, 1910), 2,270 cubic metres; Korschum (Zodiac, 1910), 2,140 cubic metres; Tshalka (Zodiac, 1910), 2,140 cubic metres; Kobtschix (1912), 2,150 cubic metres; Sokal (1914), 2,500 cubic metres.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAME.	Make.	Built.	Flight Capacity.	NAME.	Make.	Built.	Flight Capacity.	NAME.	Make.	Built.	Flight Capacity.
.....	Vickers	1913	20 hours.	.....	Willows	1912	10 hours.	Delta..	R. A. F.	1912	12 hours.
.....	Astra	1913	12 hours.	.....	Gamma	R. A. F.	1910	Beta..	R. A. F.	1909	8 hours.

AEROPLANES, ALL TYPES, AVAILABLE.

France.....	1,100	Great Britain.....	450	Spain.....	100	Argentina.....	15
Germany.....	1,000	Austria.....	400	United States.....	100	Norway.....	10
Russia.....	875	Belgium.....	250	Switzerland.....	20	Sweden.....	10
Italy.....	600	Japan.....	100				

DIRIGIBLE AND SEMI-DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS.

Germany.....	30	Great Britain.....	15	Japan.....	4	Spain.....	3
France.....	20	Italy.....	15	Belgium.....	4	United States.....	2
Russia.....	18	Austria-Hungary.....	10				

AVIATION FATALITIES DURING 1914.

The following list of aviators, killed during flights in 1914, does not include those who lost their lives in the European war. No accurate list, either in number or name, was available at the time of going to press.

DATE.	Name.	Place.	Cause.
1913.			
Dec. 7.....	Capt. G. V. Wildman.....	Lushington, England.....	Machine turned turtle.
Dec. 7.....	Lieut. Wachsmuth.....	Libau, Russia.....	Unknown.
Dec. 15.....	— Letort.....	Bordeaux, France.....	Error in landing.
Dec. 30.....	— Remus.....	Johannisthal, Germany.....	Broken plane.
1914.			
Jan. 5.....	Lieut. Mery.....	Santiago, Chile.....	Machine capsized.
Jan. 19.....	Lieut. M. Ramos.....	Madrid, Spain.....	Unknown.
Jan. 21.....	Sergt. Schwetzer.....	Munich, Germany.....	Lost control.
Jan. 25.....	Geo. Lee Temple.....	Hendon, England.....	Machine side-slipped.
Jan. 26.....	M. Geo. L. Gipps.....	Larkhill, England.....	Sharp banking.
Feb. 2.....	Lieut. Delvert } Capt. Niquet }	Bourges, France.....	Plane capsized.
Feb. 5.....	Raoul de Reale.....	Versailles, France.....	Wind gust.
Feb. 7.....	F. M. Bell.....	Meridian, Miss.....	Broken propeller.
Feb. 9.....	Lieut. H. B. Post.....	San Diego, Cal.....	Broken plane.
Feb. 10.....	— Degner.....	Johannisthal, Germany.....	Collision.
Feb. 16.....	Lieut. Murray.....	Pensacola, Fla.....	Drowned.
Feb. 23.....	E. T. Haynes } Capt. Fetti } Lieut. Sadik }	Chichester, England.....	Broken rudder.
Feb. 23.....	Lieut. Sadik.....	Samar, Turkey.....	Wind gust.
March 1.....	Pierre Salvez } Gabriel Salvez }	Amberleu, France.....	Lost control.
March 1.....	George Newbery } Gimenez Lastra }	Buenos Ayres, Argentina.....	Motor trouble.
March 2.....	Lieut. Elsner } Passenger }	Vienna, Austria.....	Fractured propeller.
March 9.....	Capt. Downer.....	Netheravon, England.....	Sharp banking.
March 11.....	Lieut. Nouri.....	Jaffa, Turkey.....	Engine trouble.
March 11.....	Capt. Allen } Lieut. Burroughs }	Netheravon, England.....	Broken rudder post.
March 12.....	Nuri Bey.....	Jaffa, Palestine.....	Exhaustion.
March 16.....	— Hanouille.....	San Sebastian, Spain.....	Turned turtle.
March 18.....	Lieut. Bongard.....	Metz, Germany.....	Machine capsized.
March 19.....	Lieut. H. F. Treby.....	Sallsbury, England.....	Machine side-slipped.
March 21.....	Lieut. de Lesser.....	Königsberg, Germany.....	Lost control.
March 21.....	— Borrer.....	Basel, Switzerland.....	Lost control.
March 21.....	Capt. A. Andreadi.....	Sebastopol, Russia.....	Engine trouble.
March 26.....	Lieut. Groener.....	Johannisthal, Germany.....	Struck by propeller.
March 30.....	Capt. Reinhardt.....	Kurve, Germany.....	Wing collapsed.
March 31.....	Lieut. V. Griffa.....	Turin, Italy.....	Sharp banking.
April 1.....	Emile Vedrines } Pierre Testulat }	Rhélms, France.....	Machine capsized.
April 1.....	M. Avigny.....	Chalons Camp, France.....	Wind gust.
April 2.....	Lieut. Lanckmeyer.....	Munich, Bavaria.....	Plane collapsed.
April 8.....	Francois Verschaeve.....	Antwerp, Belgium.....	Broken wing.
April 8.....	Sergt. Eric Norman Deane.....	Brooklands, England.....	Lost control.
April 10.....	Hermann Relchelt } Fraulein Stgeltisch }	Dresden, Germany.....	Broken wing.

AVIATION FATALITIES—Continued.

DATE.	Name.	Place.	Cause
April 19...	François Deroye } M. Dalbin }	Buc, France.	Collision in air.
April 22...	Lieut. Vetchin } Mechanic }	Petrograd (St. Petersburg)...	Wind gust.
April 24...	— Pitschmann	Zwettl, Austria.	Lost control.
April 24...	Lieut. Napolls } Lieut. Battaglioni }	Turin, Italy.	Broken plane.
April 26...	Military Pilot Morris	Tokio, Japan.	Explosion
April 26...	Phillipe Marty	London, England.	Machine side-slipped.
April 28...	Lieut. Wally	Vienna, Austria.	Fall.
April 28...	Charles C. Roystone.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Lost control
May 1...	Lieut. Mayer	Halberstadt, Germany.	Violent landing.
May 3...	H. P. Harris	Akron, Ohio	Broken wing
May 5...	Lieut. Ste Logue	Meknes, Morocco	Engine trouble.
May 6...	— Roystone	Domiguez, Cal.	Wind gust.
May 8...	Perceval Van Ness.	Utica, N. Y.	Machine turned turtle.
May 9...	Lieut. Kertz } Lieut. Kurtz }	Stettin, Germany.	Motor trouble.
May 9...	Lieut. Hartmann	Sebastopol, Russia.	Broken plane.
May 12...	Capt. F. D. Anderson } Carter }	Aldershot, England.	Collision in air.
May 15...	Military Pilot Semchikura.	Sebastopol, Russia.	Unknown.
May 15...	Lieut. John Empson } — Cudmore }	Northallerton, England.	Abrupt landing.
May 17...	Lieut. Fellinger }	Halberstadt, Germany.	Machine capsized.
May 17...	Lieut. Wiesand }	Pforzheim, Germany.	Lost control.
May 17...	Lieut. Mueller		
May 17...	Lieut. Kolbe }	Hechtsheim, Germany.	Air pocket.
May 17...	Lieut. Rohde }		
May 19...	Lieut. Boder } Lieut. Deinhardt }	Wellendorf, Germany.	Lost control.
May 23...	Gustav Hamel	English Channel.	Drowned.
May 30...	Allred Agostinelli	Nice, France.	Drowned.
May 30...	Lieut. Kouzminski	Odessa, Russia.	Broken plane.
June 2...	— Cevasco	Lake Maggiore, Italy.	Drowned.
June 4...	Lieut T S. Creswell } Commander A. Rice }	Calshot, England.	Broken strut.
June 5...	Lieut. Ghronne } Private Rioux }	Longvic-Ouges, France.	Unknown.
June 13...	Brigadier Eliot } Sapper Cheveau }	Toul, France.	Machine side-slipped.
June 15...	Two unknown naval officers	Hellgoland, Germany.	Drowned at sea.
June 17...	Major Felix	Chartres, France.	Broken elevator
June 19...	G. Jankovsky	Gatchina, Russia.	Lost control.
June 20...	Capt. Stolakine	Gatchina, Russia.	Unknown
June 20...	Lieut. Flatz } Naval Lieut. Puchta }	Vienna, Austria.	Collision in air
June 22...	Lieut. Borislawsky }	Petrograd (St. Petersburg)...	Machine buckled
June 24...	Passenger		
June 24...	Lieut. Kolbe	Mecklenburg, Germany.	Abrupt landing
June 25...	Lieut. Schroeder	Kiel, Germany.	Drowned.
June 26...	Private Grunow	Metz, Germany.	Unknown
June 26...	Major Buechner	Lorraine, Germany.	Plane collapsed
June 27...	— Liedel	Martelange, Belgium.	Collision in air.
July 1...	Capt. Bojaroglo	Pskof Russia	Air pocket.
July 2...	D. Spandaw	Soesterberg, Holland.	Engine trouble.
July 3...	Corporal Mirat } Corporal Godefroy }	Rhelms, France.	Lost control
July 6...	Georges Legagneux	Saumur, France.	Propeller broke.
July 10...	Lieut. Chenchin	Petrograd (St. Petersburg)...	Collision in air
July 13...	Capt. Jeuspow } Mechanic }	Otechakov, Russia.	Sharp turn
July 13...	Lieut. Hubert	Klewit, Belgium.	Machine collapsed.
July 13...	Capt. Firsoff	Odessa, Russia.	Unknown
July 15...	Passenger } Instructor Gelgnant }	Schwerin, Germany.	Collision in air
July 16...	Lieut. von der Luchr } Wilke }	Saarburg, Germany.	Broken plane
July 19...	Pilot } Passenger }	Winslaken, Germany.	Drowned.
July 20...	Lieut. L. Charles Hordern	Portsmouth, England.	Lost control
July 26...	Lieut. Valensi	Juvisy, France.	Wind gust.
July 28...	— Caviggia	Novare, Italy.	Broken strut
Aug. 12...	Passenger } Lieut. Skeen }	Netheravon, England.	Machine collapsed.
Aug. 16...	Sergt. Barlow } Lieut. E. W. C. Perry }	War Zone, France.	Unknown.
Aug. 23...	E. G. Parfitt } Corp. F. J. P. Geard }	War Zone, France.	Unknown
Sept. 14...	Lieut. P. T. Gates	Hendon, England.	Abrupt landing.
Sept. 16...	W. B. Cooke	Pueblo, Col.	Air pocket.
Oct. 2...	W. P. Piceller	Hempstead, L. I.	Lost control.
Oct. 5...	Lieut. Von Kleyst } Lieut. Mense }	Amiens, France.	Shot—war victim.
Oct. 12...	— Bowles	Erme, France.	Shot—war victim.
Oct. 20...	M. Reymond	War Zone, France.	Shot—war victim.
Oct. 27...	C. Cortijo	Carabanel, Spain.	Unknown.
Nov. 5...	Lieut. D. Murray	London, England.	Error in landing.
Nov. —	Lieut. Radot	Marne, France.	Shot—war victim.
Nov. —	Serg. Cohen	Marne, France.	Shot—war victim.

LONDON-PARIS-LONDON AEROPLANE RACE, JULY 10, 1914—510 MILES.

PILOT AND MACHINE.	Start.	PARIS.		Arrived London.	ELAPSED TIME.		Total.
		Arrived.	Left.		Paris-London.		
					H. M. S.	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
*T. E. Hearn, 80 h.p. Bleriot monoplane.	7.30 A. M.						
*E. Renaux, 120 h.p. M. Farman biplane.	7.35 A. M.	2.48 P. M.	4.48 P. M.		7 13	Ar. Jul. 11	†
L. Noel, 80 h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane.	7.40 A. M.						
W. L. Brock, 80 h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane.	7.45 A. M.	11.18 A. M.	1.18 P. M.	4.48 P. M.	3 33 24	3 29 42	7 3 6
R. H. Carr, 80 h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane.	7.50 A. M.						
H. Hirth, 80 h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane.							
R. R. Skene, 120 h.p. Martinsyde monoplane.							
R. Garros, 80 h.p. Morane-Saulnier monoplane.	8.05 A. M.	12.10 P. M.	2.10 P. M.	6.33 P. M.	4 5 32	4 23 15	8 28 47
Lord Carbery, 80 h.p. Bristol biplane.	8.10 A. M.	12.04 P. M.	2.04 P. M.		3 54		

* Carried passenger. † Placed third.

LONDON-MANCHESTER-LONDON AEROPLANE RACE, JUNE 20, 1914—322 MILES.

PILOT AND MACHINE	Start.	Arrived Manchester.		Arrived London.		Elapsed Time.
		H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
H. G. Hawker, 100 h.p. Gnome Sopwith biplane	12 20 32 P. M.					
Lord Carbery, 80 h.p. Le Rhone Bristol biplane	11 55 50 A. M.					
R. Carr, 80 h.p. Gnome Morane monoplane.	11 09 42 A. M.	2 28 48 P. M.		7 05 54 P. M.		5 56 12
W. Brock, 80 h.p. Gnome Morane monoplane.	11 06 40 A. M.	2 02 18 P. M.		5 49 06 P. M.		4 42 26
L. Noel, 80 h.p. Gnome Morane monoplane.	11 03 22 A. M.					
L. Strange, 80 h.p. Bleriot monoplane.	10 28 48 A. M.	1 16 30 P. M.				
J. Alcock, 100 h.p. Sunbeam M. Farman biplane	10 05 54 A. M.	2 34 05 P. M.		8 02 11 P. M.		7 56 17
W. Birchough, 70 h.p. M. Farman biplane.	9 30 00 A. M.					

CIRCUIT-OF-LONDON AEROPLANE RACE, JUNE 6, 1914—100 MILES.

PILOT AND MACHINE.	Elapsed Time.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
W. L. Brock, 80 h.p. Morane monoplane.	1 18 54	
R. H. Carr, 80 h.p. H. Farman biplane.	1 46 27	
P. Varrier, 80 h.p. H. Farman biplane.	1 49 50	
*L. Noel, 80 h.p. Morane monoplane.	1 15 09	

* Disqualified. Eleven starters.

SCHNEIDER CUP INTERNATIONAL HYDROAEROPLANE RACE, MONTE CARLO, APRIL 20, 1914—174 MILES.

PILOT, MACHINE, COUNTRY.	50 Kil.					100 Kil.					150 Kil.					200 Kil.					280 Kil.				
	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.					
Espanet, Nieuport 160 h.p., France.	28 13	51 53	1 16 47			30 05	54 46	1 22 56																	
Levasseur, Nieuport 160 h.p., France.																									
Garros, Morane-Saulnier 160 h.p., France.																									
Pixton, Sopwith 100 h.p., England.	20 57	41 33	1 02 31	1 24 04	2 00 13 2-5																				
Lord Carbery, Deperdussin 100 h.p., England.																									
Burri, F. B. A. 90 h.p., England.	29 17	57 54	1 27 36	1 57 39	3 24 12																				
Weymann, Nieuport 160 h.p., United States.	Did not start.																								
Thaw, Curtiss 100 h.p., United States.	Did not start.																								

MONACO AERIAL RALLY, OPTIONAL ROUTES FROM SEVEN EUROPEAN CAPITALS TO MONACO, OPEN APRIL 1 TO 15, 1914.

Twenty-five entries, twelve starters, five finishing full course. Results:

First—Garros, Morane-Saulnier, Gnome motor, Monaco-Paris, 1,293 kil. in 12h. 14m. 21s. Over land 10h. 32m. 53 4-5s. Over sea 1h. 41m. 27 1-5s.

Second—Garros, Morane-Saulnier, Gnome motor, Brussels-Monaco, 1,293 kil. in 12h. 27m. 13s. Over land 10h. 7m. 18s. (record). Over sea 2h. 19m. 55s.

Third—Brindejonc des Moulins, Morane-Saulnier, Gnome motor, Madrid-Monaco, 1,293 kil. in 16h. 2m. 21 3-5s. Over land 12h. 53m. 21 1-5s. Over sea 3h. 9m. 10 2-5s.

Fourth—Renaux, M. Farman, Renault motor, Buc Monaco, 1,293 kil. in 53h. 58m. 43 2-5s. Over land 51h. 5m. 13s. Over sea 2h. 53m. 30 2-5s.

Fifth—Verrier, H. Farman, Gnome motor, Buc-Monaco, 1,293 kil. in 63h. 15m. 28s.

CIRCUIT-OF-NEW YORK HYDROAEROPLANE RACE, JULY 4, 1914—46 MILES.

PILOT AND MACHINE.	Elapsed Time.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
H. Kantner, Schmitt, 50 h.p. Gnome.	43m. 26 1-5s.	
A. S. Heinrich, Heinrich, 50 h.p. Gnome.	46m. 46 4-5s.	

PRINCE HENRY CIRCUIT, GERMANY, MAY 17-25—DISTANCE 1,800 KILOMETRES.

Final results reliability trials:

PILOT AND MACHINE.	H. M.		PILOT AND MACHINE.	H. M.	
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
*1. Lieut. v. Thüna, L. V. G.-Mercedes, bi.	17 16		7. Schauenburg, A. E. G.-Benz, bi.	26 31	
2. Lieut. v. Beaulieu, L. V. G.-Mercedes, bi.	17 29		8. Lieut. Schlemmer, L. V. G.-Mercedes, bi.	26 52	
3. Lieut. v. Buttlar, L. V. G.-Mercedes, bi.	17 56		9. Thelen, Albatros-Mercedes, bi.	27 34	
4. Lieut. Bonde, Albatros-Mercedes, bi.	21 54		10. Lieut. Joly, Gotha-Taube-Mercedes.	28 14	
5. Lieut. Geyer, Aviatik-Mercedes, bi.	22 34		11. Lieut. Ladewig, Rumpler-Taube-Mercedes.	29 15	
†6. Krumlsiek, Hansa-Taube-Mercedes.	23 14		12. Lieut. Hantelmann, Albatros-Taube-Merc.	30 15	

* Won Emperor's prize. † Won Prince Henry prize.

NOTABLE ALTITUDE FLIGHTS, 1914.

DATE.	Aviator.	Height.	Machine.	Place.	Passengers.
Jan. 26.	Gilbert	6,000 metres.	M.-Saulnier	Mourmelon, France.	0
Feb. 1.	Garaix	1,750 metres.	Savary	Chartres, France.	6
Feb. 9.	Lieut. Post	3,700 metres.		San Diego, U. S.	0
Feb. 11.	Newbery	6,120 metres.	M.-Saulnier	Buenos Ayres, Argentina.	0
Feb. 18.	Thelen	2,850 metres.	Aviatik	Turin, Italy.	4
Feb. 18.	Lennekogel	4,300 metres.	Rumpler	Johannisthal, Germany.	1
Feb. 25.	Garaix	3,150 metres.	Schmitt	Chartres, France.	4
Feb. 25.	MacCauley	3,725 metres.		San Diego, U. S.	0
Feb. 25.	MacCauley	3,300 metres.	Schmitt	San Diego, U. S.	3
Mar. 12.	Lieut. Briggs	4,500 metres.		Eastchurch, England.	0
Mar. 17.	Garaix	1,650 metres.	Schmitt	Chartres, France.	7
Mar. 21.	Thelen	3,750 metres.	Aviatik	Johannisthal, Germany.	3
Mar. 25.	Lennekogel	5,500 metres.	Rumpler	Johannisthal, Germany.	1
Mar. 28.	Garaix	1,550 metres.	Schmitt	Chartres, France.	8
April 1.	Lennekogel	6,350 metres.	Rumpler	Johannisthal, Germany.	0
April 1.	Garaix	1,580 metres.	Schmitt	Chartres, France.	9
April 6.	Sikorsky	1,560 metres.	Sikorsky	Petrograd, Russia.	10
June 21.	Lieut. Bier	4,120 metres.	Lloyd	Vienna, Austria.	3
June 27.	Lieut. Bier	6,170 metres.	Lloyd	Vienna, Austria.	1
June 27.	Hirth	4,900 metres.	Albatros	Vienna, Austria.	2
June 27.	Loeszl	4,770 metres.	Albatros	Vienna, Austria.	3
July 9.	Lennekogel	6,600 metres.	Rumpler	Johannisthal, Germany.	0
July 14.	Oelerich	8,000 metres.	D. F. W.	Leipsic, Germany.	0
July 31.	Desbrosses	4,950 metres.	Gabardini	Milan, Italy.	0
Aug. 6.	D. Thompson	4,650 metres.		Kansas City, U. S.	0

IMPORTANT CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHTS, 1914.

DATE.	Aviator.	Course.	Time or Distance.	Machine.
Feb. 14.	Lieut. Dodd	San Diego-Los Angeles, U. S.	4h. 43m.	Martin.
Feb. 18.	Basser	Johannisthal-Wanne, Germany.	10h. 7m.	Rumpler.
Feb. 18.	Christofferson	San Francisco-Bakersfield, U. S.	6h.	
April 21.	Lieut. Geyer	Königsberg-Mühlhausen, Germany.	480 kilom.	
May 2.	Lieut. Chabert	Lyons-Rhelms-Lyons.	850 kilom.	Bleriot.
May 13.	Verrier	Buc, France-Genthin, Germany.	818 kilom.	H. Farman.
May 14.	Dr. Thulin	Paris, France-Landskrona, Sweden.	1,200 kilom., 15h.	Morane.
May 24.	Nesteroff	Kieff-Gatchina.	1,400 kilom., 8½h.	
May 27.	Lieut. Campagne	Rhelms-Bordeaux, France.	2,000 kilom.	Rep.
June 6-7.	Lieut. Goubat	Buenos Ayres-Cordoba and back.	1,400 kilom.	Rumpler.
June 8-9.	Gilbert	Villacoublay-Pau-Villacoublay, France.	3,000 kilom., 39½h.	M.-Saulnier.
June 29.	Capt. Sunstedt	Buc, France-Malmoe, Sweden.	1,160 kilom.	H. Farman.
July 1-2.	Schuler	Berlin, Germany-Palanka, Servia.	1,200 kilom.	Lloyd.
July 17.	W. Robinson	Des Moines, Ia.-Kentland, Ind., U. S.	365 miles.	
July 22.	Laporte	Villacoublay, France-Osterhofen, Austria.	850 kilom.	Voisin.

DURATION FLIGHTS OVER MEASURED COURSE, 1914.

DATE.	Aviator.	Place.	Time.	Machine.
Feb. 3.	Langer	Johannisthal, Germany.	14h. 7m.	Pfiel.
Feb. 8.	Ingold	Mühlhausen-Munich, Germany.		
Feb. 10.	Langer	Johannisthal-Königsberg, Germany.	16h. 10m.	
Mar. 31.	Krumsieh	About Dresden, Germany.	12h. 2m.	
Mar. 31.	Tersen	Neumünster-Johannisthal, Germany.	11h. 32m.	
April 8.	Poulet	E'ampes-Gidy, France.	12h. 16m.	Caudron.
April 27.	Poulet	Etampes-Arthenay, France.	16h. 28m.	Caudron.
June 24.	Basser	Johannisthal, Germany.	18h. 12m.	Rumpler.
June 28.	Landmann	Johannisthal, Germany.	21h. 49m.	
July 11.	Bohm	Johannisthal, Germany.	24h. 12m.	Albatros.

IMPORTANT PASSENGER-CARRYING FEATS, 1914.

DATE.	Aviator.	Passengers.	Machine.	Time.	Place.
Feb. 26.	Sikorsky	16	Sikorsky	13m.	Petrograd, Russia.
Feb. 27.	Sikorsky	8	Sikorsky	2h. 16m.	Petrograd, Russia.
June 18.	Sikorsky	10	Sikorsky	1h. 26m.	Petrograd, Russia.
June 18.	Sikorsky	6	Sikorsky	6h. 33m.	Petrograd, Russia.
July 2.	Garaix	3	Schmitt	4h. 4m.	Chartres, France.
July 16.	Laporte	2	Voisin	9h. 5m.	Petrograd, Russia.

NOTABLE CROSS-WATER FLIGHTS, 1914.

DATE.	Aviator.	Course.	Time.	Machine.
Mar. 12.	Lieut. de L'Escaille and Lieut. Destrem	St. Raphael, Fr., to Ajaccio, Corsica	2h. 45m.	Nieuport.
July 31.	Lieut. Grau	Cruden Bay, Scot., to Kieppe, Nor.	4h. 10m.	Bleriot.

ARMY AVIATION.

The act of Congress approved July 13, 1914, created an "Aviation Section" in the Signal Corps, authorizing an addition to that corps of sixty officers of the grades of captain and first lieutenant, and 260 enlisted men. The officers are to be charged with the duty of operating or supervising the operation of all military air craft and all appurtenances belonging thereto and in the instruction of the enlisted men. The officers are to be selected from the next lower grade in the line of the army and are to be rated as military aviators and junior military aviators. Those to be rated as military aviators shall not exceed fifteen and to be selected from the junior military aviators after three years' service with that rating. The act also provides that there shall be attached to the aviation section a sufficient number of aviation students to make, with the aviation officers actually detailed in said section, a total number of sixty aviation officers and aviation students.

Military aviators receive 75 per cent. increase in their pay, and junior military aviators 50 per cent. increase, and aviation students 25 per cent. increase while on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights. Aviation enlisted men, while on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights or while holding the rating of aviation mechanic, the number of which shall not at any time exceed forty, shall receive 50 per cent. increase in their pay.

WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS
AS RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL FEDERATION.
SPEED, AVIATOR ALONE.

Distance.		Time.		Pilot.		Place.		Date.		Aeroplane.		Motor.	
5 kilom.	H. M.	S.	J. Vedrines.....	United States.....	September 9, 1912.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
10 kilom.	0 2 56	3-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
20 kilom.	0 5 54	3-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
40 kilom.	0 8 52	3-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
50 kilom.	0 11 48	1-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
60 kilom.	0 17 43	1-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
70 kilom.	0 20 44	2-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
80 kilom.	0 23 41	2-5	M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
100 kilom.	0 29 40		M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
150 kilom.	0 44 38		M. Prevost.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
200 kilom.	0 59 45	3-5	M. Tabuteau.....	France.....	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.....	160-Gnome.						
250 kilom.	2 7 54		M. Goblon.....	France.....	March 28, 1912.	Grande-Sauveter m.....	50-Gnome.						
300 kilom.	2 49 0		E. Gilbert.....	Italy.....	March 28, 1912.	Caproni D.....	60-Anzani.						
350 kilom.	3 20 16	3-5	E. Gilbert.....	France.....	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.....	50-Gnome.						
400 kilom.	3 55 27	2-5	E. Gilbert.....	France.....	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.....	50-Gnome.						
450 kilom.	4 24 44	2-5	E. Gilbert.....	France.....	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.....	50-Gnome.						
500 kilom.	4 52 6	1-5	E. Gilbert.....	France.....	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.....	50-Gnome.						
600 kilom.	5 54 2	3-8	E. Gilbert.....	France.....	December 30, 1912.	Clement-Bayard m.....	50-Gnome.						
700 kilom.	9 31 1	4-5	M. Fourny.....	France.....	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.....	70-Renault.						
800 kilom.	10 44 45	3-5	M. Fourny.....	France.....	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.....	70-Renault.						
900 kilom.	11 59 9		M. Fourny.....	France.....	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.....	70-Renault.						
1,000 kilom.	13 1 12		M. Fourny.....	France.....	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.....	70-Renault.						
ONE PASSENGER.													
5 kilom.	0 2 58		H. Bler.....	Austria.....	October 1, 1912.	Erich m.....	120-Austrian-Daimler.						
10 kilom.	0 4 24	4-5	Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
20 kilom.	0 8 51	3-5	Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
30 kilom.	0 13 18	3-5	Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
40 kilom.	0 17 44	4-5	Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
50 kilom.	0 23 13		Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
100 kilom.	0 44 36	3-5	Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
150 kilom.	1 7 10		Legagneux.....	France.....	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.....	80-Gnome.						
200 kilom.	1 53 20		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
250 kilom.	2 21 50		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
300 kilom.	3 50 28		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
350 kilom.	5 45 44		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
400 kilom.	8 47 20		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
450 kilom.	11 59 9		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
500 kilom.	14 43 10		E. Renaux.....	France.....	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.....	.....					
TWO PASSENGERS.													
5 kilom.	0 2 52		C. Nieuport.....	Austria.....	June 30, 1912.	Nieuport m.....	70-Gnome.						
10 kilom.	0 5 45		C. Nieuport.....	Austria.....	June 30, 1912.	Nieuport m.....	70-Gnome.						
20 kilom.	0 11 59	2-5	E. Nieuport.....	France.....	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.....	50-Gnome.						
30 kilom.	0 17 52	3-5	E. Nieuport.....	France.....	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.....	50-Gnome.						
40 kilom.	0 22 44	2-5	E. Nieuport.....	France.....	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.....	50-Gnome.						
50 kilom.	0 27 37	2-5	E. Nieuport.....	France.....	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.....	50-Gnome.						
100 kilom.	0 59 8		E. Nieuport.....	France.....	March 9, 1911.	Nieuport m.....	50-Gnome.						

WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—Continued.

SPEED, THREE PASSENGERS.

Distance.	Time.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
	H. M. S.					
5 kilom.	0 3 48	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
10 kilom.	0 6 16	Bussan.	France.	March 1911.	Deperdussin m.	100-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 12 37	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
30 kilom.	0 17 37	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
40 kilom.	0 23 11	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
50 kilom.	0 29 47	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
100 kilom.	0 56 33	P. Mandelli.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
FOUR PASSENGERS.						
5 kilom.	0 3 34	Russon.	France.	March 10, 1914.	Deperdussin m.	100-Gnome.
10 kilom.	0 5 27	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 1	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 32	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 1	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 27 32	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 55 12	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
150 kilom.	1 35 1	F. Champel.	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
200 kilom.	2 25 15	F. Champel.	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
250 kilom.	3 1 17	F. Champel.	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
FIVE PASSENGERS.						
10 kilom.	0 5 32	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 5	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 39	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 22 14	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 27 47	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 56 20	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
150 kilom.	1 24 11	Garalx.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
SIX PASSENGERS.						
10 kilom.	0 5 35	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
20 kilom.	0 11 42	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30 kilom.	0 16 48	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
40 kilom.	0 25 18	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
50 kilom.	0 28 25	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
100 kilom.	0 56 44	Garalx.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

GREATEST SPEED (OVER CIRCUIT).

Pilot.	Speed.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
	(Miles per Hour.)				
Pilot alone.	126.59	France.	September 20, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
One passenger.	84.42	France.	July 1913.	Zenis m.	50-Gnome.
Two passengers.	63.87	France.	March 20, 1917.	Nieuport m.	50-Gnome.
Three passengers.	65.84	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	160-Gnome.
Four passengers.	67.28	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
Five passengers.	67.26	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
Six passengers.	66.85	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

GREATEST DISTANCE (OVER CIRCUIT).

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Aeroplane.	Motor.
	(Miles.)				
Pilot alone.	627.77	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
One passenger.	255	France.	February 11, 1913.	Clement-Bayard m.	50-Gnome.
Two passengers.	69.55	Austria.	October 1, 1911.	Erich m.	120-Austrlian-Daimler.
Three passengers.	68.31	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	160-Gnome.
Four passengers.	155	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.

WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—Continued.

TIME (OVER CIRCUIT).

PILOT ALONE.

TIME.	Distance.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Acroplane.	Motor.
H. M. S.	(Miles.)					
1	37.26	M. Prevost.	France.	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
30	68.31	M. Prevost.	France.	September 29, 1913.	Deperdussin m.	160-Gnome.
2	124.2	M. Tabuteau.	France.	March 1, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Gnome.
3	145.58	M. Tabuteau.	France.	March 1, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Gnome.
4	192.68	E. Gilbert.	France.	December 30, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Le Rhone.
5	255.17	E. Gilbert.	France.	December 30, 1912.	Morane-Saulnier m.	50-Le Rhone.
6	316.71	P. M. Bourlique.	France.	December 31, 1910.	Rep m.	60-Le Rhone.
7	304.29	M. Tabuteau.	France.	December 30, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
8	324.74	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
7	363.41	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
8	410.60	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
9	462.52	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
10	509.72	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
11	561.63	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
12	561.63	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
13	618.83	M. Fourny.	France.	September 11, 1912.	M. Farman b.	70-Renault.
ONE PASSENGER.						
15	19.26	Legagnaux.	France.	July 5, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
30	41.58	Legagnaux.	France.	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
1	72.88	Legagnaux.	France.	July 20, 1912.	Zens m.	80-Gnome.
2	211.62	E. Renaux.	France.	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	
3	316.23	E. Renaux.	France.	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	
4	422.13	E. Renaux.	France.	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	
THREE PASSENGERS.						
1	65.84	P. Mandell.	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	
FOUR PASSENGERS.						
15	26.58	Garax.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30	53.14	Garax.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
1	107.58	Garax.	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
2	102.5	F. Champel.	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
3	193.5	F. Champel.	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	100-Anzani.
SIX PASSENGERS.						
15	20 kilom	Garax.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
30	50 kilom	Garax.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
1	104.141 kilom	Garax.	France.	June 22, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.

DISTANCE (OVER CIRCUIT).

Pilot alone.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Acroplane.	Motor.
One passenger.	(Miles.)				
Two passengers.	634.16	France.	October 13, 1913.	H. Farman b.	80-Gnome.
Three passengers.	310.5	Austria.	June 9, 1914.	M. Farman b.	
Four passengers.	69.55	Austria.	October 1, 1911.	Etrich m.	120-Austrian-Daimler.
Five passengers.	68.31	Austria.	August 16, 1912.	Autoplan m.	100-Anzani.
Six passengers.	155	France.	April 15, 1913.	Champel b.	160-Gnome.
	93.15	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
	68.3	France.	June 10, 1914.	Schmitt b.	160-Gnome.
DISTANCE (IN STRAIGHT LINE, WITHOUT ALIGHTING).					
Pilot alone.	486.87	Italy.	July 17, 1913.	Bleriot m.	80-Gnome.
Two passengers.	68.3	France.	April 22, 1914.	Bleriot m.	160-Gnome.

WORLD'S AVIATION RECORDS—Continued.

DURATION (OVER CIRCUIT).			
Pilot.	Time.	Place.	Date.
Pilot alone.....	H. M. S.	Germany.....	June 26-27, 1914.
W. Landmann.....	21 48 45	France.....	August 30, 1913.
One passenger.....	6 42 49	Germany.....	November 12, 1913.
Schirmmelster.....	3 37 4-5	France.....	July 15, 1914.
Three passengers.....	3 37 4-5	France.....	July 15, 1914.
Champel.....	1 24 11	France.....	April 10, 1913.
Five passengers.....	1 24 11	France.....	April 10, 1913.
Six passengers.....	1 24 11	France.....	April 10, 1913.
Seven passengers.....	1 24 11	France.....	April 10, 1913.
Eight passengers.....	0 17 25	Great Britain.....	September 22, 1913.
L. Noel.....	0 17 25	France.....	March 2, 1913.
Nine passengers.....	0 11 28	Great Britain.....	October 2, 1913.
L. Noel.....	0 19 47	Great Britain.....	October 2, 1913.

HEIGHT.			
Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.
Pilot alone.....	20,080 feet.	France.....	December 28, 1913.
Two passengers.....	17,840 feet.	Austria.....	June 27, 1914.
H. Bier.....	17,840 feet.	Austria.....	June 27, 1914.
Three passengers.....	15,000 feet.	Austria.....	June 27, 1914.
H. V. Lossl.....	15,000 feet.	Austria.....	June 27, 1914.
Four passengers.....	7,310 feet.	France.....	February 24, 1914.
Garalx.....	7,310 feet.	France.....	February 24, 1914.
Six passengers.....	5,250 feet.	France.....	January 31, 1914.
Garalx.....	5,250 feet.	France.....	January 31, 1914.
Seven passengers.....	5,020 feet.	France.....	March 17, 1914.
Garalx.....	5,020 feet.	France.....	March 17, 1914.
Eight passengers.....	5,020 feet.	France.....	March 28, 1914.
Garalx.....	5,020 feet.	France.....	March 28, 1914.
Nine passengers.....	5,220 feet.	France.....	March 30, 1914.
Garalx.....	5,220 feet.	France.....	March 30, 1914.
Fifteen passengers.....	980 feet.	Russia.....	April 25, 1914.
Sykorsky.....	980 feet.	Russia.....	April 25, 1914.

BALLOONS.

Pilot.	Journey.	Date.	Distance.
E. Berliner.....	|Bitterfeld-Bisertsk.....	|February 8-10, 1914.....	|1,897 miles.
H. Kaulin.....	|Bitterfeld-Perm.....	|December 13-17, 1913.....	|87 hours.
Berson and Stirling.....	|Berlin.....	|June 30, 1901.....	|35,420 feet.

AEROPLANE AND BALLOON RACES.

THE European war caused the abandonment of many of the aeroplane and balloon races scheduled for the closing months of 1914 both in Europe and the United States, including the international races for both types of aircraft. The results of the principal events held will be found in the appended tables.

PORTLAND, ORE., U. S., BALLOON RACE, JUNE 11, 1914.			
BALLOON.	Pilot.	Start.	Landed.
Kansas City III.....	John Watts.....	4 09 30 P. M.	9 20 A. M.
Springfield No. 3.....	Roy F. Donaldson.....	4 25 00 P. M.	7 00 A. M.
Million Pop. Club.....	John Berry.....	4 30 15 P. M.	8 30 P. M.
Uncle Sam.....	H. E. Honeywell.....	4 15 50 P. M.	7 45 P. M.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BALLOON RACE, ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 11, 1914.			
BALLOON.	Pilot.	Altitude.	Landing.
Goodyear.....	R. A. D. Preston.....	M. D. Tremelin.....	Near Constance, Ky.....
Pennsylvania II.....	Arthur T. Atherholt.....	Phillip T. Sharpless.....	Near Rockville, Ind.....
Uncle Sam.....	Paul J. McCullough.....	William H. Trefts.....	Near Lewis, Ind.....
Aero Club of St. Louis.....	John Berry.....	Albert von Hoffman, Jr.....	Near Terre Haute, Ind.....
Miss Sofa.....	William F. Assmann.....	No aide.....	Near Flat Rock, Ill.....
America III.....	Jerome Kingsbury.....	Clarence P. Wynne.....	Near Princeton, Ind.....
San Francisco 1915.....	E. S. Cole.....	Raffé Emerson.....	McLeansboro, Ill.....
Kansas City II.....	John Watts.....	W. F. Comstock.....	Near Earfield, Ill.....

SPHERICAL AND DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS, 1914.

DIRIGIBLE WORLD'S RECORDS.

Accepted by International Aeronautical Federation.

DISTANCE.

DIRIGIBLE.	Voyage.	Country Holding Record.	Date of Record.	
P. 5.....	Verona—Sanguinetto—Modena—Casena—Ancona—Venice—Monte-Belluna—Vicenza—Verona.....	Italy....	July 30, 1913..	Distance. 810 kilom.
DURATION.				
P. 5.....	Verona—Cremona—Pavia—Turin—Chivasso—Mortara—Milan—Brescia—Verona.....	Italy....	June 25, 1913..	Time. 15 hours.
ALTITUDE.				
Conté.....	Issy-les-Moulineaux.....	France..	June 18, 1912..	Altitude. 3,080 metres
SPEED.				
P. 5.....	Verona—Sanguinetto—Modena—Casena—Ancona—Venice—Monte-Belluna—Vicenza—Verona.....	Italy....	July 30, 1913..	Speed Per Hour. 64.80 kilom.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

February 8-10—Hans Berliner in a spherical balloon with two companions travelled from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Bissertsk, Russia, a distance of 1,897 miles establishing a world's record. The balloons were tried on the charge of landing in Russia without Government permission, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 or serve six months' imprisonment.

May 22—Zeppelin dirigible L-3, built for the German Navy, in its trial trip cruised from Friedrichshafen over Frankfurt, Metz, Bremen, Heligoland and return to Potsdam, being in the air continuously for thirty-four hours fifty-nine minutes, at a speed varying from sixty to ninety miles per hour. While over Heligoland the L-3 was in wireless communication with the dirigible LZ-24 over Friedrichshafen.

June 20—The destruction of the Austrian dirigible M-III, was one of the worst aeronautical catastrophes recorded, causing a loss of the lives of nine aeronauts. The Körting airship set out from Fischamend, near Vienna, and soon after a biplane piloted by Lieut. Platz set off in pursuit. The aeroplane overtook the dirigible when the latter was at a height of 400 metres. The aeroplane appeared to attempt to rise over the airship, but in some way the two aircraft collided. The aeroplane capsized and fell to the ground, while a great gash was made in the envelope of the airship, and an explosion followed. The seven occupants of the car of the airship, Capt. Hanswirt, Lieuts. Hofstetter, Breuer and Hardinger, Corporal Hadima, Private Weber, and civilian engineer Kammerer, were all killed and burned to an unrecognizable extent. The aeroplane fell not far from the wreck of the airship, and both the pilot, Lieut. Platz, and his passenger, Naval Lieut. Puchta, were killed instantly. The M-III, built in 1911, was 65 metres long, of 3,600 cubic metres gas capacity.

June 28-29—The French military dirigible Adjutant Vincenot, piloted by Georges Joux and carrying eight passengers, established a new world's record for continuous navigation by dirigibles, remaining in the air for thirty-five hours and twenty minutes. The Adjutant Vincenot left Toul, France, June 28 and covered a wide circuit, including Paris, and landed late on the night of June 29. The German dirigible Zeppelin L-3 established the previous record of thirty-four hours and fifty-nine minutes on May 22 in a flight from Friedrichshafen, as noted above.

August 24—A German Zeppelin sailed over the city of Antwerp, Belgium, late at night and dropped eight bombs. Observers thought that the bombs were aimed at the palace of King Albert, but the missiles missed the palace by several hundred yards. One bomb partially wrecked the hospital of St. Elizabeth, which contained no patients at the time of the explosion. A number of private houses were wrecked, however, and close to a score of men and women killed. Reports of the capture of a Zeppelin and its crew on the Belgian border a few hours later were never officially verified.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AERONAUTICAL APPROPRIATION.

The following table shows how the \$5,000,000 voted for army aviation by Great Britain early in 1914 was to be expended and how it compares with the 1913-1914 appropriation:

	1914-15.	1913-14.		1914-15.	1913-14.
	£	£		£	£
Royal aircraft factory.....	82,000	44,000	Directorate of Military Aeronautics, War Office.....	5,660	.....
Inspection.....	14,000	.....		
Aircraft stores and materials...	441,000	190,000		1,047,000	554,000
	537,000	234,000	LESS APPROPRIATIONS-IN-AID.		
Establishment of Royal Flying Corps, Military Wing.....	187,900	150,500	Contribution by Admiralty toward cost of Central Flying School.....		
Establishment of Special Reserve.	7,400			34,000	25,000
Establishment of Central Flying School.....	28,840	18,500	Repayment services and miscellaneous receipts.....		
Civilian subordinates.....	3,200	.....		13,000	9,000
Mechanical transport vehicles.....	44,000	50,000	Total appropriations-in-aid..		
Miscellaneous stores & supplies	32,000	10,000		47,000	34,000
Land and buildings.....	201,000	91,000	Net total.....		
				1,000,000	520,000

FRENCH AERONAUTICAL RECORDS FOR 1913.

At the annual meeting of the Aero Club of France, held on March 27, 1914, M. Besançon, the Secretary, stated in his report that during 1913 the distance covered in the air by aviators over French territory was about 13,040,000 kilometres, or, taking the kilometre as five-eighths of a mile, 8,150,000 miles, as against 3,000,000 kilometres (1,875,000 miles) flown in 1912. The number of hours of flight in 1913 was 133,800 instead of 39,000 in 1912, and the number of passengers carried was 47,900 instead of 12,200. There was in 1913 a decrease in the number of aeroplanes constructed in France, as the total was 1,148 aeroplanes and 146 hydroaeroplanes, as against 1,423 aeroplanes in 1912. There was also a decline in the number of aviation pilots' certificates by the Aero Club of France last year, as it was 384 as against 489 in 1912.

GERMAN AERONAUTICAL RECORDS FOR 1913.

The official reports of the aerodrome authorities at Johannisthal, the centre of German aviation, which, not as complete as those of the Aero Club of France, show the following records as compared with those of 1912: Miles flown—1913, 205,000; 1912, 98,300. Flying days—1913, 336; 1912, 317. Hours in air—1913, 4,039; 1912, 1,966. Number of flights—1913, 36,817; 1912, 17,651. Machines broken—1913, 320; 1912, 165. Fatalities—1913, 12; 1912, 5.

NATIONAL GUARD, CAPT. G. W. FORD.

Headquarters Division, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

Major-General John P. O'Ryan, *Commanding*.

Adjutant-General.....Lieut.-Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Lieut.-Col. R. Foster Walton and Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward.

Inspectors-General.....Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin, Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lieut.-Col. Louis W. Stotbury.

Judge-Advocate.....Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ladd.

Ordinance Officers.....Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major Frederick M. Waterbury.

Commissary.... Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Sternberger.

Quartermaster.... Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Townsend.

Surgeon.....Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Terriberry.

Engineer.....Lieut.-Col. Eugene W. V. C. Lucas.

Signal Officer.....

Aides..... Capt. Edward Olmsted, First Lieut. James L. Kincaid and First Lieut. John W. Goff, Jr.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

ORGANIZATION.	Armory.	NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
Co. A, 1st Bat., Sig. Corps	Park Ave. & 34th St., Men.	3	84	Capt. Wm. L. Hallahan	.....	Mon. & Thur.
Co. B, 1st Bat., Sig. Corps	801 Dean Street, Brooklyn.	5	52	Capt. G. E. Schenck	.....	Monday.
Corps of Engineers.....	67th St. & Broadway, Man.	54	794	Col. W. B. Hotchkiss.	Capt. R. J. Daly.	Monday.
Squad, A, Cavalry.....	94th St. & Madison Ave. Man.	13	516	Maj. Wm. R. Wright.	Lt. A. R. Whitney, Jr.	Friday.
First Cavalry.....	Bedford Av. & Union St., Bk	19	284	Col. C. I. DeBevoise.	Lieut. Chas. Curie.	Monday.
First Field Artillery.....	West 66th St., near B'way....	19	461	Col. Henry H. Rogers.	Capt. H. F. Jaekel, Jr.	Tuesday.
Second Field Artillery.....	Franklin Av. & 166th St., Br'x	20	374	Col. Geo. A. Wingate.	Capt. J. I. Berry.....	.....
Eighth Coast Def. Com.	Park Ave. & 94th St.....	36	585	Lieut.-Gen. E. F. Austin	Capt. E. E. Acker.....	Friday.
Ninth Coast Def. Com.	125 West 14th St.....	48	763	Brig.-Col. J. J. Byrne	Capt. L. R. Walton.	Mon. & Fri.
Thirteenth Coast Def. C.	Sumner & Jefferson Aves., Bk	51	1038	Col. N. B. Thurston....	Capt. W. D. Fink ..	Tuesday.
First Field Hospital....	56 West 66th St., Manhattan	4	53	.....	.....	Monday.
Second Field Hospital....	Albany, N. Y.....	3	22	Maj. Joe. A. Cox.....	.....	.....
First Ambulance Co.....	Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	64	Capt. Frank W. Sears.	.....	.....
Second Ambulance Co....	Rochester, N. Y.....	3	56	Capt. Chas. O. Boswell.	.....	.....
Third Ambulance Co.....	56 West 66th St., Manhattan	..	..	(Capt. L. H. Shearer....	.....	.....

Total, city of New York, attached to Headquarters, last report: Officers and men, 5,463.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Ave. & 34th Street, Manhattan. Brigadier-General George R. Dyer, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major F. L. V. Hoppin. Headquarter Night, Monday.

ORGANIZATION.	Armory.	NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
Seventh.....	Park Ave. & 67th St.....	49	887	Col. D. Appleton.....	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Friday.
Twelfth.....	Columbus Ave. & 62d St....	34	636	Col. C. S. Wadsworth	Capt. Jay Zorn.....	Daily.
Sixty-ninth.....	Lexington Ave. & 26th St....	26	661	Col. L. D. Conley.....	.....	Monday.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. & 34th St.....	45	821	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. Geo. Ferrine....	Tuesday.

First Brigade, September 30, 1914: Officers and men, 3,587.

SECOND BRIGADE—BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn. Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major Walter F. Barnes. Headquarter Night, Monday.

ORGANIZATION.	Armory.	NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
		Officers.	Men.			
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave. and 15th St.....	52	703	Col. John H. Foote....	Capt. T. F. Donovan	Monday.
Twenty-third.....	1292 Bedford Ave.....	52	783	Col. Frank H. Norton.	Capt. C. H. Newman	Monday.
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St....	50	755	(Col. E. E. Jannicky.)	Capt. H. McCutcheon	Monday.

Second Brigade, September 30, 1914: Officers and men, including Headquarters, 2,406.

National Guard, city of New York, last report, 11,456; for National Guard, New York State, see Index at "National Guard."

The Naval Militia of New York, on June 30, 1914, comprised 1,425 officers and men. 1st Battalion, foot West 97th Street, New York City, with separate divisions attached at O'Seising and New Rochelle; 2d Battalion, foot 52d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3d Battalion, located at Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Watertown, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS.

President—John B. Lewis. *Secretary*—Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, 8 Forest Street, North Cambridge, Mass. *Treasurer*—Geo. D. Kellogg, Newcastle, Tenn. *Objects*—The objects of this association shall be to afford all persons interested in the promotion of patriotism and good citizenship an opportunity for acquaintance and interchange of ideas and experiences; to study systematically the best methods for the advancement of patriotic work; by unity of effort to secure the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will safeguard our American institutions and protect our flag from insult or desecration, or displacement by any other banner, also of laws in every State for the flying of the flag over public buildings and schoolhouses. Headquarters, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTORS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Joseph H. Barker. *Vice-President*—Joseph W. Clymer. *Treasurer*—James S. Pierce. *Secretary*—James De La Montanye. *Headquarters*—314 West Fifty-third Street, New York City.

The object of the association is to enroll the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic societies for the purpose of reaching the boys and girls in the public schools and other educational institutions of the United States and to endeavor to inculcate a true patriotic spirit, thereby establishing a permanent bulwark for the safeguarding of the Nation, knowing that this influence will lead to better citizenship.

Any person is eligible to membership who is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, associate societies and auxiliaries thereto, all patriotic societies, teachers in the public schools, and any citizen of good repute.

The annual meeting, at which officers and directors for ensuing year shall be elected, will be held in the city of New York at the regular January meeting. Membership 600.

THE ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD.

COMPILED from the latest available data, but figures applying to the armies and navies of nations at war are subject to material change because of losses in battle. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto. [Consult Index.]

LAND FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE, AND OF JAPAN; ALSO OF THE SECONDARY STATES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.	COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg.
Germany ...	870,000	4,530,000	5,400,000	2,581,000 ^b	Mexico	66,000	129,000	185,000	1,321,321
France	783,493	4,516,507	5,300,000	4,133,155	Brazil.....	29,700	500,000	529,700	1,528,300
Russia.....	1,500,000†	3,900,000	5,400,000	11,935,990	Persia.....	115,000	35,000†	150,000†	850,000
Austria- Hungary.	435,127	3,164,873	3,600,000	1,534,060	Siam.....	20,000	60,000†	80,000†	68,000†
Italy.....	306,000	2,994,200	3,300,200	248,668	Argentina..	18,650	231,350	250,000	5,900
Gt. Britain(d)	262,296	540,832	803,128	3,733,905	Chile.....	19,300	80,000	99,300	242,206
Japan.....	217,032	1,170,000	1,400,000	7,021,780	Peru.....	6,500	113,500	120,000	233,000
Spain.....	140,673	1,050,000	1,190,763	787,832	Venezuela..	9,400	90,000†	100,000†	166,157
Belgium.....	46,820	293,180	340,000	411,673	Bolivia.....	3,153	85,000	88,153	136,794
Netherlands*	23,000 ^a	177,000	200,000	4,196,391	Colombia...*	5,800	44,200†	50,000†	497,596
Denmark.....	14,000	69,000	83,000	192,708	Guatemala..	7,000	78,535	85,535	114,465
Sweden*.....	84,459*	551,641	600,500	c	Ecuador.....	7,810	92,190	100,000†	30,000
Norway.....	18,000	92,000	110,000	129,178	Salvador....	4,000	78,881	82,881†	47,119
Portugal.....	30,000	230,000	260,000	1,685,500	Nicaragua...*	2,000	28,000	30,000	30,000
Bulgaria.....	65,900	384,100	450,000	100,000	Uruguay.....	4,000	100,000	104,000	5,469
Servia.....	51,600	448,400	500,000	101,404	Haiti.....	3,000†	25,000†	28,000†	174,970
Rumania....	103,460	476,540	580,000	611,348	Montenegro*	.....	.....	40,000†	10,000 ^b
Switzerland*	143,220	119,360	262,000	111,597	Costa Rica...*	13,125	35,632	48,757	b
Turkey.....	230,000	1,698,715	1,928,715	2,041,285	Panama.....	.....	.....	8,000†	32,000
Greece †.....	29,000	91,000	120,000	143,195	Cuba.....	5,991	.....	44,405†	399,649†
China.....	180,000†	500,000†	680,000†	41,420,000†	Paraguay....	3,000	67,000†	70,000†	70,000†
					Liberia.....	600†	199,400†	200,000†	200,000†

*Militia basis or system. †Estimated. ‡Under the new law, in addition to the regular army, there are to be available 450,000 men, distributed in the First and Second Reserves and territorial army. A National Guard has about 70,000 men. As the population is only 2,631,952 in Greece with probably 6,000,000 in adjacent countries, there is a total of 8,631,952. Assuming one-half of the population to be males, there would be 4,315,976, of whom about 40 per cent. would be of military age, there would be a military force of 1,726,390. With a military force of 470,000 in a total military population of 1,726,390, makes the percentage 27.2, which would seem rather high, considering that Greece is not a military country; the percentage for the German Empire being only 8.3 per cent. a Average. b No reliance is to be placed upon the untrained yet available men. c Every able-bodied man is liable for military duty. d War and peace strength of Great Britain do not include forces exterior of the British Isles.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

POWERS.	NAVIES OF THE WORLD.											
	Modern Battleships.	Cruiser Battleships.	Older Battleships.	First-Class Cruisers.	Second-Class Cruisers.	Third-Class Cruisers.	Gunboats.	Monitors.	Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	Personnel, Officers and Men.
Great Britain.....	33	10	38	36	37	38	10	...	238	70	96	*145,210
Germany.....	20	8	20	9	6	37	6	...	152	47	39	173,269
United States.....	18	(a)	20	5	4	15	31	9	68	21	58	†63,857
France.....	13	9	13	15	4	6	6	...	87	153	93	61,243
Japan.....	9	5	13	12	9	9	5	...	60	37	15	**47,289
Russia.....	7	4	6	6	12	5	3	...	141	25	43	52,463
Italy.....	9	...	8	9	10	5	5	...	46	75	20	36,095
Austria-Hungary.....	4	...	9	1	2	2	3	...	19	85	14	27,000
Brazil.....	...	...	...	...	5	7	2	...	17	10	4	8,000
Argentina.....	2	...	...	4	3	1	4	...	15	8	...	9,836
Sweden.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	8	33	6	5,715
Netherlands.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	8	29	8	11,164
Norway.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	2	4	28	5	1,003
Chile.....	2	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	13	6	2	10,000
Denmark.....	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	8	15	3	4,000
Spain.....	3	...	1	...	1	8	7	...	7	26	...	15,000
Portugal.....	...	...	...	...	6	19	8	...	8	7	4	6,000
Greece.....	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	12	6	2	4,000
Turkey.....	...	...	3	2	...	4	8	...	10	8	...	30,000
China.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	10	...	...
Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	1,200
Siam.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	5,100

*Naval Reserve seamen, 26,200. †Naval militia, 7,785 men. ‡Reserve of 110,000 men. **Reserve of 114,000 men. (a) The United States has 10 armored cruisers.

PROTECTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORM.

AN act of Congress approved March 1, 1911, entitled "An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States," provides: "That hereafter no proprietor, manager or employé of a theatre or other public place of entertainment and amusement in the District of Columbia or in any Territory, the District of Alaska or Insular possessions of the United States, shall make or cause to be made any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service or Marine Corps of the United States, because of that uniform, and any person making or causing to be made such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

The Army.*

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills,
Chief of Division of Militia Affairs.
Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott.

Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver,
Chief of Coast Artillery.

COLONELS.

Edwin F. Glenn, Infantry.
Charles G. Treat, Field Artillery.
Eben Swift, Cavalry.
Chase W. Kennedy, Infantry.

MAJORS.—Continued.

Charles Crawford, Infantry.
William S. Graves, Infantry.
Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery.
William H. Hay, Cavalry.
Andrew Moses, Coast Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Ernest Hinds, Field Artillery.
William H. Johnston, Infantry.
George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
William F. Martin, Infantry.
Benjamin A. Poore, Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Howard L. Laubach, Infantry.
Thomas L. Smith, Infantry.
S. J. B. Schindel, Infantry.
Frank S. Cocheu, Infantry.
Powell Clayton, Cavalry.
Abraham G. Lott, Cavalry.
William Mitchell, Signal Corps.
Henry C. Smither, 15th Cavalry.
Frank R. McCoy, Cavalry.
William T. Merry, Infantry.
Philip Yost, Coast Artillery.
James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery.
Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers.

MAJORS.

Frank E. Harris, Coast Artillery.
George B. Duncan, Infantry.
Edward N. Jones, Jr., Infantry.
Wm. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers.
Robert E. L. Mitchie, Cavalry.
Monroe McFarland, 29th Infantry.
Harry R. Lee, Infantry.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Major-General.....	Leonard Wood.....	Eastern Department.....	Governors Island, N. Y.
"	J. Franklin Bell.....	Second Division.....	Texas City, Tex.
"	Thomas H. Barry.....	The Philippine Department.....	Manila, P. I.
"	William H. Carter.....	Hawaiian Department.....	Honolulu, H. T.
"	Arthur Murray.....	Western Department.....	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Frederick Funston.....	Expeditionary Force.....	Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Brigadier-General.....	Tasker H. Bliss.....	Southern Department.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Albert L. Mills.....	Chief Militia Div., Gen. Staff.....	Washington, D. C.
"	John J. Pershing.....	Eighth Brigade.....	El Paso, Tex.
"	Mont'ry M. Macomb.....	President Army War College.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert K. Evans.....	Second Brigade.....	Laredo, Tex.
"	Clarence R. Edwards.....	Canal Zone.....	
"	James Parker.....	First Cavalry Brigade.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
"	Hunter Liggett.....	Fourth Brigade.....	Texas City, Tex.
"	Hugh L. Scott.....	Chief of Staff, General Staff.....	Washington, D. C.
"	John P. Wisser.....	First Hawaiian Brigade.....	Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
"	Thomas F. Davis.....	Sixth Brigade.....	Texas City, Tex.
"	Eli D. Hoyle.....	District of Luzon.....	Manila, P. I.
"	Charles J. Bailey.....		Manila, P. I.
"	George Bell, Jr.....	Seventh Brigade.....	Vancouver Bks., Wash.
"	Henry A. Greene.....	Com'd't Army Service Schools.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.			
Brigadier-General.....	Henry P. McCain.....	The Adjutant-General.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington.....	Inspector-General.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Enoch H. Crowder.....	Judge-Advocate-General.....	Washington, D. C.
Major-General.....	James B. Aleshire.....	Quartermaster-General.....	Washington, D. C.
Brigadier-General.....	Henry G. Sharpe.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Carroll A. Devol.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	Washington, D. C.
"	William C. Gorgas.....	Surgeon-General.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Dan C. Kingman.....	Chief of Engineers.....	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier.....	Chief of Ordnance.....	Washington, D. C.
"	George P. Scriven.....	Chief Signal Officer.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Frank McIntyre.....	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs.....	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Brigadier-General Eli D. Hoyle, January 19, 1915; Major-General Arthur Murray, April 29, 1915; Major-General William H. Carter, November 19, 1915; Chief of Engineers Dan C. Kingman, March 6, 1916; Brigadier-General John P. Wisser, July 19, 1916; Brigadier-General Montgomery M. Macomb, October 12, 1916; Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, November 19, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A. Garlington, February 20, 1917; Brigadier-General Thomas F. Davis, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott, September 22, 1917; Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General James Parker, February 20, 1918; Brigadier-General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, February 21, 1918; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Brigadier-General Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, May 23, 1918; Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, October 3, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H. Barry, October 13, 1919; Major-General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Brigadier-General Henry A. Greene, August 5, 1920; Major-General James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster-General, October 31, 1920; Brigadier-General Hunter Liggett, March 21, 1921; Brigadier-General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster Corps, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, January 1, 1923; Brigadier-General George Bell, Jr., January 23, 1923; Brigadier-General Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Corps, April 17, 1923; Brigadier-General Charles J. Bailey, June 21, 1923; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major-General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; The Adjutant-General Henry P. McCain, January 23, 1925; Brigadier-General Frank McIntyre, January 5, 1925; Major-General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1925.

* Revised to December 1, 1914.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Correspondence intended for the general officers whose names appear in this list can be addressed in care of the War Department, Washington D. C., if a better address is not known by the sender.

Abbot, Henry L.	1895.	B. G.	Gordon, David S.	1896.	B. G.	Pratt, Richard H.	1903.	B. G.
Ainsworth, Fred C.	1912.	M. G.	Graham, W. M.	1898.	"	Pratt, Sedgwick.	1906.	"
Alexander, Chas. T.	1897.	B. G.	Greely, A. W.	1908.	M. G.	Price, Butler D.	1906.	"
Alexander, W. L.	1905.	"	Grimes, George S.	1907.	B. G.	Quinton, William	1902.	"
Allen, Charles J.	1904.	"	Guenther, F. L.	1902.	"	Randall, George M.	1905.	M. G.
Allen, James	1913.	"	Hains, Peter C.	1904.	"	Rawles, Jacob B.	1903.	B. G.
Allison, James B.	1912.	"	Hall, Robert H.	1901.	"	Reade, Philip.	1908.	"
Anderson, Geo. S.	1912.	"	Hall, Wm. P.	1912.	"	Reed, Henry A.	1906.	"
Anderson, Harry R.	1907.	"	Harbach, Abram A.	1902.	"	Robert, Henry M.	1901.	"
Anderson, Thos. M.	1899.	"	Hardin, M. D.	1870.	"	Roberts, Benj. K.	1905.	"
Andrews, George.	1914.	"	Haskin, William L.	1903.	"	Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903.	"
Andrews, Geo. L.	1892.	"	Hickey, James B.	1909.	"	Robinson, Frank U.	1905.	"
Auman, William.	1902.	"	Hobbs, Charles W.	1903.	"	Robinson, W. W., Jr.	1910.	"
Bailey, Clarence M.	1899.	"	Hodges, Henry C.	1895.	"	Rodgers, John I.	1902.	"
Baldwin, Frank D.	1906.	"	Hood, Charles C.	1902.	"	Rodney, George B.	1903.	"
Baldwin, Theo. A.	1903.	"	Hooton, Mott.	1902.	"	Rogers, William P.	1903.	"
Barlow, John W.	1901.	"	Hoskins, John D. C.	1908.	"	Rossell, William T.	1913.	"
Barr, Thomas F.	1901.	"	Howe, Walter.	1910.	"	Sanger, Joseph P.	1904.	M. G.
Bates, John C.	1906.	L. G.	Hoxie, Richard L.	1908.	"	Schuyler, Walter S.	1913.	B. G.
Bell, James M.	1901.	B. G.	Hoyt, Ralph W.	1913.	"	Schwan, Theodore.	1901.	"
Bingham, Theo. A.	1904.	"	Hubbell, Henry W.	1905.	"	Scully, James W.	1900.	"
Bird, Charles.	1902.	"	Huggins, Eli L.	1903.	"	Shaler, Charles.	1905.	"
Bisbee, William H.	1902.	"	Humphrey, Chas. F.	1907.	M. G.	Sheridan, M. V.	1902.	"
Bixby, William H.	1913.	"	Hyde, John McE.	1904.	B. G.	Smith, Allen.	1905.	"
Borden, George P.	1907.	"	Irwin, B. J. D.	1894.	"	Smith, Charles S.	1907.	"
Bowman, A. H.	1903.	"	Jocelyn, Stephen P.	1907.	"	Smith, Fred'k A.	1913.	"
Breck, Samuel.	1897.	"	Jones, Wm. A.	1905.	"	Smith, George R.	1913.	"
Breckinridge, J. C.	1903.	M. G.	Kent, Jacob F.	1898.	"	Smith, Jacob H.	1902.	"
Brooke, John R.	1902.	"	Kerr, John B.	1909.	"	Smith, Rodney.	1893.	"
Brush, Daniel H.	1912.	B. G.	Knight, J. G. D.	1910.	"	Sniffen, Culver C.	1908.	"
Bubb, John W.	1907.	"	Kobbe, William A.	1904.	M. G.	Stanton, William.	1906.	"
Buchanan, Jas. A.	1906.	"	Kress, John A.	1903.	B. G.	Steever, Edgar Z.	1913.	"
Buffington, A. R.	1901.	"	Lazelle, Henry M.	1894.	"	Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902.	"
Burbank, James B.	1902.	"	Lee, James G. C.	1900.	"	Stickney, Amos.	1907.	"
Burt, Andrew S.	1902.	"	Lee, Jesse M.	1907.	M. G.	Story, John P.	1905.	M. G.
Burton, George H.	1906.	"	Lieber, G. Norman.	1901.	B. G.	Sumner, Samuel S.	1906.	"
Byrne, Charles C.	1901.	"	Lincoln, Sumner H.	1902.	"	Suter, Chas. R.	1905.	B. G.
Callif, Joseph M.	1906.	"	Lockwood, Benj. C.	1907.	"	Sweet, Owen J.	1909.	"
Carlton, Caleb H.	1897.	"	Lodor, Richard.	1896.	"	Taylor, Asher C.	1903.	"
Carpenter, L. H.	1899.	"	Long, Oscar F.	1904.	"	Taylor, Frank.	1905.	"
Catlin, Isaac S.	1870.	"	Ludington, M. I.	1903.	M. G.	Thomas, Earl D.	1911.	"
Caziaro, Louis V.	1906.	"	McClellan, John.	1906.	B. G.	Thompson, J. M.	1903.	"
Chandler, John G.	1894.	"	McClelland, Edw. J.	1912.	"	Thorp, Frank.	1906.	"
Chase, Geo. F.	1912.	"	McCrea, Tully.	1903.	"	Tompkins, Chas. H.	1894.	"
Chittenden, H. M.	1910.	"	McGinness, John R.	1904.	"	True, Theo. E.	1904.	"
Clary, Peter J. A.	1903.	"	McGregor, Thomas.	1901.	"	Van Horne, W. M.	1901.	"
Closson, H. W.	1896.	"	McKibbin, Cham.	1902.	"	Van Voast, James.	1883.	"
Cook, Henry C.	1898.	"	MacKenzie, Alex.	1905.	M. G.	Viele, Charles D.	1900.	"
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	1906.	"	MacKlin, Jas. E.	1905.	B. G.	Yogdes, Anthony W.	1904.	"
Coolidge, Chas. A.	1903.	"	Manfield, S. M.	1903.	"	Yroom, Peter D.	1903.	"
Cooney, Michael.	1899.	"	Markley, Alfred C.	1907.	"	Wade, James F.	1907.	M. G.
Cooper, Charles L.	1903.	"	Marshall, W. L.	1910.	"	Wallace, Wm. M.	1906.	B. G.
Coxe, Frank M.	1904.	"	Matile, Leon A.	1903.	"	Ward, Frederick K.	1910.	"
Crawford, M.	1908.	"	Maus, Marion P.	1913.	"	Ward, H. C.	1906.	"
Daggatt, Aaron S.	1901.	"	Merrill, Abner H.	1908.	"	Ward, Thomas.	1902.	"
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	1908.	"	Miles, Nelson A.	1903.	L. G.	Vessells, H. W. Jr.	1901.	"
Davis, Charles L.	1903.	"	Miller, Crosby P.	1906.	B. G.	Weston, John F.	1909.	M. G.
Davis, Edward.	1905.	"	Miller, James.	1903.	"	Wheaton, Loyd.	1902.	"
Davis, George B.	1911.	M. G.	Mills, Anson.	1897.	"	Wheeler, James N.	1901.	B. G.
Davis, George W.	1903.	"	Milner, Charles W.	1903.	"	Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903.	"
Davis, John M. K.	1908.	B. G.	Mizner, Henry R.	1891.	"	Wherry, Wm. M.	1899.	"
Detussy, I. D.	1902.	"	Moore, Francis.	1905.	"	Whipple, Chas. H.	1912.	"
Dimmick, Eug. D.	1903.	"	Mordecai, Alfred.	1904.	"	Whitall, S. R.	1906.	"
Dougherty, Wm. E.	1904.	"	Morton, C.	1910.	"	Whittemore, J. M.	1900.	"
Duggan, Walter T.	1907.	"	Moseley, Edward B.	1907.	"	Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904.	"
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	1904.	"	Muhlenberg, J. C.	1908.	"	Williams, Constant.	1907.	"
Duval, Wm. P.	1911.	M. G.	Noble, Charles H.	1906.	"	Williston, Edw. B.	1900.	"
Eagan, Charles P.	1900.	B. G.	Noves, Henry E.	1901.	"	Wilson, James H.	1901.	"
Edgerly, Winfield S.	1909.	"	O'Connell, John J.	1904.	"	Wilson, John M.	1901.	"
Ennis, William.	1905.	"	Osterhuns, Peter J.	1905.	"	Wood, E. E.	1910.	"
Ernst, Oswald H.	1906.	"	Ovenshine, S.	1899.	"	Wood, Henry C.	1896.	"
Forbes, Theodore F.	1903.	"	Page, John H.	1903.	"	Wood, Palmer G.	1906.	"
Forwood, S. W. H.	1902.	"	Parker, Dulgierfeld.	1896.	"	Woodhull, A. A.	1901.	"
Fountain, S. W.	1905.	"	Patterson, J. H.	1899.	"	Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903.	"
Freeman, Henry B.	1901.	"	Penney, Chas. G.	1903.	"	Woodward, G. A.	1879.	"
Furey, John V.	1903.	"	Pennington, A. C. M.	1899.	"	Woodward, S. J.	1904.	"
Gibson, Horatio G.	1891.	"	Pennypacker, Gal.	1883.	"	Wotherspoon, W. W.	1914.	M. G.
Gilmore, John C.	1901.	"	Phelps, Frank H.	1907.	"	Yeatman, Rich'd T.	1909.	B. G.
Godfrey, Edward S.	1907.	"	Pitman, John.	1906.	"	Young, S. B. M.	1904.	L. G.
Godwin, Edward A.	1908.	"	Potts, Ramsay D.	1914.	"			
Goodale, G. A.	1903.	"	Pratt, Edward B.	1909.	"			

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

The Army in active service as now organized under the acts of Congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, April 23, 1908, and March 3, 1911, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 14,148 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 252 officers and 5,513 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 715 officers and 19,019 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 34,128 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 1,942 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 591 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 7 officers and 10,624 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 182 officers and 5,733 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,823 (including 99 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, 60 dental surgeons, and 231 additional and detached line officers), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 85,965, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000. * For Military Departments and Commands, see Index.

ENLISTMENT LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Army act of August 24, 1912, prescribes a seven years' term of enlistment in the Army after November 1, 1912, in lieu of the previous term of three years, the first four years with the colors in active service, and the remaining three years on furlough, without pay, and attached to the Army Reserve established by the same act. The Army Reserves are subject to be called into active service only in the event of actual or threatened hostilities.

A soldier after four years' continuous service, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, may be re-enlisted for seven years and receive a final discharge from his prior enlistment, or after three years' continuous service may, upon his written request, be furloughed and transferred to the Reserve. Enlistment periods for service pay are counted as four years. First enlistments are confined to men between the ages of 18 and 35 years. All soldiers receive, in addition to their pay, rations, clothing, bedding, and medical attendance while with the colors.

The monthly pay during first enlistment ranges from \$15 to \$18 for privates. For non-commissioned officers the rates are \$21, \$24, \$30, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$65 and \$75, respectively, according to grade, arm or corps, and nature of duties. Master electricians of the signal corps and the Coast Artillery Corps, and chief musicians of bands, receive the highest rate, \$75 per month.

Additional pay of from \$1 to \$4 per month for continuous service is allowed during each enlistment period of four years, after the first, up to and including the seventh. In addition to all other pay, qualified or expert gunners, riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen receive from \$2 to \$5 per month. Casemate electricians, plotters, planters, loaders, gun commanders, gun pointers, etc., of the Coast Artillery Corps receive from \$6 to \$9 per month additional. Twenty per cent. increase of pay is allowed for service in the Philippines and China.

Enlisted men may be retired after 30 years' service, with three-fourths of the pay of their grade, and \$15.75 per month additional in lieu of clothing, subsistence, quarters, fuel and light. Unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age of not less than two years' service may compete in examination for promotion to second lieutenant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy; the District of Columbia, two cadets. There are also forty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law, however, provides that for six years, from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Provided, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. Serve for 8 years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations for cadets not having made satisfactory progress in studies are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is \$709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1914, inclusive, has been 5,312. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Colonel Clarence Page Townsley, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 136 persons.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

(Revised to December 1, 1914.)

Abbreviations: g. o., General Officer; a. g., Adjutant-General's Department; i. g., Inspector-General's Department; j. a., Judge Advocate-General's Department; qm., Quartermaster Corps; med., Medical Department; eng., Corps of Engineers; ord., Ordnance Department; sig., Signal Corps; chap., Chaplains; prof., Professors, Military Academy; i. a. f., Bureau of Insular Affairs; cav., Cavalry; f. a., Field Artillery; c. a., Coast Artillery; inf., Infantry; p. r., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; c. p. b., Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds; c. of c., Commandant of Cadets; p. s., Philippine Scouts.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
MAJOR-GENERALS.					
1	Wood, L. Aug. 8, 1903	g. o.	36	Allen, S. E. Feb. 2, 1911	c. a.
2	Bell, J. F. Jan. 3, 1907	g. o.	37	Hull, J. A. Feb. 15, 1907	j. a.
3	Barry, T. H. Apr. 29, 1908	g. o.	38	French, F. H. Feb. 15, 1907	eng.
4	Curry, W. H. Nov. 13, 1909	g. o.	39	Biddle, J. Feb. 27, 1907	eng.
5	Murray, A. Mar. 14, 1911	g. o.	40	Littell, J. W. Mar. 3, 1907	qm.
6	Aleshire, J. B. Aug. 24, 1907	qm.	41	Bingham, G. S. Mar. 3, 1907	qm.
BRIGADIER-GENERALS.					
1	Finnston, F. Apr. 1, 1901	g. o.	42	Gnilfoyle, J. P. Mar. 11, 1907	cav.
2	Crozier, W. Nov. 22, 1907	ord.	43	Rogers, J. S. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
3	Bliss, T. H. July 21, 1902	g. o.	44	Young, G. S. Mar. 3, 1907	inf.
4	Mills, A. L. May 7, 1904	g. o.	45	Bullard, R. L. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
5	Sharpe, H. G. Oct. 12, 1905	qm.	46	Glem, E. F. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
6	Pershing, J. J. Sept. 20, 1906	g. o.	47	Adams, G. Mar. 11, 1907	f. a.
7	Garlington, E. A. Oct. 1, 1907	i. g.	48	Mann, W. A. Mar. 3, 1907	f. a.
8	Macomb, M. M. Nov. 15, 1910	r. o.	49	Walz, M. F. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
9	Evans, R. K. Jan. 30, 1911	r. o.	50	Strong, F. S. Mar. 11, 1907	c. a.
10	Crowder, E. H. Feb. 15, 1907	j. a.	51	Greble, E. St. J. Mar. 11, 1907	f. a.
11	Weaver, E. M. Mar. 15, 1907	c. a.	52	Rallerty, W. C. Mar. 3, 1907	c. a.
12	Edwards, C. R. May 12, 1912	g. o.	53	Phillips, C. L. Mar. 13, 1907	c. a.
13	McIntyre, F. Aug. 24, 1907	i. a. f.	54	Townsend, C. P. Apr. 1, 1907	c. a.
14	Parker, J. Feb. 12, 1913	g. o.	55	Gordon, W. B. Apr. 5, 1907	prof.
15	Liggett, H. Feb. 12, 1907	g. o.	56	Bushnell, G. E. May 1, 1907	f. a.
16	Scriven, G. P. Feb. 14, 1907	sig.	57	Treat, C. G. May 6, 1907	f. a.
17	Devol, C. A. Feb. 16, 1907	qm.	58	Getty, R. N. June 1, 1907	inf.
18	Scott, H. L. Mar. 23, 1907	g. o.	59	Birmingham, H. P. June 7, 1907	inf.
19	Wisser, J. P. May 16, 1907	g. o.	60	Jones, F. B. June 21, 1907	med.
20	Davis, T. F. May 16, 1907	g. o.	61	Hodges, H. F. July 11, 1907	eng.
21	Hoyle, E. D. Sept. 24, 1907	g. o.	62	Benét, J. W. Aug. 5, 1907	ord.
22	Bailey, C. J. Oct. 10, 1907	g. o.	63	Fuley, W. L. Aug. 11, 1907	cav.
23	Kingman, D. C. Oct. 12, 1907	eng.	64	Gresham, J. C. Aug. 11, 1907	cav.
24	Gorgas, Wm. C. Jan. 16, 1914	med.	65	Cronkhite, A. Aug. 11, 1907	c. a.
25	Bell, Geo., Jr. July 17, 1907	g. o.	66	Van Densen, G. W. Sept. 7, 1907	f. a.
26	McCain, H. P. Aug. 27, 1907	a. g.	67	Frederick, D. A. Sept. 27, 1907	inf.
COLONELS.					
1	Helstand, H. O. S. July 22, 1902	a. g.	70	Miller, E. A. Dec. 1, 1907	f. a.
2	Hatfield, C. A. P. Mar. 2, 1903	cav.	71	Bartlett, G. T. Dec. 5, 1907	c. a.
3	Corrman, D. Aug. 8, 1907	inf.	72	Bennett, C. A. Dec. 6, 1907	c. a.
4	Clem, J. L. Aug. 15, 1907	qm.	73	Davis, H. C. Dec. 6, 1907	c. a.
5	Simpson, W. A. Aug. 18, 1907	a. g.	74	Ridgway, T. Jan. 17, 1912	c. a.
6	Chunberlain, J. L. Nov. 21, 1904	i. g.	75	Wallace, H. S. Feb. 16, 1907	qm.
7	Smith, A. J. Oct. 13, 1905	qm.	76	Warren, J. G. Feb. 27, 1907	eng.
8	Fieberger, G. J. May 26, 1906	prof.	77	Taylor, C. W. Feb. 29, 1907	cav.
9	McGinnegle, G. K. July 3, 1907	inf.	78	Burr, E. Mar. 2, 1907	eng.
10	Greene, H. A. Oct. 20, 1907	inf.	79	Ruckman, J. W. Mar. 7, 1907	c. a.
11	Maus, L. M. May 10, 1907	med.	80	Kennon, L. W. V. Mar. 28, 1907	inf.
12	Birnie, R. Oct. 10, 1907	ord.	81	Lassiter, W. Mar. 3, 1911	inf.
13	Craue, C. J. Oct. 25, 1907	inf.	82	Morton, C. G. Mar. 30, 1912	med.
14	Dodd, G. A. Apr. 14, 1908	cav.	83	Pickering, A. Mar. 30, 1907	inf.
15	Black, W. M. July 28, 1907	eng.	84	Haynes, I. A. Apr. 1, 1907	c. a.
16	Ladlow, H. H. Dec. 27, 1907	c. a.	85	Stevenson, W. Apr. 12, 1907	med.
17	Mitcham, O. B. Jun. 21, 1909	ord.	86	Phillips, J. L. Apr. 13, 1907	med.
18	Brechenslu, L. Feb. 26, 1907	med.	87	Malloy, J. S. May 28, 1907	inf.
19	Rogers, H. I. Mar. 4, 1907	qm.	88	Bradward, D. L. June 8, 1907	qm.
20	White, J. V. Mar. 31, 1907	c. a.	89	Bench, W. D. July 30, 1907	cav.
21	Roessler, S. W. Apr. 11, 1907	eng.	90	Shank, W. A. Aug. 2, 1907	cav.
22	Murray, C. H. Apr. 15, 1907	cav.	91	Sibley, F. W. Mar. 3, 1911	cav.
23	Abbot, F. V. June 24, 1907	eng.	92	Watke, W. Aug. 3, 1912	c. a.
24	Irons, J. A. C. June 26, 1907	inf.	93	Edie, G. L. Aug. 6, 1907	med.
25	Townsend, C. McD. Oct. 16, 1907	eng.	94	Swift, E. Feb. 29, 1907	cav.
26	Goethals, G. W. Dec. 3, 1907	eng.	95	Lockett, J. Aug. 28, 1907	cav.
27	Richard, C. Feb. 15, 1910	med.	96	Walden, C. C., Jr. Aug. 25, 1907	i. a. f.
28	Hunter, G. K. Feb. 26, 1907	cav.	97	Gibson, W. W. Sept. 2, 1907	inf.
29	Wilson, R. H. June 12, 1907	inf.	98	Miller, S. W. Nov. 13, 1907	ord.
30	Mills, J. June 13, 1907	eng.	99	Van Vleet, H. C. Mar. 3, 1911	inf.
31	Bellinger, J. B. Aug. 1, 1907	qm.	100	Plummer, E. H. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
32	Ebert, R. G. Dec. 27, 1907	med.	101	Kirby, H. Mar. 11, 1907	inf.
33	Arthur, W. H. Jan. 1, 1911	med.	102	Crosby, W. D. Dec. 7, 1912	med.
34	O'Connor, C. M. Jan. 17, 1907	i. g.	103	Sturgis, S. D. Dec. 27, 1907	f. a.
35	Wilder, W. E. Jan. 19, 1907	cav.	104	Blockson, A. P. Jan. 1, 1913	cav.
			105	Cruise, T. Feb. 1, 1907	qm.
			106	Dunn, G. M. Feb. 20, 1907	j. a.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—Continued.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.
COLONELS—Continued.					
107	Babbitt, E. B.	ord.	13	Glennan, J. D.	med.
108	Beach, L. H.	eng.	14	Bradley, A. E.	med.
109	Gallon, J. A.	cav.	15	Newcomer, H. C.	eng.
110	Gallunth, J. G.	cav.	16	Peirce, W. S.	ord.
111	Glassford, W. A.	sig.	17	Keefe, F. H.	med.
112	McCarthy, D. E.	qm.	18	Keefer, F. H.	med.
113	Fruitt, C. M.	inf.	19	Holt, E. H.	prof.
114	Davis, G. B.	qm.	20	Patrick, M. M.	eng.
115	Berry, L. G.	f. a.	31	Baxter, J. E.	qu.
116	Parke, J. S.	inf.	22	Zalinski, M. G.	qm.
117	Gandy, C. M.	med.	23	Burr, G. W.	ord.
118	McCoy, F. B.	inf.	24	Willcox, C.	med.
119	Noyes, C. R.	inf.	25	Raymond, T. U.	med.
120	Blatchford, R. M.	inf.	26	Snyder, H. D.	med.
121	McCaw, W. D.	med.	27	Smith, A. M.	med.
122	Bencom, J. H.	inf.	28	Clarke, J. T.	med.
123	May, W. T.	inf.	29	Porter, J. B.	f. a.
124	Zinn, G. A.	eng.	30	Riché, C. S.	eng.
125	Wright, W. K.	inf.	31	Rees, T. H.	eng.
126	Penrose, C. W.	inf.	32	Potter, C. L.	eng.
127	Howell, D. L.	inf.	33	Wood, W. S.	qm.
128	Barrette, J. D.	c. a.	34	Baker, C. B.	qm.
(*)	Harts, W. W.	p. b. g.	35	Williamson, G. McK.	qm.
129	Langhitt, W. C.	eng.	36	Slavens, T. H.	qm.
130	Knight, J. T.	qm.	37	Stanley, D. S.	qm.
131	Alvord, B.	c. a.	38	Gatchell, G. W.	a. g.
132	Kerman, F. J.	inf.	39	Ruggles, C. J. H.	ord.
133	Erwin, J. B.	inf.	40	Ireland, M. W.	a. g.
134	Kennedy, C. W.	inf.	41	McMahon, J. E.	f. a.
135	Davis, R. P.	c. a.	42	Menohar, C. T.	f. a.
136	Sanford, J. C.	eng.	43	Hirst, R. L.	inf.
137	McIver, G. W.	inf.	44	Fisher, H. C.	med.
138	Downey, G. F.	qm.	45	Goodman, T. C.	qm.
139	Carson, J. M., Jr.	qm.	46	Sage, W. H.	inf.
140	Kean, J. R.	med.	47	Shunk, F. R.	eng.
141	Morgan, G. H.	cav.	48	Straub, O. I.	cav.
142	Sickel, H. G.	cav.	49	Horney, O. C.	ord.
143	Richardson, W. P.	inf.	50	Sands, G. H.	cav.
144	Barth, C. H.	inf.	51	Schumm, H. C.	c. a.
145	Echols, C. P.	prof.	52	Houston, J. B.	qm.
146	Wilcox, C. DeW.	prof.	53	Root, E. A.	inf.
147	Bundy, O.	inf.	54	Hale, H. C.	inf.
148	Hatch, E. E.	inf.	55	Mott, T. B.	ord.
149	Shanks, D. C.	i. g.	56	Montgomery, G.	f. a.
150	Johnson, F. O.	cav.	57	Schofield, R. McA.	qm.
151	Sloucom, H. J.	cav.	58	Taggart, E. F.	inf.
152	Nicholson, W. J.	cav.	59	Faison, S. L.	inf.
153	Brown, W. C.	cav.	60	Robinson, W.	prof.
154	Ladd, E. F.	a. g.	61	Hunter, A. M.	c. a.
155	Brett, L. M.	cav.	62	Stuart, E. R.	prof.
156	Macomb, A. C.	cav.	63	Hayden, J. I.	c. a.
157	Grierson, C. H.	cav.	64	Hasbrouck, A.	inf.
158	Allaire, W. H.	inf.	65	Hinds, E.	f. a.
159	Blauvelt, W. F.	inf.	66	Blake, E. M.	c. a.
160	Hodges, H. C., Jr.	inf.	67	Haan, W. G.	c. a.
161	Roberts, H. L.	inf.	68	Jordan, S. S.	c. a.
162	Chatfield, W. H.	inf.	69	Barroll, M. K.	c. a.
163	Morrison, J. F.	inf.	70	March, P. O.	a. g.
164	Henson, H. C.	cav.	71	Jervcy, H.	eng.
165	Foltz, F. S.	cav.	72	McKinstry, C. H.	eng.
166	Lauders, G. F.	c. a.	73	Dickman, J. T.	cav.
167	Wheeler, C. B.	ord.	74	Judson, W. V.	eng.
			75	Perkins, F.	inf.
			76	Burnham, W. P.	inf.
			77	Skerrett, D.	i. g.
			78	Aransmith, J. M.	inf.
			79	Johnston, W. H.	inf.
			80	Atkinson, B. W.	inf.
			81	Campbell, A.	a. g.
			82	Shaw, H. A.	med.
			83	Winter, F. A.	med.
			(*)	Tschappat, W. H.	prof.
			84	Nichols, M.	inf.
			85	O'Neil, J. P.	inf.
			86	Kranthoff, C. R.	qm.
			87	Carleton, G.	cav.
			88	Dugan, T. B.	cav.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.					
1	Kuiskern, A. D.	qm.			
2	Eastman, P. F.	qm.			
3	Raymond, H. I.	med.			
4	Harris, H. S. T.	med.			
5	Dodds, F. L.	i. a.			
6	Taylor, H.	eng.			
(*)	Bethel, W. A.	prof.			
7	Sibert, W. L.	eng.			
8	Kuhn, J. B.	eng.			
9	Craighill, W. E.	eng.			
10	Kendall, W. P.	med.			
11	Banister, W. B.	med.			
12	Mason, C. F.	med.			

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY — *Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.		
LIEUT.-COLONELS— <i>Continued.</i>			LIEUT.-COLONELS— <i>Continued.</i>				
89	McDonald, J. P.	Aug. 2, 1912	i. g.	165	Ketchum, D. W.	Nov. 2, 1914	c. a.
90	Deshou, G. D.	Aug. 6,	med.	166	Morton, K.	Nov. 3,	ord.
91	Rivers, T. R.	Aug. 24,	cav.	MAJORS.			
92	Kenley, W. L.	Aug. 26,	f. a.	1	Ray, B. B.	Nov. 12, 1901	qm.
93	Allen, H. T.	Aug. 28,	cav.	2	Lord, H. M.	Feb. 20, 1902	qm.
94	Dickson, T. C.	Sept. 2,	ord.	3	Morrow, H. M.	Jan. 27, 1903	qm.
95	Dentler, C. E.	Sept. 8,	inf.	4	Smith, R. S.	Feb. 19,	qm.
96	Heard, J. W.	Sept. 15,	a. g.	5	Bethel, W. A.	July 15,	f. a.
97	Forsyth, W. W.	Oct. 3,	cav.	6	Winship, B.	Jan. 4, 1904	f. a.
98	Winslow, E. E.	Oct. 12,	eng.	7	Gambrell, W. G.	Jan. 23,	qm.
99	Styer, H. D.	Nov. 13,	inf.	8	Davis, A. M.	Mar. 17,	qm.
100	McCulloch, C. C. jr.	Dec. 7,	med.	9	Russel, E.	July 6,	inf.
101	Ayer, W. E.	Dec. 12,	f. n.	10	Gallagher, H. J.	Jan. 19, 1905	qm.
102	McGlachlin, E. F., jr.	Dec. 27,	f. n.	11	Canny, J.	Oct. 4,	qm.
103	Yates, A. W.	Feb. 1, 1913	qm.	12	Wilkins, H. J.	Oct. 6,	qm.
104	Noble, R. H.	Feb. 1,	inf.	13	Saltzman, C. McK.	Feb. 10, 1906	sig.
105	Goodler, L. E.	Feb. 20,	f. a.	14	Minson, E. L.	July 11,	med.
106	Joyes, J. W.	Feb. 20,	ord.	15	Kennedy, J. M.	Mar. 20, 1907	eng.
107	Flagler, C. A. F.	Feb. 27,	eng.	16	Williams, C. C.	Mar. 26,	ord.
108	Harding, C.	Feb. 27,	eng.	17	Stanton, C. B.	Apr. 15,	qm.
109	Ellis, W. E.	Mar. 2,	c. a.	18	Howard, D. C.	Apr. 24,	med.
110	Scott, W. S.	Mar. 4,	c. a.	19	Wilson, W. H.	May 10,	med.
111	Tate, D. L.	Mar. 4,	cav.	20	Cosby, S.	June 9,	eng.
112	Iteber, S.	Mar. 5,	sig.	21	Stevens, P. C.	July 23,	qm.
113	Kimball, A. W.	Mar. 5,	qm.	22	Hof, S.	Aug. 9,	ord.
114	Hart, W. H.	Mar. 6,	qm.	23	Tschappat, W. H.	Sept. 19,	ord.
115	Morse, B. C.	Mar. 11,	inf.	24	Rice, J. H.	Oct. 10,	ord.
116	Iassiter, W.	Mar. 16,	f. a.	25	McIndoe, J. F.	Nov. 15,	eng.
117	Squier, G. O.	Mar. 17,	sig.	26	Bateman, C. C.	Jan. 17, 1908	chap.
118	Reynolds, F. P.	Apr. 16,	med.	27	Morrow, J. J.	Jan. 31,	eng.
119	Pinley, J. P.	Apr. 28,	inf.	28	Cavanaugh, J. B.	Feb. 14,	eng.
120	Day, F. R.	Apr. 30,	i. g.	29	Jervy, J. P.	Feb. 28,	eng.
121	Straub, P. F.	May 9,	med.	30	King, D. M.	Feb. 29,	ord.
122	Reichmann, C.	May 29,	inf.	31	Ames, T. J.	Mar. 17,	ord.
123	Rondiez, L. S.	June 27,	a. g.	32	Bailey, G. G.	Mar. 19,	qm.
124	Stark, A. N.	July 13,	med.	33	Groves, L. R.	Mar. 25,	chap.
125	Harts, W. W.	Aug. 12,	eng.	34	Lewis, W. F.	Apr. 10,	med.
126	Hains, J. P.	Aug. 27,	c. a.	35	Bratton, T. S.	Apr. 15,	med.
127	Buffington, A. P.	Aug. 27,	inf.	36	Kirkpatrick, T. J.	Apr. 22,	med.
128	Todd, H. D., Jr.	Sept. 2,	c. a.	37	Rand, I. W.	Apr. 23,	med.
129	Moore, T. W.	Sept. 5,	inf.	38	Faulstoyer, P. C.	Apr. 23,	med.
130	Jadwin, E.	Oct. 12,	eng.	39	Wilson, J. S.	Apr. 23,	med.
131	Horton, W. E.	Oct. 24,	q. m.	40	Dutcher, B. H.	Apr. 23,	med.
132	Hoffer, J. E.	Oct. 30,	ord.	41	Fuller, L. A.	Apr. 23,	med.
133	Wright, W. M.	Nov. 20,	a. g.	42	Skinner, G. A.	Apr. 23,	med.
134	Brewster, A. W.	Dec. 2,	i. g.	43	Darnal, C. R.	Apr. 23,	med.
135	Waterman, J. C.	Dec. 2,	cav.	44	Pare, H.	Apr. 23,	med.
136	Keller, C.	Dec. 6,	eng.	45	Ashford, B. K.	Apr. 23,	med.
137	Muir, C. H.	Jan. 11, 1914	f. a.	46	Webber, J. B. A.	Apr. 23,	med.
138	Hearn, C. C.	Jan. 24,	c. a.	47	Clayton, J. A.	Apr. 23,	med.
139	Deaknye, H.	Feb. 27,	eng.	48	Clamberlain, W. P.	Apr. 23,	med.
140	Bromwell, C. S.	Feb. 27,	eng.	49	Schreiner, E. R.	Apr. 23,	med.
141	Parmerter, A. L.	Mar. 3,	inf.	50	Hartscock, F. M.	Apr. 23,	med.
142	Sinley, S. E.	Mar. 3,	inf.	51	Duval, D. F.	Apr. 23,	med.
143	Devore, D. B.	Mar. 13,	inf.	52	Manly, C. J.	Apr. 23,	med.
144	(*) Smith, M. F.	Mar. 22,	c. of c.	53	Baker, D.	Apr. 23,	med.
145	Lynch, C.	Apr. 23,	med.	54	Davidson, J. T.	Apr. 25,	qm.
146	Cameron, G. H.	Apr. 26,	cav.	55	Truby, A. E.	May 1,	med.
147	Buck, B. B.	Apr. 28,	inf.	56	Church, J. R.	May 1,	med.
148	Walsh, R. D.	Apr. 30,	cav.	57	Howell, G. P.	May 8,	eng.
149	Cheatham, B. F.	May 29,	qm.	58	Ford, J. H.	May 20,	med.
150	Martin, W. F.	June 5,	a. g.	59	Kutz, C. W.	June 2,	eng.
151	Davis, W. C.	July 8,	c. a.	60	Ashburn, P. M.	June 24,	med.
152	Johnson, E. M., Jr.	July 20,	inf.	61	Walker, M. L.	July 6,	eng.
153	Mauldin, F. G.	July 25,	c. a.	62	Raymond, R. R.	July 28,	eng.
154	Baker, D. J., Jr.	July 29,	inf.	63	Ladue, W. B.	Aug. 7,	eng.
155	Poore, B. A.	Aug. 4,	inf.	64	Gavitt, H. C.	Oct. 27,	chap.
156	Read, G. W.	Aug. 9,	a. g.	65	O'Hern, E. P.	Oct. 31,	ord.
157	(*) Walker, M. L.	Aug. 25,	prof.	66	Brown, H. A.	Nov. 12,	chap.
158	Cole, J. A.	Aug. 25,	cav.	67	Denn, E. A.	Dec. 4,	med.
159	Calwell, DeR. C.	Sept. 1,	cav.	68	Lamoureux, T. B.	Dec. 8,	c. a.
160	Sayre, F.	Sept. 2,	cav.	69	Usher, F. M. C.	Dec. 12,	med.
161	Hutcheson, G.	Sept. 4,	cav.	70	Hero, A., Jr.	Dec. 27,	c. a.
162	Cress, G. O.	Sept. 4,	cav.	71	Truby, W. F.	Jan. 1, 1908	med.
163	McRae, J. H.	Sept. 13,	a. g.	72	Russell, F. F.	Jan. 1,	med.
164	Gordon, W. H.	Sept. 13,	inf.	73	Wolfe, E. P.	Jan. 1,	med.
165	Lassaigne, A. I.	Sept. 15,	inf.	74	Greenleaf, H. S.	Jan. 1,	med.
166	Brown, R. A.	Sept. 27,	cav.	75	Hess, L. T.	Jan. 1,	med.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—Continued.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.		
MAJORS—Continued.							
76	Collins, C. C.	Jan. 1, 1909	med.	156	Weigel, W.	Mar. 12, 1910	inf.
77	Edger, B. J., Jr.	Jan. 1,	med.	157	Carr, D. J.	Mar. 14,	sig.
78	Waterhouse, S. M.	Jan. 1,	med.	158	Hanson, T. G.	Mar. 24,	inf.
79	Hartnett, E. H.	Jan. 1,	med.	159	Hillman, J. W.	Mar. 29,	chap.
80	Ford, C. S.	Jan. 1,	med.	160	Hall, H.	Mar. 31,	inf.
81	Marrow, C. E.	Jan. 1,	med.	161	Cronin, M. D.	Apr. 2,	inf.
82	Shockley, M. A. W.	Jan. 1,	med.	162	Perry, B. W.	Apr. 5,	chap.
83	Winn, R. N.	Jan. 1,	med.	163	Thorburgh, R. M.	Apr. 7,	med.
84	Lyster, T. C.	Jan. 1,	med.	164	Grubbs, R. B.	Apr. 14,	med.
85	Wadhams, S. H.	Jan. 1,	med.	165	Farnsworth, C. S.	Apr. 17,	inf.
86	Robbins, C. P.	Jan. 1,	med.	166	Cannon, W. C.	Apr. 21,	qm.
87	Rhoads, T. L.	Jan. 1,	med.	167	Gerhardt, C.	June 12,	inf.
88	Gilchrist, H. L.	Jan. 1,	med.	168	Oakes, J. C.	June 13,	eng.
89	Lyster, W. J. I.	Jan. 1,	med.	169	McMann, G. H.	July 1,	c. a.
90	Persons, E. E.	Jan. 1,	med.	170	Scott, W. S.	July 4,	qm.
91	Bispham, W. N.	Jan. 1,	c. a.	171	Rolle, R. H.	Aug. 1,	qm.
92	Harris, F. E.	Jan. 14,	c. a.	172	Timberlake, E. J.	Sept. 10,	qm.
93	Geddings, E. F.	Jan. 15,	med.	173	Pence, W. P.	Sept. 16,	c. a.
94	Bricker, E. D.	Jan. 21,	ord.	174	Penfield, W. G.	Oct. 13,	ord.
95	Penrose, G. H.	Feb. 6,	qm.	175	Dean, J. T.	Oct. 20,	inf.
96	Morse, A. W.	Feb. 26,	med.	176	Nichols, J. C.	Nov. 1,	ord.
97	Baker, F. C.	Feb. 26,	med.	177	McNair, W. S.	Nov. 15,	f. a.
98	Blakely, G.	Mar. 8,	c. a.	178	De Laney, M. A.	Dec. 27,	inf.
99	Coe, F. W.	Mar. 10,	c. a.	179	Bloombergh, H. D.	Jan. 1, 1911	med.
100	Reynolds, C. R.	Mar. 13,	med.	180	Halloran, P. S.	Jan. 1,	med.
101	Smith, W. R.	Mar. 31,	c. a.	181	Nelson, K.	Jan. 1,	med.
102	Frier, J. H.	Apr. 5,	inf.	182	Field, P. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
103	Barden, W. J.	Apr. 11,	eng.	183	Shaw, H. G.	Jan. 1,	med.
104	Whitney, H. H.	Apr. 14,	c. a.	184	Brechemin, L. Jr.	Jan. 1,	med.
105	Randolph, J. A.	Apr. 22,	chap.	185	Whitcomb, C. C.	Jan. 1,	med.
106	Winn, F. L.	June 5,	a. g.	186	Crabtree, G. H.	Jan. 1,	med.
107	Hutton, P. C.	June 16,	med.	187	McAlexander, U. G.	Jan. 19,	inf.
108	Schultz, E. H.	June 24,	eng.	188	Jones, W. K.	Jan. 20,	inf.
109	Read, B. A.	June 25,	j. a.	189	Williams, J. M.	Feb. 2,	c. a.
110	Ballou, C. C.	June 26,	inf.	190	Wittenmyer, E.	Feb. 15,	inf.
111	Smith, E. V.	July 7,	inf.	191	Kreger, E. A.	Feb. 15,	j. a.
112	Dale, F. A.	July 8,	med.	192	Cheney, S. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
113	Duncan, G. B.	July 19,	inf.	193	Alstaeffer, F. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
114	Durfee, L. L.	July 23,	inf.	194	Ferguson, H. B.	Feb. 27,	eng.
115	Penn, J. A.	Aug. 10,	inf.	195	Boggs, F. C.	Feb. 27,	eng.
116	Lewis, E. M.	Sept. 4,	inf.	196	Smith, C. S.	Feb. 27,	eng.
117	Chase, A. W.	Sept. 9,	c. a.	197	Wooten, W. P.	Feb. 27,	eng.
118	Kephart, S. A.	Sept. 10,	c. a.	198	Lenihan, M. J.	Mar. 3,	inf.
119	Burgess, H.	Sept. 21,	eng.	199	Hersey, M. L.	Mar. 3,	inf.
120	Croxton, R. C.	Oct. 1,	inf.	200	Albright, F. H.	Mar. 3,	inf.
121	Jones, E. N., Jr.	Nov. 16,	inf.	201	Evaus, F. D.	Mar. 3,	a. g.
122	Roberts, W. M.	Nov. 17,	med.	202	Carnahan, E. C.	Mar. 3,	inf.
123	Johnson, A.	Dec. 1,	inf.	203	Lewis, E. A.	Mar. 3,	inf.
124	Hollman, G. M.	Dec. 3,	eng.	204	Tayman, C. E.	Mar. 3,	inf.
125	Burgess, L. R.	Dec. 4,	c. a.	205	McAndrew, J. W.	Mar. 3,	inf.
126	Shipton, J. A.	Dec. 7,	c. a.	206	Chrisman, F. R.	Mar. 3,	inf.
127	Chamberlaine, W.	Dec. 10,	c. a.	207	Harris, P. C.	Mar. 3,	a. g.
128	Shook, J. R.	Dec. 11, 1910	med.	208	Holbrook, W. A.	Mar. 3,	cav.
129	Vose, W. E.	Jan. 1,	med.	209	Koehler, L. M.	Mar. 3,	cav.
130	Woodbury, F. T.	Jan. 1,	med.	210	Michie, R. E. L.	Mar. 3,	cav.
131	Rutherford, H. H.	Jan. 1,	med.	211	Byram, G. L.	Mar. 3,	cav.
132	Ruffner, E. J.	Jan. 1,	med.	212	Pompkins, S. R. H.	Mar. 3,	cav.
133	Whitmore, E. R.	Jan. 1,	med.	213	Rice, S.	Mar. 3,	cav.
134	McAndrew, P. H.	Jan. 1,	med.	214	Thayer, A.	Mar. 3,	cav.
135	Brownlee, C. Y.	Jan. 1,	med.	215	Garrard, L. F., Jr.	Mar. 3,	qm.
136	Murlagh, J. A.	Jan. 1,	med.	216	Clayton, B. T.	Mar. 3,	qm.
137	Ekwurzel, G. M.	Jan. 1,	med.	217	Fredendall, J. L.	Mar. 3,	qm.
138	Van Poole, G. McD.	Jan. 1,	med.	218	Pettus, H. L.	Mar. 3,	qm.
139	Reno, W. W.	Jan. 1,	med.	219	Grant, F. A.	Mar. 3,	qm.
140	Buck, C. D.	Jan. 1,	med.	220	Snow, W. J.	Mar. 3,	f. a.
141	Gosman, G. H. R.	Jan. 1,	med.	221	Hamilton, A.	Mar. 3,	c. a.
142	Koerber, C. E.	Jan. 1,	med.	222	Gilmore, J. C., Jr.	Mar. 3,	c. a.
143	Allen, J. H.	Jan. 1,	med.	223	Knowlton, J. P.	Mar. 3,	qm.
144	Patterson, R. U.	Jan. 1,	med.	224	Hampton, K. J.	Mar. 3,	qm.
145	Noble, R. E.	Jan. 1,	med.	225	Fraub, P. E.	Mar. 5,	cav.
146	Van Dusen, J. W.	Jan. 1,	med.	226	Carter, J. Mel	Mar. 9,	cav.
147	Irwin, G. Le R.	Jan. 14,	f. a.	227	McFarland, M.	Mar. 10,	inf.
148	Helmer, G. G.	Jan. 24,	c. a.	228	Wildor, W. T.	Mar. 11,	inf.
149	Brooke, R.	Jan. 28,	med.	229	Saunpie, W. R.	Mar. 11,	a. g.
150	Connor, W. D.	Feb. 9,	chap.	230	Dashfield, W. R.	Mar. 11,	inf.
151	Easterbrook, E. P.	Feb. 14,	chap.	231	Helmick, E. A.	Mar. 11,	inf.
152	De Witt, W.	Feb. 18,	med.	232	Rose, R. W.	Mar. 11,	inf.
153	Martin, G. W.	Feb. 23,	a. g.	233	Bennett, W. C.	Mar. 11,	inf.
154	Martin, C. H.	Feb. 28,	inf.	234	Sargent, F. H.	Mar. 11,	qm.
155	Schull, H. W.	Mar. 5,	ord.	235	Chase, W.	Mar. 11,	inf.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—Continued.

No.	Names, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	
						MAJORS—Continued.
236	Hagadorn, C. B.	inf.	314	Winn, J. S.	a. g.	
237	Lee, H. R.	inf.	315	Hedekin, C. A.	cav.	
238	Bookmiller, E. V.	inf.	316	Koester, F. J.	a. g.	
239	Phillips, W. A.	inf.	317	Brady, J. F.	c. a.	
240	Taylor, J. R. M.	inf.	318	Dickson, T. J.	chap.	
241	Lucey, F. E., Jr.	inf.	(*) Smith, A., Jr.	Aug. 16,	p. s.	
242	Cloman, S. A.	qui.	319	Wesson, C. M.	Aug. 25,	ord.
243	Crawford, C.	inf.	320	Murphy, T. O.	Sept. 2,	inf.
244	Graves, W. S.	inf.	321	Bertsch, W. H.	Sept. 6,	gm.
245	Webster, F. D.	inf.	322	Payne, B.	Sept. 7,	f. a.
246	Leitch, J. D.	inf.	323	Bush, R. L.	Sept. 8,	inf.
247	Burkhardt, S., Jr.	inf.	324	Hartman, J. D. L.	Sept. 11,	inf.
248	Normoyle, J. E.	inf.	325	Bennet, J. B.	Sept. 27,	gm.
249	Alexander, R.	inf.	326	Jarvis, M. S.	Sept. 27,	inf.
250	Johnson, W. O.	i. g.	327	Shinkle, E. M.	Sept. 29,	ord.
251	Lindsay, J. R.	inf.	328	Carmichael, R. L.	Sept. 30,	gm.
252	Sladen, F. W.	inf.	329	Brown, Earl J.	Oct. 4,	eng.
253	Barum, M. H.	cav.	330	Moses, A.	Oct. 5,	c. a.
254	Hardenau, I.	cav.	331	Ashburn, T. Q.	Oct. 5,	gm.
255	Wright, E. S.	cav.	332	Lawton, Frank H.	Nov. 12,	gm.
256	Hay, W. H.	cav.	333	Howze, R. L.	Nov. 18,	cav.
257	Elliott, S. H.	cav.	334	Heavey, J. W.	Nov. 27,	inf.
258	Jenkins, J. M.	i. g.	335	Hirsch, H. J.	Nov. 27,	gm.
259	Lochridge, P. D.	cav.	336	Gunnard, W. S.	Dec. 1,	f. a.
260	McClure, N. F.	cav.	337	Bottoms, S. F.	Dec. 5,	gm.
261	Rivers, W. C.	cav.	338	Cloke, H. E.	Dec. 5,	c. a.
262	Eyans, E. W.	cav.	339	Vestal, S. C.	Dec. 6,	c. a.
263	Paxton, R. G.	qm.	340	Ward, P. R.	Dec. 6,	c. a.
264	Gatley, G. G.	f. a.	341	Grove, W. R.	Dec. 10,	gm.
265	Lyon, Le R. S.	i. g.	342	Nugent, G. A.	Jan. 17, 1912	inf.
266	Horn, T. N.	f. a.	343	Hartmann, C. F.	Jan. 19,	sig.
267	Summerall, C. P.	f. a.	344	Frazier, J.	Jan. 31,	inf.
268	Crumshank, W. M.	f. a.	345	Bowley, A. J.	Feb. 9,	f. a.
269	Wheeler, J., Jr.	c. a.	346	Newson, E. P.	Feb. 14,	chap.
270	Callan, R. E.	c. a.	347	Fries, A. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
271	Landon, E.	c. a.	348	Woodruff, J. A.	Feb. 27,	eng.
272	McNeil, C. H.	c. a.	349	Kelly, W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
273	Tracy, J. P.	a. g.	350	Stickle, H. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
274	Kessler, P. M.	c. a.	351	Rand, L. H. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.
275	Hagood, J. M.	c. a.	352	Markham, E. M.	Feb. 27,	eng.
276	Patterson, G. T.	a. g.	353	Preston, G. H.	Feb. 29,	cav.
277	Ferguson, F. K.	c. a.	354	Anderson, E.	Feb. 29,	cav.
278	Abernethy, R. S.	c. a.	355	Upton, I. A. R. S.	Mar. 2,	inf.
279	Baudholtz, H. H.	inf.	356	Smith, H. A.	Mar. 2,	inf.
280	Ferguson, H. T.	inf.	357	Jackson, T. H.	Mar. 2,	eng.
281	Learnard, H. G.	inf.	358	Cole, W. E.	Mar. 7,	c. a.
282	Donaldson, T. Q.	cav.	359	Stoeckle, G. E.	Mar. 8,	gm.
283	Sarratt, E. O.	c. a.	360	Hacker, T. B.	Mar. 11,	gm.
284	Miller, L. S.	c. a.	361	Suffernus, G. C.	Mar. 12,	inf.
285	Buckey, M. C.	c. a.	362	O'Keefe, T. P.	Mar. 22,	chap.
286	Johnston, F. E.	c. a.	363	Pierce, P. F.	Mar. 28,	inf.
287	Parr, O. W. B.	f. a.	364	French, C. G.	Mar. 30,	inf.
288	Pruden, A. A.	chap.	365	Wahl, L.	Mar. 30,	inf.
289	Hillman, L. T.	ord.	366	Spinks, M. G.	Apr. 1,	c. a.
290	Davidson, W. T.	med.	367	Johnson, J. C.	Apr. 3,	f. g.
291	Aultman, D. E.	f. a.	368	Eastman, W. R.	Apr. 12,	med.
292	Murray, P.	inf.	369	Hall, J. F.	Apr. 13,	med.
293	Wolf, P. A.	inf.	(*) Ripley, H. A.	Apr. 18,	p. s.	
294	Moore, G. D.	inf.	370	Jackson, W. P.	Apr. 23,	f. g.
295	Fleming, A. S.	a. g.	371	Littebrant, W. T.	May 21,	cav.
296	Uline, W.	qui.	372	Hines, J. L.	May 23,	inf.
297	Gose, E. B.	inf.	373	Crowley, M.	May 28,	inf.
298	Rice, G. D.	chap.	374	Bradley, J. J.	May 30,	inf.
299	Pearce, E. D' A.	c. a.	375	Henry, M. J.	June 8,	gm.
300	Clark, C. C.	inf.	376	Butler, M. C., Jr.	June 30,	cav.
301	Caldwell, V. A.	inf.	377	McNamee, M. M.	July 30,	cav.
302	Botts, E. L.	inf.	378	Harrison, R.	Aug. 2,	med.
303	Bartlett, C. J.	med.	379	Metcalf, R. F.	Aug. 6,	cav.
304	Hunt, H. J.	inf.	380	Rich, E. W.	Aug. 7,	med.
305	Beach, F. H.	cav.	381	Settle, D.	Aug. 13,	inf.
306	Miller, C.	inf.	382	Rhodes, C. D.	Aug. 26,	cav.
307	Miller, R. B.	med.	383	Bishop, H. G.	Aug. 26,	f. a.
308	Gray, A.	l. g.	384	Laughorne, G. T.	Aug. 27,	cav.
309	Dade, A. L.	cav.	385	Young, C.	Aug. 28,	cav.
310	Conklin, A. S.	c. a.	386	Marshall, F. C.	Sept. 3,	cav.
311	Brown, L.	eng.	387	Hawkins, W. J.	Sept. 6,	ord.
312	Ragan, C. A.	med.	388	Switzer, J. S.	Sept. 8,	a. g.
313	Stull, G. C.	chap.	389	Ryan, J. A.	Sept. 15,	cav.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—Continued.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.	No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.	Corps or Arm.		
MAJORS—Continued.							
390	Caldwell, F. M.	Sept. 17, 1913	cav.	431	Pope, F. A.	Aug. 12, 1913	eng.
391	Hornbrook, J. J.	Oct. 3,	cav.	432	Castner, J. C.	Aug. 27,	inf.
392	Pillsbury, G. B.	Oct. 13,	eng.	433	Wyllie, R. E.	Aug. 27,	c. a.
393	Williams, H. O.	Oct. 13,	inf.	434	Forse, W.	Sept. 2,	c. a.
394	Clark, W. F.	Oct. 31,	cav.	435	Younberg, G. A.	Sept. 3,	inf.
395	Case, D. B.	Nov. 1,	qm.	436	Sigerfoos, E.	Sept. 5,	inf.
396	Elliott, W.	Nov. 1,	qm.	437	Bond, P. S.	Oct. 12,	inf.
397	Logan, J. A., Jr.	Nov. 1,	qm.	438	Shuttleworth, E. A.	Nov. 21,	eng.
398	Dutton, S. F.	Nov. 1,	qm.	439	Westervelt, W. I.	Nov. 23,	ord.
399	Guyser, G. D.	Nov. 12,	inf.	440	Howard, J.	Dec. 5,	inf.
(*)	Read, A. C.	Nov. 22,	p. r.	441	Johnston, E. N.	Dec. 6,	eng.
(*)	Latrobe, O., Jr.	Dec. 1,	p. s.	442	Van Deman, R. H.	Dec. 11,	i. g.
400	Boyer, P. L.	Dec. 7,	med.	443	Marquart, P. E.	Dec. 23,	inf.
401	Grote, W. F.	Dec. 12,	inf.	444	Brooke, W.	Jan. 11, 1914	inf.
(*)	Evans, H. V.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	445	Young, M.	Jan. 24,	c. a.
(*)	Humphrey, E. H.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	446	Symmonds, C. J.	Feb. 4,	cav.
(*)	Price, H. C.	Dec. 16,	p. r.	(*)	Chapman, L. A. I.	Feb. 10,	p. s.
(*)	Parker, H. W.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	447	Price, H. J.	Feb. 20,	inf.
(*)	Chamberlain, F. V. S.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	448	Putnam, A. B.	Feb. 27,	eng.
(*)	Elliott, C. R.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	449	Sherrill, C. O.	Feb. 27,	eng.
(*)	Bracken, E. J.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	450	Peek, E. D.	Feb. 27,	eng.
(*)	Petty, J. M.	Dec. 16,	p. s.	451	Spalding, G. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.
(*)	Shaw, G. C.	Dec. 24,	p. s.	452	Dent, E. J.	Feb. 27,	eng.
402	Newbill, W. D.	Dec. 27,	qm.	453	Caples, W. G.	Feb. 27,	eng.
403	Jenks, I. C.	Feb. 1, 1913	inf.	454	Simons, W. H.	Mar. 3,	i. g.
404	Ansell, S. T.	Feb. 20,	j. a. g.	455	Madden, J. F.	Mar. 3,	qm.
405	Lukesh, G. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.	456	Fenton, C. W.	Mar. 8,	cav.
406	Slattery, J. R.	Feb. 27,	eng.	457	Wallace, W.	Mar. 13,	inf.
407	Ottwell, C. W.	Feb. 27,	eng.	458	Shepard, J. J.	Apr. 23,	med.
408	Waldron, A. E.	Feb. 27,	eng.	459	Anderson, E. D.	Apr. 26,	cav.
409	McDonough, M. J.	Feb. 27,	eng.	460	Kobbé, F. W.	Apr. 28,	inf.
410	Kly, H. E.	Mar. 2,	cav.	461	White, G. P.	Apr. 30,	inf.
411	White, H. A.	Mar. 3,	j. a.	(*)	Standiford, W. R.	May 10,	p. s.
412	Jones, S. G.	Mar. 4,	cav.	462	Brown, L. C.	May 27,	c. a.
413	Wildman, L. D.	Mar. 5,	sig.	463	Palmer, J. McA.	June 5,	inf.
414	Rowell, M. W.	Mar. 6,	cav.	464	Steele, H. L.	June 26,	c. a.
415	Jenkins, A. G.	Mar. 7,	c. a.	465	Keller, W. J.	July 4,	med.
416	Casad, A. F.	Mar. 8,	ord.	466	Dwyer, T. F.	July 8,	qm.
417	Sorley, L. S.	Mar. 11,	inf.	467	Miller, J. K.	July 20,	inf.
418	Hunt, I. L.	Mar. 13,	i. aff.	468	Mitchell, J. B.	July 25,	c. a.
419	Morrow, W. M.	Mar. 15,	inf.	469	Newman, W.	July 29,	inf.
420	Fleming, L. J.	Mar. 16,	qm.	470	Wilcox, F. A.	Aug. 5,	inf.
421	McCloskey, M.	Mar. 16,	f. a.	471	Scherer, I. C.	Aug. 9,	cav.
422	Clarke, W. J.	Mar. 17,	sig.	472	Furlong, J. W.	Sept. 1,	cav.
423	Phalen, J. M.	Apr. 16,	med.	473	Fleming, R. J.	Sept. 1,	cav.
424	Hardaway, B. F.	Apr. 30,	inf.	474	Winans, E. B.	Sept. 2,	cav.
425	Bevans, J. L.	May 9,	med.	475	Johnston, W. T.	Sept. 4,	cav.
426	Meyer, O. B.	May 28,	cav.	476	Howard, H. P.	Sept. 4,	cav.
427	Schley, T. F.	May 29,	inf.	477	Threlkeld, H. L.	Sept. 13,	inf.
428	Dalton, A. C.	June 27,	qm.	478	Davison, P. W.	Sept. 15,	inf.
429	Little, W. L.	July 2,	med.	479	Lindsley, E.	Sept. 27,	cav.
430	Williams, A. W.	July 13,	med.	480	Morgan, A. S.	Nov. 2,	c. a.

(*) Included in his grade in the arm to which he belongs.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.†

<i>First Cavalry.</i>		<i>Fourth Cavalry.</i>		<i>Seventh Cavalry.</i>		<i>Tenth Cavalry.</i>	
Col. George K. Hunter.	Col. Wm. D. Beach.	Col. Wm. D. Beach.	Col. Cuthbert H. Murray.	Col. Charles W. Taylor.	Col. William C. Brown.	Col. William C. Brown.	Col. William C. Brown.
Lt.-Col. William S. Scott.	Lt.-Col. Wm. W. Forsyth	Lt.-Col. Wm. W. Forsyth	Lt.-Col. George H. Sands.	Lt.-Col. Rob. D. Walsh.	Lt.-Col. De R. C. Cabell.	Lt.-Col. De R. C. Cabell.	Lt.-Col. De R. C. Cabell.
Maj. Edmund S. Wright.	Maj. Letcher Hardeeman	Maj. Letcher Hardeeman	Maj. Arthur Thayer.	Maj. Frank M. Caldwell.	Maj. Geo. L. Byram.	Maj. Geo. L. Byram.	Maj. Geo. L. Byram.
Maj. W. T. Littebrant.	Maj. Guy H. Preston.	Maj. Guy H. Preston.	Maj. Chas. J. Symmonds.	Maj. Sam'l G. Jones.	Maj. Ellwood W. Evans.	Maj. Ellwood W. Evans.	Maj. Ellwood W. Evans.
	Maj. Ralph Harrison.	Maj. Ralph Harrison.	Maj. Elmer Lindsley.	Maj. Louis C. Scherer.	Maj. Robert J. Fleming.	Maj. Robert J. Fleming.	Maj. Robert J. Fleming.
<i>Second Cavalry.</i>		<i>Fifth Cavalry.</i>		<i>Eighth Cavalry.</i>		<i>Eleventh Cavalry.</i>	
Col. William J. Nicholson	Col. Wilber E. Wilder.	Col. Wilber E. Wilder.	Col. Charles W. Taylor.	Col. Charles W. Taylor.	Col. James Lockett.	Col. James Lockett.	Col. James Lockett.
Lt.-Col. Jos. T. Dickman.	Lt.-Col. Daniel L. Tate.	Lt.-Col. Daniel L. Tate.	Lt.-Col. Rob. D. Walsh.	Lt.-Col. Rob. D. Walsh.	Lt.-Col. Henry T. Allen.	Lt.-Col. Henry T. Allen.	Lt.-Col. Henry T. Allen.
Maj. William C. Rivers.	Maj. S. R. H. Tompkins.	Maj. S. R. H. Tompkins.	Maj. Frank M. Caldwell.	Maj. Frank M. Caldwell.	Maj. Robert L. Howze.	Maj. Robert L. Howze.	Maj. Robert L. Howze.
Maj. William F. Clark.	Maj. Nath'l F. McClure.	Maj. Nath'l F. McClure.	Maj. Sam'l G. Jones.	Maj. Sam'l G. Jones.	Maj. M. W. Rowell.	Maj. M. W. Rowell.	Maj. M. W. Rowell.
Maj. Charles W. Fenton.			Maj. Louis C. Scherer.	Maj. Louis C. Scherer.			
<i>Third Cavalry.</i>		<i>Sixth Cavalry.</i>		<i>Ninth Cavalry.</i>		<i>Twelfth Cavalry.</i>	
Col. A. P. Blockson.	Col. Joseph A. Gaston.	Col. Joseph A. Gaston.	Col. John F. Guilfoyle.	Col. John F. Guilfoyle.	Col. Horatio G. Sichel.	Col. Horatio G. Sichel.	Col. Horatio G. Sichel.
Lt.-Col. Guy Carleton.	Lt.-Col. Thos. B. Dugan.	Lt.-Col. Thos. B. Dugan.	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Waterman.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Waterman.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Waterman.
Maj. Sedgewick Rice.	Maj. Matt. C. Butler, Jr.	Maj. Matt. C. Butler, Jr.	Maj. M. H. Barnum.	Maj. M. H. Barnum.	Maj. Stephen H. Elliott.	Maj. Stephen H. Elliott.	Maj. Stephen H. Elliott.
Maj. Jesse McF. Carter.	Maj. James J. Hornbrook.	Maj. James J. Hornbrook.	Maj. Alexander L. Dade.	Maj. Alexander L. Dade.	Maj. Edward Anderson.	Maj. Edward Anderson.	Maj. Edward Anderson.
Maj. Francis H. Beach.	Maj. Edw. D. Anderson.	Maj. Edw. D. Anderson.	Maj. George P. White.	Maj. George P. White.			

† "Additional" field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, unassigned, created by act approved March 3, 1911, are included in the relative rank list of superior officers.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS—Continued.

<i>Thirteenth Cavalry.</i> Col. Herbert J. Slocum. Lt.-Col. Tyree R. Rivers. Maj. P. D. Lochridge. Maj. James A. Ryan. Maj. John W. Furlong.	LT.-COLONELS—Con'd. M. K. Barroll. W. E. Ellis. J. P. Hains. H. D. Todd, Jr. C. C. Hearn. W. C. Davis. D. W. Ketcham.	<i>Fifth Infantry.</i> Col. Charles G. Morton. Lt.-Col. S. L. Faison. Maj. Richard C. Croxton. Maj. William A. Phillips.	<i>Eighteenth Infantry.</i> Col. James S. Rogers. Lt.-Col. A. Hasbrouck. Maj. Mark L. Hersey. Maj. Ferd. W. Kobbé. Maj.
<i>Fourteenth Cavalry.</i> Col. Frederick W. Sibley Lt.-Col. James A. Cole. Maj. Thos. Q. Donaldson. Maj. Oren B. Meyer. Maj. Harold P. Howard.	MAJORS. T. B. Lamoreux. A. Hero, Jr. F. E. Harris. G. Blakely. F. W. Coe. W. R. Smith. H. H. Whitney. A. W. Chase. S. A. Kephart. L. R. Burgess. J. A. Shipton. W. Chamberlaine. G. G. Heiner. G. H. McManus. E. J. Timberlake. W. P. Pence. J. M. Williams. A. Hamilton. J. C. Gilmore, Jr. J. Wheeler, Jr. R. E. Callan. E. Landon. C. H. McNeil. P. M. Kessler. J. Hagood. F. K. Fergusson. R. S. Abernethy. E. O. Sarratt. L. S. Miller. F. E. Johnston. E. D' A. Pearce. A. S. Conklin. J. F. Brady. A. Moses. H. E. Cloke. S. C. Vestal. P. R. Ward. G. A. Nugent. W. E. Cole. M. G. Spinks. A. C. Johnson. J. G. Jenkins. R. E. Wyllie. W. Forse. M. Young. L. C. Brown. H. L. Stelle. H. B. Mitchell. A. S. Morgan.	<i>Sixth Infantry.</i> Col. John F. Morrison. Lt.-Col. J. M. Arrasmith. Maj. Edson A. Lewis. Maj. John L. Hines. Maj. Matthias Crowley.	<i>Nineteenth Infantry.</i> Col. Millard F. Waltz. Lt.-Col. E. M. Johnson, Jr. Maj. Edward M. Lewis. Maj. Sum' l Burkhardt, Jr. Maj. T. O. Murphy.
<i>Fifteenth Cavalry.</i> Col. Geo. H. Morgan. Lt.-Col. Rob't A. Brown. Maj. Lewis M. Koehler. Maj. Chas. D. Rhodes. Maj. William T. Johnston		<i>Seventh Infantry.</i> Col. Daniel Cornman. Lt.-Col. T. W. Moore. Maj. Charles Miller. Maj. Hanson E. Ely. Maj. Edward Sigerfoos.	<i>Twentieth Infantry.</i> Col. John S. Parke. Lt.-Col. Fred. Perkins. Maj. George D. Moore. Maj. Thomas F. Schley. Maj.
<i>First Field Artillery.</i> Col. Samuel D. Sturgis. Lt.-Col. J. E. McMahon. Maj. W. M. Cruikshank. Maj. William S. Guignard		<i>Eighth Infantry.</i> Col. Frank B. Jones. Lt.-Col. Maj. James H. Frier. Maj. Thomas G. Hanson. Maj. William K. Jones.	<i>Twenty-first Infantry.</i> Col. George S. Young. Lt.-Col. David J. Baker, Jr. Maj. Wilson Chase. Maj. Joseph C. Castner. Maj. Wm. Brooke.
<i>Second Field Artillery.</i> Col. Edward A. Millar. Lt.-Col. T. Bentley Mott. Maj. Tiemann N. Horn. Maj. Brooke Payne.		<i>Ninth Infantry.</i> Col. Charles J. Crane. Lt.-Col. Beaum' t B. Buck. Maj. E. V. Bookmiller. Maj. Isaac C. Jenks. Maj. John K. Miller.	<i>Twenty-second Infantry.</i> Col. Charles M. Truitt. Lt.-Col. Robert H. Noble. Maj. Arthur Johnson. Maj. William T. Wilder. Maj. John Howard.
<i>Third Field Artillery.</i> Col. Geo. W. Van Deusen Lt.-Col. Chas. T. Menoher Maj. William J. Snow. Maj. Manus McCloskey.		<i>Tenth Infantry.</i> Col. Samuel W. Miller. Lt.-Col. D. B. Devore. Maj. Charles Gerhardt. Maj. La Roy S. Upton. Maj. Douglas Settle.	<i>Twenty-third Infantry.</i> Col. Walter K. Wright. Lt.-Col. William H. Sage. Maj. Chas. B. Hagadone. Maj. Henry J. Hunt. Maj. Harrison J. Price.
<i>Fourth Field Artillery.</i> Col. Lucien G. Berry. Lt.-Col. William Lassiter. Maj. George I. R. Irwin. Maj. George C. Gatley.		<i>Eleventh Infantry.</i> Col. Abner Pickering. Lt.-Col. A. I. Lasseigne. Maj. John B. Bennet. Maj. William F. Grote. Maj. William M. Morrow.	<i>Twenty-fourth Infantry.</i> Col. Willis T. May. Lt.-Col. C. E. Dentler. Maj. Charles C. Ballou. Maj. Marcus D. Cronin. Maj. John McA. Palmer.
<i>Fifth Field Artillery.</i> Col. Granger Adams. Lt.-Col. E. McLachlin, Jr. Maj. Albert J. Bowley. Maj. Harry G. Bishop.		<i>Twelfth Infantry.</i> Col. R. M. Blatchford. Lt.-Col. Maj. Robert W. Rose. Maj. Lewis S. Sorley. Maj. Peter E. Marquart.	<i>Twenty-fifth Infantry.</i> Col. L. W. V. Kenou. Lt.-Col. Carl Reichmann. Maj. Ernest B. Gose. Maj. Vernon A. Caldwell. Maj. Edmund L. Butts.
<i>Sixth Field Artillery.</i> Col. Edwin St. J. Greble. Lt.-Col. Wm. L. Kenley. Maj. William S. McNair. Maj. Dwight E. Auttman.		<i>Thirteenth Infantry.</i> Col. Francis J. Kernan. Lt.-Col. Maj. James T. Dean. Maj. U. G. McAlexander. Maj. Ross L. Bush.	<i>Twenty-sixth Infantry.</i> Col. Robert L. Bullard. Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Johnston. Maj. Lucius L. Durfee. Maj. M. S. Jarvis. Maj. P. W. Davison.
<i>Coast Artillery Corps.</i> COLONELS. H. H. Ludlow. J. V. White. S. E. Allen. F. S. Strong. W. C. Rafferty. C. L. Phillips. C. P. Townsley. A. Cronkhlite. S. M. Foote. G. T. Bartlett. C. A. Bennett. H. C. Davis. T. Ridgway. J. W. Ruckman. I. A. Haynes. W. Walke. J. D. Barrette. R. P. Davis. G. F. Landers.		<i>Fourteenth Infantry.</i> Col. Richard H. Wilson. Lt.-Col. Maury Nichols. Maj. Frank H. Albright. Maj. J. W. McAndrew. Maj. Henry G. Learnard.	<i>Twenty-seventh Infantry.</i> Col. Charles H. Barth. Lt.-Col. Maj. Earl C. Carnahan. Maj. William R. Dashiell. Maj. Ell A. Helmick.
LIEUT.-COLONELS. G. W. Gatchell. O. I. Straub. H. C. Schunim. A. M. Hunter. J. L. Hayden. E. M. Blake. W. G. Huan. S. S. Jordan.	<i>First Infantry.</i> Col. Daniel L. Howell. Lt.-Col. Waldo E. Ayer. Maj. J. A. Penn. Maj. Charles E. Tayman. Maj. Joseph Frazier.	<i>Fifteenth Infantry.</i> Col. J. C. F. Tillson. Lt.-Col. S. E. Smiley. Maj. Fred W. Sladen. Maj. Charles C. Clark. Maj. Palmer D. Pierce.	<i>Twenty-eighth Infantry.</i> Col. Edw. H. Plummer. Lt.-Col. E. F. Taggart. Maj. Joseph D. Leitch. Maj. James R. Lindsay. Maj. Harry A. Smith.
	<i>Second Infantry.</i> Col. Francis H. French. Lt.-Col. B. W. Atkinson. Maj. Ernest V. Smith. Maj. M. J. Lenihan. Maj. H. O. Williams.	<i>Sixteenth Infantry.</i> Col. Omar Bundy. Lt.-Col. Maj. C. S. Farnsworth. Maj. William C. Bennet. Maj. Geo. D. Guyer.	<i>Twenty-ninth Infantry.</i> Col. John S. Mallory. Lt.-Col. John P. Finley. Maj. E. R. Chrisman. Maj. Jas. E. Normoye. Maj. J. Harry H. Bandholtz.
	<i>Third Infantry.</i> Col. Lt.-Col. W. H. Gordon. Maj. Peter Murray. Maj. Lutz Wahl.	<i>Seventeenth Infantry.</i> Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr. Lt.-Col. Harry C. Hale. Maj. Robert Alexander. Maj. G. C. Saffrans. Maj. Benj. F. Hardaway.	<i>Thirtieth Infantry.</i> Col. Frank B. McCoy. Lt.-Col. Joseph P. O'Neil. Maj. Henry T. Fergusson. Maj. John J. Bradley. Maj. H. L. Threlkeld.
	<i>Fourth Infantry.</i> Col. Robert C. Van Vleet. Lt.-Col. Benj. C. Morse. Maj. Paul A. Wolf. Maj. Charles G. French. Maj.		

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISION, BRIGADE AND DISTRICT COMMANDS.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, the post of Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., the coast defences of New Orleans and Galveston, the Panama Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

First Division—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Charleston, S. C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

First Brigade—Headquarters, Albany, N. Y., Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U. S. Inf., in temporary command.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone Park), Colorado, and the post of Fort Missoula, Mont.; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf. (temporary).

Third Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.

Second Division—(Independent Command) Headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding.

Fourth Brigade—Headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Brig.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Fifth Brigade—Headquarters, Galveston, Tex. Commander, Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.

Sixth Brigade—Headquarters, Texas City, Tex. Brig.-Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Expeditionary force—Vera Cruz, Mexico. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the

States of Texas (except the coast defences of Galveston), Louisiana (except the coast defences of New Orleans), Arkansas (except the post of Fort Logan H. Roots), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

First Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Brig.-Gen. James Parker.

Second Cavalry Brigade—Headquarters, Douglas, Ariz. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, Cav.

Second Brigade—Headquarters, Laredo, Tex., Brig.-Gen. Robert K. Evans.

Eighth Brigade—Headquarters, El Paso, Tex., Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana (except the post of Fort Missoula), so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, California, Nevada, Utah and Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Murray.

Third Division—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj.-Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John P. Wisser.

Seventh Brigade—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig.-Gen. George Bell, Jr.

THE PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT—Embracing all the islands of the Philippine archipelago. This department is subdivided territorially into the District of Luzon, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Luzon, and the District of Mindanao, comprising the islands heretofore included in the Department of Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter.

First Hawaiian Brigade—Headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

Of the several triple alliances that have been formed in Europe, probably the one better known is the one entered into by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, which was concluded and signed May 20, 1882. It appears that the aim of Italy in joining the alliance was to protect herself and to isolate her enemy, France, in Europe. There was in existence a defensive treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary, which was signed October 7, 1879, but not made public until 1888.

The establishment of a protectorate over Tunisia aroused considerable resentment in Italy as imposing a menace to the South Italian and Sicilian coasts, and undoubtedly hastened the formation of the Triple Alliance. This compact was to last five years, and on March 17, 1887, it was renewed. It was a defensive alliance, and specified the disposition of the military forces in the event of an attack by either France or Russia, or by both simultaneously, but contained (in the renewal) no provision for offensive warfare; thus the terms in regard to an offensive demonstration by Italy were modified. In March, 1891, it was renewed for a period of twelve years, and on June 26, 1902, it was again renewed for a period of twelve years, terminating in May, 1909. It appears that in the early part of December, 1912, it was renewed.

Germany and Russia, by a secret convention concluded in September, 1884, guaranteed to each other "a benevolent neutrality" in case of hostilities between Russia and Great Britain.

In order to secure the consent of Italy to a renewal, Germany made certain conciliations in regard to the commercial products of Italy. Thus the signature of Italy insured European peace and guaranteed German security. Of recent years there has been quite a change of feeling on the part of Italy toward France, tending to an amicable settlement of disputes.

Great Britain, noting the increase in the naval programmes of the several countries, and having adopted the two-power standard for her navy, entered into agreements with France and Russia to secure the balance of power and maintain the peace of Europe. The Anglo-French agreements were signed April 8, 1904, published April 12, 1904, and ratified by France November 13, 1904. It defined the spheres of influence in regard to Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, West Africa, Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. The Anglo-Russian agreements were signed August 31, 1907, but its full terms were not published until September 24, 1907. The spheres of influence in Asia were thus practically defined in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Great Britain, maintaining a large fleet in the Mediterranean by reason of its interests, has always fostered a friendliness toward Italy. The conclusion of a commercial treaty with France, coupled with her friendliness for Great Britain, has thus practically isolated Germany in Europe. The understandings reached by Italy with Great Britain and France have caused the Triple Alliance to lose much of its practical importance, and enables Austria-Hungary and Italy to assume a more independent attitude toward Germany.

The formation of the Balkan League has injected another disquieting feature into European politics, especially those of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Triple Entente, comprising Great Britain, France, and Russia, and the friendliness of Italy, is formed of nations having a common interest and who are friendly toward each other, amounting to a reciprocal regard, whereas the Triple Alliance is formed of nations who have nothing in common and who, furthermore, are mortal enemies. It is to be noted in this connection that Germany was the only nation that DID NOT offer condolences in regard to the catastrophe caused by the eruption of Vesuvius.

The aims of the Triple Entente are substantially as follows: 1. To maintain a balance of power. 2. To preserve peace and the *status quo*. 3. To further the interests of peace by means of treaty laws. 4. Disarmament and the lessening of the expenditures for armaments.

The mobilization of the land forces of the Triple Entente would place approximately 11,503,128 men in the field, excluding those of India and the colonial possessions of Great Britain, with about 29,803,050 untrained men available for duty but unorganized. The Triple Alliance could mobilize about 12,380,200 men, with about 4,363,060 untrained men available for duty but unorganized. It would seem probable that the Balkan League would ally itself to the Triple Entente in order to preserve their own integrity.

The naval forces of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente are as follows:

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.			TRIPLE ENTENTE.				
Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Men.		
Germany.....	299*	1,228,208*	73,269	(1913)	Great Britain... 538	2,591,291*	144,871†(1914)
Austria-Hungary	120	258,740*	16,311†(1912)	France.....	378	876,155*	63,413 (1913)
Italy.....	141	452,089*	28,957†(1912)	Russia.....	251*	685,373*	60,000†(1912)
Total.....	560	1,939,937	118,537	Total.....	1,167*	4,152,819*	278,284†
				Japan.....	151*	702,099*	47,289 (1913)

* Built and building, December 1, 1913. † Estimated. Does not include reserves and auxiliaries. In aeronautical matters the Triple Alliance has (built and building, 1914) 34 dirigibles, with a capacity of 301,520 cubic metres (10,552,500 cubic feet), and the Triple Entente has 32 dirigibles, with a capacity of 204,150 cubic metres (7,145,250 cubic feet).

MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

COMPILED FROM LATEST AVAILABLE DATA. CHANGES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE, AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO PRESENT ACCURATE STATISTICS.

About 1880 all the civilized countries began arming their troops with magazine rifles of small calibre, using high power cartridges with smokeless powder. Modifications and improvements in these as well as in carbines and pistols, have materially added to their effectiveness. At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle.

An automatic rifle will be, doubtless, the military weapon of the near future. The United States and nearly all of the principal countries of Europe have been experimenting with rifles of this type. It seems, however, that, as yet, no automatic shoulder rifle has been brought forward that is considered to be sufficiently reliable and effective for war purposes to justify the great expense of adopting it in the place of those now in use.

A few years ago the Mexican Government ordered some 4,000 rifles of the automatic type, known as the "Mondragon," with which to arm part of its army. This gun has the same calibre and uses the same cartridge as the German Mauser, with which the Mexican troops are mostly armed, but information as to the result of this experiment of introducing an automatic rifle to actual military use is lacking.

Germany adopted an automatic pistol for military use in 1908. The United States has adopted for the army and navy, in place of the service revolver, the Colt automatic pistol, after extended experiments and tests. This is regarded as a very effective weapon. Its length is 8.5 inches; length of barrel, 5 inches; weight, 2 lbs. 7 oz.; calibre, .45; cartridges in magazine, 7. The German automatic pistol has a length of 8.54 inches; length of barrel, 4.02 inches; weight, 1 lb. 13½ oz.; calibre, .35; cartridges in magazine, 8.

COUNTRIES.	Name or Model of Gun.	Year of Introduction.	Calibre.	LENGTH.			Covering or Jacket of Bullets.	Weight of En-tire Cartridge.	Gun Sighted to—	Muzzle Velocity.	Kind of Powder.	
				Without Bayonet.	With Bayonet.	Weight With-out Bayonet.						Cartridges in Magazine.
United States	Springfield.....	1903	.30	36	49	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.....	395	2,850	2,700	Pycrocellulose
Argentina.....	Mausier.....	1909	.301	41	5.4	8.9	5	Nickel Coated Steel.	371	2,187	2,788	Nitro-cellulose
Austria-Hung	Mannlicher.....	1899	.315	41	4.9	8.0	5	Lubricated Steel....	454	2,132	2,540	Nitrocellulose
Belgium.....	Mausier.....	1899	.301	41	4.9	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.....	432	2,187	1,975	Nitrocellulose
Bolivia.....	Mausier.....	1899	.301	40	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.....	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Brazil.....	Mausier.....	1894	.301	41	4.9	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel.....	417	2,187	2,035	Nitrocellulose
Bulgaria.....	Mannlicher.....	1895	.315	4.2	4.9	9.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	458	2,132	2,034	Nitro-cellulose
Chile.....	Mausier.....	1895	.276	4.0	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.....	386	2,187	1,910	Nitrocellulose
China.....	Mausier.....	1895	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.....	382	2,187	2,220	Nitrocellulose
Colombia.....	Mausier.....	1894	.28	4.0	4.9	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.....	382	2,187	2,280	Nitrocellulose
Denmark.....	Krag-Jorgenson..	18-9	.315	4.3	5.2	9.3	5	Cupro Nickel.....	448	2,295	2,685	Nitrocellulose
England.....	Lee-Enfield.....	1907	.303	41	5.1	9.2	10	Cupro Nickel.....	415	2,900	2,060	Corlite
France.....	Lebel.....	1893	.315	4.3	6.0	9.2	8	Copper Zinc.....	452	2,620	2,310	Nitrocellulose
Germany.....	Mausier.....	1898	.311	41	5.8	8.3	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	363	2,187	2,960	Nitrocellulose
Greece.....	Mannlicher-Sch'n'r.	1901	.256	4.0	4.8	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	345	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Italy.....	Paravolino-Carcano.	1891	.256	4.2	5.2	8.3	6	Cupro Nickel.....	340	2,187	2,300	Ballistite
Japan.....	Arisaka.....	1905	.264	4.2	5.4	8.6	5	Copper.....	346	2,187	2,420	Nitrocellulose
Mexico.....	Mausier.....	1895	.256	4.0	4.8	9.0	5	Cupro Nickel.....	356	2,187	2,225	Nitrocellulose
Netherlands..	Mannlicher.....	1895	.256	4.1	5.6	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	346	2,187	2,370	Nitrocellulose
Norway.....	Krag-Jorgenson..	1894	.256	4.1	5.0	8.5	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	364	2,405	2,370	Nitro-cellulose
Peru.....	Mausier.....	1910	.301	41	5.8	9.1	5	Cupro Nickel.....	384	2,187	2,780	Kalarithes'less
Portugal.....	Mausier-Vergulero.	1904	.256	3.6	4.4	8.1	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	379	1,968	2,447	Nitrocellulose
Romania.....	Mannlicher.....	1-93	.266	4.0	4.7	8.8	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	347	2,187	2,740	Nitrocellulose
Russia.....	Three line rifle..	1891	.30	4.2	5.6	8.8	5	Nickel German Silver	348	2,660	2,856	Pyroxilin
Serbia.....	Mausier.....	1899	.276	3.7	..	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel.....	374	2,187	2,450	Nitrocellulose
Spain.....	Mausier.....	1893	.276	4.0	4.8	8.8	5	Cupro Nickel.....	380	2,187	2,300	Nitrocellulose
Sweden.....	Mausier.....	1896	.256	4.1	4.8	8.6	5	Cupro Nickel.....	340	2,187	2,400	Nitrocellulose
Switzerland..	Schmid-Rubin.....	1906	.295	4.4	5.2	9.9	6	Nickel Coated Steel..	425	2,187	2,705	Graffed powder
Turkey.....	Mausier.....	1903	.301	4.0	5.9	9.0	5	Nickel Coated Steel..	417	2,187	2,140	Nitrocellulose
Uruguay.....	Mausier.....	1908	.276	4.1	4.2	8.8	5	Nickel'd Copper.....	365	4,370(300)	2,740	Smokel-sflake

The core of the bullet used in the above mentioned rifles is hard lead, except the German bullet, which is soft lead. The French, copper, and the United States, lead and tin. Mostly all the bullets are pointed. The pointed bullet was first adopted by the French some years ago.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. The Army War College, Washington, D. C., under the management of a President and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. The Army Service Schools. The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools, except as otherwise stated, is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. The Army School of the Line. The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student class are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. The Army Staff College, for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the Academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. The Army Signal School, for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. The Army Field Engineer School, for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is eight weeks, from April 1 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. The Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a President and Instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. The Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from January 3 to December 1. Special courses in ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is one year, beginning September 1. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a general officer, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horse-shoers. The courses for field officers begin April 1 and October 10; the course for company officers is from September 25 to June 30, following, and for farriers and horse-shoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. The School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A, for captains and lieutenants; B, for field officers of field artillery; C, for non-commissioned officers, and D, for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in small-arms firing.

IX. Garrison Schools, one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

X. Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men in the common branches of education and military subjects.

XI. Schools for Bakers and Cooks, at The Presidio of Monterey, California; Washington, D. C., and Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

Officers of the National Guard are admitted to most of the Army Schools, under the Militia law of January 21, 1903, and regulations prescribed by the War Department. They must be nominated by the Governors of their States. Those admitted to any of the schools receive mileage and money commutations for subsistence, quarters, etc. A considerable number of militia officers enter these schools, notably the garrison schools, annually.

THE ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the latest official reports.)

The Militia law of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides; "That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 15 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Official Designation of the Organized Militia.	Gen'l and Gen'l Staff Officers.	Regimental and Comp. Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total Com-mis'd and Enlisted (Org'z'd Militia).	Reserve Militia (Unorgani-zed).
1 Alabama.....	Alabama National Guard.....	33	154	187	2,491	2,678	350,000
2 Arizona.....	National Guard of Arizona.....	7	39	46	492	538	40,000
3 Arkansas.....	Arkansas National Guard.....	41	90	131	1,361	1,492	360,000
4 California.....	National Guard of California.....	45	196	241	3,373	3,614	353,820
5 Colorado.....	Colorado National Guard.....	35	92	127	1,323	1,450	132,000
6 Connecticut.....	Connecticut National Guard.....	39	154	193	2,466	2,659	146,894
7 Delaware.....	Organized Militia of Delaware.....	9	38	47	431	469	39,000
8 District of Columbia.....	National Guard of the District of Columbia	42	94	136	1,634	1,760	75,429
9 Florida.....	National Guard of Florida.....	31	72	103	1,189	1,295	186,660
10 Georgia.....	National Guard of Georgia.....	35	188	223	2,793	2,946	570,000
11 Hawaii.....	National Guard of Hawaii.....	12	30	42	433	475	13,000
12 Idaho.....	National Guard of Idaho.....	12	46	58	702	760	33,000
13 Illinois.....	Illinois National Guard.....	107	419	526	5,441	5,967	1,631,488
14 Indiana.....	Indiana National Guard.....	38	142	180	2,269	2,449	645,000
15 Iowa.....	Iowa National Guard.....	37	152	189	2,661	2,880	303,769
16 Kansas.....	Kansas National Guard.....	29	103	132	1,603	1,735	375,000
17 Kentucky.....	Kentucky State Guard.....	37	127	164	1,998	2,162	340,000
18 Louisiana.....	Louisiana National Guard.....	10	56	66	1,004	1,070	485,000
19 Maine.....	National Guard of the State of Maine.....	19	91	110	1,356	1,466	103,375
20 Maryland.....	Maryland National Guard.....	35	143	178	1,846	2,024	202,000
21 Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.....	110	362	472	5,512	5,984	570,319
22 Michigan.....	Michigan National Guard.....	54	165	219	2,498	2,717	518,900
23 Minnesota.....	Minnesota National Guard.....	45	171	216	2,408	2,624	400,000
24 Mississippi.....	Mississippi National Guard.....	27	97	124	1,336	1,460	400,000
25 Missouri.....	National Guard of Missouri.....	77	208	285	3,218	3,503	660,000
26 Montana.....	National Guard of Montana.....	13	45	58	738	796	45,052
27 Nebraska.....	Nebraska National Guard.....	34	93	127	973	1,100	130,000
28 Nevada (a).....	National Guard of Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,012
29 New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire National Guard.....	19	75	94	1,154	1,248	40,000
30 New Jersey.....	National Guard of New Jersey.....	106	229	335	3,912	4,247	605,363
31 New Mexico.....	National Guard of New Mexico.....	14	48	62	565	623	55,000
32 New York.....	National Guard of New York.....	257	784	1,041	15,847	16,528	1,600,000
33 North Carolina.....	North Carolina National Guard.....	66	182	248	2,410	2,658	350,000
34 North Dakota.....	North Dakota National Guard.....	9	46	55	641	696	60,000
35 Ohio.....	Ohio National Guard.....	142	410	552	5,848	6,400	920,246
36 Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma National Guard.....	13	48	61	965	1,043	225,000
37 Oregon.....	Oregon National Guard.....	31	78	109	1,363	1,479	135,000
38 Pennsylvania.....	National Guard of Pennsylvania.....	150	616	766	9,704	10,470	1,123,653
39 Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island National Guard.....	25	86	111	1,250	1,361	100,000
40 South Carolina.....	National Guard of South Carolina.....	41	141	182	1,885	2,067	213,326
41 South Dakota.....	South Dakota National Guard.....	20	56	76	626	702	90,000
42 Tennessee.....	National Guard of Tennessee.....	34	101	135	1,748	1,883	340,000
43 Texas.....	Texas National Guard.....	69	156	225	2,552	2,777	500,000
44 Utah.....	National Guard of Utah.....	15	23	38	426	464	45,000
45 Vermont.....	Vermont National Guard.....	14	59	73	765	838	50,000
46 Virginia.....	Virginia Volunteers.....	43	156	199	2,451	2,650	275,000
47 Washington.....	National Guard of Washington.....	15	77	92	1,120	1,212	285,000
48 West Virginia.....	West Virginia National Guard.....	17	86	103	1,348	1,451	185,000
49 Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin National Guard.....	28	167	195	2,787	2,982	494,940
50 Wyoming.....	Wyoming National Guard.....	7	42	49	571	620	27,327
Totals.....	(a) No organized militia.	2,148	7,247	9,395	113,279	122,674	16,046,683

(a) No organized militia. Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa have each a small provisional force, used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter is on the islands. Porto Rico has a regiment of eight companies of infantry which is a part of the army. The enlisted men of this regiment are natives of Porto Rico. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

COST OF MAINTAINING ARMIES AND NAVIES.

(Does not include special or war emergency appropriations incidental to the present war).

The cost of the British Army, according to estimates for 1914-15, amounts to \$143,331,350. The estimates for the Navy for 1914-15 are placed at \$256,150,026. The United States Army appropriations for 1914-15 amount to \$894,229,047, not including the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the enormous sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers. The Navy appropriations for 1915 amount to \$147,161,320. The estimated military expenditure of the German Empire in the budget for 1914-15 amounts to \$293,289,155. The German Naval estimates for 1914-15 amount to \$113,918,367. The military budget of France for 1914 shows an estimated expenditure of \$202,141,122. The Navy estimate for 1915 amounts to \$96,255,733. Italy during 1914-15 spends about \$50,600,000 on her Navy, and about \$80,025,234 on her Army. The military budget of Russia for 1914-15 calls for \$393,193,808 and the Navy expenditures in 1914-15 amount to about \$129,298,966. The Army estimate of Austria-Hungary for 1914 was \$47,571,755, and for the Navy \$35,975,338. The military expenditure of Japan for 1915 will be about \$47,037,809. The Navy estimates for 1914-15 amounts to \$50,000,000.

* This does not include cost of fortifications, Military Academy, etc., but only for the Army. † This includes construction of ships, Naval Academy, Navy Yards, etc. ‡ Excluding cost of Colonial troops not serving in France.

ARMY.

With Rank of Major.
 Bateman, Cephas C., 14 cav., Baptist, Jan. 17, 1908.
 Groves, Leslie R., 14 inf., Presbyterian, March 25, 1908.
 Gavitt, Halsey C., 1 cav., Methodist Episcopal, Oct. 27, 1908.
 Brown, Henry A., eng., Protestant Episcopal, Nov. 12, 1908.
 Randolph, John A., 6 inf., Methodist Episcopal, South, April 22, 1909.
 Easterbrook, E. P., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 14, 1910.
 Hillman, James W., 16 inf., Presbyterian, March 29, 1910.
 Perry, Barton W., 3 f. a., Presbyterian, April 5, 1910.
 Pruden, Aldred A., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, April 26, '11.
 Rice, George D., 27 inf., Unitarian, May 27, 1911.
 Stull, George C., 11 inf., Methodist Episcopal, July 19, 1911.
 Dickson, Thomas J., 6 f. a., Christian, Aug. 7, 1911.
 Newsum, Ernest F., c. l. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 14, 1912.
 O'Keefe, Timothy P., 5 cav., Roman Catholic, March 22, 1912.
 Doherty, Francis B., 3 cav., Roman Catholic, Nov. 6, 1914.

Moose, John M., 8 cav., Methodist Episcopal, South, Feb. 2, 1901.
 Smith, Samuel J., c. a. c., Methodist Episcopal, Nov. 9, 1901.
 Ossewaarde, James, 21 inf., Dutch Reformed, March 13, 1902.
 Yates, Julian E., c. a. c., Baptist, March 13, 1902.
 Hunter, Joseph L., c. a. c., Presbyterian, July 7, 1902.
 Axton, John T., 20 inf., Congregational, July 25, 1902.
 Fleming, David L., 2 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 18, '03.
 Waring, George J., 11 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 10, '12.
 Joyce, Francis P., 4 f. a., Roman Catholic, March 21, 1912.
 Lutz, Simon M., 4 cav., Lutheran, May 1, 1912.
 Smith, Herbert S., 3 inf., Protestant Episcopal, June 19, '12.
 Gladden, W. W., 24 inf., Colored Baptist, May 21, 1906.
 Scott, Oscar W., 25 inf., African Methodist Episcopal, April 17, 1914.
 Chenoweth, John F., 4 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1914.
 Chouinard, Horace A., 23 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 12, 1914.

Fleming, Robert R., Jr., 19 inf., Baptist, April 20, 1909.
 Londahl, Marinus M., 30 inf., Lutheran, June 2, 1909.
 Livingston, Thomas, 7 cav., Congregational, Aug. 12, 1909.
 Kennedy, Joseph C., 22 inf., Roman Catholic, Nov. 15, '09.
 Houllhan, James F., 2 f. a., Roman Catholic, Jan. 10, '10.
 Carter, Louis A., 10 cav., Colored Baptist, April 14, 1910.
 Landry, Alexander P., 12 cav., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
 Brophy, Edward F., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Feb. 20, '11.
 Webb, James M., 12 inf., Presbyterian, April 15, 1912.
 Watts, Wallace H., 9 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Sept. 23, 1912.
 Kangley, Joseph M., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Nov. 4, 1912.
 Lenahan, Jeremiah A., 26 inf., Roman Catholic, Dec. 12, 1912.
 Brasted, Alva J., c. a. c., Baptist, Jan. 3, 1913.
 Aiken, Wm. A., 1 inf., Congregational, Feb. 26, 1913.
 Wood, Ernest W., 15 inf., Protestant Episcopal, March 3, 1913.
 Arnold, Wm. c. a. c., Roman Catholic, April 8, 1913.
 Sutherland, Alexander D., 5 f. a., Presbyterian, Oct. 28, 1913.
 Rochford, John E., c. a. c., Roman Catholic, Dec. 3, 1913.
 Fealy, Ignacius, 1 f. a., Roman Catholic, Feb. 3, 1914.
 Winter, Haywood L., 18 inf., Protestant-Episcopal, Sept. 28, 1914.
 Maddox, John L., 17 inf., Presbyterian, Oct. 21, 1914.
MILITARY ACADEMY.
 CHAPLAIN.†

With Rank of Captain.
 Marvinne, Walter, c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, Dec. 6, 1890.
 Freeland, Chas. W., 6 cav., Protestant Episcopal, July 18, '92.
 Prioleau, George W., 9 cav., African Methodist Episcopal, April 25, 1895.
 Griffes, James L., 7 inf., Presbyterian, Feb. 2, 1901.
 Brander, William W., 15 cav., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.
 Clemens, Joseph, 8 inf., Methodist Episcopal, Feb. 2, 1901.

With Rank of First Lieutenant.
 Lloyd, Walter K., c. a. c., Protestant Episcopal, June 9, 1908.
 Kunnecke, Fred'k L., 2 f. a., Roman Catholic, June 9, 1908.
 Doran, Michael G., 10 inf., Roman Catholic, June 9, 1908.
 Wood, Stephen R., 29 inf., Congregational, June 29, 1908.
 Ramsden, Stanley C., 28 inf., Baptist, Sept. 22, 1908.
 Scott, Wm. R., 2 inf., Protestant Episcopal, Feb. 16, 1909.
 Feinler, Franz J., 13 inf., Roman Catholic, Feb. 16, 1909.

With Pay of Captain, Mounted.
 Silver, Horace Forey, Sept. 1, 1913.

SECTION 12 of the act of February 2, 1901, provides "That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Chaplains in the army, at the rate of one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the United States service, * * * with the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of Infantry." By the act of June 12, 1906, one Chaplain is authorized for the Corps of Engineers. By the act of January 25, 1907, fourteen Chaplains are authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, and one for each regiment of Field Artillery.
 f. a. field artillery. c. a. c. coast artillery corps. P. R. Porto Rico. * Revised November 16, 1914. † Appointed by Secretary of War for a period of four years at a time.

NAVY.

NAME AND RANK.	Present Duty or Station.	NAME AND RANK.	Present Duty or Station.
<i>Rank of</i> Frank Thompson	<i>Captain.</i> Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.	Arthur William Stone . .	Georgia.
Carroll Quinn Wright . .	Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I.	Matthew Carlin Gleeson . .	Waiting Orders. Kansas.
Walter Gilbert Isaacs . .	Navy Yard, New York.	Wm. Walter Scott	<i>Rank of Lt.</i> Minnesota.
Wm. H. Ironsides Reaney . .	Navy Yard, New York.	J. M. Francis McGinty . . .	<i>Lieutenant.</i> California.
John Brown Frazier	Commander. Washington.	G. E. Traver Stevenson . .	West Virginia.
Wm. Gilbert Cassard . . .	Naval Academy.	Sydney Key Evans	<i>Jun. grade.</i> Atlantic Fleet.
Curtis Hoyt Dickens . . .	Florida.	Hugh Miller T. Pearce . . .	Maryland.
Chas. Magnus Charlton . .	Nebraska.	Edm. Alex. Brodman	Missouri.
Bower Reynolds Patrick . .	Marine Exped. Force, Atlantic Fleet.	Le Roy Nelson Taylor . . .	Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
John Frank Fleming	Helena.	Thos. Berthier Thomp- son	Vermont.
Eugene Ed. McDonald . . .	New York.	John Joseph Brady	Arkansas.
Geo. Livingston Bayard . .	Texas.		

An act of Congress approved June 30, 1914, provides that "Hereafter the total number of Chaplains and acting Chaplains in the Navy shall be one to each twelve hundred and fifty of the total personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps as fixed by law, including midshipmen, apprentice seamen and naval prisoners, and of the total number of Chaplains and acting Chaplains herein authorized, ten per centum thereof shall have the rank of Captain in the Navy, twenty per centum the rank of Commander, twenty per centum the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and the remainder to have the rank of Lieutenant and Lieutenant (junior grade)." Acting Chaplains have the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant (junior grade), and, after serving as such at sea for three years, are appointed Chaplains. The act provides further that not more than seven acting Chaplains shall be commissioned Chaplains in any one year.

ARMY PAY TABLE.
YEARLY INITIAL OR BASE PAY (a) OF ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.

GRADE.	VOLUNTEER ARMIES.		COMPULSORY SERVICE ARMIES.							
	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Japan.	Italy.	Spain.	Turkey.
General.....	.....	\$14,600	\$5,558	\$4,284	\$1,272	\$4,800	\$3,750	.....	\$6,000	.....
Lieutenant-General (b)...	.....	10,950	.....	3,313	1,017	3,360	2,500	\$2,850	4,500	\$5,250
Major-General.....	\$8,000	6,326	3,648	3,223	762	2,803	1,950	2,280	3,000	3,960
Brigadier-General.....	6,000 (c)	4,866	2,432	2,441	.....	2,280	.....	1,900	1,800	2,640
Colonel.....	4,000	2,098	1,744	2,162	398	1,440	1,470	1,520	1,450	1,584
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,500	1,599	1,271	2,156	396	1,200	1,098	1,140	1,250	1,320
Major.....	3,000	1,421	1,063	1,560	398	802	774	950	1,050	1,056
Captain.....	2,400	1,029	676	1,096	350	600	450	760	700	528
First Lieutenant.....	2,000	577	486	450	274	408	276	436	500	422
Second Lieutenant.....	1,700	466	452	367	274	336	240	380	423	369
Sergeant.....	(d) 360	203	83	115	9	50	47	146	130	21
Corporal.....	(d) 252	146	31	85	5	22	28	77	72	16
Private.....	(d) 180	89	20	38	4	8	8	70	53	11

(a) Figures to the nearest dollar. The base pay in all armies is increased for length of service by percentages similar in all. In European armies officers receive extensive allowances in addition to their pay. The laws and regulations in the different countries about pay and allowances are so voluminous and cover so many varying conditions that a simple comparison of the amounts received either in pay or allowances is very difficult. The table gives, however, approximately the minimum pay for the grade.

(b) Grade of Lieut.-General discontinued in United States by act of Congress, March 2, 1907.

(c) In the British army and many others the grade of Brigadier-General is not a permanent grade, but is temporary and ex-officio only.

(d) In United States pay is increased with each enlistment to the seventh. Enlisted men may retire on thirty years' service with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances.

NOTE.—The United States and Great Britain are the only countries having volunteer armies, and the United States the only one having a thoroughly democratic army in which both officers and men are drawn from all walks of life and which, therefore, has to offer monetary inducements in competition with the wages of labor.

In a memorandum for the Secretary of War on the subject of the pay and allowances of the different countries Brig.-Gen. M. M. Macomb, President of Army War College, made the following remarks:

"In order to make intelligent comparison of the figures given it is necessary to take into account—

1. The purchasing power of a dollar, or the cost of living in different countries.

2. That the United States and Great Britain are the only countries adhering to a volunteer system and hence having to offer monetary inducements for soldiers in competition with the wages of labor.

3. That as regards officers, the United States has the only democratic volunteer army. Its officers are drawn from all walks of life, and it is supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them and their families.

In Great Britain officers are drawn almost entirely from the upper and wealthier classes, and it is not supposed that their salaries are sufficient to support them. For example, second sons and remittance men generally, if possible, become officers of the army or navy, enter the diplomatic service or the clergy.

In Germany an officer before receiving permission to marry must show that he or his wife has sufficient private income to maintain himself according to his position.

In the matter of pay a simple comparison of the figures in this table, without having in mind the preceding remarks, can only lead to erroneous conclusions.

ALLOWANCES.

In the matter of allowances, all soldiers in all armies receive quarters, clothing, and rations. All officers receive quarters or allowance in lieu

thereof. All mounted officers receive allowances for horse and equipment. Beyond these the allowances in different armies are impossible of comparison. In the United States officers receive allowances for fuel and light, extra pay when on aviation duty, and both officers and soldiers receive additional pay for tropical service.

In European armies the pay for different duties and the allowances for different circumstances are so many that books are required to cover them. In Russia, for example, the subject of pay is covered only in four volumes.

In England additional pay is given for foreign service, for command, for armament pay, for engineer pay, for corps pay, and allowances for fuel, light, servants, mess, official entertainments, etc.

In France additional pay is given for children, for belonging to the Legion of Honor, for prison duty, for marches and manœuvres, for being stationed in Paris (on account of the high cost of living), etc., and allowances for service expenses incident to commands, office expenses, etc.

In general, the allowances in Europe for officers are relatively greater than in the United States and the pay less. But the allowances are so varied, not only between different grades but between officers and soldiers of the same grades, and the whole subject so comprehensive that any attempt to reduce the allowances of the armies of the world to a uniform basis so that they can be compared in a table is an impossibility.

AMERICAN TRUTH SOCIETY.

This society was organized January 18, 1912, in New York City and incorporated February 9, 1912, under the laws of the State of New York.

The object of this society is: "To propagate a spirit of pure Americanism; to preserve the traditions of the United States inviolate; to oppose and resist by truth all attempts of corporations, societies and individuals to dominate the public opinion of the United States for the purpose of discriminating in the interests of any one race by means of legislation, literature, education or organized propaganda; to propagate the History of the United States and the States comprising the United States amongst the people of the United States, and to combat with truth all attempts to garble, falsify, misrepresent or suppress the History of the United States or the States comprising the United States, anywhere within the State of New York and the United States."

Headquarters—No. 38 Park Row, New York City. President—Jeremiah A. O'Leary. Vice-Presidents—Louis A. Ewald, Alphonse G. Koelbe, Friedrich M. Grosse and James F. Quinn. Treasurer—Gustav Dopslaff, President Commonwealth Trust Company, Hoboken, N. J. Secretary—George F. Ewald.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, State House, Des Moines, Ia.

Commander-in-Chief—David J. Palmer, Washington, Ia. Senior Vice-Commander—Joseph B. Griswold, Grand Rapids, Mich. Junior Vice-Commander—W. F. Conner, Dallas, Tex. Surgeon-General—Lewis S. Picher, Brooklyn, N. Y. Chaplain-in-Chief—Orville J. Nave, Los Angeles, Cal.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines, Ia. Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. Judge Advocate-General—Harry White, Indiana, Pa. Inspector-General—Charles E. Beach, Burlington, Vt. National Patriotic Instructor—Cyrus A. Brooks, University Park, Col. Assistant Adjutant-General—Phillip S. Chase, Providence, R. I. Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. Chief of Staff—Geo. A. Halsey, Boston, Mass. Senior Aide-de-Camp—S. C. Spear, Algonia, Ia.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

DEPARTMENTS (44)	Department Commanders.	Assistant Adjutants-General.	Members.
Alabama	Anson B. Culver, Birmingham	Chas. C. Chapin, Birmingham	116
Arizona	George W. Read, Prescott	Arch. J. Sampson, Phoenix	120
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler, Little Rock	Geo. W. Clark, Little Rock	405
Cal. & Nev.	B. B. Tuttle, Davis, Cal.	John H. Roberts, San Francisco	6,021
Col. & Wyo.	O. S. Reed, Canon City	W. G. Comstock, Denver	2,024
Connecticut	Frederick V. Streeter, New Britain	A. A. May, Meriden	2,604
Delaware	John T. Rehms, Smyrna	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington	422
Florida	Lyman Leighton, St. Petersburg	E. S. Upham, St. Petersburg	656
Ga. & S. Car.	I. C. Wade, Cornelia	Chas. R. Haskins, Atlanta	170
Idaho	H. J. Newhouse, Rathrum	Edwin P. Durell, Boise	474
Illinois	Samuel Fallows, Chicago	Richard H. Peterson, Chicago	13,373
Indiana	A. B. Crampton, Delphi	John R. Fesler, Indianapolis	10,526
Iowa	Byron C. Ward, Des Moines	Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines	8,514
Kansas	Ira D. Brouger, Great Bend	W. W. Dennison, Topeka	8,721
Kentucky	Edwin Farley, Paducah	Le Van Dodge, Berea	1,061
La. & Miss.	E. K. Russ, New Orleans	F. C. Antoine, New Orleans	728
Maine	Ray P. Eaton, Brunswick	F. A. Motley, Portland	3,597
Maryland	A. K. Young, Baltimore	Robt. C. Sunstrom, Baltimore	1,471
Mass.	John M. Woods, Somerville	W. A. Wetherbee, Boston	10,561
Michigan	Riley L. Jones, Saginaw	Henry Spaulding, Lansing	7,821
Minnesota	Charles H. Hopkins, Fairfax	Orton S. Clark, St. Paul	3,473
Missouri	Wm. Lowe, Warrensburg	Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis	5,046
Montana	E. L. Barnes, Great Falls	G. I. Reiche, Helena	336
Nebraska	O. H. Durand, Fairbury	A. M. Trimble, Lincoln	3,603
N. Hampshire	Orlando B. Douglas, Concord	Frank Battles, Concord	1,761
New Jersey	Forman J. Reynolds, Newark	Frank Briden, Newark	3,356
New Mexico	John A. Ross, East Las Vegas	F. E. Olney, East Las Vegas	18,156
New York	Jas. D. Bell, Brooklyn	Henry W. Knight, New York	18,433
N. Dakota	Alexander Hay, Wahpeton	S. J. Hill, Fargo	281
Ohio	J. Kent Hamilton, Toledo	W. S. Matthews, Columbus	17,374
Oklahoma	H. S. Billings, Guthrie	T. H. Soward, Guthrie	1,534
Oregon	H. S. Fargo, Portland	C. A. Williams, Portland	2,000
Pennsylvania	John A. Fairman, Pittsburgh	Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia	17,822
Potomac	J. K. Gleason, Washington	O. H. Oldroyd, Washington	1,377
Rhode Island	Gilbert Wilson, Providence	Philip S. Chase, Providence	1,126
S. Dakota	C. A. B. Fox, Sioux Falls	Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls	858
Tennessee	A. P. Thompson, Rockwood	W. E. Rhegness, Jackson	966
Texas	Robt. McCormick, Dallas	J. S. Dunlap, Dallas	399
Utah	N. A. Heath, Ogden	William Crome, Salt Lake City	253
Vermont	Edward Baker, Montpelier	Hiram M. Pierce, Montpelier	2,206
Va. & N. Car.	Charles H. Haber, Nat. Solds. Home	Geo. W. Burchfield, Nat. Solds. Home	381
Wash. & Alaska	Hiram E. Gale, Bremerton	Ed. S. Walker, Bremerton	2,890
W. Virginia	Thos. G. Hammond, Moundsville	Smith Risinger, Moundsville	1,057
Wisconsin	Samuel A. Cook, Neenah	F. A. Bird, Madison	5,412
Total			171,515

The number of Grand Army Posts December 31, 1913, was 5,572. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1913, were 11,187. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, 1900-1914.

1900—Chicago	Leo Rassiur, Mo.	1907—Saratoga	Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1901—Cleveland	Eli Torrance, Minn.	1908—Toledo	*Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1902—Washington, D. C.	Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.	1909—Salt Lake City	Samuel R. Van Sant, Minn.
1903—San Francisco	John C. Black, Ill.	1910—Atlantic City	John E. Gilman, Mass.
1904—Boston	* W. W. Blackmar, Mass.	1911—Rochester	Harvey M. Trimble, Ill.
1905—Boston	† John R. King, D. C.	1912—Los Angeles	Alfred B. Beers, Ct.
1905—Denver	James Tanner, New York	1913—Chattanooga	Wash'n Gardner, Mich.
1906—Minneapolis	R. B. Brown, Ohio	1914—Detroit	David J. Palmer, Ia.

*Deceased. †After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

THE BIG BROTHERS' MOVEMENT.

The object of the movement is to assist and guide unfortunate boys to good citizenship and respectable living, particularly boys coming before the Children's Court, by personal influence and assistance. While organizations and institutions are utilized, the emphasis is placed on personal helpful relations. During the year ending September 30, 1913, 3,640 boys were cared for by Big Brothers. Only 63 of these were again before the court; 578 men are working as Big Brothers; 1,460 personal visits were made to boys' homes; 412 boys were sent to Summer camps; 1,562 boys called at the office of the movement for advice and guidance, and 262 boys obtained employment. President—Franklin C. Hoyt. Vice-Presidents—Luther H. Lewis, Robert L. Gerry. Chairman Executive Committee—Ernest K. Coulter. Secretary—Charles A. Tausig. Treasurer—Francis J. Danforth. General Secretary—R. C. Sheldon. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Eight hundred and eight boys came through the Children's Court; 324 boys came through parents, social workers, etc.; total new cases for the year, 1,132; 48 cities have actually started the movement along the same line.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers... Major James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City.
Secretary..... Lieutenant Oscar M. Gottschall, Dayton, Ohio.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Millwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.
California.....	Yonville.	Missouri.....	St. James.	Ohio.....	{ Sandusky.
Colorado.....	Monte Vista.	Montana.....	Columbus Falls		{ Madison.
Connecticut....	Norton Heights	Nebraska.....	{ Grand Island.	Oregon.....	Roseburg.
Idaho.....	Boise.		{ Milford.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Illinois.....	Quincy.	N. Hampshire.	{ Filton.	Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Indiana.....	Lafayette.	New Jersey....	{ Kearny.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.		{ Vineland.	Vermont.....	Bennington.
Kansas.....	Fort Dodge.	New York.....	{ Bath.	Washington...}	{ Orting.
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.	North Dakota..	{ Oxford.		{ Port Orchard.
Michigan.....	Grand Rapids.		{ Lisbon.	Wisconsin.....	Waupaca.
Minnesota.....	Minnehaha.			Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the regular army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,462 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C., and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the civil and Spanish wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle-Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Flinn Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincy, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Stanton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA. ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF SCOUTING

LIKE many other things showing permanence and power, the Scout movement can be traced back to widely separated sources where constructive ideas came to boy workers and were tested with varying degrees of success. In America there were a number of originators of methods, plans, and principles that have proved effective. In Great Britain, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell became active in organization work based largely on the ideas and methods of American workers. He did this so successfully that the enrolment of British Boy Scouts soon grew into the hundred thousands, with the emphasis, not on the military note, but on peace virtues and learning practical trades. Then the movement spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand, to Canada and the United States; to South American republics; in short, almost the world over, since it is already established in twenty-seven different countries in addition to the numerous colonial possessions of Great Britain and the United States. Everywhere it has shown adaptation to new fields and nationalities.

In Germany the boys have engaged in the work with such enthusiasm and in such numbers that the Prussian and Bavarian authorities are giving the movement financial aid. But it has been left to the United States to show what the system of scouting can accomplish, when it returns to the land in which the larger number of its working ideas and principles originated. While the number of Boy Scouts enrolled throughout the world is estimated as not less than two millions, one-sixth of the whole number are in the United States. The emphasis and ideals of the movement belong here also to the highest plans—that of efficient citizenship, service, and character-building.

"The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated February 8, 1910, has as its Honorary President the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Hon. William H. Taft and Col. Theodore Roosevelt as its Honorary Vice-Presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are eminent citizens from all walks of public life, who are members of the National Council and of the local councils in the cities and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work.

A group of men, representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work, are brought together as a local council for the promotion of Scout work. This local council receives a charter from the national organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all Scout Masters' applications. In many cases this council engages a boys' work director, to be known as the Scout Commissioner, to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the local council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the Scout Masters, and as such gives such instructions and help as may be necessary, arranges inter-troop meets, games, camps, and in general makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is chosen as the Patrol Leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are about 700 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred and fifty Scout Masters in charge of troops.

The Scout programme is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by Scout activities. The movement is adapting itself not only to the wealthy classes, but to the boys of the slums, to the newsboys and to foreign boys alike. Over six thousand Scout Masters are already registered with the national organization, representing about 300,000 boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in practically every city in this country having a population of 4,000 or over, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy, of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a Scout. The initial requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout.

Scouting means outdoor life, and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive outdoor activities with the influence of the Scout oath and law, the movement develops character and worth-while ability.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, chivalry and all the handicrafts.

It is one of the principal purposes of the Boy Scout movement, abroad as well as in our own country, to teach boys that to create is better than to destroy, and that peace, not war, will make a great nation. This claim is amply borne out by the splendid first aid and other humanitarian services of the most practical nature rendered by the Scouts in the present European war.

The national organization is largely maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys.

National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

<i>Honorary President</i> —Hon. Woodrow Wilson.	<i>Vice-President</i> —F. L. Seely, Asheville, N. C.
<i>Honorary Vice-President</i> —Hon. William H. Taft.	<i>Vice-President</i> —A. Stamford White, Chicago, Ill.
<i>Honorary Vice-President</i> —Col. Theodore Roosevelt.	<i>Chief Scout</i> —Ernest Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Ct.
<i>President</i> —Colln H. Livingstone, Washington, D. C.	<i>National Scout Commissioner</i> —Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.
<i>Vice-President</i> —B. L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn.	<i>Treasurer</i> —George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
<i>Vice-President</i> —Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.	<i>Chief Scout Executive</i> —James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
<i>Vice-President</i> —David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.	

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Ernest P. Bicknell.	Edgar M. Robinson.	Jeremiah W. Jenks.
Lee F. Hanmer.	Mortimer L. Schiff.	George D. Porter.
William D. Murray.	G. Barrett Rich, Jr.	Lorillard Spencer.
Frank Presbrey.	John Sherman Hoyt.	Charles C. Jackson.
Charles P. Nellis.	Robert Garrett.	

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

THE National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of wild birds and animals is an endowed membership institution, incorporated under the laws of New York.

The objects of the association are to arouse to a greater degree the public conscience on the important subject of preserving the wild birds and game animals of the country and to secure protection at all times for the valuable non-game bird life.

President—William Dutcher. *Secretary*—T. Gilbert Pearson. *Treasurer*—Jonathan Dwight, Jr.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Major-General George Barnett.

Officer in Charge, Adjutant and Inspector's Department—Col. Charles H. Lauchhelmer. *Quartermaster's Department*—Col. Charles L. McCawley. *Paymaster's Department*—Col. George Richards. *Headquarters*—Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

The United States Marine Corps is an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the army, and on various occasions parts of the corps have so served.

Marines served on shore and on board vessels of the navy throughout the Revolutionary war, two battalions having been authorized by the Continental Congress November 10, 1775, but the present organization dates from July 11, 1798, when an act of Congress was approved for establishing and organizing a marine corps to consist of 1 major, 4 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 12 second lieutenants, 48 sergeants, 48 corporals, 32 drums and fifes and 720 privates.

The authorized strength of the corps (September, 1914) was 346 officers and 9,921 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major-general commandant, 11 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 28 majors, 107 captains, 97 first lieutenants, 90 second lieutenants, 12 sergeant-majors, 79 quartermaster sergeants, 1 drum major, 114 first sergeants, 86 gunnery sergeants, 480 sergeants, 897 corporals, 124 drummers, 124 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader of the band, 30 first-class musicians, 30 second-class musicians and 7,942 privates.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Colonels.

Charles H. Lauchhelmer, Adjutant and Inspector.
Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster.
George Richards, Paymaster.
Littleton W. T. Waller.
Randolph Dickins.
Lincoln Karmany.
Charles A. Doyen.
James E. Mahoney.
Franklin J. Moses.
Joseph H. Pendleton.
John A. Lejeune.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry C. Haines, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Rufus H. Lane, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Cyrus S. Radford, Asst. Quartermaster.
William B. Lemly, Asst. Quartermaster.
Wm. C. Dawson, Asst. Paymaster.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Continued.

Ell K. Cole.
Theodore P. Kane.
Lewis C. Lucas.
Charles G. Long.
Ben H. Fuller.
Laurence H. Moses.
Wendell C. Neville.

Majors.

Louis J. Magill, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Albert S. McLemore, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
David D. Porter, Asst. Adjt. and Inspector.
Henry L. Roosevelt, Asst. Quartermaster.
Norman G. Burton, Asst. Quartermaster.
Hugh Matthews, Asst. Quartermaster.
William G. Powell, Asst. Paymaster.

Majors—Continued.

Harold C. Reisinger, Asst. Paymaster.
John H. Russell.
Melville J. Shaw.
Phillip M. Bannon.
Newt H. Hall.
Smedley D. Butler.
George C. Thorpe.
Charles S. Hill.
George C. Reld.
Thomas C. Treadwell.
Dion Williams.
John T. Myers.
Albertus W. Catlin.
William N. McKelvy.
Robert H. Dunlap.
Randolph C. Berkeley.
Carl Gamburg-Andresen.
Charles B. Hatch.
Henry C. Davis.
Phillip S. Brown.
Harry Lee.

The following duties are assigned to the marine corps: To garrison the different navy yards and naval stations, both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish the main line of the mobile defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To man such naval defences, and to aid in manning, if necessary, such other defences as may be erected for the defence of naval bases and naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States. To furnish such garrisons and expeditionary forces for duties beyond the seas as may be necessary in time of peace. To serve on board all battleships and armored cruisers of the navy, and such other vessels as may be directed, in detachments of not less than 8% of the strength of the enlisted men of the navy on said vessels. In case of disturbances in foreign countries marines are landed to protect American interests.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
American Legation, Peking, China.
American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.
Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

Navy Yards.

Boston, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Mare Island, Cal.
New York, N. Y.

Navy Yards—Continued.

Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Washington, D. C.
Naval Stations.
Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Guam, Mariana Islands.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Honolulu, Hawaii.
Key West, Fla.
Olongapo, Philippine Islands.
Naval Academy.
Annapolis, Md.
Naval Hospitals.
Las Animas, Cal.

Naval Hospitals—Continued.

New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Naval Home.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Naval Magazines.
Dover, N. J.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Hingham, Mass.
Iona Island, N. Y.
St. Julien's Creek, Va.
Naval Prisons.
Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Mare Island, Cal.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Also 38 vessels of the U. S. Navy.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants must be 21 years of age and not over 27, and must pass such mental, moral and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be 19 years of age and not over 35, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. Apprentices to learn the drum and trumpet are enlisted between the ages of 15 and 17, with consent of parents or guardian, to serve during minority. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to a recruit depot for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows: Baltimore, Md., 313 U. S. Custom House Bldg.

Boston, Mass., 61 Hanover Street.
Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 11th and "A" Streets.
Chicago, Ill., 628 South State Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.
Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.
Detroit, Mich., Post-Office Building.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

Los Angeles, Cal., 423 1/2 South Spring Street.
New York, N. Y., 24 East Twenty-third Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1403 Filbert Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 311 Smithfield Street.
Portland, Ore., Third and Alder Streets.
San Francisco, Cal., 95 Market Street.
St. Louis, Mo., Federal Building.
St. Paul, Minn., 216 Ryan Building.

The Navy.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

Rank.	Name.	Duty.	Where Stationed.
Admiral.....	George Dewey.....	President General Board.....	Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Duty.	Where Stationed.
Rear-Admiral.	Thomas B. Howard.....	Comdg. Pacific Fleet.....	Flagship West Virginia.
"	Walter C. Cowles.....	Comdg. Asiatic Fleet.....	Flagship Saratoga.
"	Austin M. Knight.....	Commandant Naval Station.....	Narragansett Bay, R. I.
"	Charles J. Badger.....	Member General Board.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Chas. B. T. Moore.....	Commandant Naval Station.....	Hawaii, T. H.
"	Alfred Reynolds.....	Pres. Exam. and Ret. Boards.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Bradley A. Fiske.....	Aid for Operations, Navy Dept.....	Washington, D. C.
"	John R. Edwards.....	Commandant Navy Yard.....	Charleston, S. C.
"	James M. Helm.....	Comdg. Atlantic Reserve Fleet.....	Flagship Alabama.
"	C. McR. Winslow.....	Naval War College.....	Newport, R. I.
"	Nathaniel R. Usher.....	Commandant Navy Yard.....	New York, N. Y.
"	Frank F. Fletcher.....	Comdg. Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship New York.
"	Frank E. Beatty.....	Comdg. 3d Div. Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship Nebraska.
"	Robert M. Doyle.....	Comdg. Pacific Reserve Fleet.....	Flagship Colorado.
"	Wythe M. Parks.....	Gen'l Inspector Machinery for Navy.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	William B. Caperton.....	Comdg. Cruiser Squad., Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship Washington.
"	George S. Willits.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Walter F. Worthington.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Clifford J. Boush.....	Comdg. 2d Div. Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship Utah.
"	Henry T. Mayo.....	Comdg. 1st Div. Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship Arkansas.
"	Benjamin Tappan.....	Commandant Naval Station.....	Olongapo, P. I.
"	Charles F. Pond.....	Supervisor 12th Naval District.....	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Walter McLean.....	Comdg. 4th Div. Atlantic Fleet.....	Flagship Minnesota.
"	Charles A. Gove.....	Treatment, Naval Hospital.....	Washington, D. C.
"	DeWitt Coffman.....	Commandant Navy Yard.....	Boston, Mass.
"	Reynold T. Hall.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Rear-Ad.	James D. Adams.....	Washington, D. C.	Rear-Ad.	Caspar F. Goodrich.....	Pomfret, Ct.
"	Conway H. Arnold.....	New York, N. Y.	"	Franklin Hanford.....	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	Frank H. Bailey.....	Gowanda, N. Y.	"	Giles B. Harber.....	Washington, D. C.
"	George W. Baird.....	Washington, D. C.	"	D. B. Harmony.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert S. Barker.....	Washington, D. C.	"	P. F. Harrington.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	Alexander B. Bates.....	Binghamton, N. Y.	"	U. R. Harris.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Warner B. Bayley.....	Washington, D. C.	"	John M. Hawley.....	Whitefield, N. H.
"	Albert G. Berry.....	Forest Hills, N. Y.	"	Joseph N. Hemphill.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Robert M. Berry.....	Birmingham, Mich.	"	Francis J. Higginson.....	Cold Springs, N. Y.
"	George A. Bicknell.....	New Albany, Ind.	"	John A. Howell.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
"	John V. B. Bleeker.....	Morristown, N. J.	"	Henry L. Howison.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	Gottfried Blocklinger.....	Dubuque, Ia.	"	John Hubbard.....	Washington, D. C.
"	George M. Book.....	San Antonio, Tex.	"	John J. Hunter.....	Put in Bay, Ohio.
"	Willard H. Brownson.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Charles T. Hutchius.....	Washington, D. C.
"	William G. Buehler.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	George E. Ide.....	Leave abroad.
"	French E. Chadwick.....	Newport, R. I.	"	Royal E. Ingersoll.....	Daytona, Fla.
"	Colby M. Chester.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Theodore F. Jewell.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles E. Clark.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Louis Kempff.....	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William G. Buehler.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	William W. Kimball.....	Washington, D. C.
"	French E. Chadwick.....	Newport, R. I.	"	Harry Knox.....	Annapolis, Md.
"	Colby M. Chester.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Engene H. C. Leutze.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles E. Clark.....	Washington, D. C.	"	William N. Little.....	New York, N. Y.
"	Richardson Clover.....	Napa, Cal.	"	Leavitt C. Logan.....	Washington, D. C.
"	H. G. O. Colby.....	Boston, Mass.	"	Edwin Longecker.....	Wernersville, Pa.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses.....	Litchfield, Ct.	"	John Lowe.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Samuel P. Comly.....	Woodbury, N. J.	"	Stephen B. Luce.....	Newport, R. I.
"	Francis A. Cook.....	Northampton, Mass.	"	Nicoll Ludlow.....	New York, N. Y.
"	Vinc' don L. Cottman.....	Seattle, Wash.	"	Henry W. Lyon.....	Paris, Me.
"	Albert R. Couden.....	Michigan City, Ind.	"	M. R. S. Mackenzie.....	Morristown, N. J.
"	William S. Cowles.....	Farmington, Ct.	"	Alfred T. Mahan.....	Quogue, N. Y.
"	Joseph E. Craig.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Henry N. Manney.....	Point Loma, Cal.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Henry B. Mansfield.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Charles H. Davis.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Adolph Marx.....	New York, N. Y.
"	Benjamin F. Day.....	Glasgow, Va.	"	W. A. Marshall.....	Jamestown, R. I.
"	William P. Day.....	Leave abroad.	"	Newton E. Mason.....	Washington, D. C.
"	James H. Dayton.....	South Bend, Ind.	"	Alex. H. McCormick.....	Annapolis, Md.
"	Francis H. Delano.....	Portsmouth, N. H.	"	John McGowan.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Albert C. Dillingham.....	Norfolk, Va.	"	Thomas C. McLean.....	New Hart'rd, N. Y.
"	Franklin J. Drake.....	Washington, D. C.	"	William W. Mead.....	Wayne, Pa.
"	Wm. H. Emory.....	Washington, D. C.	"	John P. Merrell.....	Washington, D. C.
"	Oscar W. Farenholt.....	San Francisco, Cal.	"	John F. Merry.....	Somerville, Mass.
"	Wells L. Field.....	Washington, D. C.	"	Albert Mertz.....	Greenwich, Ct.
"	William M. Folger.....	Windsor, Vt.	"	John B. Milton.....	San Francisco, Cal.
"	John D. Ford.....	Baltimore, Md.	"	Edwin K. Moore.....	Leave abroad.
"	Charles T. Forse.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	"	Joseph B. Murdock.....	Danbury, N. H.
"	James M. Forsyth.....	Shamokin, Pa.			
"	Charles E. Fox.....	Washington, D. C.			
"	Perry Garst.....	Washington, D. C.			
"	Edward H. Gheen.....	Washington, D. C.			

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Rear-Ad.	Regin'd F. Nicholson	Washington, D. C.	Rear-Ad.	Arthur B. Speyers	Leave abroad.
"	Nathan E. Niles	Leave abroad.	"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
"	Charles O'Neil	Washington, D. C.	"	Sidney A. Staunton	Charleston, W. Va.
"	Hugo Osterhaus	Annapolis, Md.	"	Yates Stirling	Baltimore, Md.
"	Edwin C. Pendleton	Philadelphia, Pa.	"	Charles H. Stockton	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.	"	Daniel D. V. Stuart	Baltimore, Md.
"	Thomas S. Phelps	Oakland, Cal.	"	George W. Sumner	Richogue, L. I.
"	George W. Pigman	Annapolis, Md.	"	William Swift	Patchfields Pgs., N. Y.
"	J. E. Pillsbury	Washington, D. C.	"	Wm. T. Swinburne	Leave abroad.
"	William P. Potter	Whitetail, N. Y.	"	Fred'k M. Symonds	Galesville, Wis.
"	George B. Ransom	Plattsburg, N. Y.	"	Edward D. Taussig	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Allen V. Reed	Washington, D. C.	"	Chauncey Thomas	Pacific Grove, Cal.
"	Corwin F. Rees	Erie, Pa.	"	Chapman C. Todd	Annapolis, Md.
"	George C. Reiter	New York, N. Y.	"	John H. Upshur	Leave abroad.
"	George C. Remy	Washington, D. C.	"	Samuel W. Very	N'ton Cent., Mass.
"	Frederick Rodgers	St. James, L. I., N. Y.	"	Charles E. Vreeland	Washington, D. C.
"	John A. Rodgers	Havre-de-G'ce, Md.	"	George H. Wadleigh	Lexington, Mass.
"	R. P. Rodgers	Leave abroad.	"	R. Wainwright	Washington, D. C.
"	Charles C. Rogers	Winchester, Va.	"	Asa Walker	Annapolis, Md.
"	Albert Ross	Clarton, Pa.	"	Aaron Ward	Leave abroad.
"	John Schouler	Catskill, N. Y.	"	Eugene W. Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	Seaton Schroeder	Washington, D. C.	"	John C. Watson	Washington, D. C.
"	Uriel Sebree	Washington, D. C.	"	Aaron W. Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge	Washington, D. C.	"	Harrie Webster	Richmond, Va.
"	Charles D. Sigsbee	New York, N. Y.	"	William H. Whiting	Berkeley, Cal.
"	Frederic Singer	New Orleans, La.	"	Albert B. Willis	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	John A. B. Smith	Atlantic City, N. J.	"	William C. Wise	Fort. Monroe, Va.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline, Mass.	"	Abraham V. Zane	Washington, D. C.
"	Wm. H. Southerland	Washington, D. C.			

For dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals, see Index.

* COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.					
Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Com'dore	W. H. Beehler	Annapolis, Md.	Com'dore	Henry Morrell	Brooklyn, N. Y.
"	Reuben O. Bitler	Brookline, Mass.	"	R. T. Mulligan	Elizabeth, N. J.
"	Frank M. Bostwick	Leave abroad.	"	Val S. Nelson	Knoxville, Tenn.
"	Chas. G. Bowman	Delphi, Ind.	"	John T. Newton	New York, N. Y.
"	W. Brauersreuther	Darien, Ct.	"	John M. Orchard	Salem, Mo.
"	Guy W. Brown	San Diego, Cal.	"	James P. Parker	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Wilson W. Buchanan	Zanesville, Ohio.	"	Geo. H. Peters	Washington, D. C.
"	James H. Bull	S. Barbara, Cal.	"	Harry Phelps	Southport, N. C.
"	John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.	"	R. L. Phythian	Annapolis, Md.
"	John E. Craven	Jamestown, R. I.	"	Theodoric Porter	Annapolis, Md.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D. C.	"	Stacy Potts	Vallejo, Cal.
"	Robt. G. Denig	Sandusky, Ohio.	"	I. S. K. Reeves	Washington, D. C.
"	William C. Eaton	Hamilton, N. Y.	"	Geo. R. Salisbury	Independence, Mo.
"	Frank H. Eldridge	New York, N. Y.	"	Jas. H. Sears	Leave abroad.
"	Charles M. Fahs	York, Pa.	"	Jas. T. Smith	Larchmont, N. Y.
"	James C. Gillmore	Washington, D. C.	"	William H. Turner	Cincinnati, Ohio.
"	Thos. D. Griffin	Annapolis, Md.	"	E. B. Underwood	Oswego, N. Y.
"	William S. Hoag	Washington, D. C.	"	T. E. D. W. Veeder	Washington, D. C.
"	Richard M. Hughes	Pittston, Pa.	"	A. V. Wadhams	Wadhams Mills, N. Y.
"	Albert L. Key	Chattanooga, Tenn.	"	Burns T. Walling	Orange, N. J.
"	Edward Lloyd	Annapolis, Md.	"	Moses L. Wood	New York, N. Y.
"	Robert F. Lopez	San Francisco, Cal.	"	Edw. E. Wright	Wayland, Mass.
"	Dennis H. Mahan	Tuvalu, Samoa.			

*The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

CAPTAINS.			CAPTAINS.		
	Present Duty.	Commission		Present Duty.	Commission
William F. Fullam	Supt. Naval Academy	June 24, 1909	Clarence A. Carr	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	July 1, 1910
Albert G. Winterhalter	Aid for Material	July 1, 1909	William A. Gill	Mem. Ex. and Ret. Bds.	July 1, 1910
Augustus F. Fichteler	Aid for Inspections	July 1, 1909	Harold P. Norton	Mem. Nav. Ex. Board	Sept. 16, 1910
Albert Gleaves	Com. Utaia	July 1, 1909	Frank M. Bennett	Comd. N. Yd., Mare Island	Sept. 22, 1910
Herbert O. Dunn	Sup. New York Harbor	July 1, 1909	Thomas Snowden	Nav. War Col., Newport	Nov. 7, 1910
Albert W. Grant	Com. Texas	July 1, 1909	Albert P. Niblack	Com. Michigan	Mar. 4, 1911
William S. Benson	Com. N. Yd., Phila., Pa.	July 24, 1909	Edward Simpson	Com. Minnesota	Mar. 4, 1911
Thomas S. Rogers	Com. New York	Sept. 15, 1909	Thomas W. Kiukaid	Naval Academy	Mar. 4, 1911
James H. Glennon	Com. Wyoming	Oct. 25, 1909	William S. Sma	Com. Tor. Flot. Atl. Fleet.	Mar. 4, 1911
William H. Bush	Com. Florida	Nov. 16, 1909	William J. Maxwell	Com. Nav. Sta., Tutuila	Mar. 4, 1911
Harry S. Knapp	M. M. General Board	Nov. 20, 1909	William S. Smith	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	Mar. 4, 1911
William L. Rogers	Com. Delaware	Dec. 4, 1909	Hugh Rodman	Supt. Trans. Canal Zone	Mar. 4, 1911
Harry Mel. P. Huse	Ch. of Staff, Atlantic Flt.	Dec. 4, 1909	John A. Hoogewerf	Supt. Naval Observatory	Mar. 4, 1911
George W. McElroy	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Dec. 27, 1909	Edward E. Capehart	Pres. Bd. Ins. & Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
Robert S. Griffin	Ch. Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 9, 1910	Henry B. Wilson	Pres. Bd. Ins. & Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
Frank W. Bartlett	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	Mar. 17, 1910	Gustav Kemmerling	Navy Dept., Bu. St. Eng.	Mar. 4, 1911
George B. Clark	Aid for Education	May 4, 1910	Kenneth McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Mar. 4, 1911
George E. Bards	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1910	Emil Thelms	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships	Mar. 4, 1911
James H. Oliver	Dir. Naval Intelligence	July 1, 1910	Spencer S. Wood	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911
John J. Knapp	Mem. Ex. and Ret. Bds.	July 1, 1910	William B. Fletcher	Nav. War Col., Newport	May 19, 1911
John Hood	Mem. General Board	July 1, 1910	Marbury Johnston	Nav. War Col., Newport	June 14, 1911
Edward E. Hayden	Com. Nav. Sta., Key West	July 1, 1910	Edwin A. Anderson	Com. New Hampshire	June 14, 1911
Benjamin C. Bryan	Dir. Navy Yards	July 1, 1910	Joseph L. Jayne	Com. New Jersey	July 1, 1911
Robert C. Smith	Dir. Target Practice	Dec. 27, 1909	William L. Howard	Navy Yard, New York	July 1, 1911

CAPTAINS.			CAPTAINS.		
Present Duty.	Commission		Present Duty.	Commission	
Robert B. Higgins.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	July 1, 1911	George F. Cooper.....	Com. Louisiana.....	June 15, 1913
Charles W. Dyson.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	July 1, 1911	Josiah S. McKean.....	Com. Was. Virginia.....	July 1, 1913
Alexander S. Hulstead.....	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships.	July 1, 1911	Benton C. Decker.....	Com. Tennessee.....	July 1, 1913
Clarence S. Williams.....	Com. Rhode Island.....	July 1, 1911	Mark L. Bristol.....	Navy Dept.....	July 1, 1913
Roger Welles.....	Com. Train. Sta., Newport	Aug. 3, 1911	Newton A. McCully.....	Nav. Att., Petrograd.....	July 1, 1913
John D. McDonald.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	Sept. 14, 1911	George W. Logan.....	Com. Nebraska.....	July 1, 1913
Hilary P. Jouses.....	Com. N. Yd., Washington	Oct. 17, 1911	Henry F. Bryan.....	Com. Kansas.....	July 1, 1913
Harry A. Field.....	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.	July 1, 1911	Andrew T. Long.....	Sup. Nav. Auxiliaries.....	Dec. 20, 1913
William R. Shoemaker.....	Com. Arkansas.....	Oct. 26, 1911	Edward H. Durell.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	Feb. 13, 1914
Charles P. Plunkett.....	Com. North Dakota.....	Apr. 27, 1912	Archibald H. Scales.....	Com. Rec. Ship, Norfolk	Mar. 10, 1914
Volney O. Chase.....	Com. Virginia.....	June 7, 1912	Victor Blue.....	Ch. Bu. Navigation.....	Mar. 10, 1914
George W. Kline.....	Com. Vermont.....	July 1, 1912	Thomas Washington.....	Hydrographer.....	Apr. 9, 1914
Joseph Strauss.....	Ch. Bu. Ordnance.....	July 1, 1912	Guy H. Burrage.....	Naval Academy.....	Apr. 28, 1914
Robert L. Russell.....	Com. South Carolina.....	July 1, 1912	Ashley H. Robertson.....	Com. California.....	July 1, 1914
Edward W. Eberle.....	Com. Washington.....	July 1, 1912	Carlo B. Brittain.....	Bu. Navigation.....	July 1, 1914
William W. Gilmer.....	Com. Colorado.....	July 1, 1912	Casey B. Morgan.....	Navy Rec. Sta., N. Y.....	July 1, 1914
Robert E. Cozitt.....	Com. Georgia.....	July 1, 1912	William M. Cross.....	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	July 1, 1914
William H. C. Bullard.....	Sup. Radio Sta., Ind., Va.	July 1, 1912	Lloyd H. Chandler.....	Naval Academy.....	July 1, 1914
Joseph W. Oman.....	Com. North Carolina.....	Feb. 13, 1913	Samuel S. Robison.....	Bu. St. Eng.....	July 1, 1914
Philip Andrews.....	Com. Maryland.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Charles F. Hughes.....	General Board.....	July 10, 1914

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

Edward L. Beach.....	Com. Vestal.....	Mar. 11, 1910	John F. Hines.....	Naval Academy.....	Dec. 14, 1911
H. O. Stickney.....	Com. Prairie.....	Mar. 17, 1910	Robert K. Crank.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	Jan. 25, 1912
Henry A. Wiley.....	Bd. Insp. & Sur. Ships.	May 4, 1910	Stanford E. Moses.....	Ex. Off. Texas.....	Apr. 27, 1912
F. B. Bassett, Jr.....	Navy Department.....	July 1, 1910	Powers Symington.....	Nav. Att., London.....	May 10, 1912
Richard H. Jackson.....	General Board.....	July 1, 1910	Yates Stirling, Jr.....	Com. Sub. Flot., At. Flt.	June 7, 1912
Nathan C. Twining.....	Com. Tacoma.....	July 1, 1910	Raymond D. Hasbrouck	Com. Yorktown.....	July 1, 1912
B. F. Hutchison.....	Navy Yard, New York.....	July 1, 1910	Jos. P. Prince.....	Naval Academy.....	July 1, 1912
Thomas P. Magruder.....	Com. Bath.....	July 1, 1910	Edward S. Kellogg.....	Nav. War Col., Newport.	July 1, 1912
S. E. W. Kittell.....	Com. Albany.....	July 1, 1910	Frank H. Clark.....	Ex. Off. Utah.....	July 1, 1912
William V. Pratt.....	Atlantic Torp. Flot.....	July 1, 1910	Edward H. Campbell.....	Sec. General Board.....	July 1, 1912
Louis M. Nulton.....	Com. Montana.....	July 1, 1910	Walter S. Crosley.....	Ex. Off. Florida.....	July 1, 1912
George K. Marvell.....	Nav. War. Col., Newport	July 1, 1910	Charles J. Lang.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.....	July 1, 1912
Wm. D. MacDougall.....	Com. Mayflower.....	July 1, 1910	Henry B. Price.....	Naval Academy.....	July 1, 1912
George B. Bradshaw.....	Com. Charleston.....	July 1, 1910	Martin E. Trench.....	Bureau of Navigation.....	July 1, 1912
Cleland N. Offey.....	Com. Prometheus.....	July 1, 1910	Orton P. Jackson.....	Com. Ozark.....	July 1, 1912
L. R. de Steiguer.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.....	July 1, 1910	Francis L. Chadwick.....	N. Mag. St. Julien's Creek,	
William W. Phelps.....	Com. Reina Mercedes.....	Sept. 25, 1910		Va.....	July 1, 1912
Louis A. Kaiser.....	Navy Yard, Boston.....	Sept. 22, 1910	Percy N. Olmsted.....	Com. Nashville.....	Jan. 16, 1913
William C. Cole.....	Com. Helena.....	Oct. 20, 1910	John R. Brady.....	Navy Yd., Puget Sound.	Feb. 12, 1913
Philip Williams.....	Nav. Att., Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 14, 1910	Christopher C. Fewel.....	Com. Cincinnati.....	Mar. 26, 1913
Warren J. Terhune.....	Com. Hartford.....	Jan. 7, 1911	Frank B. Upham.....	Ex. Off. Nebraska.....	June 15, 1913
Cleland Davis.....	Ch. Radio Sta., San Diego	Jan. 9, 1911	Andre M. Proctor.....	Insp. duty, Bu. Ordnance	June 15, 1913
William K. Harrison.....	Com. San Francisco.....	Jan. 14, 1911	Chester Welin.....	Navy Yard, Washington	July 1, 1913
Frank H. Schofield.....	Ex. Off. Delaware.....	Jan. 14, 1911	Walter McLean.....	Judge Advocate General	July 1, 1913
Urban T. Holmes.....	Bu. St. Eng.....	Feb. 15, 1911	David P. Sellers.....	Ex. Off. Arkansas.....	July 1, 1913
John V. Chase.....	Mem. Bd. on Ordnance.....	Feb. 18, 1911	John T. Tompkins.....	Naval Academy.....	July 1, 1913
Henry J. Ziegemeier.....	Com. Denver.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Stephen V. Graham.....	Navy Att., Vienna.....	July 1, 1913
George W. Williams.....	Com. Cleveland.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Alfred W. Hinds.....	Com. Ohio.....	July 1, 1913
Claude B. Price.....	Navy Yard, Philadelphia	Mar. 4, 1911	Ernest L. Bennett.....	Ex. Off. Rhode Island.....	July 1, 1913
Montgomery M. Taylor.....	Com. Buffalo.....	Mar. 4, 1911	William P. Scott.....	Com. Marietta.....	July 1, 1913
Carl T. Vogelsang.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911	Joseph M. Reeves.....	Com. Annapolis.....	July 1, 1913
Charles B. McVay.....	Bureau of Ordnance.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Rocoe C. Moody.....	Com. Wheeling.....	July 1, 1913
John H. Dayton.....	Com. Saratoga.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Frank Lyon.....	Ex. Off. New Jersey.....	July 1, 1913
Lucius A. Bostwick.....	Duty General Board.....	Mar. 4, 1911	John M. Luby.....	Com. Nav. Sta., Guan-	
William A. Moffett.....	Com. Train. Sta., Gt. Lakes	Mar. 4, 1911		tanamo.....	July 1, 1913
Julian L. Latimer.....	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Mar. 4, 1911	Arthur G. Kavanagh.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1913
Douglas E. Dismukes.....	Canal Zone.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Hutch I. Cone.....	Com. Dixie.....	July 1, 1913
Reginald R. Belknap.....	Asst. Nav. Att., Berlin.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Hoscoe C. Bulmer.....	Ex. Off. Michigan.....	July 1, 1913
Adelbert Althouse.....	Navy Yard, Puget Sound.	Mar. 4, 1911	Gilbert S. Galbraith.....	Insp. duty, Bu. Ordnance	July 1, 1913
John K. Robison.....	Nav. Forp. Sta., Newport	Mar. 4, 1911	Robert W. McNeely.....	1st Lieut., Louisiana.....	July 1, 1913
Arthur L. Willard.....	Com. Hancock.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Walter S. Turpin.....	Ex. Off. Virginia.....	Dec. 20, 1913
Edwin T. Pollock.....	Naval Observatory.....	Mar. 4, 1911	George E. Gelm.....	Bd. Insp. & Sur. Ships.	Feb. 13, 1914
Clark D. Stearns.....	Sick.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Frank H. Brumby.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.....	Apr. 9, 1914
Henry H. Hough.....	Com. Wilmington.....	May 19, 1911	James P. Morion.....	Naval Academy.....	Apr. 9, 1914
Milton E. Reed.....	Com. Machias.....	June 14, 1911	Frank P. Baldwin.....	Sick.....	Apr. 28, 1914
Harley H. Christy.....	Com. Salem.....	July 1, 1911	George L. P. Stone.....	Ex. Off. Vermont.....	July 1, 1914
Noble E. Irwin.....	Com. New Orleans.....	July 1, 1911	Harris Laning.....	Com. Res. Torp. Flot., At.	
Waldo Evans.....	Waiting orders.....	July 1, 1911		Flt.....	July 1, 1914
Thomas J. Senn.....	Com. Chattanooga.....	July 1, 1911	Franklin D. Karns.....	Navy Yard, Mare Island	July 1, 1914
Jay H. Sypher.....	Navy Department.....	July 1, 1911	David W. Todd.....	1st Lieut., Wyoming.....	July 1, 1914
Bion B. Bierer.....	Insp. duty, Bu. Ordnance	July 1, 1911	John V. Klemann.....	Com. Celtic.....	July 1, 1914
Charles F. Preston.....	Naval Academy.....	July 1, 1911	Henry V. Butler.....	Canal Zone.....	July 1, 1914
Richard H. Leigh.....	Com. Galveston.....	July 1, 1911	Walter R. Gherardi.....	Nav. Att., Berlin.....	July 1, 1914
Adelbert Althouse.....	Duty General Board.....	July 1, 1911	James J. Babv.....	Ex. Off. Maryland.....	July 1, 1914
William D. Brotherton.....	Com. Monterey.....	July 1, 1911	Frederic N. Freeman.....	Ex. Off. South Dakota.....	July 1, 1914
James F. Carter.....	Com. Castine.....	July 1, 1911	William H. Standley.....	Ex. Off. New Jersey.....	July 1, 1914
George W. Laws.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1911	Kenneth M. Bennett.....	Navy Yard, New York.....	July 1, 1914
George C. Day.....	Ex. Off. New York.....	July 1, 1911	Edward H. Watson.....	Nav. War Col., Newport	July 1, 1914
Luke McNamee.....	Com. Sacramento.....	July 1, 1911	Infus Z. Johnston.....	Ex. Off. New Hampshire.	July 1, 1914
Charles L. Hussey.....	Duty General Board.....	Aug. 3, 1911	Thomas D. Parker.....	Sick.....	July 1, 1914
John K. Y. Blakely.....	Com. Des Moines.....	Sept. 14, 1911	Jonas H. Holden.....	Ex. Off. California.....	July 1, 1914
Frederick A. Traut.....	Naval Academy.....	Oct. 26, 1911	Thomas T. Craven.....	Ex. Off. Washington.....	July 10, 1914

Abbreviations: Att.—Attache; Bd.—Board; Bu.—Bureau; Ch.—Chief; Col.—College; Com.—Commanding; Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive; Insp.—Inspector or Inspection; Nav.—Naval; Off.—Officer; Sta.—Station; St.—Steam; Sub.—Submarine; Sup.—Supervisor.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Dis- place- ment, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse- Power.	Cost.(1)	BATTERIES.	
							Main.	Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS. SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.								
Alabama.....	BS	1896	11,559	17	11,207	\$4,665,820	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Arizona*.....	BS	1914	31,400	21	.....	7,425,000	12 14-in. B L R, 25 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Arkansas.....	BS	1910	26,000	21	28,000	4,675,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 6-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Connecticut.....	BS	1903	16,000	19	16,500	7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 2 3-pdr. S A, 2 30-cal. m.
Delaware.....	BS	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Florida.....	BS	1909	21,825	21	28,000	6,400,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Georgia.....	BS	1901	14,948	19	19,060	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Illinois.....	BS	1897	11,552	17	12,757	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	10 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Indiana.....	BS	1891	10,288	15	9,607	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Iowa.....	BS	1893	11,346	17	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 10 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kansas.....	BS	1904	16,000	18	19,545	7,565,620	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Kearsarge.....	BS	1896	11,520	17	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Kentucky.....	BS	1896	11,280	17	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Louisiana.....	BS	1903	16,000	19	20,748	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Maine.....	BS	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a. 2 30-cal. m.
Massachusetts.....	BS	1891	10,288	16	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Michigan.....	BS	1906	16,000	18	16,500	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. S A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 3 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Minnesota.....	BS	1903	16,000	19	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Missouri.....	BS	1900	12,500	18	15,845	5,958,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska.....	BS	1902	14,948	19	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Nevada*.....	BS	1912	27,500	21	28,000	†5,895,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A.
New Hampshire.....	BS	1905	16,000	18	16,500	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New Jersey.....	BS	1902	14,948	19	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
New York.....	BS	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†6,400,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota.....	BS	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	20 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Ohio.....	BS	1899	12,500	18	16,920	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
Oklahoma*.....	BS	1912	27,500	21	23,000	†5,926,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Oregon.....	BS	1891	10,288	17	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Pennsylvania*.....	BS	1912	31,400	21	31,500	7,260,000	12 14-in. B L R, 22 5-in. B L R.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Rhode Island.....	BS	1902	14,948	19	20,310	6,538,563	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a.
South Carolina.....	BS	1906	16,000	18	16,500	5,097,358	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. S A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas.....	BS	1911	27,000	21	28,100	†5,830,000	10 14-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Utah.....	BS	1909	21,825	21	28,000	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Vermont.....	BS	1904	16,000	18	17,982	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Virginia.....	BS	1902	14,943	19	22,841	6,703,614	1 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.

(1) Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. †Contract price of hull and machinery.

(Note.—The building of 3 first-class battle-ships has been authorized, to be named the California, Mississippi, and Idaho.)

THE NAVY—Continued.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

NAME.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Dis- place- ment, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse- Power.	Cost.	BATTERIES.	
							Main.	Secondary.
Wisconsin.....	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,452	\$4,723,894	13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
Wyoming.....	B S	1910	26,000	21	34,956	4,450,000	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Colorado.....	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,837	5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
Maryland.....	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
Montana.....	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. a.
North Carolina.....	A C	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,062,692	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. a.
Pittsburgh (6).....	A C	1901	13,680	22	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 m., 6 30-cal. a.
San Diego (7).....	A C	1902	13,680	22	29,000	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
South Dakota.....	A C	1902	13,680	22	28,548	4,735,160	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee.....	A C	1903	14,500	22	26,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 automatic.
Washington.....	A C	1903	14,500	22	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. a., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. a., 2 30-cal. m.
West Virginia.....	A C	1901	13,680	22	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. a.
DEL. TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite.....	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 5 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 1 30-cal. a., 2 37-mm. R C.
Miantonomoh.....	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. a., 1 30-cal. a.
Monadnock.....	C D	1875	3,990	12	3,000	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	5 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F.
Monterey.....	C D	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Terror.....	C D	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 37-mm. R C, 2 1-pdr. R F.
SIN. TURRET MONITORS.								
Cheyenne (1).....	C D	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	1,590,380	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Ozark (2).....	C D	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,379	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tallahassee (3).....	C D	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Tonopah (4).....	C D	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. a., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
FIRST-CLASS CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn.....	1 C C	1893	9,215	22	18,425	4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 15 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.
Charleston.....	1 C C	1902	9,700	22	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. B L R, 18 3-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Milwaukee.....	1 C C	1902	9,700	22	24,000	3,935,225	14 6-in. B L R, 18 3-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A.
Saratoga (5).....	1 C C	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. B L R.	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A.
St. Louis.....	1 C C	1902	9,700	22	27,264	3,818,177	14 6-in. B L R, 18 3-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A.
SECOND-CLASS CRUISERS								
Chicago.....	2 C C	1883	4,500	18	9,000	†889,000	4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	9 6-pdr. R F.
Columbia.....	2 C C	1890	7,375	22.8	18,269	3,909,011	3 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. S A.
Minneapolis.....	2 C C	1891	7,350	23.07	20,544	3,849,996	3 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. S A.
Olympia.....	2 C C	1891	5,865	21.68	17,080	2,979,283	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.
THIRD-CLASS CRUISERS.								
Albany.....	3 C C	.....	3,430	20.5	7,400	()	10 5-in. B L R.	8 3-pdr. R F.
Birmingham.....	3 C C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,778,221	2 5-in. B L R, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F.
Boston.....	3 C C	1883	3,000	15.60	4,300	619,000	2 8-in. B L R, 3 6-in. R F.	1 4-in. R F, 6 6-pdr. R F.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada. (5) Formerly named New York. (6) Formerly named Pennsylvania. (7) Formerly named California. † Contract price of hull and machinery. () Purchased during Spanish war.

THE NAVY—Continued.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

NAME.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Dis- place- ment, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse- power.	Cost.	BATTERIES.		
							Main.	Secondary.	
Chattanooga.....	3 C C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	\$1,686,594	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
Chester.....	3 C C	1905	3,750	26	16,000	1,850,480	2 5-in. B L R, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F.	
Cincinnati.....	3 C C	1890	3,183	19	8,290	2,371,904	11 5-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F.	
Cleveland.....	3 C C	1900	3,900	16.5	4,640	1,374,809	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
Denver.....	3 C C	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
Des Moines.....	3 C C	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
Galveston.....	3 C C	1901	3,200	16.5	5,073	1,736,774	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
Marblehead.....	3 C C	1890	2,072	18.4	4,937	1,201,162	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F.	
New Orleans.....	3 C C	.....	3,430	20	7,500	()	10 5-in. B L R.	8 3-pdr. R F.
Raleigh.....	3 C C	1889	3,183	19	8,500	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F.	6 3-pdr. R F.	
Salem.....	3 C C	1905	3,750	25	16,000	1,541,571	2 5-in. B L R, 6 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F.	
Tacoma.....	3 C C	1900	3,200	16.58	5,237	1,368,781	10 5-in. B L R.	8 6-pdr. R F.	
GUNBOATS.									
Callao.....	G B	1887	943	10	250	.....	.....	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Castine.....	G B	1891	1,177	16.03	2,199	318,500	2 4-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F.	
Concord.....	G B	1888	1,710	16.80	3,404	490,000	3 6-in. R F, 1 4-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. R F.	
Dolphin.....	G B	1883	1,486	15.50	2,255	315,000	2 4-in. R F.	5 3-pdr. R F.	
Don Juan de Austria**	G B	.....	1,130	12	1,500	180,000	2 4-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30- cal. a.
Elcano.....	G B	.....	620	11	600	.....	4 4-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. R F.
Helena.....	G B	1894	1,397	13	1,988	539,042	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30- cal. a.	
Isla de Luzon**	G B	.....	1,030	11	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Machias.....	G B	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	657,761	8 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.	
Monocacy.....	G B	1913	190	13.25	800	215,000	.....	2 6-pdr. R F, 6-mm. a.
Nashville.....	G B	1894	1,371	16	2,536	586,308	8 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.	
Pelos.....	G B	1913	190	13.25	800	260,000	.....	2 6-pdr. R F, 6-mm. a.
Pampanga.....	G B	1887	243	10	250	.....	.....	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Panay.....	G B	1884	170	8	125	.....	.....	1 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Petrel.....	G B	1887	890	11.79	1,095	464,035	4 4-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.	
Quilos.....	G B	1894	350	10.64	550	.....	.....	4 3-pdr. R F.
Ranger.....	G B	1873	1,241	10	500	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	G B	1913	1,495	12.78	950	492,500	3 4-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F.	
Samar.....	G B	1887	243	10.5	250	.....	.....	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Sandovál.....	G B	.....	100	8	606	.....	.....	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Villalobos.....	G B	1895	370	11	500	.....	.....	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F.
Wilmington.....	G B	1894	1,397	16.08	1,894	531,192	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 6-mm. a.	
Yorktown.....	G B	1887	1,710	16.14	3,393	455,000	6 6-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F.	
CONVERTED GUNBOATS.									
Annapolis.....	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,227	375,417	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr.
Dubuque.....	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,193	442,403	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30- cal. a.	
Marietta.....	C G B	1896	1,890	13	1,054	351,424	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30- cal. a.	
Newport.....	C G B	1896	1,010	12	1,008	403,956	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30- cal. a.	
Panama.....	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,200	506,332	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30- cal. a.	
Princeton.....	C G B	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30- cal. a.	
Vicksburg.....	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,118	388,750	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 6-mm. a.	
Wheeling.....	C G B	1896	990	12	1,081	343,515	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30- cal. a.	
SPECIAL TYPE.									
Baltimore.....	C	1887	4,413	20.10	8,978	1,325,000	4 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.	
Lebanon.....	A S	.....	3,265	10	2,200	225,000	.....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Montgomery.....	C	1890	2,072	14.05	5,580	1,267,109	.....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Pa'nther.....	R S	1889	3,880	12	.....	375,000	.....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Prometheus.....	R S	1907	12,585	16	7,500	1,550,000	4 5-in. R F.	.....
San Francisco.....	M L	1888	4,083	19.52	9,761	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. S A.	
Vestal.....	R S	1907	12,585	16	7,500	1,550,000	4 5-in. R F.	.....
Vesuvius.....	D G B	1887	930	21	4,295	350,000	.....	1 3-pdr. S A.
TORPEDO BOATS.									
Bagley.....	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey.....	T B	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Barnes.....	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle.....	T B	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakely.....	T B	1899	196	28	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.

[Purchased during Spanish war. ** Captured from Spain.

The following vessels are serving as tenders to torpedo vessels: Alert, Dixie, Fulton, Iris, Mohican, Pompey and Severn. The Bushnell and Melville are in course of construction and will also serve as tenders.

The following are now used as transports: Buffalo, General Alava, Hancock, Prairie and Rainbow and No. 1, the latter being in course of construction.

THE NAVY—Continued.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

NAME.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Dis- place- ment, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse- Power.	Cost.	BATTERIES.	
							Main.	Secondary.
Dahlgren.....	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	\$194,000		
De Long.....	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400		41-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Du Pont.....	T B	1896	165	28	3,500	144,000		31-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut.....	T B	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500		41-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Foote.....	T B	1896	142	24	3,000	97,500		4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Fox.....	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546		3 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough.....	T B	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500		4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
MacKenzie.....	T B	1897	65	20	850	48,500		1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris.....	T B	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000		3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rudgers.....	T B	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500		3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick.....	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750		3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers.....	T B	.....	150	17	1,900	72,997		4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Thornton.....	T B	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750		3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey.....	T B	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000		3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
DESTROYERS.								
Ammen.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†648,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Aylwin.....	Des	1912	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Bainbridge.....	Des	1899	420	28.45	8,000	283,900		2 3-in. W T, & 5 6-pdr. S A, 2 18-in. W T.
Balch.....	Des	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Barry.....	Des	1899	420	29	8,000	283,900		2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Beale.....	Des	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†654,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Bingham.....	Des	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†756,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Burrows.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Cassin.....	Des	1911	1,029	29	16,000	†761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Channey.....	Des	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000		2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Conyngham*.....	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	.....	†881,600		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cummings.....	Des	1911	1,020	29	16,000	†761,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Cushing.....	Des	1913	1,050	29	16,000	854,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Dale.....	Des	1899	420	23	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Decatur.....	Des	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Downes.....	Des	1911	1,073	29	16,000	†777,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Drayton.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Duncan.....	Des	1911	1,014	29	16,000	†779,450		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Ericason.....	Des	1913	1,090	29	16,000	873,500		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Fanning.....	Des	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†630,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Flusser.....	Des	1908	700	30.41	11,842	†624,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Henley.....	Des	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†648,700		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Hopkins.....	Des	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hull.....	Des	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Jacob Jones*.....	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	.....	†925,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Jarvis.....	Des	1911	742	29.50	12,000	†640,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jenkins.....	Des	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Jonett.....	Des	1911	742	30	12,000	†654,500		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. R F.
Lamson.....	Des	1908	700	28	10,000	†585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Lawrence.....	Des	1899	446	28.41	6,375	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. R F.
Macdonough.....	Des	1899	430	28.03	6,125	281,000		2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. S A.
MacDougal.....	Des	1913	1,020	29	16,000	810,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Mayrant.....	Des	1908	742	29.56	12,000	†661,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
McCall.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†665,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Monaghan.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	629,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Nicholson.....	Des	1913	1,050	29	16,000	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
O'Brien.....	Des	1913	1,050	29	16,000	842,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Parker.....	Des	1911	1,036	29.50	16,000	†757,100		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Patterson.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	637,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Paulding.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†644,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Paul Jones.....	Des	1899	436	28.91	7,980	265,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perkins.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Perry.....	Des	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Porter*.....	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	.....	†881,000		4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.
Preble.....	Des	1899	480	28.03	7,600	285,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston.....	Des	1908	700	28	10,000	†645,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Reid.....	Des	1908	700	31.82	12,734	†624,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Roe.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Smith.....	Des	1908	700	28.35	10,362	†585,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Sierett.....	Des	1909	742	.....	12,000	†610,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.
Stewart.....	Des	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000		2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Terry.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	†620,000		3 18-in. W T, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30-cal. a.

* Under construction or contracted for. † Contract price of hull and machinery.

(Note.—Six additional destroyers have been authorized; have not yet been assigned names, nor has design been prepared.)

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

NAME.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Dis- place- ment, tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse- Power.	Cost.	BATTERIES.	
							Main.	Secondary.
Trippa.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	\$659,500	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.	
Truxtun.....	Des	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.	
Tucker*.....	Des	1914	1,090	29.50	.....	1861,000	4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.	
Wadsworth*.....	Des	1914	1,090	30	.....	1884,000	4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.	
Walnwright*.....	Des	1914	1,150	29.50	.....	1925,000	4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.	
Walke.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	648,000	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.	
Warrington.....	Des	1909	742	29.50	12,000	1664,000	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.	
Whipple.....	Des	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.	
Winslow.....	Des	1913	1,050	29	16,000	842,000	4 18-in. W T, 4 4-in. R F.	
Worden.....	Des	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.	

*Under construction or contracted for. †Contract price of hull and machinery.

SUBMARINES designated as follows: A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11, & M-1. Nos. 52 to 59 have been authorized.

DATES OF FUTURE RETIREMENTS OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list for age limit under the law: Thomas B. Howard, August 10, 1916; Walter C. Cowles, July 11, 1915; Austin M. Knight, December 16, 1916; Charles J. Badger, August 6, 1915; Charles B. T. Moore, July 29, 1915; Alfred Reynolds, September 7, 1915; Bradley A. Fiske, June 13, 1916; John R. Edwards, July 9, 1915; James M. Helm, December 16, 1917; Cameron McR. Winslow, July 29, 1916; Nathaniel R. Usher, April 7, 1917; Frank F. Fletcher, November 23, 1917; Frank E. Beatty, November 26, 1915; Robert M. Doyle, May 5, 1915; Wythe M. Parks, September 8, 1918; William B. Caperton, June 30, 1917; George S. Willits, February 21, 1915; Walter F. Worthington, March 8, 1917; Clifford J. Boush, August 13, 1916; Henry T. Mayo, December 8, 1913; Benjamin Tappan, April 12, 1918; Charles F. Pond, October 26, 1918; Walter McLean, July 30, 1917; Charles A. Gove, July 5, 1916; De Witt Coffman, November 28, 1916; Reynold T. Hall, November 5, 1920.

The active list of the Navy comprises 3,150 commissioned and 505 warrant officers, not including 917 at the Naval Academy. There are 861 commissioned and 130 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 51,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS. For details see Index for "United States Marine Corps."

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO NOVEMBER 1, 1914.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

New York, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fletcher), Capt. T. S. Rodgers.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

Arkansas, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Mayo).	Wyoming, B. 1st L. Capt. J. H. Glennon.	Delaware, B. 1st L. Capt. W. L. Rodgers.
Capt. W. R. Shoemaker.	North Dakota, B. 1st L. Capt. C. P. Plunkett.	Texas, B. 1st L. Capt. A. W. Grant.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

Utah, B. 1st L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Boush).	Florida, B. 1st L. Capt. W. R. Rush.	Michigan, B. 1st L.
Capt. Albert Gleaves.	South Carolina, B. 1st L. Capt. R. L. Russell.	Kansas, B. 2d L. Capt. A. P. Niblack.
		Capt. H. F. Bryan.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

Nebraska, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Beatty).	Virginia, B. 2d L. Capt. V. O. Chase.	New Jersey, B. 2d L. Capt. J. L. Jayne.
Capt. G. W. Logan.	Georgia, B. 2d L. Capt. R. E. Cooniz.	Rhode Island, B. 2d L. Capt. C. S. Williams.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

Minnesota, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral McLean).	Connecticut, B. 2d L. Lieut.-Comdr. I. C. Wettengel.	New Hampshire, B. 2d L. Capt. E. A. Anderson.
Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Louisiana, B. 2d L. Capt. G. F. Cooper.	Vermont, B. 2d L. Capt. G. W. Kline.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

Washington, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Caperton).	Des Moines, C. 3d C. Comdr. J. R. Y. Blakely.	Nashville, G. B. Comdr. P. N. Olmsted.
Capt. E. W. Eberle.	Hancock, Transport. Comdr. A. L. Willard.	Prairie, Transport. Comdr. H. O. Siskney.
Chester, C. 2d C. Comdr. J. P. Carter.	Ma-hias, G. B. Comdr. M. E. Reed.	Sacramento, G. B. Comdr. I. McNamee.
Lieut. G. E. Lake.	Marietta, G. B. Comdr. W. P. Scott.	Salem, C. 3d C. Comdr. H. H. Christie.
		Tacoma, C. 3d C. Comdr. N. C. Twining.

AUXILIARIES TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Brutus (collier)	Mars (collier)	Lebanon (ammunition ship)	Sonoma (lug)
Hannibal (collier)	Vulcan (collier)	Ontario (tender)	Solace (hospital ship)
Hector (collier)	Celtic (supply ship)	Patuxent (lug)	Vestal (repair ship)
Leonidas (collier)	Culgoa (supply ship)	Patuxent (lug)	Yankton (tender)

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear-Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Alabama, B. 2d L. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Helm).	Kearsarge, B. 2d L. Lieut.-Comdr. Pope Washington.	Missouri, B. 2d L. Lieut. F. A. Wolleson.
Lieut. C. H. Bullock.	Kentucky, B. 2d L. Lieut.-Comdr. Pope Washington.	Ohio, B. 2d L. Comdr. A. W. Hinds.
Illinois, B. 2d L. Lieut. W. B. Howe.		Wisconsin, B. 2d L. Lieut.-Comdr. Pope Washington.

THE NAVY—Continued.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

West Virginia, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Howard).	Annapolis, G. B. Comdr. J. M. Reeves.	Maryland, A. C. Capt. Phillip Andrews.
	Chattanooga, G. 3d C. Comdr. T. J. Seun.	New Orleans, C. 3d C. Comdr. N. E. Irwin.
Albany, C. 3d C.	Cleveland, C. 3d C. Comdr. G. W. Williams.	Raleigh, C. 3d C. Comdr. T. P. Magruder.
	Denver, C. 3d C.	San Diego, A. C. Capt. A. H. Robertson.
		Yorktown, G. B. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Glacier (supply ship)	Prometheus (collier)	Saturn (collier)
Jus. in (collier)		

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Colorado, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Doyle).	Charleston, C. 1st C.	Oregon, B. 2d L.
	Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw.	Lieut.-Comdr. H. N. Jenson.
	Milwaukee, C. 1st C.	Pittsburgh, A. C.
	Lieut.-Comdr. M. St. C. Ellis.	Lieut.-Comdr. B. T. Bulmer.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Saratoga, C. 1st C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Cowles).	Cincinnati, C. 3d C.	Galveston, C. 3d C.
	Comdr. J. H. Dayton.	Comdr. C. C. Fewel.
		Comdr. R. H. Leigh.

SECOND DIVISION.

Elcano, G. B. Lieut. R. A. Dawes.	Villalobos, G. B. Lieut. J. M. Poole.	Monocacy, G. B. Lieut. A. F. Carter.
He ena, G. B. Comdr. W. C. Cole.	Quiros, G. B. Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker.	Palos, G. B. Lieut. F. Korschach.
Samar, G. B. Lieut. (j. g.) P. H. Rice.		

THIRD DIVISION.

Callao, G. B. Lieut. (j. g.) S. M. La Bounny. Wilmington, G. B. Comdr. H. H. Hough.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Monadnock, M. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton.	Pampanga, G. B.	Piscataqua, Tug. Ens. H. W. Koehler.
Monterey, M. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton.	Lieut. (j. g.) J. M. Doyle.	

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

BATTY

Chauncey	Bainbridge	Dale	Decatur

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Nanshan (collier)	Wompatuk (tug)	Rainbow (transport)
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For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels see "Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory," which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations: A. C.—Armored Cruiser. B. 1st L.—Battleship, first line. B. 2d L.—Battleship, second line. C. 1st C.—Cruiser, first class. C. 2d C.—Cruiser, second class. C. 3d C.—Cruiser, third class. C. G. B.—Converted gunboat. Des.—Destroyer. G. B.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the Department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Permanent Navy Recruiting Stations are located at: Boston, Mass., 146 Tremont St.; Providence, R. I., 42 Westminster St.; Hartford, Ct., P. O. Building; New York, N. Y., 153 W. 23d St.; Philadelphia, Pa., 1413 Filbert St.; Wilmington, Del., Old P. O. Bldg.; Baltimore, Md., St. Paul and Baltimore Sts.; Pittsburgh, Pa., 417 4th Ave.; Buffalo, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Elmira, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Syracuse, N. Y., Bastable Block; Rochester, N. Y., 187 State St.; Newark, N. J., 294 Market St.; Jersey City, N. J., 325 Grove St.; Paterson, N. J., 202 Market St.; Cincinnati, O., P. O. Bldg.; Columbus, O., P. O. Bldg.; Dayton, O., P. O. Bldg.; Akron, O., P. O. Bldg.; Louisville, Ky., P. O. Bldg.; Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Wayne, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Terre Haute, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Evansville, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Cleveland, O., P. O. Bldg.; Detroit, Mich., Hall Bldg.; Saginaw, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Kalamazoo, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Grand Rapids, Mich., 4th Nat'l Bank Bldg.; Toledo, O., St. Clair and Adams Sts.; Chicago, Ill., 208 N. 5th Ave.; Moline, Ill., P. O. Bldg.; Milwaukee, Wis., 124 2d St.; Minneapolis, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; St. Paul, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Duluth, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Lacrosse, Wis., P. O. Bldg.; Fargo, N. Dak., P. O. Bldg.; Des Moines, Ia., Old P. O. Bldg.; Burlington, Ia., P. O. Bldg.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., 313 E. 3d Ave.; Dubuque, Ia., 629 Main St.; Davenport, Ia., 104 1/2 2d St.; Ft. Dodge, Ia., 620 1/2 Central Ave.; Waterloo, Ia., 221 1/2 E. 4th St.; St. Louis, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Little Rock, P. O. Bldg.; Chattanooga, Tenn., 15 1/2 E. 7th St.; Knoxville, Tenn., P. O. Bldg.; Memphis, Tenn., Main & Madison Sts.; Atlanta, Ga., Peachtree St. & Auburn Ave.; Savannah, Ga., Halligan Bldg.; Charlotte, N. C., Davidson and Childs Bldg.; Birmingham, Ala., Hood Bldg.; New Orleans, La., 730 Common St.; Omaha, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Lincoln, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Sioux City, Ia., P. O. Bldg.; Kansas City, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Dallas, Tex., 1312 1/2 Commerce St.; Fort Worth, Tex., 1207 1/2 Main St.; San Antonio, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Houston, Tex., Binz Bldg.; Galveston, Tex., 22d St. & Ave. C.; Wichita Falls, Tex., 710 1/2 Ohio Ave.; Tyler, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Texarkana, Tex., Federal Court Bldg.; Abilene, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Denison, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Waco, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Oklahoma City, Okla., 115 No. Broadway; Muskogee, Okla., Flynn-Ames Bldg.; San Francisco, Cal., 417 Market St.; Los Angeles, Cal., 4th & Main Sts.; San Diego, Cal., Watts Bldg.; Denver, Col., Quincy Bldg.; Pueblo, Col., P. O. Bldg.; Cheyenne, Wyo., 212 1/2 W. 16th St.; Portland, Ore., Morgan Bldg.; Seattle, Wash., Marian Block; Spokane, Wash., 515 Riverside Ave.; Richmond, Va., Allison Bldg.; Roanoke, Va., Bear Bldg.; Staunton, Va., P. O. Bldg.; Salt Lake City, Utah, Judge Bldg.

Enlistments are also made at all Navy Yards and Naval Stations; and in addition travelling or temporary offices are occasionally opened in cities throughout the country.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

On July 1, 1910, publicity offices were established at New York, N. Y. (153 W. 23d St.) for the Eastern district, and Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. Bldg.) for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different States should be sent to the nearest of the two districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 153 W. 23d St., N. Y.," or "Indianapolis, Ind.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our Navy.

THE NAVY—Continued.

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

VESSELS.	Length on Load Water Line.		Extreme Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	ARMOR.			PROTECTIVE DECK.		COMPLEMENT.		Type of Engines.			
	Ft.	In.					Slides.	Turrets.	Barbette.	Ends.	Amid-ship.	Officers.	Men.				
			Ft.	In.	In.	In.								In.	In.	In.	
Reina Mercedes.....	292	0	43	3	16	9	240	..	..	..	..	..	15	500	.....	
Rhode Island.....	435	0	76	3	13	2	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.	
Sacramento.....	210	0	40	10	11	6	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	150	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem.....	430	0	47	1	16	9	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	2-screw Turbine.
San Diego (6).....	502	0	69	3	24	1	2,024	2-18	5	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.	
San Francisco.....	310	0	49	3	20	4	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Saratoga (5).....	380	0	64	3	23	3	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.	
Seyern.....	175	0	37	0	16	0	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	Sail Power.
South Carolina.....	450	0	80	2	24	6	2,200	2-21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.	
South Dakota.....	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.	
St. Louis.....	424	0	66	0	22	6	1,500	2	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma.....	292	0	44	0	15	9	703	..	..	..	2 & 1	1	1	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tallahassee (3).....	252	0	50	0	12	6	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.6	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.	
Tennessee.....	502	0	72	10	25	0	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.	
Terror.....	259	6	55	6	14	6	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1%	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas.....	555	0	95	2	28	6	2,850	4-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	970	T. S., V. T. E.
Tonopah (4).....	252	0	50	0	12	6	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	150	T. S., V. T. E.	
Topeka.....	250	0	35	0	17	9	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Utah.....	510	6	83	2	28	6	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	52	858	4-screw Turbine.
Vermont.....	450	0	76	10	24	6	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.	
Vesuvius.....	252	0	26	0	10	0	132	2-18	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg.....	168	0	36	0	12	1	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	T. S., V. T. E.
Virginia.....	435	0	75	2	23	9	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.	
Washington.....	502	0	72	10	25	0	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.	
West Virginia.....	502	0	69	6	24	1	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.	
Wheeling.....	174	0	34	0	12	3	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington.....	250	9	40	0	9	0	300	..	..	..	..	5-16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E.	
Wisconsin.....	368	0	72	2	23	6	1,245	1-18	16.5	14	15	4	2%	84	647	T. S., V. T. E.	
Wyoming.....	554	0	93	2	28	6	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	981	T. S., V. T. E.

Abbreviations: T. S.—Twin screws. V. T. E.—Vertical triple expansion. I. C.—Inclined compound. S. S.—Single screw. H. T. E.—Horizontal triple expansion. V. C.—Vertical compound. V. Q. E.—Vertical quadruple expansion.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns. Before the end of that year 15 more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time intrusted to a "Marine Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

NAVY YARDS.

1. New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Boston Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Norfolk Navy Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Portsmouth Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.
9. Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

There are naval stations at Key West, Fla., and New Orleans, La.; a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and a training station at No. Chicago, Ill., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. T.; Cavite, and Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic Fleet.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. A number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal navy yards.

TUGS.

There are 45 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Ontario and Sonoma have a displacement of 1,120 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Waban, 100 and 150 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

First-Class Battleships, 40; Armored Cruisers, 10; Cruisers, First Class, 5; Cruisers, Second Class, 4; Cruisers, Third Class, 15; Monitors, 9; Destroyers, 68; Torpedo Boats, 21; Submarines, 53; Tenders to Torpedo Vessels, 9; Gunboats, 31; Transports, 6; Supply Ships, 5; Hospital Ships, 2; Fuel Ships, 25; Converted Yachts, 17; Tugs, 45; Special Type, 8; Unserviceable for war purposes, 22. Total 400.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Generals rank with Admirals. | Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders. |
| Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals. | Captains rank with Lieutenants. |
| Major-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals. | First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade. |
| Brigadier-Generals rank with Commodores. | Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns. |
| Colonels rank with Captains. | Cadets rank with Midshipmen. |
| Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders. | |

(3) Monitor formerly named Florida. (4) Monitor formerly named Nevada. (5) Cruiser formerly named New York. (6) Armored cruiser formerly named California.

**YEARLY PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.***

UNITED STATES.		ENGLAND.		GERMANY.	
Title.	Pay, b.	Corresponding Title.	Pay, c.	Corresponding Title.	Pay, d.
Admiral of the Fleet a . . . . .	.....	Admiral of the Fleet	\$10,658	Grand Admiral . . . . .	.....
Admiral	\$13,500	Admiral	8,881	Admiral	\$7,611
Vice-Admiral . . . . .	.....	Vice-Admiral	7,105	Vice-Admiral	4,297
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	5,329	Rear-Admiral	3,342
Commodore	6,000	Commodore	5,329	.....	.....
Captain	4,000	Captain	2,443	Sea Captain	2,231
Commander	3,500	Commander	1,950	Frigate Captain	1,905
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant-Commanding	1,620	Corvette Captain	1,631
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant (average)	1,287	Captain-Lieutenant	895
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	} Sub-Lieutenant	444	} Senior Sea Lieutenant	357
Ensign	1,700					} Sea Lieutenant . . . . .	} to 614
Midshipman	600	Midshipman	155	} Sub-Lieutenant	199
Warrant Officer	1,500	} Commissioned Warrant	} 977	} Senior Warrant Officer	614
	to 2,250					} Officer (average) . . . . .	} 710	} Warrant Officer . . . . .	500
Mate	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
	to 1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Petty Officer	600	Chief Petty Officer (av.)	326	Sergeant-Major	214
Petty Officer, First Class	to 840	Petty Officer, 6 years	264	Vice-Sergeant-Major	189
	432				
Petty Officer, Second Class	to 720	Petty Officer, 3 Years	252	Senior Mate	189
Petty Officer, Third Class	420	Petty Officer, 1-3 Years	237	Mate	139
Seaman, First Class	to 480	Leading Seaman	170	Senior Seaman	97
Seaman, Second Class	238	Able Seaman	148	Ordinary Seaman	84
	to 420				
Seaman, Third Class	228	Ordinary Seaman	111	Shlp's Boy	34
to 360	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
to 264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.		RUSSIA.	
Title.	Pay, b.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Admiral of the Fleet a . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Admiral . . . . .	.....
Admiral	\$13,500	.....	\$4,220	Admiral	\$8,273
Vice-Admiral . . . . .	.....	Vice-Admiral	to 4,988	Vice-Admiral	9,660
Rear-Admiral	8,000	Rear-Admiral	2,816	} Rear-Admiral	7,689
Commodore	6,000	to 3,327			} to 9,246
Captain	4,000	Captaine de Vaisseau	1,945	Captain	2,871
Commander	3,500	Captaine de Frigate	to 2,296	Commander	2,102
Lieutenant-Commander	3,000	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	to 1,902	Senior Lieutenant	1,348
Lieutenant	2,400	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	837	Lieutenant	973
Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	2,000	Enseigne de Vaisseau	to 984	Sub-Lieutenant	603
Ensign	1,700	First Class	729	.....	.....
Midshipman	600	Enseigne de Vaisseau	to 554	.....	.....
	.....	Second Class	to 622	.....	.....
Warrant Officer	1,500	Aspirant	190	.....	.....
	to 2,250	Pilote Major	to 1,061	.....	.....
Mate	1,125	} Adjutant Principal	} to 1,236	} to 1,112	} to 1,112
	to 1,500				
Chief Petty Officer	600	Premier Maitre	389	Chief Petty Officer	243
Petty Officer, First Class	to 840	Maitre	} to 451	Boatswain	163
	432					} to 451
Petty Officer, Second Class	to 720	Second Maitre	222	Petty Officer	58
Petty Officer, Third Class	420	Quartier Maitre	132	.....	to 122
Seaman, First Class	to 480	Matelat	56-83	Seaman, First Class	79
Seaman, Second Class	288	.....	.....	.....	to 105
Seaman, Third Class	to 420	Apprentice Seaman	42	.....	.....
Seaman, Second Class	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaman, Third Class	to 360	.....	.....	.....	.....
to 264	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
to 264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

YEARLY PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF NAVIES OF PRINCIPAL POWERS—*Cont'd.*

UNITED STATES.		JAPAN.		ITALY.		SPAIN.	
Title.	Pay, <i>b.</i>	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.	Corresponding Title.	Pay.
Adm'l of Fleet <i>a</i>		Admiral.	\$2,988	Admiral.	\$3,474	Admiral.	\$4,748
Admiral.	\$13,500	Vice-Admiral.	1,992	Vice-Admiral.	2,316	Vice-Admiral.	3,165
Vice-Admiral.		Rear-Admiral.	1,643	Rear-Admiral.	1,930	Rear-Admiral.	2,761
Rear-Admiral.	8,000						
Commodore.	6,000						
Captain.	4,000	Captain.	1,243	Captain.	1,621	Captain.	1,543 to 1,796
Commander.	3,500	Commander.	945	Commander	{ 1,120 to 1,409	Commander.	1,198
Lieut.-Com.	3,000	Lieut.-Com.	636	Lieut.-Com.	{ 984 to 1,023	Lieut., 1st Class.	922
Lieutenant.	2,400	Lieutenant.	{ 388 to 478	Lieutenant.	{ 714 to 907	Lieutenant.	648
Lieut. (Jun. Gr.)	2,000	{ Sub-Lieut., 1st Class.	{ 221 to 299				
Ensign.	1,700	{ Sub-Lieut., 2d Class.	{ 129 to 199	Ensign.	{ 502 to 579	Ensign, 1st Class.	361
Midshipman.	600	Midshipman.	149	Midshipman.	125	Ensign.	358
Warrant Offc.	{ 1,500 to 2,250	{ Chief War. Off. Warrant Off.	{ 359 to 299	Chief War. Off.	275		
Warrant Officer				Warrant Officer	233		
Mate.	{ 1,125 to 1,500						
Chief Petty Off.	{ 600 to 840			Chief Petty Off.	137		
Petty Off., 1st Cl.	{ 432 to 720	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	{ 80 to 153	Petty Off., 1st Cl.	113		
Petty Off., 2d Cl.	{ 420 to 480	Petty Off., 2d Cl.	66 to 73				
Petty Off., 3d Cl.	{ 360 to 420	Petty Off., 3d Cl.	55 to 58				
Seaman, 1st Cl.	{ 288 to 420	1st-Cl. Seaman.	38	Seaman, 1st Cl.	71		
Seaman, 2d Cl.	{ 228 to 360	2d-Cl. Seaman.	33	Seaman, 2d Cl.	49		
Seaman, 3d Cl.	{ 192 to 264	3d-Cl. Seaman.	27	Seaman, 3d Cl.	21		
		4th-Cl. Seaman.	22				
		5th-Cl. Seaman.	13				

a. In the United States and nearly all other countries, Admiral is the highest naval grade. *b.* Base pay or pay proper of officers. For increase for length of service, etc., see Navy Pay Roll. *c.* Pay proper; does not include allowances. *d.* Does not include table money. *e.* Data for enlisted personnel not available. * This table gives, approximately, the correct average of pay of each grade. It is practically impossible to give the exact amounts received by officers because of differences of pay of the same grade under varying conditions.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, ten each year from the United States at large, and fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy, who have been one year in the service. The appointments from the District of Columbia and ten each year at large are made by the President, while the fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the Navy are made by the Secretary of the Navy after a competitive examination. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress. The course for Midshipmen is four years at the Academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is \$600, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

POINTS CONCERNING UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1915, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just \$40,050,724. Of this amount \$10,555,644 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of \$3,099,433.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate about three-quarters of a million dollars in 1915. Of this amount \$500,000 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government, and \$225,000 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the item of rations for enlisted men and certain officers, which figured at 30 cents a day amounts to nearly \$5,500,000. The sum of \$540,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items. Pay of 48,000 petty officers, seaman, etc., \$22,465,873; 3,500 apprentices under training, \$742,637; 423 retired enlisted men, \$359,127, and 1,000 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., \$353,930.

Each man in the Navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty. This item will cost the Government \$964,812 in 1915. There is also required the sum of \$34,568 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. One hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and eighty dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and \$15,120 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of \$75,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1915.

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

For comparison with civil mortality statistics, the following data concerning the mortality of the United States Navy and Marine Corps were supplied by the Surgeon-General of the navy:

The low rates as compared with those of the registration area are, of course, dependent upon the special age distribution of the naval force, which is for the most part composed of men in the most favorable periods of life. The marked reduction in the mortality of the entire service from 8.88 in 1900 to 4.08 in 1912 is notable. Comparative figures for the English Navy, 1911, are as follows: Average strength of service afloat, 117,100; total deaths, 366, or 3.12 per 1,000; deaths from diseases, 260 or 2.22 per 1,000; deaths from violence, 106 or 0.90 per 1,000.

YEAR*	AVERAGE STRENGTH		DEATHS						DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH					
			ENTIRE SERVICE			FORCE AFLOAT			ENTIRE SERVICE			FORCE AFLOAT		
	Entire Service	Force Afloat	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases	Deaths from Injuries	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases	Deaths from Injuries	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases	Deaths from Injuries	All Causes	Deaths from Diseases	Deaths from Injuries
1912..	61,897	41,842	253	128	125	99	26	73	4.08	2.06	2.01	2.36	0.62	1.74
1911..	61,399	42,911	253	130	123	92	25	67	4.12	2.11	2.00	2.14	0.58	1.56
1910..	58,340	35,567	330	159	171	125	94	56	5.66	2.73	2.93	3.15	0.87	2.64
1909..	57,172	34,688	286	135	109	88	25	63	5.00	2.36	1.90	2.53	0.72	1.81
1908..	52,913	32,181	305	187	111	87	17	60	5.76	3.53	2.09	2.70	0.52	1.86
1907..	46,336	38,369	263	162	101	102	31	71	5.67	3.94	2.27	2.55	0.50	1.85
1906..	42,329	30,846	241	144	97	87	30	57	5.66	3.38	2.28	2.81	0.97	1.84
1905..	41,313	34,820	268	129	139	138	31	107	6.48	3.12	3.36	3.96	0.89	3.07
1904..	40,555	33,914	246	130	116	107	25	82	6.06	3.21	2.85	3.15	0.73	2.41
1903..	37,248	27,566	224	164	60	72	37	35	6.01	4.40	1.60	2.61	1.37	1.27
1902..	31,240	.....	211	129	82	65	27	38	6.75	4.13	2.62	.....	.....	.....
1901..	26,873	.....	166	115	51	58	30	28	6.18	4.28	1.90	.....	.....	.....
1900..	23,756	.....	211	119	92	76	29	47	8.88	5.01	3.87	.....	.....	.....

* Years given as far back as comparable data are available.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia is now organized in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

STATE.	Com-mis'd Ofls.	War-rant Ofls.	Pet-ty Ofls.	Men	Total.	Commanding Officer.	STATE.	Com-mis'd Ofls.	War-rant Ofls.	Pet-ty Ofls.	Men	Total.	Commanding Officer.	
California..	51	7	139	479	676	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.	New Jersey..	27	1	66	235	329	{ Com. E. M. Peters. 1st Bat.; Com. A. DeUnger, 2d Bat.	
Connecticut	20	3	61	148	232	Com. E. Hill, Jr.	New York..	82	0	175	1035	1292	Com. Lt. P. Forshaw.	
D. Columbia	13	0	59	86	158	Com. J. A. Dempf.	N. Carolina..	39	4	88	240	371	Capt. C. D. Bradham.	
Florida.....	15	3	52	63	153	Lieut.-Com. G. B. Graham.							{ Com. A. F. Nick- lett, 1st Bat.; Lt.- Com. T. B. Bol- ton, 2d Bat.	
Illinois.....	38	0	150	366	554	Capt. E. A. Evers.	Ohio.....	92	0	58	199	279		
Indiana.....	17	0	96	956	309	.....	Oregon.....	94	3	40	131	198	Lt.-Com. G. F. Blair.
Indiana.....	17	0	96	956	309	.....	Pennsylvania	14	0	33	165	212	Com. T. T. Nelson, Jr.
Louisiana.....	25	2	60	379	359	Capt. J. W. Bostick.	Rhode Island	13	0	28	155	198	Com. W. C. Dillas.	
Maine.....	5	0	95	105	135	Lieut.-Com. R. K. Dyer.	S. Carolina..	19	0	51	108	158	Lieut.-Com. C. L. Du- Buis.	
Maryland....	14	4	33	64	105	Com. R. Robinson.							Com. W. F. Andrews.	
Mass.....	43	0	158	327	628	Capt. D. M. Good- ridge. { Com. J. F. Lewis, 1st Bat.; Com. G. T. Stephenson, 2d Bat.	Washington	15	2	66	342	395	147	Lieut.-Com. Theo. Werder.
Michigan...	41	0	116	371	534	Com. Guy A. Eaton.	Wisconsin..	13	0	26	108	147		
Minnesota..	18	0	49	153	213	Com. G. F. Schwartz.	Total..	589	29	1573	5594	7785		
Missouri...	19	0	41	160	220									

The following vessels have been assigned to the various naval militia: Aileen, Amphitrite, Boston, Chicago, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Dupont, Elfrida, Essex, Foote, Fox, Gloucester, Goldsborough, Gopher, Granite State, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Luzon, Mackenzie, Marblehead, Montgomery, Rodgers, Sandoval, Stranger, Sylvia, Vicksburg, Vixen, Wasp, Wolverine, Yantic.

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander F. B. Bassett, Jr., U. S. N.

Principal Battleships of Naval Powers.

(Compiled from the latest authentic sources of official information. Only the principal and more modern battleships are given. Most of the principal powers possess powerful armored cruisers equal to or in greater number than battleships, and in addition many vessels of smaller and older types.)

Following Great Britain, the first naval power, Germany now ranks second, the United States third, France fourth, Japan fifth, Russia sixth, Italy seventh, and Austria eighth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAME.	Displacement, Tons.	Draft, Feet.	Indicated Horse- Power.	KeelLaid.	Date of Com- pletion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed, Knots.	Com- plement.
Tiger (1)	28,000	28	100,000	1912	....	.....	8 13.5-in., 12 6-in....	....	28	..
Ramillies (1)	25,750	.....	....	1913	....	.....	8 15-in., 12 6-in....	....	21	..
Resolution (1)										
Revenge (1)										
Royal Oak (1)										
Royal Sovereign (1)	27,500	28	60,000	1912	....	.....	" .....	....	25	..
Barham (1)										
Malaya (1)										
Queen Elizabeth (1)										
Vallant (1)	27,000	28	78,700	1911	1913	\$10,113,871	8 13.5-in., 16 4-in., 5 M	2	28	1000
Warspite (1)										
Queen Mary										
Lion										
Princess Royal	26,350	28	75,685	1910	1912	10,143,750	" ..	2	28	980
Iron Duke	26,350	28	76,510	1910	1912	10,145,800	" ..	2	28	980
Marlborough	25,000	28	30,000	1912	1914	10,125,746	10 13.5-in., 16 4-in.	4	22	900
Emperor of India	25,000	28	29,000	1912	1914	9,948,232	4 3-pdr.	4	22	900
Benbow	25,000	28	29,000	1912	1914	9,834,271	" ..	4	21	900
Centurion	23,000	27	28,200	1911	1913	9,864,041	10 13.5-in., 12 6-in.,	4	21	900
King George V	23,000	27	28,005	1910	1912	9,438,377	10 13.5-in., 16 4-in.,	3	22	900
Ajax	23,000	27	28,000	1911	1913	9,438,377	4 3-pdr.	3	22	900
Conqueror	22,500	28	28,555	1910	1912	9,563,749	" ..	3	22	900
Monarch	22,500	28	27,000	1910	1912	9,428,512	" ..	3	22	900
Oriou	22,500	28	27,000	1910	1911	9,060,355	10 13.5-in., 16 4-in. 5 M	3	22	800
Thunderer	22,500	28	27,426	1910	1912	9,189,261	" ..	3	22	800
Colossus	20,000	27	25,000	1909	1911	9,384,424	" ..	3	21	800
Hercules	20,000	28	25,700	1909	1911	9,230,646	" ..	3	21	800
Neptune	19,900	27	27,721	1909	1911	8,003,843	10 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 M	3	21	780
Collingwood	19,250	27	24,500	1908	1910	7,977,172	" ..	3	21	780
St. Vincent	19,250	27	24,500	1907	1910	8,576,290	10 12-in., 20 4-in., 5 M	3	21	724
Vanguard	19,250	27	24,500	1908	1910	8,527,428	" ..	3	21	780
Australia	18,800	26	48,000	1910	1913	8,813,815	" ..	3	22	724
New Zealand	18,800	27	43,000	1909	1911	.....	8 12-in., 16 4-in....	2	26	790
Indefatigable	18,750	27	43,000	1909	1911	.....	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 M	2	25	780
Bellerophon	18,600	27	23,000	1906	1909	7,484,065	10 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 M	3	21	780
Téméraire	18,600	27	23,000	1907	1909	8,579,562	" ..	3	22	870
Superb	18,600	27	23,000	1907	1909	8,069,767	" ..	3	21	870
Dreadnought	17,900	27	27,500	1905	1906	8,572,621	" ..	3	21	870
Indomitable	17,250	26	41,000	1907	1908	8,065,500	10 12-in., 24 12-pdr., 5 M	3	21	770
Inflexible										
Invincible										
Lord Nelson	16,500	27	16,750	1904	1908	8,453,184	8 12-in., 16 4-in.,	5	26	780
Agamemnon	16,500	27	17,285	1904	1908	8,295,499	5 M ..	5	19	865
King Edward VII	16,350	27	18,138	1902	1905	8,491,176	4 12-in., 10 9 2-in.,	5	18	747
						8,040,410	24 12-pdr., 5 M....	5	19	865
Commonwealth	16,350	27	18,538	1902	1905	8,025,325	4 12-in., 4 9 2-in., 10	4	19	825
Dominion	16,350	27	18,438	1902	1905	7,366,225	6-in., 12 12-pdr., 17	4	19	825
Hindustan	16,350	27	18,521	1902	1905	.....	3-pdr.	4	19	825
Zelandia	16,350	27	18,440	1903	1905	6,962,055	" ..	4	19	825
Africa	16,350	27	18,698	1901	1906	6,828,950	" ..	4	19	825
Britannia	16,350	27	18,725	1901	1906	7,272,630	" ..	4	18	825
Hibernia	16,350	27	18,000	1901	1906	7,121,875	" ..	4	19	825
Queen	15,000	27	15,000	1901	1904	7,307,145	" ..	4	19	825
Prince of Wales	15,000	27	15,000	1901	1904	7,253,785	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18	4	18	781
Formidable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1901	5,274,930	12-pdr., 4 3-pdr....	4	18	781
Irresistible	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5,570,395	" ..	4	18	781
Implacable	15,000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5,113,525	" ..	4	18	781
Venerable	15,000	27	15,000	1899	1902	5,240,680	" ..	4	18	781
Magnificent	14,900	28	12,000	1893	1895	4,945,580	" ..	4	18	781
Majestic	14,900	28	12,000	1895	1895	5,189,975	" ..	4	18	781
Prince George	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1896	5,163,765	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18	5	17	757
						4,543,945	12-pdr., 6 3-pdr....	5	17	757
						4,581,910	" ..	5	17	757
						4,477,520	" ..	5	18	757

GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

NAME.	Displace- ment. Tons.	Draft, Feet.	Indicated Horse- Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Com- pletion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Com- plement.
Victorious	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1897	\$4,426,060	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 18 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr....	5	18	757
Cæsar	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1897	3,540,848	" " " " " "	5	18	757
Hannibal	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,533,995	" " " " " "	5	18	757
Illustrious	14,900	27	12,000	1895	1898	4,472,925	" " " " " "	5	16	757
Jupiter.....	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,510,055	" " " " " "	5	18	757
Mars.....	14,900	27	12,000	1894	1897	4,512,010	" " " " " "	5	17	757
Albemarle	14,000	27	18,296	1900	1903	5,049,175	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 4 3-pdr....	4	18	750
Cornwallis	14,000	27	18,238	1899	1904	5,115,735	" " " " " "	4	18	750
Duncan	14,000	27	18,222	1899	1903	5,115,735	" " " " " "	4	18	750
Exmouth	14,000	27	18,346	1899	1903	5,162,045	" " " " " "	4	19	750
Russell.....	14,000	27	18,229	1899	1903	5,189,975	" " " " " "	4	19	750
Canopus.....	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1899	3,466,064	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr....	4	18	700
Ocean.....	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,635,102	" " " " " "	4	18	700
Goliath.....	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1900	3,364,054	" " " " " "	4	18	700
Glory.....	12,950	26	13,500	1896	1901	3,364,056	" " " " " "	4	18	700
Albion.....	12,950	26	13,885	1896	1902	3,434,980	" " " " " "	4	18	700
Vengeance.....	12,950	26	13,500	1897	1901	3,354,668	" " " " " "	4	18	750
Swiftsure.....	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4,225,180	4 10-in., 14 7.5-in., 14 14-pdr., 2 12-pdr., 8 6-pdr.....	2	19	700
Triumph.....	11,800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4,227,395	" " " " " "	2	19	700

NOTE—The 1914-15 programme allows for 4 armored ships—details not published.

GERMANY.

Worth (1) } " (1) } .....	.....	.....	.....	1914	....	....	8 15-in., 16 5.9 in....	....	..	..
Lützow (1) } Ersatz Hertha (1) }	28,000	27	100,000	1913	....	....	8 12-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.....	4	27	..
Derfflinger	28,000	27	100,000	1912	1914	....	8 12-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.....	4	27	..
Seydlitz	24,640	27	100,000	1911	1913	....	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4 in.....	4	29	..
König } Grosser Kurfürst }	26,575	27	35,000	1912	1914	\$12,165,000	10 12-in., 14 5.9 in., 12 3-pdr.....	5	23	1150
Kronprinz } Markgraf }	22,500	26	28,000	1910	1912	....	12 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 14 3.4-in.....	6	22	1107
Oldenburg.....	22,500	26	28,000	1910	1912	....	" " " " " "	6	22	1107
Prinz-Regent } Luitpold }	24,310	27	28,000	1910	1913	....	10 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.....	5	21	1073
Kaiserin } König Albert }	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	12 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 14 3.4-in.....	6	20	1107
Helgoland.....	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	" " " " " "	6	22	1107
Ostfriesland.....	22,500	26	28,000	1908	1911	....	" " " " " "	6	21	1107
Thüringen.....	22,500	27	28,000	1908	1911	....	" " " " " "	6	21	1107
Friedrich der Grosse ..	24,310	27	25,000	1910	1912	....	10 12-in., 14 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.....	5	21	1073
Kaiser.....	24,310	27	25,000	1910	1912	....	" " " " " "	5	23	1073
Goeben.....	22,600	27	70,000	1910	1912	....	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in.....	4	28	1013
Moltke.....	22,600	27	86,900	1910	1911	....	" " " " " "	4	28	1013
Von der Tann.....	18,700	27	71,500	1908	1911	9,165,000	10 11-in., 10 5.9-in., 16 3.4-in.....	4	27	883
Posen.....	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1910	10,125,000	12 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 16 3.4-in.....	6	20	961
Rheinland.....	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1910	10,125,000	" " " " " "	6	20	961
Westfalen.....	18,200	26	26,792	1907	1909	9,125,000	" " " " " "	6	20	961
Nassau.....	18,200	26	20,000	1907	1909	9,125,000	12 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 16 3.4-in.....	6	20	961
Deutschland.....	13,040	25	16,939	1903	1906	6,070,000	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 22 3.4-in., 4 1.4-in....	6	18	736
Hannover.....	13,040	25	22,492	1904	1907	6,070,000	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 20 3.4-in., 4 1.4-in.	6	19	736
Schleswig-Holstein....	13,040	25	16,939	1904	1908	6,070,000	" " " " " "	6	19	736
Pommern.....	13,040	25	20,400	1904	1907	6,070,000	" " " " " "	6	19	736
Schlesien.....	13,040	25	16,939	1904	1908	6,070,000	" " " " " "	6	18	660
Braunschweig.....	12,997	23	16,000	1901	1904	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 18 3.4-in.....	6	18	691
Hessen.....	12,997	25	16,000	1902	1905	5,787,500	" " " " " "	6	18	660
Elsass.....	12,997	25	16,812	1901	1905	5,787,500	" " " " " "	6	18	660
Preussen.....	12,997	25	18,374	1902	1905	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 12 3.4-in., 12 1.4-in.	6	18	600
Lothringen.....	12,997	25	10,950	1902	1906	5,787,500	4 11-in., 14 6.7-in., 18 3.4-in.....	6	18	691
Wittelsbach.....	11,643	25	14,000	1898	1902	5,500,000	4 9.4-in., 18 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in., 12 1.4-in.	6	18	715

GERMANY—Continued.

NAME.	Displacement, Tons.	draught, Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed Knots.	Complement.
Wettin.....	11,643	25	14,000	1899	1902	\$5,500,000	4 9.4-in., 18 5.9-in., 12 3.4-in., 12 1.4-in.	6	18	715
Zahrigen.....	11,643	25	15,000	1899	1902	5,500,000	"	6	18	715
Schwaben.....	11,643	25	14,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	"	6	18	715
Mecklenburg.....	11,643	25	14,000	1900	1903	5,500,000	"	6	18	715
Kaiser Frederick III.....	10,974	25	13,000	1895	1898	4,812,500	"	6	18	700
K. Wilhelm der Grosse.....	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	700
K. Wilhelm II.....	10,974	25	13,000	1896	1900	4,812,500	"	6	18	700
K. Karl der Grosse.....	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	700
K. Barbarossa.....	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	700

Germany's 1914 programme allowed for 1 armored battleship and 1 cruiser battleship.

JAPAN.

Fuso (1).....	31,000	..	45,000	1912	....	....	12 14-in., 16 6-in., 14 12-pdr.....	..	22	..
Haruna }.....	27,500	27	64,000	1912	1914	\$12,165,000	8 14-in., 16 6-in.....	8	27	1100
Hiei }.....										
Kirishima }.....	27,500	27	64,000	1911	1913	12,165,000	8 14-in., 16 6-in., 5 M	8	25	1100
Kougou }.....										
Kawachi.....	20,800	28	26,500	1909	1912	....	12 12-in., 10 6-in., 10 4.7-in.	5	20	960
Settsu.....	20,800	28	26,500	1907	1912	....	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 12 4.7-in., 4 12-pdr....	5	20	940
Satsuma.....	19,350	27	18,000	1906	1910	....	4 12-in., 12 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 12-pdr....	5	20	940
Aki.....	19,800	27	18,000	1905	1911	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 3 3-pdr.....	5	19	980
Kashima.....	16,400	27	17,280	1904	1906	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 10 12-pdr., 3 3-pdr.....	5	19	980
Katori.....	15,950	27	18,500	1904	1906	....	4 12-in., 4 10-in., 10 6-in., 20 12-pdr....	4	18	935
Mikasa.....	15,200	27	16,431	1899	1902	....	4 12-in., 14 6-in., 20 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 4 2½-pdr.....	5	18	741
Shikishima.....	14,850	26	16,355	1897	1900	....	4 12-in., 6 8-in., 20 3-in., 20 3-pdr., 6 1-pdr.....	3	18	740
Asahi.....	15,800	28	15,000	1897	1900	....	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-pdr., 6 1-pdr....	4	18	778
Iwami (2).....	13,516	26	16,000	1900	1904	....	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 10 3-pdr., 17 1-pdr.....	2	18	732
Sagami (2).....	12,674	26	14,500	1895	1901	5,000,000	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 20 3-pdr., 4 4½-pdr....	5	19	600
Fuji.....	12,320	26	14,000	1894	1897	5,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 2 13-in., 4 9-in., 8 6-in., 4 8-in., 14 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 2½-pdr.	4	22	672
Tango (2).....	10,960	26	11,255	1892	1898	5,347,260	"	4	16	700
Iki (2).....	9,672	23	8,000	1887	1892	....	"	4	14	600
Idzumo }.....	9,750	24	17,300	1898	1901	....	" " " " " " " "	4	22	672
Iwate }.....										

NOTE.—Three battleships of the Fuso class are projected.

FRANCE.

Bearn (1).....	24,830	28	36,000	1914	....	....	12 13.4-in., 24 5.5-in.	....	....	..
Flandre (1).....	24,830	28	34,800	1913	....	\$12,858,108	12 13.4-in., 24 5.5- in., 4 3-pdr.....	6	21	1100
Gascogne (1).....										
Languedoc (1).....	23,177	29	29,000	1912	....	12,602,209	10 13.4-in., 22 5.5-in.	4	20	1167
Normandie (1).....										
Bretagne (1).....	23,177	29	29,000	1912	....	12,858,108	" " " " " " " "	4	20	1167
Lorraine (1).....										
Provence (1).....	23,177	29	29,000	1912	....	12,654,548	" " " " " " " "	4	20	1167
France }.....										
Paris }.....	23,100	29	28,000	1911	1914	12,670,674	{ 12 12-in., 22 5.5- in., 4 3-pdr.....	4	20	998
Courbet.....										
Jean Bart.....	23,100	29	28,000	1910	1913	12,424,800	" " " " " " " "	4	20	998
Danton.....	18,028	27	22,500	1908	1911	8,006,120	4 12-in., 12 9.4-in., 16 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr.....	2	20	690
Mirabeau.....	18,028	27	22,500	1908	1911	9,016,120	" " " " " " " "	2	20	690
Diderot.....	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	" " " " " " " "	2	20	690
Condorcet.....	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	" " " " " " " "	2	19	690
Vergniaud.....	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	" " " " " " " "	2	19	690
Voltaire.....	18,028	27	22,500	1907	1911	10,004,120	" " " " " " " "	2	20	690

FRANCE—Continued.

NAME.	Displacement, Tons.	Draft, Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed, Knots.	Complement.
Démocratie.....	14,635	28	19,190	1903	1907	\$4,892,720	4 12-in., 10 7-in., 26 1.8-in., 2 1.4-in....	2	19	793
Justice.....	14,635	28	18,548	1903	1907	8,351,925	" " " " " "	2	19	793
Vérité (4).....	14,635	28	20,433	1903	1908	8,307,055	" " " " " "	2	18	793
Republique.....	14,635	28	19,626	1901	1906	7,615,680	4 12-in., 18 6-in., 26 1.8-in., 2 1.4-in....	2	19	793
Patrie.....	14,635	28	17,859	1902	1906	8,374,350	" " " " " "	2	19	793
Suffren.....	12,527	28	16,500	1899	1903	5,977,820	4 12-in., 10 6-in., 8 3-in., 20 1.8-in....	2	18	615
Charlemagne.....	11,108	28	14,500	1894	1899	5,482,160	4 12-in., 10 5-in., 8 4-in., 16 1.8-in....	2	18	631
St. Louis.....	11,090	28	14,500	1895	1900	5,404,985	" " " " " "	2	18	631
Gaulois.....	11,105	28	14,500	1896	1899	5,469,625	" " " " " "	2	18	632
Bouvet.....	12,007	28	14,000	1893	1898	5,503,850	2 12-in., 2 10-in., 8 5-in., 8 3.9-in....	2	18	621
Massena.....	11,735	27	13,500	1892	1898	5,502,000	" " " " " "	2	17	642
Charles Martel.....	11,693	28	14,996	1891	1897	5,464,150	2 12-in., 2 10-in., 8 5-in., 4 2.5-in....	2	18	632
Carnot.....	11,954	27	16,300	1891	1896	5,350,440	" " " " " "	2	17	625
Jauréguiberry.....	11,637	28	15,800	1891	1896	5,347,680	" " " " " "	2	18	625
Brennus.....	11,190	26	14,000	1889	1895	4,958,835	3 13-in., 10 6-in., 2 10-in., 7 5-in....	4	17	696
Henri IV.....	8,807	23	11,500	1887	1903	4,006,240	" " " " " "	2	17	464

ITALY.

"G" (1).....	28,000	....	48,000	....	....	....	8 15-in., 20 6-in., 20 12-pdr.....	....	25	1800
Giulio Cesare } Leonardo da Vinci } Conte di Cavour.....	22,340	28	34,000	1910	1914	....	{ 13 12-in., 18 4.7-in., 14 12-pdr....	3	23	999
Dorea (1) } Dulio (1) } Dante Alighieri.....	23,025	29	24,000	1912	....	....	{ 13 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 12-pdr.....	3	23	1000
Re Umberto.....	13,673	28	19,500	1887	1903	\$5,292,500	12 12-in., 20 4.7-in., 13 12-pdr.....	3	23	900
Sardegna.....	13,640	28	19,650	1890	1895	5,287,200	4 67-ton, 8 6-in., 16 4.7-in., 2 9-in., 15 2.2-in., 14 1.4-in....	5	19	785
Sicilia.....	13,087	28	19,500	1890	1895	5,250,000	4 67-ton, 8 5.9-in., 16 4.7-in., 2 2.9-in., 20 2.2-in., 10 1.4-in....	5	20	785
Benedetto Brin.....	13,214	27	20,400	1898	1904	5,750,000	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 16 3-in., 8 1.8-in....	4	19	811
Regina Margherita....	13,214	27	20,664	1898	1904	5,750,000	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 16 3-in., 8 1.8-in....	4	20	811
Vittorio Emanuele....	12,425	27	20,000	1901	1907	5,600,900	2 12-in., 12 8-in., 12 3-in., 12 1.8-in....	2	22	711
Regina Elena.....	12,425	27	20,000	1901	1907	5,600,000	" " " " " "	2	22	711
Napoli.....	12,425	27	20,000	1903	1909	5,600,000	" " " " " "	2	22	711
Roma.....	12,425	27	20,000	1903	1909	5,600,000	" " " " " "	2	22	715
Ammiraglio di St. Bon.	9,645	24	13,500	1897	1901	3,500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 2 2.9-in., 8 2.2-in., 12 1.4-in....	4	18	548
Emanuele Filiberto....	9,645	24	13,500	1897	1901	3,500,000	" " " " " "	4	18	536

NOTE—Three battleships projected.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Szent Istvan (1).....	20,000	27	25,000	1914	....	\$12,165,000	12 12-in., 12 5.9-in., 18 12-pdr.....	4	20	1000
Prinz Eugen.....	20,000	27	25,000	1912	1914	12,165,000	" " " " " "	4	20	1000
Veritas Unitus.....	20,000	27	25,000	1910	1913	12,165,000	" " " " " "	4	20	1000
Tegethoff.....	20,000	27	25,000	1911	1913	12,165,000	" " " " " "	4	20	1000
Erzherzog Franz } Ferdinand } Radezky.....	14,226	26	26,000	1907	1910	....	{ 4 12-in., 8 9.4-in., 20 3.9-in., 6 12-pdr....	2	20	816
Zrinyi.....	14,226	26	20,000	1908	1910	....	" " " " " "	2	20	816
Zrinyi.....	14,226	26	20,000	1908	1910	....	" " " " " "	2	21	816
Erzherzog Karl.....	10,433	25	18,000	1901	1906	3,650,000	4 9-in., 12 7.5-in., 12 2.8-in., 6 1.8-in....	2	20	700
" Friedrich.....	10,433	25	18,130	1902	1906	3,650,000	" " " " " "	2	20	700
" Ferd'nd Max.....	10,433	25	18,000	1903	1907	3,650,000	" " " " " "	2	20	700
Habsburg.....	8,208	24	15,000	1899	1903	2,504,000	3 9-in., 12 6-in., 10 2.8-in.....	2	19	638
Arpad.....	8,208	24	15,000	1899	1903	2,640,000	" " " " " "	2	20	638
Babenburg.....	8,208	24	15,000	1900	1904	2,640,000	" " " " " "	2	19	638
Wien.....	5,600	21	8,500	1893	1896	1,950,000	4 9-in., 6 6-in., 12 1.8-in.....	2	18½	450
Monarch.....	5,600	21	8,500	1893	1896	2,000,000	" " " " " "	2	18½	450
Budapest.....	5,462	21	9,185	1893	1897	2,000,000	" " " " " "	4	17	450

NOTE—Programme includes 4 battleships of 24,500 tons.

RUSSIA.

NAME.	Displacement, Tons.	Draught, Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed, Knots.	Complement.
Borodino (1) } Ismail (1) } Kinburn (1) } Navarin (1) } Gangut (1)	32,200	...	66,000	1913	....	....	12 14-in., 21 5.1-in., 4 3-pdr.....	....	27	....
Petropavlovsk (1).....	23,000	27	42,000	1909	....	\$14,000,000	12 12-in., 16 4.7-in., 4 3-pdr.....	4	23	..
Poltava (1).....	23,000	27	42,000	1909	....	13,624,800	"	4	23	..
Sevastopol (1).....	23,000	27	42,000	1909	....	13,624,800	"	4	23	..
Alexander III. (1) } Ekaterina II. (1) } Marla (1) } Imperator Pavel I.....	22,500	27	26,500	1911	....	....	12 12-in., 20 5-in.....	4	21	..
Andrei Pervozvannyi	17,200	28	17,600	1903	1911	6,000,000	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 12 4.7-in.....	5	18	933
Slava	17,200	28	17,600	1905	1910	6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-in., 20 3-pdr.....	5	18	933
Tria Sviatitelia.....	13,516	26	16,000	1902	1905	7,500,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-in., 20 3-pdr.....	2	18	740
Tsessarevitch.....	13,318	27	10,600	1893	1899	6,000,000	4 12-in., 8 6-in., 4 4.7-in.....	6	18	582
Panteleimon.....	12,912	27	16,300	1899	1903	6,000,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 20 3-in., 20 1.8-in., 2 1.4-in.....	2	19	732
Ievstafi.....	12,582	27	10,600	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12-in., 16 6-in., 14 3-in., 14 1.4-in.....	5	17	636
Ioann Zlatoust.....	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1910	....	4 12-in., 4 8-in., 12 6-in., 14 3-in.....	5	16	731
Georgi Pobiedonsetz.....	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1909	....	6 12-in., 7 6-in., 8 3- in., 20 1.8-in.....	5	16	836
Sinope	11,032	26	10,600	1892	1896	2,155,000	6 12-in., 7 6-in., 6 M. 4 10-in., 8 6-in.....	7	16	500
Rostislav.....	10,180	27	13,000	1887	1890	4,500,000	2 12-in., 4 9-in., 8 6- in., 4 6-pdr., 4 3-pdr.....	6	16	325
Alexander II.....	8,880	24	8,700	1896	1900	4,250,000	....	7	16	624
.....	9,244	23	8,000	1886	1890	....	....	5	16	604

NOTE—The 1915 programme includes 4 battleships.

SWEDEN.

Sverige (1).....	7,100	21	20,000	1912	..	\$3,240,756	4 11-in., 8 6-in., 6 12-pdr., 4 1-pdr.....	2	22	450
Oscar II. (4).....	4,203	16	8,500	1905	1907	....	2 8-in., 8 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.....	2	18	326
Aeran (4).....	3,612	16	6,500	1901	1902	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.....	2	17	250
Wasa (4).....	3,650	16	6,500	1893	1901	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.....	2	17	250
Tapperheten (4).....	3,650	16	6,500	1901	1904	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in.....	2	17	250
Dristigheten (4).....	3,445	16	5,400	1899	1901	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 2.2-in.....	2	16	250
Thor (4) } Oden (4) } Njord (4) } Manligheten (4).....	3,445	17	5,350	1896	1898	....	2 9.8-in., 4 4.7-in., 10 2.2-in.....	1	16	200
Gota (4).....	3,612	16	6,500	1903	1906	....	2 8-in., 6 5-in., 10 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.....	2	17	250
Svea (4).....	3,238	16	4,750	1889	1891	....	18 2-in., 7 5.9-in., 11 2.2-in., 2 1.4-in.....	3	16	150
Thule (4).....	3,051	17	3,640	1885	1887	....	.....	1	14	268
.....	3,248	17	4,740	1892	1894	....	.....	2	16	165

NORWAY.

Bjoergvin (4) (1) } Nidaros (4) (1) } Norge (4).....	3,400	16	4,500	1913	....	....	2 9.4-in., 4 5.9-in., 6 3-in.....	2	16	250
Eidsvold (4).....	3,847	16	4,500	1898	1901	\$1,750,000	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 8 12- pdr., 6 3-pdr.....	2	16	261
Harald Haarfaagre (4).	3,847	16	4,500	1898	1901	1,750,000	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 8 12- pdr., 6 1-pdr.....	2	16	261
Tordenskjold (4).....	3,556	16	3,700	1896	1898	1,500,000	2 8-in., 6 4-in., 6 12- pdr., 6 1-pdr.....	2	17	248
.....	3,556	16	3,700	1897	1899	1,500,000	.....	2	17	248

DENMARK.

Niels Juel (4) (1).....	3,675	16	4,600	1913	....	....	2 9.4-in., 4 5.9-in.....	4	16	250
Herluf Trolle (4).....	3,415	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	2 9-in., 4 5-in., 10 2- in.....	3	16	250
Olfert Fischer (4).....	3,415	16	4,200	1896	1901	....	"	3	16	250
Peder Skram (4).....	3,543	16	4,200	1907	1909	....	"	3	16	250
Skjold (4).....	2,115	17	2,200	1893	1899	....	1 9-in., 3 4-in., 4 3- pdr., 2 1-pdr.....	4	13	210
Iver Hvitfeldt.....	3,208	16	5,100	1886	1889	\$1,000,000	2 10-in., 10 6-pdr., 8 M.....	4	15	298

THE NETHERLANDS.

NAME.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse- Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Com- pletion.	Cost.	ARMAMENT.			
							Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Com- plement.
De Zeven Provinciën..	6,525	20	7,500	1908	1910	....	2 11-in., 4 5.9-in., 10 12-pdr.....	..	16	440
Marten Tromp.....	5,211	21	6,377	1904	1906	\$1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 10 2 2-in.....	3	16	444
Koningin Regentes (4)	5,014	21	7,290	1898	1902	1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 6 2.9- in.....	3	16	444
De Ruyter (4)	5,014	21	6,377	1900	1904	1,737,500	2 9-in., 4 6-in., 10 2 9-in.....	3	16	444
Hertog Hendrik (4)...	5,014	21	6,000	1899	1903	1,737,500	2 9-in.....	3	16	444
Jacob van Heemskerck	5,211	21	6,000	1905	1908	1,700,000	"	3	16	441

SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII.....	15,460	25	15,300	1910	1913	....	8 12-in., 20 4-in., 2 3-pdr.....	3	19	700
Espana.....	15,460	25	15,300	1910	1913	....	"	3	19	700
Jaime I. (1).....	15,460	25	15,300	1910	....	....	"	3	19	700
Pelayo.....	9,744	25	9,000	1887	1890	....	2 12-in., 2 11-in., 9 5-in., 12 2-pdr., 9 1-pdr., 12 M.....	7	16	600

PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama (4)....	2,972	18	6,000	1875	1902	\$660,000	2 8-in., 4 4-in., 2 2.5- in., 2 1-pdr., 4 M....	2	15	218
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TURKEY.

Sultan Osman I. (5) ..	27,500	27	32,000	1914	14 12-in., 20 6-in., 10 12-pdr.....	3	22	1100
Reshadieh.....	23,000	..	31,000	1911	1914	10 13.5-in., 16 6-in.....	5	21	..
Kheyr-ed-Din Bar- barossa (3) } Turgut Reis (3) } Messoudieh.....	9,901	24	9,000	1890	1894	\$2,250,000	6 11-in., 8 4-in., 8 3.4-in.....	3	17	568
	9,120	25	11,000	1874	1876	....	2 9-in., 12 6-in., 14 3-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 3-pdr., 2 field.....	..	17	600
Assar-I-Tewfik (4)....	4,613	25	3,560	1903	1906	....	3 6-in., 7 4-in., 6 6- pdr.....	..	13	..

GREECE.

Salamis.....	19,200	25	40,000	..	1914	\$6,083,840	8 14-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr.....	4	23	..
Kilkis (6) } Lemnos (6) } Hydra (4).....	13,000	25	10,000	1904	1907	5,629,000	{ 4 12 in., 8 8-in., 8 7-in.....	2	17	..
	4,808	23	7,000	1889	1891	....	3 10-in., 5 6-in., 1 4- in., 8 2.5-in., 4 1.8- in., 12 1.4-in.....	3	17	400
Spetsai (4).....	4,808	23	7,000	1889	1891	....	"	3	17	400
Psara (4).....	4,808	23	7,000	1890	1892	....	"	3	17	400

ARGENTINA.

Moreno.....	27,600	27	39,500	1910	1914	\$12,000,000	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 4-in.....	2	22	1046
Rivadavia.....	27,600	27	39,500	1910	1913	12,000,000	"	2	22	1046
Independencia (4).....	2,336	13	3,000	1891	1893	880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3- pdr., 4 M.....	2	14	225
Libertad (4).....	2,336	13	3,000	1890	1892	880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 3- pdr., 2 1-pdr.....	2	14	225

BRAZIL.

Minas Geraes.....	19,281	25	27,212	1907	1909	\$9,107,000	12 12-in., 22 4-in., 8 3-pdr.....	4	21	900
Sao Paulo.....	19,281	25	28,645	1907	1910	9,107,000	"	4	21	900
Marshal Deodoro (4) ..	3,112	13	3,400	1896	1900	....	2 9-in., 4 4-in., 4 6- pdr., 2 1-pdr.....	2	15	200
Marshal Floriano (4)...	3,112	13	3,400	1896	1901	....	"	2	15	200

CHILE.

Almirante Latorre (1) } Cochrane (1) } Capitão Prat.....	28,000	28	37,000	1911	....	....	10 14-in., 16 6-in.....	4	23	1000
	5,981	22	12,000	1888	1893	\$1,955,000	4 9-in., 8 4-in., 10 12-pdr.....	4	18	400

NOTES—1. Building. 2. Formerly of the Russian navy and after capture renamed. 3. Purchased from Germany and renamed. 4. Coast defence turret ships, styled by some authorities as battleships. 5. Purchased from Brazil and renamed. 6. Purchased from United States and renamed.

UNITED STATES—For a full statement of the battleships of United States Navy see Index.

Wars of the World.

The following list of important battles and sieges is published with the view of enabling students of history, school teachers and pupils, and others interested, to learn at a glance the time of and combatants in the wars of the past. The data presented is from the latest authorities, but allowances must be made for discrepancies which necessarily enter into a subject covering so long a period of time.

The list does not include, with few exceptions, the wars of the United States, which can be found in the ALMANAC by referring to the index for "Wars of the United States" and "American Battle Dances," nor does it include the present European war, the data for which is printed herein entitled "Review of the War in Europe."

Abenberg (Nap. wars), April 20, 1809: French and Bavarians under Nap. defeated Austrians.

Aberdeen (Eng. civil war), Sept. 13, 1644: Royalists under Montrose defeated Covenanters.

Aboukir (Nap. wars), July 25, 1799: (1) French under Nap. defeated Turks; (2) Mar. 8, 1801: British defeated French.

Accra, (1) 1824: Small force of British routed by 10,000 Ashantis; (2) Aug. 7, 1826: 400 British with 4,500 natives defeated 15,000 Ashantis.

Acrc, Siege of, July, 1189-June, 1191: Christians captured city; (2) 1291: Moslems recaptured it; (3) French invasion of Egypt, Mar. 16-May 20, 1799: French under Nap. failed to take city from Turkish garrison aided by British force of seamen; (4) Nov. 3-4, 1840: City destroyed by a combined Turkish and British fleet.

Actium, Sept. 2, 31 B. C.: A sea-fight in which Octavius defeated forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

Adrianople, (1) Aug. 9, 378: Insurgent Goths defeated Romans; (2) 551: The Slavs defeated Byzantines.

Adwalton (or Atherton) Moor (Eng. civil war), June 30, 1643: Parliamentarians under Fairfax totally defeated by Royalists under Newcastle.

Aegospotami, 405 B. C. (Peloponnesian war): Peloponnesians under Lysander utterly defeated Athenian fleet, destroying naval power of Athens.

Aegusa, 241 B. C. (1st Punic war): Roman fleet under Q. Lutatius Catulus defeated Carthaginians.

Aghrim (Eng. Rev.), July 12, 1691: William III. defeated French and Irish under James II. Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415: 15,000 English under Henry V. defeated French army of about 50,000. About 10,000 French killed and 15,000 were taken prisoners. English loss about 1,600, including the Duke of York and Earl of Oxford.

Agra, Siege of, Oct. 4-17, 1803: British captured town and fortress from a garrison of 6,000 Maharratas.

Aladja Dagh, 1877: Russian troops under Grand Duke Michael victorious over Turkish troops.

Alamo, Siege of, Mar. 6, 1836: Invested by Mexicans under Gen. Santa Ana; garrison under Col. Travis, Bowie, and David Crockett overpowered and massacred.

Albuera (Nap. wars), May 16, 1811: Allied (46,000) British, Spanish, and Portuguese under Marshal Beresford defeated French (33,000). Allies lost 5,200, French 8,000.

Aleppo, (1) Nov. 11, 1400: Defeat of Syrians by Tartars under Tamerlane, who captured the town; (2) Aug. 24, 1516: Turks under Selim I. routed Egyptians and annexed Syria to Ottoman Empire.

Alesia, 52 B. C.: Besieged by Julius Cæsar. Alexandria, Siege of, July 11, 1882: British fleet under Adm. Sir Beauchamp Seymour destroyed forts and caused the rebel Arabi Pasha's garrison to surrender.

Alford (Eng. civil war), July 2, 1645: Covenanters routed with heavy loss by Royalists led by Montrose.

Algeiras Bay (Nap. wars), July 12, 1801: French and Spanish fleet defeated by British.

Algers, Siege of, (1) July 18, 1775: Spaniards under Gen. Count O'Reilly failed to take town from Algerines; (2) Aug. 26, 1816: British and Dutch successfully bombarded town, destroying forts and part of city. 1681, bomb vessel first used.

Alcante (War of Span. Succession), July 8, 1706: Stormed and taken by a British squadron. Two years later it was surrendered to Charles III. Alwal (1st Sikh war), Jan. 28, 1846: British force of 10,000 under Sir Harry Smith defeated twice the number of Sikhs.

Alkmaar, Siege of (Netherlands), (1) Aug. 21-Oct. 8, 1573: Unsuccessfully besieged by Spaniards; (2) Sept. 19, 1799: Duke of York repulsed.

Alma (Crimean war), Sept. 20, 1854: British under Lord Raglan and French under Marshal St. Arnaud (26,000) decisively defeated Russians (40,000) under Prince Manzikoff. British loss 3,000, French 1,000, Russian 1,200 and 4,700 prisoners.

Almanza (War of Span. Succession), April 25, 1707: French defeated British and Portuguese, resulting in loss to Charles of all Spain except Catalonia.

Almenara (War of Span. Succession), July 28, 1710: British utterly defeated Spaniards.

Alnwick, Nov. 13, 1093: Scots besieged town; defeated by Earl of Northumberland.

Alsen, Island of, June 29, 1864: Captured from Danes by Prussians. Last engagement of the Schleswig-Holstein war.

Amida (Mesopotamia), Siege of, (1) 359: Persians after a siege of 73 days captured town; (2) 502-3: Persians after a siege of 100 days took the fort at a loss of 50,000 men, massacring the Roman garrison and inhabitants, totalling about 80,000.

Amiens (Franco-Prussian war), Nov. 27, 1870: Germans drove the French from town.

Amoaful (2d Ashanti war), Jan. 31, 1874: British under Sir Garnet (Lord) Wolseley defeated Ashantis.

Amorium (Asia Minor), 838: Theophilus, Emperor of the East, at head of a vast number of Greeks and Persians, defeated at Dasymon by Moslems, who captured Amorium (Sept. 23), massacring 30,000 Christians.

Ancrem Moor, Feb. 17, 1545: Scots defeated force of Henry VIII.

Angora, 1402: Tartars under Tamerlane utterly defeated the Turks. Between three and four million men were engaged. The town was recovered by Mohammed I. in 1415.

Angostura (Americo-Mexican war), (1) Feb. 21, 1847: Americans under Gen. Scott completely defeated Mexicans under Santa Ana; (2) (Paraguayan war) Dec. 22-27, 1868: The Argentines, Brazilians, and Uruguayans defeated Paraguayans under Gen. Lopez.

Antwerp, Siege of, (1) Nov. 4, 1576: Spaniards took city and massacred inhabitants; (2) Nov. 29-Dec. 24, 1832: French besieged town, owing to Dutch refusal to recognize Treaty of London. The citadel was destroyed by fire and defenders capitulated. Known as "The Spanish Fury."

Aquidaban, Mar. 1, 1870: Allied armies of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay defeated Paraguayans with about 5,000 Indians.

Arbela, 331 B. C.: Macedonians under Alexander the Great overthrew Persians.

Arcola (Venetia) (French Rev.), Nov. 15-17, 1796: French under Nap. defeated Austrians.

Arcot, Siege of, Aug. 30, 1751: Taken by British and Sepoys under Clive; Sept. 23-Nov. 14: Clive, with a garrison of 320, had to withstand a siege by the Nawab's army of 10,000.

Argaun, Nov. 28, 1803: British under Wellesley defeated the Maharratas.

Arginusæ (Peloponnesian war), 406 B. C.: A sea-fight in which Athenians gained a victory over the Spartan Admiral, Callicratidas.

Arkera (2d Mysore war), May 13, 1791: British under Lord Cornwallis defeated Mysore troops, with a loss of 2,000 against a British loss of 500.

Armada, Defeat of the, 1588: The Invincible Armada, a fleet of 130 vessels, was met on July 21 in English Channel by Lord Howard with 30 ships of the English navy and a large volunteer fleet. Many Spanish ships were destroyed, a number were lost off the Scottish and Irish coasts, and some 60 returned to Spain.

Arnee, 1751: 900 British under Clive, with 600 Maharratas under Basin Rao, defeated a force of 4,800 (300 of whom were Europeans) under the French and captured a convoy of treasure.

Arques, 1589: Huguenots (5,000) under Henri IV. defeated the Leaguers (30,000) under the Duc de Mayenne, who lost about half his army.
 Arouf (3d Crusade), 1192: English under Richard I. after a desperate conflict, routed 300,000 Saracens under Saladin and took possession of the town.

Ascalon (Syria), (1) Aug. 12, 1099: Crusaders defeated the Saracens; (2) Aug. 19, 1153: After seven months' siege, Crusaders took the town; (3) Sept. 4, 1187: Saladin recovered town for Saracens and dismantled it.

Asculum, 49 B. C.: Town occupied by Julius Cæsar in his advance on Rome.

Askutsik, 1828: Turks (30,000) routed by Russians (17,000), were besieged in the town, and garrison of 50,000 was forced to surrender to Russians in three weeks.

Aspern (Nap. wars), May 21-22, 1809: Nap. (90,000) defeated Austrians (75,000). Each lost 20,000.

Aspromonte, Aug. 29, 1862: Italian Royalists defeated the Garibaldians under Garibaldi.

Assandune, 1016: Danes defeated English.

Assaye (1st Mahratta war), Sept. 23, 1803: British and native troops under Wellington defeated Dowlut Row Scindhia and Rajah of Berar.

Astrakhan, Siege of, 1569: Russian garrison relieved by army sent by Ivan the Terrible, driving off the Turks.

Atahualpa, 1531: Spaniards, with 160 men, fell upon 30,000 Peruvians, 4,000 of whom were butchered, Spaniards lost none.

Atbara, April 8, 1898: British and Egyptians under Lord Kitchener (14,000) routed Mahdists (18,000).

Auerstadt, see Jena.

Auldearn (Eng. civil war), May 9, 1645: Highland Scots under Montrose defeated Covenanters.

Aussig, 1426: Hussites defeated Germans.

Austerlitz, Dec. 2, 1805: French under Nap. I. (75,000) gained a victory over Russians (50,000) and Austrians (25,000), who lost 20,000 against a French loss of 5,000.

Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824: Patriots (6,000) defeated Spaniards (10,000), who lost 2,100 and 3,500 prisoners against 980 of Patriots.

Badajos, Siege of, Mar. 17-April 6, 1812: British under Wellington captured fortress from garrison of French, Hessians, and Spaniards.

Balaklava (Crimean war), Oct. 25, 1854: Indecisive battle between British under Lord Raglan and the Russians (30,000).

Balkan wars, see table herein on "Cost of Wars."

Ballymore (Irish Rebellion), June 3, 1798: Irish rebels cut to pieces English troops (500).

Ballynahinch (Irish Rebellion), June 13, 1798: defeat of rebels.

Bannockburn, June 24, 1314: Scots under Bruce defeated English, with Welsh and Irish auxiliaries, under Edward II.

Barcelona, Siege of, (1) Oct. 3, 1705: British captured town from Spanish garrison; (2) 1706, Archduke Charles besieged in the town by French fleet, but relieved May 11 by British; (3) Sept. 12, 1714, British captured town.

Barnet (Wars of Roses), April 14, 1471: Yorkists gained victory over Lancastrians; 1,000 fell.

Bassano, Siege of, Sept. 8, 1796: French under Nap. defeated Austrians.

Batavia (Java), Siege of, Aug. 26, 1811: British captured town from French and Dutch garrison. Restored to Dutch 1814.

Bautzen, May 20-22, 1813: French under Nap. defeated Prussians and Russians under Blücher.

Bavay, 57 B. C.: Romans under Julius Cæsar (50,000) gained victory over large army of Nervii, Viromandui, and other Gallie tribes.

Baylen (Nap. wars), July 20, 1808: Spaniards defeated French.

Beachy Head, June 30, 1690: French fleet defeated combined English and Dutch fleets.

Beaue (One Hundred Years' war), Mar. 22, 1421: English defeated by Scots.

Beaumont (Franco-Prussian war), Aug. 30, 1870: Germans under Crown Prince of Saxony defeated French under Marshal MacMahon.

Beaune-la-Rolande (Franco-Prussian war), Nov. 28, 1870: Germans repulsed the French with heavy loss.

Belfort (Alsace; Franco-Prussian war), Nov. 3, 1870-Feb. 16, 1871: Germans besieged town; it was bombarded Dec. 3, and surrendered by order

of the French Government; Jan. 15-17, 1871: French attacked the besieging German, but were compelled to retreat.

Belgrade, Siege of, (1) July 22-Sept. 4, 1456: Garsias successfully held out against Turkish army; (2) Aug., 1717: Austrians defeated Turks; (3) 1739: Town was restored to the Porte; 1789: Austrians retook town; (4) 1791: Peace of Sistovia restored it to Turkey; (5) 1806-13: It was occupied by Servians; (6) June, 1862: Bombarded by Turks; (7) 1869: Town was evacuated and became property of Servia.

Belle Isle, (1) Oct. 25, 1747: English fleet met French merchant ships convoyed by nine men-of-war, seven of which were captured by English; (2) Nov. 20, 1759: Sir Edw. Hawke with thirty-three sail, defeated French fleet of twenty-six, capturing five ships; (3) June 7, 1761: 8,000 British convoyed by a fleet effected a landing and captured Le Palais; (4, Wars of French Rev.) June 23, 1795: English fleet defeated French, capturing three warships.

Belmont (2d Boer war), Nov. 23, 1899: British drove Boers (3,000) from hill position at loss of 28 officers, 270 men. Boers lost 300 killed.

Beneventum, (1) 275 B. C.: Romans repulsed Pyrrhus with force of Epirots and Italians; (2, 2d Punic war) 214 B. C.: Romans defeated Carthaginians; (3, 2d Punic war) 212 B. C.: Romans defeated Hanno's camp; (4, Italian wars) Feb. 26, 1266: French defeated Neapolitans.

Beresina, Nov. 28, 1812: The Grande Armée, in retreat from Moscow, under Nap. I. was attacked while crossing river by Russians, losing 36,000 men.

Berestecko, 1653: Poles (100,000) victorious over Tartars (300,000).

Bergen (Seven Years' war), April 13, 1759: French defeated Hanoverians (40,000) who were trying to capture town.

Bergen-op-Zoom (Wars of French Rev.), Sept. 19, 1799: British and Russians under Duke of York defeated French, greater part of Russians taken prisoners.

Bergen, Siege of, (1, War of Austr. Suc.) July 15-Sept. 17, 1747: French captured town from Dutch and English garrison. Victors lost 22,000 men, defenders 4,000; (2) Mar. 8, 1814: British (4,000) assailed French garrison (4,500), but retired with loss of 300 killed, 600 wounded, 1,800 prisoners.

Betloca (S. Amer. war Ind.), 1813: Colombians defeated Spaniards.

Betwa, The (Ind. Mutiny), April 1, 1858: British defeated 20,000 Gwallor and other rebel troops.

Bezetha, Oct., 66: Citizens of Jerusalem defeated Romans, with loss of 6,000 men.

Bhartpur, Siege of, (1, 2d Mahratta war) Jan. 4-April 21, 1805: British, after four unsuccessful attacks on garrison of Rajah, retired with loss of 3,000; (2, 1st Burmese war) Jan. 18, 1826: British, after two months' siege, captured the town.

Bibracte, 58 B. C.: Romans under Julius Cæsar gained victory over army of Helvetii.

Bithur (Ind. Mutiny), Aug. 16, 1857: British routed and killed 4,000 mutineers.

Blackwater, Aug. 14, 1593: Irish rebels defeated English.

Blenheim, Bavaria (War of Span. Suc.), Aug. 13, 1704: British, German, Danish under Duke Marlborough and Prince of Savoy (55,000) defeated French and Bavarians (60,000). French lost 40,000, including 11,000 prisoners; allies lost 12,000.

Blore Heath (Wars of Roses), Sept. 23, 1459: Yorkists defeated Lancastrians.

Blueberg (Nap. wars), Jan. 8, 1806: British defeated Dutch and French, and occupied town.

Borghetto, May 30, 1796: French under Nap. I. forced Austrians to evacuate Peschiera.

Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812: French under Nap. I. (130,000) drove Russians (120,000) from strong position, but later left them in possession of field. French lost 12,000 killed, 38,000 wounded; Russians 15,000 killed, 30,000 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

Borysthemes, 1512: Poles defeated Muscovites (80,000) with great slaughter.

Bosworth Field (Wars of Roses), Aug. 22, 1485: Henry VII. defeated Richard III.

Boulogne, Siege of, Sept. 14, 1544: English under Henry VIII., after two months' siege, captured town from French.

Bouvines, July 27, 1214: French defeated Germans, Flemish, and English under Otho IV.

Boyne (Eng. Rev.), July 1, 1690: English under William III. defeated Irish under James II. English lost 500, Irish 1,500.

Braddock Down (Eng. civil war), Jan. 19, 1643: Royalists defeated Parliamentarians.

Breitenfeld (Thirty Years' war), Nov. 2, 1642: Swedes defeated Austrians with loss of 10,000 men.

Brentford (Eng. civil war), Nov. 12, 1642: Royalists defeated Parliamentarians.

Breslau (Seven Years' war), Nov. 22, 1757: Austrians (90,000) defeated Prussians with a loss of 8,600; Austrian loss 8,000.

Brest, Aug. 10, 1512: English fleet (forty-five ships) defeated French fleet (thirty-nine sail).

Brienne (Nap. wars), Jan. 29-30, 1814: French under Nap. I. defeated Russians with loss of 3,000 on each side.

Brihuega (War of Span. Suc.), Dec. 9, 1710: French defeated and captured British force retreating from Madrid.

Brill, Siege of (Netherlands war Ind.), April 1, 1572: "Beggars of the Sea" (400) captured fortress from Spaniards.

Bucharest (Ottoman wars), 1771: Russians defeated Turks.

Buda (Hungarian Rising of '48): Budapest occupied by Austrians. April, 1849 Hungarians re-entered Pesth; May 4, 1849 laid siege to Buda. Took the fortress Aug. 1849. Austrians again occupied Buda and Pesth.

Buenos Ayres, Siege of (Nap. wars), (1) June 27, 1806: British (1,700) captured city, but were compelled to surrender after short engagement; (2) July 5, 1808: British forced entry, but finally were forced to surrender.

Burgos, 1808: Taken by French under Soult from Spanish; 1812: Unsuccessfully besieged by British under Wellington.

Busaco (Nap. wars), Sept. 27, 1810: British under Wellington (25,000) defeated French (40,000). French lost 4,500, British 1,300 killed and wounded.

Buxar, Oct. 23, 1764: British and Sepoys (7,000) defeated Nabob of Oude and Mir Casem, who lost 4,000 men and 130 guns, against British 847 killed and wounded.

Byzantium, Siege of, 323: Constantine the Great brought the city to surrender, renaming it Constantinople.

Cadesia, 636: King of Persia (120,000) defeated by Saracens (30,000). Saracens lost 7,500. Cadz, April 19, 1587: English under Sir Francis Drake (thirty to forty ships) blockaded town and destroyed Spanish fleet of one hundred.

Cadsand (One Hundred Years' war), Nov. 10, 1337: 2,500 English defeated 5,000 Flemings in French service.

Cairo, (1) 1517: Turks captured town from Egyptians. They massacred 50,000 inhabitants and annexed Egypt to Ottoman Empire; (2) July 23, 1798: Taken by French under Nap.; taken by British and Turks June 27, 1801; 6,000 French capitulated.

Calafat, Siege of (Crimean war), Feb.-May, 1854: Turks (30,000) repulsed Russians (40,000), who lost 20,000 men against Turkish 12,000.

Calais, Siege of, (1. One Hundred Years' war) Aug. 1, 1346-Aug. 29, 1347: English captured fortress; (2) Jan. 1-8, 1558: Duke of Guise captured town from English.

Calcutta, Siege of, June 16-20, 1756: Nawab of Bengal attacked and captured town owing to desertion of military commandant and Governor. An assault was repulsed with loss of 95. Remaining 146 surrendered and were imprisoned overnight in a small prison room, "the Black Hole of Calcutta," and only 23 survived till morning.

Caldiero (Nap. wars), (1) Nov. 11, 1796: Austrians inflicted on Nap. I. first reverse in Italian campaign. He lost 3,000 men; (2) Nov. 30, 1800: French (50,000) gained advantage over Austrians (80,000), the former losing 4,000, and the latter 3,000 and 8,000 prisoners.

Calicut (2d Mysore war), Dec. 10, 1790: British defeated Mysore troops with loss of 1,000 killed and wounded and 2,400 prisoners. British lost 52 men.

Calpulapam, Dec. 20, 1860: Mexican Liberals under Juarez defeated Government troops.

Calven, The (Swabian war), Mar. 22, 1499: Grisons (6,300) defeated Austrians under Maximilian I. (15,000).

Campen, Oct. 18, 1759: French defeated Prussians with loss of 1,600.

Camperdown (Wars of French Rev.), Oct. 11, 1797: British fleet (sixteen line-of-battle ships) defeated Dutch fleet (sixteen ships). Dutch lost eight ships, 1,160 men, 6,000 prisoners; British 1,040 men.

Candia, Siege of, 1648: Turks commenced blockade against Venetians. Siege lasted twenty years, ending in surrender by Morosini.

Cannae (2d Punic war), 216 B. C.: Carthaginians (50,000) under Hannibal defeated Romans (90,000).

Cape Finsterre (War of Austr. Suc.), (1) May 3, 1747: British fleet of fourteen ships defeated French fleet of ten sail; (2) Oct. 14, 1747: British fleet (14) defeated French (9), British lost 600 killed and wounded; (3) Nap. wars) July 22, 1805: Indecisive action between British (15) and French and Spanish fleet (20).

Cape Passaro (War of Quadruple Alliance), July 31, 1718: British fleet of twenty-one sail destroyed Spanish fleet, eighteen ships.

Cape St. Vincent, (1) June 17, 1693: English and Dutch merchant ships being convoyed to Mediterranean were forced to retreat before a French fleet, which captured and destroyed many of the merchantmen; (2) Wars of French Rev.) Feb. 14, 1797: British fleet, twenty vessels, defeated Spaniards (thirty-eight sail), taking four ships and 3,000 prisoners.

Carabobo (S. Amer. war Ind.), (1) May 28, 1814: 5,000 men under Bolivar defeated 6,000 Spaniards; (2) June 24, 1821: Bolivar (8,000) routed Spaniards (4,000).

Carthagena, S. Amer., Mar. 9-April 9, 1741: Unsuccessfully blockaded by British fleet, who lost 3,000 men.

Carthago Nova (2d Punic war), 209 B. C.: Romans took city.

Cassano (War of Span. Suc.), Aug. 16, 1705: Imperialists defeated French.

Castalla (Nap. wars), April 13, 1813: Allied troops under Sir John Murray defeated French.

Castiglione, (1, War Span. Suc.) Sept. 8, 1706: French defeated Imperialists; (2, Nap. Ital. Camp.) Aug. 3-5, 1796: French under Nap. I. victorious over Austrians.

Castillon (One Hundred Years' war), July 17, 1453: English defeated by French.

Cawnpore (Ind. Mutiny): British garrison held town June 6-24, 1857, against mutineers. Dec. 6, 1857, British defeated 25,000 rebels. Ch. ambuco (S. Amer. war Ind.), Feb. 12, 1817: Chileans under Gen. O'Higgins defeated Spaniards.

Chaeronea, (1) 338 B. C.: Philip of Macedonia defeated Athenians and Thebans; (2) 86 B. C.: Sulla (30,000) defeated troops of Pontus (90,000).

Champaubert (Nap. wars), Feb. 10, 1814: Nap. I. routed a division of Blücher's army. Feb. 11 he defeated another division. Feb. 13 he defeated a third (30,000 Russians and Prussians), and the following day encountered the main body, which was compelled to retire with a loss of 3,000 men.

Chanda, Siege of (3d Mahratta war), May 9-12, 1818: British took the fortress from Rajah of Nagpur.

Chandernagore, Siege of (Seven Years' war), Mar. 14-24, 1757: Clive, assisted by three ships, took town from garrison of French and Sepoys. It was restored 1763; taken and restored, 1783; retaken 1793; given up to French, 1816.

Chateaufort-Raudon, Siege of (One Hundred Years' war), 1380: English garrison surrendered to French.

Chemulpo (Russo-Jap. war), Feb. 8, 1904: Japanese squadron convoying transports defeated a Russian cruiser and gunboat. (First action of the war.)

Cheriton (Eng. civil war), Mar. 29, 1644: Between Parliamentarians and Royalists.

Chlari, Sept. 1, 1701: Austrians defeated French.

Chillianwallah (2d Sikh war), Jan. 13, 1849: British defeated 40,000 Sikhs.

Chingleput, Siege of: Town and fortress captured from French by Clive, 1752; 1780 it was besieged by Hyder Ali, but relieved by Sir Edward Eyre Coote, Jan., 1781.

Chozza, Siege of: Captured from Venice by Genoese, Aug. 16, 1379. Besieged by Venetians and taken, June 24, 1380.

Chong-ju (Russo-Jap. war), April 8, 1904: Japanese defeated Cossacks.

Chotusitz (War of Austr. Suc.), May 17, 1742: Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated Austrians.

Chrysopolis, Sept. 18, 323: Romans under Constantine the Great victorious over Licinius, with a loss of 25,000.

Cibals, 314: Constantine the Great with 20,000 men defeated Licinius with 35,000. Licinius lost 20,000.

Ciudad Rodrigo, Siege of (Nap. wars), Jan. 8-19, 1812: Stormed and carried by assault by Wellington, who lost 1,300 men killed and wounded and took 1,500 prisoners.

Civitella, 1053: 3,000 Normans routed Germans and Italians under Pope Leo IX.

Clontarf, April 23, 1014: Danes were defeated by Irish under Brian Boru.

Cochehel (One Hundred Years' war), May, 1364: Navarrese, assisted by some English, were defeated by French.

Colenso (2d Boer war), Dec. 15, 1899: Gen. Buller tried to force way through the Boers to relieve Ladysmith; failed, with loss of 1,100 men.

Colline Gate, 82 B. C.: Romans defeated Samnites.

Colombey-Nouilly (Franco-Prussian war), Aug. 14, 1870: French were checked by Germans. French lost 3,608, Germans 4,906.

Colombo (Wars of French Rev.), 1796: Four British warships and small land force captured town from Dutch.

Constantinople, Siege of, (1) 668-672: Saracens failed to take town; (2, 4th Crusade) 1203: French and Venetian Crusaders took the city; (3) 1422: Turks failed to take town from Greeks; (4) 1453: Turks, with 258,000 men, captured it from Greek garrison of 7,000.

Constantinople, Feb. 13, 1352: Between Genoese fleet and Greeks and Venetians. Genoese forced their opponents to retreat and destroyed one-third of their fleet.

Copenhagen (Nap. wars), (1) April 2, 1801: Admirals Hyde Parker and Nelson defeated Danish fleet; (2) Sept. 5, 1807: City and Danish fleet captured by British.

Corbièsdale (Eng. civil war), 1650: Parliamentary forces defeated Royalists with Swedish forces under Montrose.

Corinth, (1) Peloponnesian war) 429 B. C.: Athenians defeated Peloponnesians, capturing twelve ships; (2) Corinthian war) 394 B. C.: Spartans defeated allied Athenians, Corinthians, and Thebans.

Corrieble, Nov. 5, 1562: Scottish rebels were defeated by troops of Mary Queen of Scots.

Corunna (Nap. wars), Jan. 16, 1809: British (14,000) defeated French (20,000). British lost 800, French 2,000.

Coulmiers (Franco-Prussian war), Nov. 9-10, 1870: Germans were defeated by French, who took 800 prisoners.

Courtray, July 11, 1302: French were defeated by Flemings.

Coutras, Oct. 20, 1587: Huguenots under Henry of Navarre defeated Catholics.

Coverypak, Feb., 1752: 380 Europeans and 1,300 Sepoys defeated troops of Rajah Sahib (4,500, assisted by 400 French).

Craonne (Nap. wars), Mar. 7, 1814: Nap., with 55,000 troops, attacked allies under Blücher (90,000). French lost 9,000 against allies 7,000.

Crécy (One Hundred Years' war), Aug. 26, 1346: English (40,000) under Edward III. routed French (80,000). French lost over 31,000.

Cresfeld (Seven Years' war), June 23, 1753: Prince Ferdinand, with 32,000 Brunswickers, Hanoverians and Hessians, defeated 50,000 French.

Cremona, (1) 198 B. C.: Romans defeated Gauls; (2) 69: Army of Vespasian routed rebel Vitellians; (3, War of Span. Suc.) Feb. 1, 1702: Imperialists took French garrison. Garrison lost 1,000.

Crevent, July, 1423: Besieged by John Stuart, with French army: relieved by aid of Salisbury with English and Burgundians; French defeated.

Crimsus, 339 B. C.: 70,000 Carthaginians were defeated by 10,000 Stellanis. Carthaginian losses, 10,000 killed and 15,000 prisoners.

Cropley Bridge (Eng. civil war), June 29, 1644: Royalists defeated Parliamentary army.

Crotone, 983: Germans were defeated by Greeks aided by 40,000 Saracens.

Cuddalore, India, (1) 1760: Taken from French by Col. (Sir) Eyre Coote; (2) April, 1782: Retaken by French from British. June 13, 1783, British drove French into the town, but failed to take it. June 30, naval action took place, British unsuccessful. Restored to England in 1795.

Culloden, April 16, 1746: Rebels under the Young Pretender defeated by English regulars.

Cunaxa, 401 B. C.: Between Cyrus the Younger, with Orientals (100,000) and Greek mercenaries (14,000), and the Persians under Artaxerxes (400,000).

Custoza, (1) July 23, 1848: Austrians defeated Piedmontese; (2, Seven Weeks' war) June 24, 1866: Italian army (140,000) defeated by Austrians, losing 3,800 killed and wounded and 4,300 prisoners. Austrians lost 4,650 killed and wounded.

Cuzco, Siege of, 1537: 200,000 Peruvians against 250 Spaniards under the Pizarros. After five months of siege the Spanish Governor of Chile arrived and defeated the Peruvians and captured the place.

Cysocephalae, (1) 364 B. C.: Thebans and Thessalonians routed forces of Alexander, Despot of Phaeae; (2) 197 B. C.: Romans defeated Philip of Macedonia, who lost 13,000 killed and wounded.

Cyzicus, (1, Peloponnesian war) 410 B. C.: Lacedaemonian fleet defeated by Athenians under Alcibiades; (2) 74-73 B. C.: Romans compelled Mithridates to retire from the place which he was besieging. Pontic army destroyed, losses amounting to 200,000 men.

Czarnowo (Nap. wars), Dec. 23, 1806: French under Nap. I. defeated Russians (15,000) under Count Tolstoy. French lost 700, Russians 1,600.

Damascus, (1) 633: Besieged by Moslems, who took city from Greeks and Romans after 70 days; (2) 1401: Taken and burned by Tartars under Tamerlane.

Danzig, Siege of, (1, Thirty Years' war) 1627-1629: Fortress, defended by Polish garrison, was unsuccessfully besieged by Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus; (2, Nap. wars) Mar.-May, 1807: Prussians and Russians surrendered to French; (3) Jan.-Nov., 1813: French (30,000), after Moscow retreat, were forced to capitulate to allies. French lost 12,000.

Dargal, Oct. 20, 1897: British brigade, including Gordon Highlanders, took the heights from force of Afridis. British lost 37 killed, 175 wounded.

Delg, (1) 1780: Mahrattas routed by 6,000 British; (2) Dec., 1804: Fortress taken from Mahrattas by British after six days' bombardment.

Delhi, (1) 1297: Mongols (200,000) defeated Delhi Mohammedans (300,000), but were obliged to retreat from India; (2) 1398: Mongols took city from Mohammedans; (3) Sept. 11, 1803: British (4,500) defeated Mahrattas (19,000).

Delhi, Siege of, (1) Oct. 7-16, 1804: British garrison resisted attacks of 20,000 Mahrattas with 100 guns; (2, Ind. Mutiny) Mutineers (30,000), May 11, 1857, seized Delhi and on June 8 were besieged by Sir Harry Barnard with small force, who captured the city.

Denain (War Span. Suc.), July 24, 1712: Allies under Earl of Albemarle defeated by French.

Dennewitz (Nap. wars), Sept. 6, 1813: French defeated with loss of 13,000 by allies under Crown Prince of Sweden, who lost 6,000, of whom 5,000 were Prussians.

Dessau (Thirty Years' war), April 25, 1626: Imperialists defeated German Protestants.

Dettingen (War of Austr. Suc.), June 27, 1743: British and Hanoverians under George III., with Austrians, 40,000 in all, defeated French (60,000).

Diamond Hill (2d Boer war), June 11-12, 1900: Lord Roberts, with 17,000 men and 70 guns, defeated 15,000 Boers under General Botha. British lost 160 killed and wounded.

Dingaans' Day, Dec. 16, 1838: Transvaal and Orange River Boers defeated the Zulus of King Dingaan.

Dnlester, Sept. 9, 1769: Turks defeated by Russians.

Doini Dubnik, Nov. 1, 1877: Russian guard forced Turks to retire upon Plevna.

Dominica, April 12, 1782: British fleet gained victory over French.

Domokos, May 17, 1879: Crown Prince of Greece with 40,000 troops, obliged to retire before Turks. Greeks lost 600, Turks 1,800.

Donabew, Mar. 7, 1825: 700 British attempted to drive 12,000 Burmese from strong positions. They carried one, and with reinforcements carried the remaining two.

Donauwerth (War of Span. Suc.), July 2, 1704: Allies under Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians and took town. Allies lost 1,500 killed, 4,000 wounded.

Dorylaoum, July 1, 1097: Crusaders (70,000) defeated Saracens (250,000).

Doual, Siege of, April 25-June 26, 1710: Allies under Prince Eugene took town from French garrison (8,000). Allies lost 8,000 killed and wounded; 1712, retaken by French.

Douro (Nap. wars), May 12, 1809: British (12,000) under Wellesley drove French (24,000) out of Oporto. French lost 5,000.

Downs, The, June 1-3, 1666: Indecisive battle between English fleet and Dutch. Both fleets were crippled and had to retire.

Dresden (Nap. wars), Aug. 26-27, 1813: Nap. (96,000) defeated allied Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Allies (200,000) lost 10,000 and 15,000 prisoners, French 10,000.

Drlfontein, Mar. 10, 1900: British under Lord Roberts defeated Boers. British lost 424, Boers 100.

Drogheda, Sack of, Sept. 3-12, 1649: Parliamentary army under Cromwell took city and put Royalist garrison (3,000) and 1,000 inhabitants to the sword. Only 30 escaped.

Drogheda, Siege of, Dec., 1641-Feb., 1642: Irish rebels unsuccessfully besieged English garrison.

Drux (Wars of Huguenots), Dec. 19, 1562: Huguenots defeated by Catholics.

Dunbar, (1) April 27, 1296: Scots were defeated by Edward I.; (2) Jan.-June, 1338: Countess of Dunbar and March resisted the siege of English under Earl of Salisbury; (3, Eng. civil war) Sept. 3, 1650: Parliamentarians (11,000) under Cromwell routed Scottish Royalists (22,000). Scots lost 3,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners. English loss insignificant.

Dundalk, Oct., 1318: Scots under Edward Bruce were defeated by English and Irish.

Dunes (Wars of Louis XIV.), June 4, 1658: Spaniards defeated by French, assisted by English fleet. Ten days later Dunkirk capitulated.

Dunganhill, Aug. 8, 1647: English routed Irish rebels, who lost 6,000 men.

Dungeness, Nov. 30, 1652: British fleet of thirty-seven ships under Blake defeated by Dutch (eighty-five sail).

Dunsinnan, 1054: Anglo-Saxons defeated the usurper Macbeth. Scottish losses 10,000, Anglo-Saxon 1,500.

Duppel, Siege of, Mar. 15-April 18, 1864: 16,000 Prussians took town from Danish garrison of 22,000. Prussians lost 1,400, Danes 5,500.

Durazzo, Siege of, 1081-1082: After siege of eight months Normans took town from Greek and Macedonian garrison.

Durrenstein (Nap. wars), Nov. 11, 1805: French division defeated by 30,000 Russians. Losses about 3,000 each.

Dussindale, Aug. 10, 1549: Rebels defeated by royal troops under John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Dwina, July, 1701: 12,000 Saxons were routed by 15,000 Swedes under Charles XII.

Dyrrachium, 48 B. C.: Cæsar defeated while attempting to take city occupied by Pompey, with loss of 1,000 men.

Ebersberg (Nap. wars), May 3, 1809: French took town and drove Austrians out. French lost 1,700, Austrians 3,000 killed and wounded and 4,000 prisoners.

Eckmuhl (Nap. wars), April 22, 1809: Nap. I. (65,000) defeated Austrians (476,000). French

lost 2,500, Austrians 5,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners.

Edgecot (Wars of Roses), July 26, 1469: Yorkists defeated by Lancastrians.

Edgehill (first battle of Eng. civil war), Oct. 23, 1642: Indecisive action between Royalists under Charles I. and Parliamentarians. Each about 20,000 strong.

Elandslaagte, Oct. 21, 1899: British drove strong force of Boers from their position, capturing the leader, Gen. Koch. British lost 250, Boers about 250 and 200 prisoners.

Eland's River, Siege at (2d Boer war), Aug. 4-15, 1900: 400 Australlians held out against 2,500 Boers till relieved by Lord Kitchener.

El Caney (Span.-Amer. war), July 1-3, 1898: Americans (12,000) under Gen. Shafter captured El Caney and San Juan Hill from Spaniards. Americans lost 1,700 killed and wounded.

Elchingen (Nap. wars), Oct. 14, 1805: Marshal Ney, with 16,000, defeated Austrians (15,000), who lost 3,500.

Elena, 1877: Turks defeated by Russians.

El Teb, Feb. 4, 1884: 12,000 Soudanese annihilated an Egyptian column (3,500).

Engen (Nap. wars), May 3, 1800: French (75,000) defeated Austrians (110,000). French lost 2,000, Austrians 11,000.

Erbach (Nap. wars), May 15, 1800: French (15,000), with reinforcements, defeated Austrians (36,000).

Espinossa (Peninsular war): Spaniards (30,000) routed by French (18,000).

Essling, see Aspern.

Eurymedon, 466 B. C.: Greeks victorious by land and sea over Persians.

Evesham (Barons' war), Aug. 4, 1265: Royalists defeated Barons.

Eylau (Nap. wars), Feb. 8, 1807: Indecisive action between French (70,000) under Nap. I. and Russians (65,000) reinforced by Prussians. Allies lost 20,000, French 30,000.

Faenza, 541: Goths defeated Romans.

Falkirk, (1) July 22, 1298: English routed Scots; (2) Jan. 16, 1746: Rebels of the "45" (8,000) defeated British (9,000), who lost 1,300. Rebels lost 120.

Farquhar's Farm (2d Boer war), Oct. 29, 1899: Two columns of British garrison at Ladysmith retreated, remaining column overpowered. British lost 1,385.

Fehrbellin, June 18, 1675: Prussians defeated Swedish army of Charles XI.

Fere-Champenoise (Nap. wars), Mar. 25, 1814: Allied armies under Prince Schwarzenberg, marching on Paris, defeated French (30,000). French lost 5,000.

Ferch (Soudan campaign), June 7, 1896: Egyptians under Lord Kitchener surprised Mahdists and drove them from their camp with great slaughter.

Ferozeshah, Dec. 22-23, 1845: British and native troops (16,700) defeated 50,000 Sikhs. British lost 2,400, Sikhs 7,000.

Flavigny (Franco-Prussian war), 1870-1871, on battlefield of Mars-la-Tour.

Fleurus, (1, Thirty Years' war) Aug. 29, 1622: Spaniards defeated by Palatinate troops under Dukes of Brunswick and Saxe-Welmar; (2) July 1, 1690: French gained victory over Germans and Dutch, who lost 14,000; (3, Wars of French Rev.) June 26, 1794: French compelled Austrians to fall back. Each side had about 80,000 troops.

Flodden, Sept. 9, 1513: English under Earl of Surrey (32,000) defeated Scots under James IV. (30,000). Scots lost 11,000, English about 3,000.

Foksaln, July 31, 1789: Russians and Austrians defeated Turks with loss of 2,000.

Fontenoy (War of Austr. Suc.), Apr. 30, 1745: French (70,000) defeated British, Dutch, and Austrians (50,000) under Duke of Cumberland.

Formigny (One Hundred Years' war), April 15, 1450: French (3,000) cut down almost the entire 2,500 newly landed English.

Fornovo, July 6, 1495: 8,000 French under Charles VIII. defeated 34,000 Venetians and Mantuans and secured retreat of French army.

Frankenhausen (Peasants' war), May 15, 1525: Insurgent peasantry routed by troops of Brunswick, Hesse and Saxony. 6,000 peasants killed. Total loss during war, 50,000.

Frankfort-on-Oder (Thirty Years' war), April 2, 1631: 15,000 Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus took town from Imperialists. Imperialists lost 2,600.

Fraustadt (Russo-Swedish war), Feb. 13, 1706: Quarter-of-an-hour battle; 20,000 Russians and Saxons fled before 10,000 Swedes. Former left 7,000 loaded muskets behind.

Fribourg (Thirty Years' war), Aug. 3, 5, 9, 1644: 20,000 French were victorious over 15,000 Bavarians.

Friedland (Nap. wars), June 14, 1807: Russians and Prussians (70,000) were routed by French (80,000) under Nap. I. and Lannes. French lost 8,000, allies over 15,000.

Fuentes d'Onore (Peninsular war), May 3-5, 1811: Massena, with 34,000 men, on way to relieve Almeida, attacked Wellington. Failed to capture the position and retired.

Fulford, Sept. 20, 1066: Norse invaders of England defeated the English.

Furruckabad, Nov. 17, 1804: British under Lord Lake defeated 60,000 Mahrattas.

Gadebusch, Dec. 20, 1712: Danes and Saxons (24,000) under Frederick IV. defeated by Swedes (12,000) with heavy loss.

Gangud, 1714: Russian fleet under Peter the Great captured whole of the Swedish.

Garigliano, (1) Dec. 27, 1503: French (16,000) routed by Spaniards (15,000), French lost 4,000; (2) Oct., 1850: In an Italian rising the patriots were victorious over Neapolitans.

Gaza, (1) 332 B. C.: Alexander the Great took city from Persians and massacred garrison; (2) 312 B. C.: 25,000 Macedonians routed by same number of Syrians and Egyptians.

Gembours, Jan. 31, 1578: Dutch (20,000) defeated by equal number of Spaniards under Don John of Austria. Dutch lost 10,000, Spaniards about a dozen.

Genoa (Wars of French Rev.), (1) Mar. 13, 1795: Sea-fight in which British (fourteen sail) defeated French (fifteen sail), captured two line-of-battleships; (2) April 16-June 5, 1800: Austrians, with British fleet, besieged town and captured it from French under Massena; it was occupied by Austrians, and June 24 ceded back to French.

Geok-Tepe, (1) Sept. 9, 1878: Russians were unsuccessful in taking the stronghold from Teke-Turcomans; (2) Jan. 8-17, 1881: 10,000 Russians besieged town and captured it from its garrison (30,000 Turcomans), who lost nearly 15,000 men.

Cergovia, 52 B. C.: Gauls defeated Julius Cæsar, who lost 46 centurions, 700 legionaries.

Gerona, Siege of (Peninsular war), June 4-Dec. 10, 1809: French (18,000) besieged Spaniards (3,000), who capitulated.

Gibraltar, (1, War of Span. Suc.) July 21-23, 1704: British and Dutch fleet took fortress by surprise and captured it after two days' siege. Allies lost 300; (2, 3) 1704-5: It was unsuccessfully besieged by Spaniards and French, and in 1727 by Spaniards; (4) June 21, 1779-Sept. 3, 1783: British garrison underwent siege and blockade by Spaniards and French; garrison was reinforced by British fleets. Allies' attacks failed.

Gitschin (Seven Weeks' war), June 29-30, 1866: Prussians (16,000) defeated Austrians and Saxons (30,000). Allies lost 10,000.

"Glorious First of June, The," June 1, 1794: British fleet under Admiral Howe, and French under Rear-Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, 26 sail each. French defeated with loss of over 3,000 men, six ships captured and one sunk off Ushant. British lost 922.

Goa, (1) 1511: Portuguese garrison under Albuquerque obliged to abandon town after twenty days' siege by 60,000 Deccanis. He returned later with force (1,500) and twenty-three ships and recaptured town. Deccanis lost 6,000 men, Portuguese 50; (2) 1570: Portuguese garrison (700), assisted by civilians, successfully held town against 135,000 men and 350 guns under Rajah of Bijapore, who lost 12,000.

Golto, May 29, 1848: Italians defeated Austrians.

Gornj-Dubnik, Oct. 24, 1877: Russians defeated Turks.

Granada, 1319: Spaniards. In taking town, were routed by Moors. Stronghold capitulated to Ferdinand Nov. 25, 1491, after a seven months' siege by 50,000 Spaniards.

Granicus, The, 334 B. C.: Macedonians under Alexander (35,000) defeated Persians and Greek mercenaries (40,000).

Granson, Mar. 3, 1476: 45,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold defeated by 20,000 Swiss. Graspan (2d Boer war), Nov. 25, 1899: Lord Methuen's division with naval brigade (400) captured strong position held by Boers (2,500). British lost 200, Boers 100.

Gravelines, July 13, 1558: 10,000 Spaniards, Germans, and Flemings defeated French and allies (8,500).

Cravclotte (Franco-Prussian war), Aug. 18, 1870: Germans (200,000) under King William of Prussia gained victory over French (120,000). Germans lost 20,150, French 12,000 to 15,000.

Grenada, 1762: Island was taken from French by British; 1779: French recaptured it; July 3, 1779: Adm. Byron tried to take it again, though unsuccessful. French lost 1,200 killed and 1,500 wounded, British 530.

Grochow, Feb. 19-25, 1831: Poles (90,000) defeated 120,000 Russians, but had to fall back on Warsaw. Russians lost 10,000, Polish 5,000.

Grossbeeren (Nap. wars), Aug. 23, 1813: Swedes and Prussians under Von Bülow repulsed French in their march on Berlin.

Grossjagerndorf (Seven Years' war), Aug. 30, 1757: Invading Russians defeated Prussians (28,000).

Guadeloupe (Wars of French Rev.): Taken and retaken by French and British. July 3, 1794, British captured it from French; French later recaptured it. 1810 it again became British, 1813 was ceded to Sweden, 1814 returned to France.

Guinegate, (1) Aug., 1479: Imperialists defeated French; (2) Aug. 16, 1513: French were defeated again by Imperialists under Maximilian I.

Gujarat, Feb. 21, 1849: 25,000 British defeated Sikhs (50,000). Almost entire Sikhs annihilated; British loss trifling.

Gunsburg (Nap. wars), Oct. 9, 1805: French under Marshal Ney crossed Danube, defeating Austrians and taking 1,000 prisoners.

Gwalior, (1) Aug. 3, 1780: Fortress taken by Major Popham with 2,000 men, mostly Sepoys; (2) Feb. 5, 1804: Again taken by British; (3, Ind. Mutiny) June 17-19, 1858: British column defeated rebels and captured town.

Haarlem, Siege of, Dec. 9, 1572-July 22, 1573: Town besieged by 30,000 Spaniards; garrison of 4,000 reduced to 1,800 and surrendered. Spaniards lost 12,000.

Hadrianople, (1) July 3, 323: Licinius, Emperor of East (165,000) was defeated by Constantine, Emperor of West (120,000); (2) Aug. 9, 378: Invading Goths defeated Romans.

Haldon Hill (Scottish wars), July 19, 1333: English under Edward III. defeated Scots. Scots lost 30,000, English losses trifling.

Hallue (Franco-Prussian war), Dec. 23, 1870: Indecisive battle between Germans (22,000) and French (45,000). French lost 1,000 killed and wounded, 1,300 prisoners; Germans 930.

Hanau (Nap. wars), Oct. 31, 1813: Nap. I. (70,000) encountered Austro-Bavarian army (30,000). French lost 6,000, allies 10,000.

Harfleur, Siege of (One Hundred Years' war): Henry V. laid siege to town, garrisoned by 400, Aug., 1415; after three weeks English took town. May, 1416, French laid siege to town, but in July town was relieved and French fleet destroyed by English fleet. 1435, Harfleur was retaken by French; July, 1440, English recaptured it. Dec., 1449, it again fell into hands of French.

Hashin, Mar. 20, 1885: 8,000 British defeated portion of Osman Digna's army. British lost 48, Soudanese 1,000.

Hassluck (Nap. wars), Oct. 11, 1805: 6,000 French held their own against 20,000 Austrians; French received reinforcements, but had to retire, leaving one-third of forces dead but taking 2,000 prisoners.

Hastenbeck, July 25, 1757: French (80,000) defeated Hanoverians and allies (50,000) under Duke of Cumberland.

Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066: Duke William of Normandy, "The Conqueror," routed English.

Hedgeley Moor (Wars of Roses), April 25, 1464: Yorkists defeated Lancastrians.

Hei-Kou-tai (Russo-Japanese war), Jan. 25-29, 1905: Russians crossed the Hun-ho and attacked

Japanese left wing, but were obliged to retire. Russians lost 10,000, Japanese 9,000.

Helliger-Zee, May 23, 1568: "The Beggars of the Sea" under Louis of Nassau defeated Spaniards, who lost 1,600.

Hellsburg (Nap. wars), June 10, 1807: Indecisive battle between French (30,000) and Russians (80,000). French lost 8,000, Russians 10,000.

Heligoland (Nap. wars), Aug. 31, 1807: Taken from Danes by British squadron; 1814 ceded to Great Britain, 1890 ceded to Germany.

Heliopolis, Mar. 20, 1800: 70,000 Turks defeated by 10,000 French. French lost 300, Turks several thousand.

Hellespont, 323: Fleet of Licinius, Emperor of East (350 sail) routed by Constantine, Emperor of West (200 galleys).

Helsingborg, Mar. 10, 1710: Swedes (20,000) victorious over Danish invading army.

Hennersdorf, Nov. 24, 1745: 60,000 Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated army of 40,000 Austrians and Saxons.

Heraclea, 280 B. C.: Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (30,000), defeated Romans (35,000).

Heraclea (Bithynia), April 30, 313: 30,000 Illyrians defeated 70,000 veterans of Maximin.

Herat, Nov. 22, 1837-Sept. 9, 1838: Afghan garrison repulsed attacks of Persians.

Hericourt, Nov. 13, 1474: Swiss (18,000) defeated Burgundians (10,000) and captured town.

Herrings, Battle of the (One Hundred Years' war), Feb. 12, 1429: English, while conveying provisions to army besieging Orleans, repulsed French.

Hochkirchen (Seven Years' war), Oct. 14, 1758: Prussians (42,000) under Frederick the Great were defeated by Austrians (65,000). Austrians lost 6,000, Prussians 9,000.

Hochst, (1, Thirty Years' war) June 20, 1622: Imperialists (33,000) defeated Palatine troops (20,000); Imperialists' loss small, Palatine 12,000; (2, Wars of French Rev.) Oct. 11, 1795: French were defeated by Austrians.

Hochstadt, (1) Sept. 20, 1703: Imperialists defeated by Bavarians and French; (2) Aug. 13, 1704: Battle of Blenheim, called "Hochstadt" by Germans; (3) June 19, 1800: 80,000 Austrians defeated by 70,000 French. French took 5,000 prisoners.

Hohen-Friedberg, June 4, 1745: Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated Austrians and Saxons under Prince Charles of Lorraine. Prussians lost 2,000, allies 4,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners.

Hohenlinden (Wars of French Rev.), Dec. 3, 1800: 60,000 French defeated 70,000 Austrians. Austrians lost 8,000 killed and wounded, 12,000 prisoners.

Hondschoten (Wars of French Rev.), Sept. 6-8, 1793: English under Duke of York besieging Dunkirk driven off by French.

Hooghly, Nov. 24, 1759: Sea and land battle between English and Dutch. Three British ships defeated Dutch squadron of seven sail, and Dutch force of 700 Europeans and 800 Sepoys defeated by 300 British and 800 natives.

Huesca (1st Carlist war) May 24, 1837: 20,000 Carlists routed Cristinos and British legion; 277 of British legion slain and Cristinos lost 1,000.

Hydaspes, 327 B. C.: Alexander the Great (135,000) defeated Indian King Porus (30,000). Porus lost 12,000 killed and 9,000 prisoners, Alexander lost 1,000.

Hyderabad, Mar. 24, 1843: British (6,000) defeated Beloches (20,000).

Ile d'Aix, Mar. 4, 1758: British squadron of seven ships defeated French squadron of five ships-of-the-line and six frigates conveying 40 transports, thus delaying the French expedition to North America.

Ingavi, Nov. 18, 1841: 5,200 Peruvians routed by 3,800 Bolivians.

Inhlohane Mountain (Zulu war), Mar. 28, 1879: 1,300 British repulsed by force of Zulus.

Inkerman (Crimean war), Nov. 5, 1854: 50,000 Russians attacked camp of 8,000 British. Were held in check till French arrived, when they retreated. Russians lost 12,000, allies 4,400.

Inverlochy, Feb. 2, 1645: 1,500 Royalist Highlanders under Montrose defeated 3,000 Campbells and Lowland Covenanters. Covenanters lost 1,700.

Ipsus, 301 B. C.: Macedonians (30,000) defeated by Syrians (32,000).

Isandhlwana, Jan. 22, 1879: Zulus entrapped and massacred small British force consisting of six companies of 24th Regiment, a contingent of Natal volunteers and some Basutos.

Isly, Aug. 14, 1844: 8,000 French defeated and captured rebel Abd-el Kader at head of 45,000 Algerians and Moroccans.

Ismail, Dec. 22, 1790: Russians took fortress by storm from Turks. Russian loss was great. They massacred 38,000 Turks.

Issus, 333 B. C.: Persians (600,000) under Darius routed by Alexander the Great with 35,000 Macedonians.

Ivry, Mar. 14, 1590: Huguenots under Henry IV. victorious over Catholic Leaguers under Duc de Mayenne.

Jamaica: Colonized by Spaniards in 1523, it was scene of many fights; May, 1655, captured by British under Adm. Sir William Penn.

Jameson Raid, The, Dec. 29, 1895: Dr. Jameson, at instigation of Cecil Rhodes, led 600 armed men into the Transvaal to overthrow the Kruger oligarchy. Met by 2,000 Boers under Cronje and surrendered. Jameson lost 25 killed and many wounded.

Jarnac (Wars of Huguenots), Mar. 13, 1569: Huguenots under Conde defeated by Catholics.

Jemappes (Wars of French Rev.), Nov. 6, 1792: French victorious over Austrians. Austrians lost 5,000, French 6,000.

Jena (Nap. wars), Oct. 14, 1806: Two battles fought on same day between French and Prussians. At Jena 100,000 French under Nap. defeated 60,000 Prussians and Saxons, who lost 12,000 killed and wounded and 15,000 prisoners. At Auerstadt, Davoust, with 35,000, defeated 50,000 Prussians under Duke of Brunswick. Prussians lost 10,000. French lost in two battles 11,000, 7,500 of whom fell at Auerstadt.

Jerusalem, Siege of, (1) 63 B. C.: Disputes of two Maccabees, Pompey took city; (2) 54 B. C.: Pillaged by Crassus; (3) 40 B. C.: Taken by Antigonus and Parthians; (4, 5) 39 B. C.: Unsuccessfully besieged by Herod, who with Romans took it 37 B. C.; (6) 66: Assailed by Cestius Florus of Syria; (7, Judæo-Roman war) 68-70: Taken by Emperors Vespasian and Titus, temple burned; for fifty years after city ceased to exist; (8) 614: Taken by Persians and Jews, Christians massacred; (9) 628: Regained by Heraclius and Jews banished; (10) 636: Taken by Moslems; 970 subject to Egyptian Fatimites; (11, 1st Crusade) June 7-July 15, 1099: Crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon took city, massacring 70,000 Moslems and forming Christian kingdom of Jerusalem; (12) October 2, 1187: Taken by Saracens, Christians evacuated; 1229, surrendered to Emperor Frederick II.; (13) 1239: Seized by Mohammedans; (14) 1832: Captured by Pasha of Egypt; (15) 1834: Taken by Bedouins; 1841 returned to Sultan.

Jhansi (Ind. Mutiny), June, 1857: Town taken possession of by mutineers, who massacred European inhabitants. Mar. 1858, it was besieged by Sir Hugh Rose and recaptured on April 2.

Jiddah (Somali expedition), Jan. 10, 1904: British and natives defeated 5,000 Somalis. British loss trifling, Somalis 1,000.

Jitgurh, Jan. 14, 1815: 4,500 British, through treachery of a guide, repulsed by 1,200 Gurkhas.

Jotapata, Siege of, April 24-June 2, 67: Jews besieged by 60,000 Romans under Vespasian and Titus were reduced by famine to surrender.

Junin (S. Amer. war of Ind.), Aug. 6, 1824: Spanish Royalists defeated by Patriots under Bolivar.

Kagul, Aug. 3, 1770: Russians (17,000), whose rear was threatened by 80,000 Tartars, defeated a force of 150,000 Turks.

Kaiping (Chino-Jap. war), Jan. 10, 1895: Chinese driven from a strong position by Japanese brigade under General Nogi. Japanese lost 300.

Kalsch (Russo-Swedish war), Oct. 29, 1706: Russians and Polish (30,000) defeated Swedes (10,000).

Kalunga, Nepal (Gurkha war), Oct. 21-Nov., 1814: British, after many attempts, captured fortress; only 70 of the garrison of 600 escaped. British lost 1,000.

Kambula (Zulu war), Mar. 29, 1879: British (2,000) and native troops repulsed three Zulu impi, breaking power of Cetewayo. British lost 81.

Kandahar, Sept. 1, 1880: Lord Roberts defeated Afghans. British lost 248, Afghans 2,000.

Kappel, Oct. 11, 1531: Protestant forces (1,800) defeated by Swiss Catholic Cantons (8,000).

Karaku, 1218: Indecisive battle between Tartars (200,000) and Kharismians (400,000). Latter lost 140,000.

Karamuran, 1225: 500,000 Turks, Chinese, etc., defeated by 300,000 Tartars. Former lost 300,000.

Karee (2d Boer war), Mar. 29, 1900: Boers covering Bloemfontein driven from intrenchments by British. British lost 182.

Kars, Siege of, (1. Crimean war) June 16-Nov. 28, 1855: Turks (15,000) under an Englishman, after defence of fortress, forced by famine to surrender to 50,000 Russians; (2. Russo-Turk war) 1877: Russians besieged fortress; in July it was relieved; in November Russians returned to the siege and took the place, only a few defenders escaping. Russians lost 2,273, Turks 7,000 and 17,000 prisoners.

Katzbach (Nap. wars), Aug. 26, 1813: Prussians and allies (90,000) defeated French (100,000). French lost 12,000 killed and wounded.

Keresztes, Oct. 24-26, 1596: Imperialists and Transylvanians under Archduke Maximilian defeated by Turks under Mohammed III.

Khartoum (Soudan campaign), Mar. 12, 1884-Jan. 26, 1885: General Gordon, with Egyptian garrison, was besieged by the Mahdi. Town taken and defenders massacred.

Khelat (1st Afghan war), Nov. 13, 1839: British (1,000) captured fortress from garrison of Beluchees. British lost 150, Beluchees 400 killed and 2,000 prisoners.

Killcreek (Eng. Rev.), July 17, 1689: Highland Jacobites (3,000) routed the Royalists (4,000). Royalists lost 2,000 and 500 prisoners, Jacobites 900.

Kilsyth, Aug. 15, 1645: Royalists under Montrose victorious over Covenanters; latter's infantry (6,000) exterminated.

Kimberley, Siege of (2d Boer war), Oct. 15, 1899-Feb. 15, 1900: Town, with garrison of 4,000, bombarded by Boers. Relieved by force of 5,000 cavalry under General French.

Kirkbakan (Soudan campaign), Feb. 10, 1885: British (1,000) carried intrenchments of Mahdists, who were routed. British lost 60.

Kirch-Denkern (Seven Years' war), July 15, 1761: Prussians defeated French. French lost 4,000.

Kissengen (Seven Weeks' war), July 10, 1866: Prussians defeated Bavarians.

Kiu-lien-cheng (Russo-Jap. war), May 1, 1904: Japanese (40,000) attacked Russians (30,000), who lost 4,000 killed and wounded and 500 prisoners. Japanese lost 900.

Klitzl-Tepe, June 25, 1877: Russians defeated by Turks.

Kolin (Seven Years' war), June 18, 1757: Frederick the Great, with 34,000 Prussians, repulsed with loss of 14,000 by the Austrians (53,000), who lost 9,000.

Königsgrätz or Sadowa (Austro-Prussian war), July 3, 1866: Prussians (221,000) under William I. pierced Austrian lines (205,000) and drove them from their position with loss of 20,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. Prussians lost 10,000.

Königswartha (Nap. wars), May 19, 1813: General Peyrl's Italian division (8,000) routed by 15,000 Russians with loss of 2,000 killed and wounded.

Kosovo. (1) June 15, 1389: Confederacy of Slavonian tribes crushed by Turks; (2) Oct. 17-19, 1448: 80,000 Hungarians were forced to retire, defeated by Turks under Murad. Hungarians lost 17,000, Turks 40,000.

Krasnaol (Nap. wars), (1) Aug. 14, 1812: Russians defeated by French under Murat and Ney; (2) Nov. 16-19, 1812: 50,000 Russians victorious over French under Nap. in retreat from Moscow. French lost 6,000.

Krotzka, July 22, 1739: 100,000 Turks drove back Austrians (56,000).

Kulkovo, Sept., 1380: Mongols defeated by Russians with loss of 100,000.

Kulm (Nap. wars), Aug. 29-30, 1813: Allied Austrians and Russians, with force of Prussians, routed French (40,000). Allies lost 5,000, French 6,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners.

Kunersdorf (Seven Years' war), Aug. 12, 1759: Russian and Austrian allies (60,000) routed Prussians (48,000) under Frederick the Great. Prussians lost 15,500, allies 16,000.

Kustrin, Siege of (Seven Years' war), Aug. 15-25, 1753: Town held by Prussian garrison besieged by Russians. After bombardment was relieved by Frederick the Great.

Lade (Ionian war), 494 B. C.: Greeks, with 353 ships, defeated by Persian fleet (600 sail) which was blockading Miletus.

Ladysmith, Siege of (Seven Years' war), Aug. 15-25, 1753: Town held by Prussian garrison besieged by Russians. After bombardment was relieved by Frederick the Great.

Lagos, Bay of, Aug. 18-19, 1759: English fleet victorious over French.

La Hogue, May 19-20, 1692: French fleet under De Tourville defeated by British and Dutch. Two days later Adm. Rooke destroyed sixteen French ships and some transports.

Laing's Nek (1st Boer war), Jan. 28, 1881: General Colley, with 1,100, attacked Boers and was repulsed with loss of 198. Boers lost 41.

Lake Trasemenus (2d Punic war), 217 B. C.: Carthaginians under Hannibal nearly annihilated Roman army under Flaminius.

Lake Vadimon, (1) 310 B. C.: Romans defeated Etruscans; (2) 283 B. C.: Romans defeated the Gauls and Etruscans.

Landau: Fortress was scene of many sieges. Sept. 10, 1702, taken from French after three months' investment by Prince Louis of Baden. Nov. 18, 1703, after thirteen months' siege, retaken by Marshal Tallard, and a year later recovered by Austrians. Aug. 20, 1713, after three months' siege, surrendered to French; 1774, formally ceded to France. Aug.-Oct., 1793, it was unsuccessfully besieged by Austrians and Prussians; 1794, again unsuccessfully by Russians.

Landskrona (Dano-Swedish wars), July 14, 1677: Swedes under Charles XI. defeated Danes under Christian V.

Langensabza (Seven Weeks' war), June 27, 1866: Hanoverians (18,000) under George V. defeated Prussians (8,700); Hanoverians lost 1,392, Prussians 1,400 and 900 prisoners. Two days later Prussians, reinforced to 40,000, compelled the capitulation of the Hanoverians.

Lansport (Eng. civil war), July 10, 1645: Royalists compelled to raise siege of Taunton were defeated by Parliamentarians under Fairfax. They lost 300 and 1,400 prisoners.

Langside, May 13, 1568: Troops of Mary Queen of Scots (9,000) routed by Earl of Murray.

Lansdown Hill (Eng. civil war), July 5, 1643: Royalists defeated Parliamentarians. Losses heavy on both sides.

Laon (Nap. wars), Mar. 9, 1814: French (52,000) under Nap. defeated by Prussians and Russians (98,000) under Blücher. French lost 6,000, allies 5,000.

Largs, Oct. 2, 1263: Invading forces of Norwegian Haaco routed by army of Alexander III., King of Scotland.

Larissa, 171 B. C.: Romans (40,000) defeated with loss of 2,800 by Macedonians (43,000).

La Rothière (Nap. wars), Feb. 1, 1814: Allies (100,000) under Blücher defeated French (45,000) under Nap. I. Allies lost 8,000, French 5,000.

Las Navas de Tolosa, July 10, 1212: Army of Moors in Spain (600,000) routed by allied armies of Castille, Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Portugal.

Laswari, Nov. 1, 1803: British (10,000) defeated Scindhia's army. 7,000 of latter's 9,000 infantry were killed, besides many of his 5,000 cavalry. British lost 800.

Laupen, July 21, 1339: Swiss of Berne and the Forest Cantons (5,000) routed the army of Fribourg and its allies (15,000).

Lawfeldt (War of Austr. Suc.), July 2, 1747: English and Dutch had to retire before French. Allies lost 5,620, French 10,000.

Lech, The (Thirty Years' war), April 5, 1632: 20,000 Imperialists defeated by 26,000 Swedes and German Protestants under Gustavus Adolphus.

Leghorn, Mar. 4, 1653: English ships defeated by Dutch squadron of sixteen sail.

Legnano, May 29, 1176: Emperor Frederick I. routed by Milanese and Lombard League. Victory secured independence of Lombardy.

Lelpzig, (1, Thirty Years' war) Sept. 7, 1631: Swedes and Saxons (40,000) under Gustavus Adolphus and the Elector of Saxony defeated Imperialist army (44,000). Imperialists lost 8,000 and 5,000 prisoners, allies 2,700; (2) Nov. 2, 1642: See Breitenfeld; (3, Nap. wars) Oct. 16-19, 1813: French (180,000) under Nap. I. defeated by Great Coalition (Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes, 300,000) under Schwarzenberg, Blücher, and Bernadotte. Nap. was beaten and retired on night of 18th. French lost 40,000 killed, 30,000 prisoners, allies 54,000. This victory secured liberation of Germany; also known as Battle of the Nations.

Le Mans, (1, French Rev.) Dec., 1793: Vendéans defeated by Republicans; (2, Franco-Prussian war) Jan. 10-12, 1871: French army of Loire (150,000) routed by Germans (50,000). Germans lost 3,400 and took 20,000 prisoners.

Leus (Thirty Years' war), Aug. 20, 1648: French (14,000) defeated Spaniards and Austrians.

Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571: Spanish and Italian fleets (250 sail), defeated Turkish fleet (270 sail). Turks lost 200 ships and 30,000 men, allies 4,500.

Lerida, (1, Thirty Years' war) Oct., 1642: French defeated Spaniards; (2) May-Sept., 1646: French unsuccessfully besieged town; (3) Nov. 11, 1707: Town taken by French; (4) May 1-14, 1810: Taken again by French.

Lesno (Russo-Swedish war), 1709: Russians (40,000) under Peter the Great captured convoy Swedes were escorting. Latter defeated with loss of 10,000; Russians lost 10,000.

Leuthen (Seven Years' war), Dec. 5, 1757: 30,000 Prussians under Frederick the Great victorious over 80,000 Austrians. Austrians lost 7,000 and 20,000 prisoners, Prussians 5,000; five days later Breslau with 18,000 men capitulated to Prussians.

Leyden, Siege of, Oct. 31, 1573-Oct. 3, 1574: Besieged by Spaniards and Walloons. Prince of Orange, opening dikes, beleaguered besieging force by sea. Citizens drove Spaniards out.

Lia-Yang (Russo-Jap. war), Japanese advance on town begun Aug. 25, 1904. Aug. 28 Russians driven in on town and General Kuroki effected junction with second and third armies. Russians under Kuropatkin retreated; Japanese entered town on Sept. 4.

Lignitz, (1) April 9, 1241: Germans and Poles, with band of Knights Templars of France, defeated by northern army of Mongol and Tartar invaders; (2, Seven Years' war) Aug. 15, 1760: Austrians routed by Prussians under Frederick the Great. They lost 4,000 and 6,000 prisoners.

Ligny (Nap. wars), June 16, 1815: French under Nap. I. (60,000) defeated Prussians under Blücher (84,000). Prussians lost 12,000, French 8,000.

Lille, (1) 1667: Taken from Dutch by Louis XIV.; (2) Aug. 22-Dec. 9, 1708: Allies besieged town with its French garrison of 15,000. Oct. 22 city capitulated, but citadel held out till Dec. 9, when Boufflers surrendered on command of Louis XIV. Allies lost 14,000, French 3,000.

Lilybaeum, Siege of (1st Punic war), 250 B. C.-241 B. C.: Town defended by Carthaginian garrison (10,000) against Romans. Roman fleet defeated at Drepanum, but after battle of Aegusa town capitulated.

Lincoln, The Fair of, May 20, 1217: Royalists defeated rebel barons, who were assisted by French.

Lindley (2d Boer war), May 27, 1900: 500 Irregulars, after holding out four days, surrendered to Boers.

Liperaean Islands (1st Punic war): Taken by Carthaginians 264 B. C.; in 257 Romans defeated Carthaginians and captured islands.

Lisaine, 1871: 140,000 French under Bourbaki repulsed by 45,000 Germans under von Werder.

Lissa (Seven Weeks' war), July 20, 1866:

Italian fleet defeated by Austrians. Italians lost three ships, 1,000 men.

Lobositz (Seven Years' war), Oct. 1, 1756: 25,000 Austrians marching to relieve Saxons besieged in Pirna defeated by 24,000 Prussians under Frederick the Great. Loss 3,000 each side.

Lodi (French Rev.), May 10, 1796: 6,000 French grenadiers led by Nap. I. took bridge of Lodi from 16,000 Austrians. French lost 2,000, Austrians 2,500. (Nap. first called "Le Petit Caporal.")

Loigny-Pourpry (Franco-Prussian war), Dec. 2, 1870: Germans (34,000) victorious over French army of Loire (90,000). French lost 18,000, Germans 4,200.

Londonderry, Siege of (Eng. Rev.), April 18-July 30, 1689: 30,000 Ulster Protestants besieged by James II. July 30 Colonel Kirke forced boom across Lough Foyle, reinvited town, and besiegers withdrew. Garrison lost 3,000, besiegers 5,000.

Loudon Hill, May 10, 1307: Scots under Robert Bruce defeated English under Earl of Pembroke.

Louisburg, (1, Aust. Suc.) June 17, 1745: New England colonists, assisted by naval squadron, captured fortress from French; 1748 was restored to French; (2, Seven Years' war) July 26, 1758: After seven weeks' siege, French garrison (7,000) surrendered to 11,600 British and fleet (41 sail). French lost 1,200, 5,600 prisoners.

Lucena (War of Granada), April 21, 1483: Moors besieging town routed by Castilians.

Lucknow, Siege of (Ind. Mutiny): Mutiny broke out May 30, 1857; garrison and Europeans took refuge in the Presidency. Relieving force (3,200) arrived and garrison held out till Nov. 19; it was relieved by Sir Collin Campbell, the town being left to mutineers. Mar. 1, 1858, British began recapture; Mar. 21 rebels were expelled.

Lund (Dano-Swedish war), Dec. 14, 1675: Danes under Christian V. defeated by Swedes under Charles XI.

Lutter (Thirty Years' war), Aug. 27, 1626: Imperialists defeated Danes under Christian IV. Germans allied with Danes were present, but refused to take part in fight. Danish lost 4,000, 2,000 captured.

Lützen, (1, Thirty Years' war) Nov. 16, 1632: Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus (13,000) defeated Imperialists (30,000); (2, Nap. wars) May 2, 1813: French (115,000) under Nap. I. repulsed allied Prussians and Russians (70,000). French lost 18,000, allies 20,000. Also called Battle of Crossgorschen. Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were on the field.

Luzzara (War of Span. Suc.), Aug. 15, 1702: Indecisive battle between Imperialists and French and Spanish forces under Vendôme and Philip V.

Lynn Haven Bay, Sept. 5, 1781: British fleet (19 ships) were defeated by French fleet (24 sail).

Mazewice, Oct. 10, 1794: Russians defeated Poles under Kosciusko. Poles lost 6,000.

Madras, Siege of, (1) Sept., 1746: Bombarded by French (9 ships, 3,700 troops), British garrison (200) surrendered. French lost none, garrison 5; (2, Seven Years' war) Dec. 11, 1758-Feb. 19, 1759: British garrison (4,000) held out against bombardment of 2,000 French and 4,000 native troops. Feb. 19 British fleet arrived and besiegers withdrew. French lost (Europeans) 700, garrison 1,341.

Maestricht, (1) 1576: Taken from Duke of Brabant by Duke of Alva; (2) April, 1579: Taken by Spaniards, and 6,000 inhabitants put to death; (3) 1632: Captured by Prince Frederick Henry of Orange; (4) July 1, 1673: By Louis XIV.; (5) April 12-May 7, 1748: Besieged by French and taken; (6) 1793: Besieged by General Miranda and by Kleber, Nov. 4 it capitulated; (7) 1830: Held by Dutch against Belgians.

Mafeking (2d Boer war), Oct., 1899-May 17, 1900: 700 Irregulars under Colonel Baden-Powell underwent siege at hands of 5,000 Boers, who in Jan. were reduced to 2,000. Boers kept up bombardment and made one attack, when 300 Boers were captured. May 17 Colonel Mahon arrived and village was relieved. Garrison lost 273.

Magdeburg (Thirty Years' war), 1629: City withstood seven months' siege by Imperialists;

- May, 1631, they took town from Swedish garrison; pillage and massacre lasted from May 20 to June 18: thousands of unarmed citizens slain.
- Magenta (Franco-Austr. war), June 4, 1859: French and Sardinians (55,000) under Nap. III. and Marshal MacMahon victorious over Austrians (75,000). French lost 4,000, Austrians 10,000.
- Magersfontein (2d Boer war), Dec. 11, 1899: Lord Methuen's division and the Highland Brigade, during a night march to turn Boers' position, were attacked by Cronje with 9,000 Boers and repulsed. British lost 1,079, Boers 320.
- Magnesia, 190 B. C.: 40,000 Romans defeated forces of Antiochus the Great (80,000). Romans lost 300, Antiochus 50,000.
- Maharajpur, (1. Gwalior war) Dec. 29, 1843: British (14,000) defeated Mahrattas (18,000). Mahrattas lost 3,000; (2. Ind. Mutiny) July 16, 1857: Between General Havelock (1,000) on way to relieve Cawnpore and Nana Sahib with 5,000 rebels. Rebels were put to flight.
- Mahidpur (3d Mahratta war), Dec. 21, 1817: British defeated Mahrattas. British lost 778, Mahrattas 3,000.
- Maida (Nap. wars), July 4, 1806: British (5,000) defeated French (5,000).
- Maipo (S. Amer. war Ind.), April 5, 1818: 5,000 Chileans routed 5,500 Spaniards. Chileans lost 1,000 Spaniards 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners.
- Maidwand (2d Afghan war), July 27, 1880: British (2,476) routed by 9,000 Afghans. British lost 1,139.
- Majuba Hill (1st Boer war), Feb. 27, 1881: British (650) driven from position on hill by Boers. British lost 304.
- Malacca, 1511: Captured by Portuguese under Albuquerque (1,400) from 30,000 Malays.
- Malaga (War of Span. Suc.), Aug. 13, 1704: Indecisive naval action between English and Dutch (45 sail) and French (53 sail). British ost 2,350, French 3,250.
- Malaga, Siege of (War of Granada), April 17-Aug. 18, 1487: City was taken from Moors by Spaniards (60,000).
- Malakoff (Crimean war), Sept. 8, 1855: Fort was carried by 30,000 French under General MacMahon, the Russians having been taken by surprise.
- Malegnano (Franco-Austr. war), June 8, 1859: French defeated Austrians with heavy loss, including 1,000 prisoners. French lost 850.
- Malojarslavetz (Nap. wars), Oct. 24, 1812: Napoleon's army, during retreat from Moscow, was checked by 24,000 Russians; town was taken and retaken seven times, but drawn battle was result. French lost 5,000, Russians 6,000.
- Malplaquet or Blaregnies (War of Span. Suc.), Sept. 11, 1709: Allied English, Dutch and Austrians (120,000) defeated French (90,000). Allies lost 20,000, French 6,000-17,000.
- Malta, Siege of, (1) May 19-Sept. 11, 1565: 30,000 Turks with fleet (185 sail) besieged island, but were forced to withdraw by Knights of Malta. Turks lost 20,000, garrison 5,000; (2) 1798: Island taken by French; recaptured from them Sept. 5, 1800, by British.
- Mangalore, Siege of (1st Mysore war), May 19, 1783-Jan. 23, 1784: Col. John Campbell, with British garrison, held out against army under Tipoo Sultan, assisted by French officers, till starvation forced him to surrender.
- Manila (Span.-Amer. war), May 1, 1898: Spanish fleet (11 sail) destroyed by United States squadron (6 vessels) under Adm. Dewey, with no loss to Americans. Aug. 13 United States captured the town. Feb. 6, 1899, there was fighting with Philippine Insurgents.
- Mansourah (7th Crusade), Feb. 8, 1250: French under Louis IX. won indecisive victory over Saracens; April, Louis and army captured.
- Mantinea, (1. Peloponnesian war) 418 B. C.: Spartans and Boeotians (10,000) under King Agis defeated Argives and their allies (10,000); (2. Boeotian war) 362 B. C.: Boeotians defeated combined Athenians, Spartans, Mantinians, and Lacedæmonians; (3. Archæan League) 207 B. C.: Archæans victorious over Lacedæmonians and Spartans, who lost 4,000.
- Mantua, Siege of (Nap. wars), June 4, 1796-Feb. 2, 1797: From June 4 to July 31, 14,000 Austrians were besieged in town by Nap. Sept. 19 Nap. invested city and starved garrison to surrender; 27,000 perished, 20,000 prisoners.
- Marathon (2d Persian Invasion of Greece), 490 B. C.: 100,000 Persians routed by 10,000 Athenians and 1,000 Plataians under Miltiades. Persians fled, leaving 6,400 dead; Greeks lost 192.
- Mardia (War of Two Empires), 314: Licinius defeated by Constantine the Great.
- Marengo (Nap. wars), June 14, 1800: Austrians (33,000) defeated Nap. (28,000). On same day Nap. was reinforced and Austrians repulsed. French lost 7,000, Austrians 10,000-12,000.
- Marlendahl (Thirty Years' war), May 5, 1645: Imperialists defeated French, capturing most of their 3,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry.
- Marignano or Giants, (1) Sept. 13-14, 1515: French under Francis I. (50,000), assisted second day by force of Venetians, defeated Swiss mercenaries (40,000) of the Italians; French lost 6,000; (2. Franco-Austr. war) June 8, 1859: Austrians defeated by French.
- Mars-la-Tour, Aug. 16, 1870: Between Germans and French with heavy losses.
- Marsaglia (Wars of Louis XIV.), Oct. 4, 1693: Austrians, Spanish, and English under Duke of Savoy defeated by French.
- Marston Moor (Eng. civil war), July 2, 1644: Parliamentarians (25,000) routed Royalists (18,000). Royalists lost 3,000.
- Martinesl, Sept. 22, 1789: Allied Austrians and Russians (27,000) defeated Turks (80,000). Turks lost 15,000, allies 617.
- Martinique: Dutch unsuccessfully tried to take island in 1674, and the English in 1693. Feb. 4, 1762, it was taken by British but returned by Peace of Paris; Mar. 23, 1794, taken by British and restored by Peace of Amiens; 1809 again captured by Generals Beckwith and Provost. Restored to France in 1814.
- Masulipatam (Seven Years' war), April 25, 1759: Fortress held by garrison of French and Sepoys taken by Colonel Forde (900; one-third killed). 500 French and 2,100 Sepoys surrendered as prisoners.
- Matschin, July, 1791: Russians defeated Turks.
- Maubeuge, Siege of (French Rev.): Unsuccessful siege by Austrians from Sept. 29-Oct. 16, 1793.
- Mauritius (Nap. wars), Dec. 2, 1810: Island captured from French by British (8,300 Europeans and 3,000 Sepoys). British lost 167; they captured seventeen French ships and recaptured three British merchantmen.
- Maxen (Seven Years' war), Nov. 20, 1759: Austrians captured Prussian force of 13,000 men, 17 generals.
- Medellin (Peninsular war), Mar. 28, 1809: Spaniards (30,000) defeated by French. Spaniards lost 18,000, French 300.
- Medina or Nations, Mar., 627: Mohammed (3,000), defending city, repulsed Koreishites (10,000).
- Medina de Rio Seco (Peninsular war), July 14, 1808: 26,000 Spaniards defeated by 14,000 French. French lost 400, Spaniards 6,000.
- Medola (Nap. wars), Aug. 5, 1796: French under Nap. I. (23,000) routed Austrians (25,000), who lost 2,000 and 1,000 prisoners.
- Meldorf, 1500: Danes (30,000) under John, King of Denmark, in trying to bring back into submission revolted Dithmarshes were defeated by them. Danes lost 11,000.
- Mentana (Garibaldian rising), Nov. 3, 1867: Garibaldi, with Italians (10,000), defeated by French and Papal troops (5,000). Garibaldians lost 1,000, 100 prisoners, allies 171.
- Metaurus (2d Punic war), 207 B. C.: 50,000 Romans surprised and routed Carthaginians.
- Methven, June 19, 1306: English under Earl of Pembroke defeated Scots under Robert Bruce.
- Metz, Siege of, (1) Oct. 31, 1552-Jan., 1553: Charles V. laid siege to city, which was successfully defended by French under Duc de Guise; (2. Franco-Prussian war) Aug. 18-Oct. 27, 1870: After defeat of French at Colomby-Nouilly, they retired within Metz, where they were blockaded by Germans. Oct. 27 Bazaine surrendered with 3 marshals, 6,000 officers, 173,000 men.
- Miehelsberg (Nap. wars), Oct. 16, 1805: These heights and those of Frauenberg held by Austrians, carried by French, the Austrians driven into town; following day Ulm capitulated. General Mack, with 25,000, surrendered to Nap. I.

Milazzo (Unification of Italy), July 20, 1860: Italian volunteers under Garibaldi routed Neapolitans.

Millesimo (Nap. wars), April 13-14, 1796: French defeated wing of Austro-Sardinian army. Minden (Seven Years' war), Aug. 1, 1759: Allied Hanoverians, British and Prussians (54,000) defeated French (64,000); allies lost 2,762, French 7,086.

Minorca, (1) June 28, 1756: After 70 days' siege British garrison (2,800) surrendered to French; (2) Minorca restored to British in 1762; 1782: Garrison of 700 obliged to surrender to 12,000 French and Spaniards; (3) 1798: It was recaptured by British, and 1802 ceded to Spain. Miraflores (Peruvio-Chilean war), Jan. 15, 1881: Peruvians routed by Chileans. Peruvians lost 3,000, Chileans 2,100.

Missotonghi (Greek war of Ind.), Nov., 1822-Jan. 6, 1823: Greek garrison held out against besieging Turks (11,000). Turks again unsuccessful from Aug. to Oct., 1823: Turks again laid siege April 25, 1825. Egyptian army called in Jan., 1826: April 22 town was taken by Ibrahim.

Modder River (2d Boer war), Nov. 28, 1899: British column drove Boers (9,000) from intrenchments. British lost 500, Boers 500.

Mohacz, (1) Aug. 28, 1526: Hungarians (30,000) defeated by Turks (100,000). Hungarians lost 22,000; (2) Aug. 2, 1687: Austrians and Hungarians defeated Turks under Mohammed IV.

Mohleff-on-the-Dnelper (Nap. wars), July 23, 1812: 60,000 Russians attacked 28,000 French and were repulsed with 4,000 loss; French, 1,000.

Mohrungen (Nap. wars), Jan. 25, 1807: Russians (15,000) defeated by French (10,000) under Bernadotte. Each lost 2,000.

Mollinos del Rey (Peninsular war), Dec. 21, 1808: 26,000 French defeated Spaniards (26,000). French loss small, Spaniards 10,000.

Mollwitz (War of Austr. Suc.), April, 1741: Prussians (22,000) victorious over Austrians (22,000). Each army lost 4,500.

Moncontour (Wars of Huguenots), Oct. 3, 1569: Huguenots under Coligny routed by French Catholics under Duke of Anjou.

Mons (Belgium), May 23, 1572: Taken from Spaniards by Louis of Nassau (1,500); Spaniards besieged town and Sept. 19 it capitulated; Mar. 14-April 9, 1691, taken by Louis XIV.; 1697, given to Spain by Peace of Ryswick; Sept. 25, 1709, besieged by Prince Eugene and Marlborough, to whom French garrison capitulated Oct. 20; 1714, ceded to Austria by Peace of Baden; July 10, 1746, taken by French; 1748, returned to Austria; Nov. 7, 1792, entered without resistance by French.

Mons Badonicus (date uncertain, 500, 516, or 520): Victory won by King Arthur over Saxon invaders.

Mons-en-Puelle (Flanders), Aug. 18, 1304: French under Philip IV. defeated Flemings.

Mons Graupius (Roman invasion of Scotland), 84: Romans defeated 30,000 Caledonians.

Montebello, (1, Nap. wars) June 9, 1800: Austrians defeated by French, who captured 5,000 prisoners; (2, Franco-Austr. war) May 20, 1859: French (7,000) defeated Austrians, capturing 200 prisoners. Austrians lost 2,000.

Monrotonne (Nap. wars) (opening of Nap.'s Italian campaign), April 12, 1796: Austro-Sardinian army defeated by Augereau and Massena with loss of 3,000.

Monterau (Nap. wars), Feb. 18, 1814: Nap. I. defeated Württembergers with loss of 2,000 killed and 4,000 prisoners.

Monterey (Amer.-Mex. war), Sept. 22-24, 1846: United States (6,500) captured town from Mexicans (10,000).

Montevideo, (1, Nap. wars) Feb. 3, 1807: Taken by 4,800 British, who lost 600 men; July, restored to Spaniards; (2, Uruguayan war Ind.) Feb. 16, 1843: Argentines under Oribe besieged town, which was defended by Uruguayans and foreign residents, including Garibaldi. After intervention of France and England, Oribe raised the siege.

Montiel, Mar. 14, 1369: Spaniards, under Pedro the Cruel, defeated by French.

Morat, June 22, 1476: 24,000 Swiss routed 35,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold, who lost 8,000; Swiss lost 500.

Morelia, Siege of (1st Carlist war), May 23-30, 1840: 4,000 Carlists surrendered to Cristinos (20,000).

Morgarten, Nov. 15, 1315: 1,300 Swiss Confederates caught 10,000 Austrians in the pass and routed them, killing 1,500.

Mortara, Mar. 21, 1849: Austrians defeated Piedmontese and Sardinians with loss of 500 and 2,000 captured. Austrians lost 300.

Mortimer's Cross (Wars of Roses), Feb. 2, 1461: Yorkists under Earl of March defeated Lancastrians under Earls of Wiltshire and Pembroke.

Moscow, Sept. 15, 1812: Moscow entered by Nap. I.; next day, inhabitants set fire to city; Oct. 19-24 French evacuated the city and commenced retreat.

Mount Thabor (Nap. wars): Nap. (6,000) routed Orientals (30,000) who were trying to divert forces besieging Acre.

Mudki (1st Sikh war), Dec. 18, 1845: British (12,000) routed Sikhs (30,000). British lost 872.

Mühlberg, April 24, 1547: Imperialists (13,000, including 3,500 Papal troops) under Charles V. defeated German Protestants under John Frederick I.

Mühldorf or Ampfing, Sept. 28, 1322: Imperialists defeated German insurgents.

Mukden (Russo-Jap. war), Feb. 23-Mar. 10, 1905: Number of actions in which Japanese (325,000) were victorious over 375,000 Russians.

Münchengratz (Seven Weeks' war), June 28, 1866: Prussians defeated Austrians. Austrians lost 300 and 1,000 captured; Prussian loss small.

Munda, 45 B. C.: Julius Cæsar routed followers of Pompey. Latter lost 3,000, Cæsar lost 1,000.

Mycale (3d Persian invasion), Sept., 479 B. C.: Persians (60,000) were routed by Greeks.

Mylæ (1st Punic war), 260 B. C.: Roman fleet defeated Carthaginians under Hannibal, latter losing 50 ships, 3,000 killed and 7,000 captured.

Nachod (Austro-Prussian war), Jan. 27-29, 1866: Prussians defeated Austrians with heavy loss and 2,000 prisoners. Prussians lost 900.

Nâfels, April 9, 1388: Swiss defeated 6,000 Austrians. Latter lost 2,100.

Nancy, 1475: Taken by Charles the Bold, 1476: Retaken by nobles of Lorraine; Charles laid siege to town; Jan. 5, 1477, he was defeated by relieving Swiss under René II, Duke of Lorraine.

Nanshan (Russo-Jap. war), May 27, 1904: Japanese second army captured the first line of defence at this point. Russians left 500 dead and were driven back to Port Arthur. Japanese lost 4,300 and captured 78 guns.

Narva (Russo-Swedish war), Nov. 30, 1700: 40,000 Russians defeated by 8,400 Swedes under Charles XII., 18,000 being killed in the trenches alone. Russians retired; Aug., 1704, returned under Peter the Great and took town.

Naseby (Eng. civil war), June 14, 1645: Parliamentarians (13,600) under Fairfax and Cromwell defeated Royalists (7,500) under Charles I. Royalists lost 1,000 killed, 5,000 prisoners.

Navarino (Greek war, Ind.), Oct. 20, 1827: Allied fleets of England, France, and Russia (27 ships) defeated Turco-Egyptian fleet (33 vessels). Turks lost 60 ships, 4,000 men, allies 650.

Navarrete de Rioja or Najara (One Hundred Years' war), April 3, 1367: English, Bretons, Gascons, and German mercenaries, fighting for Pedro the Cruel under Edward the Black Prince, defeated Spaniards.

Neerwinden, (1, Eng. Rev.) July 19, 1693: French defeated English under William III. French lost 10,000; (2, Wars of French Rev.) Mar. 18, 1793: Austrians defeated French.

Nehavend, 641: Decisive battle between Moslems and 150,000 Persians. Latter defeated. Newwid (French Rev.), April 18, 1797: 36,000 French defeated Austrians with loss of 5,000.

Neville's Cross or Durham, Oct. 17, 1346: David II. of Scotland, while invading England, defeated by English.

Newburn, Aug. 28, 1640: 25,000 Scots crossed the Tweed and routed English (4,000).

Newbury (Eng. civil war), Sept. 20, 1643: Between Royalists under Charles I. and Parlia-

mentarians under Essex; neither victorious. Second battle, Oct. 27, 1644. Royalists held their ground against Parliamentarians (10,000) under Manchester, Waller, and Cromwell.

New Ross (Irish Rebellion), June 4, 1798: 30,000 rebels attacked General Johnston and 1,600 men forming garrison of New Ross. Ten hours they struggled, ending in mob of rebels being repulsed with 2,000 loss; regulars lost 230.

Newtown Butler (Eng. Rev.), July 30, 1689: 3,000 Protestants routed 5,000 Jacobites; 1,500 of latter slain and 500 drowned.

Nieuport, July 2, 1600: Dutch defeated Spaniards under Archduke Albert of Austria.

Nikopolis (Bulgaria), (1) Sept. 28, 1396: Hungarians, with French and German allies (100,000), defeated by Turks. French lost 3,000, survivors captured and massacred; (2, Russo-Turkish war) July 16, 1877: Captured from Turkish garrison (7,000) by Russians. Russians lost 1,300.

Nimwegen (French Rev.): Pichegru, with 70,000 Republicans, laid siege Oct., 1794. He was attacked by Duke of York (30,000), who, though he gained victory, was driven off with great loss; town fell Nov. 8.

Nish, (1) 269 Romans defeated Goths; Goths lost 50,000; (2) 1689: Austrians defeated Turks. Nivette, The (Nap. wars), Nov. 10, 1813: British under Wellington repulsed French with 3,000 loss, 12,000 prisoners. British lost 2,700.

Noisseville (Franco-Prussian war), Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1870: Germans (49,000) investing Metz repulsed attempt by French (95,000) to break through lines. French lost 3,500, Germans 2,970.

Nordlingen, (1, Thirty Years' war) Aug. 27, 1634: Ferdinand of Austria, with 40,000 Imperialists, besieging place when attacked by Germans and Swedes. These he defeated with loss of 12,000 killed, 6,000 prisoners; (2, Wars of Louis XIV.) Aug. 3, 1645: 17,000 French defeated 14,000 Imperialists with 6,000 loss; French loss, 4,000.

Northampton (Wars of Roses), July 10, 1460: Lancastrians under Henry VI. defeated by Yorkists under Earl of Warwick.

Novara, (1, Italian wars) June 6, 1513: 13,000 Swiss troops of Leo X. routed 10,000 French with loss of 6,000; (2, Austro-Sard. war) Mar. 23, 1849: 60,000 Piedmontese and Sardinians defeated by 41,000 Austrians.

Novi (French Rev.), Aug. 15, 1799: Russians and Austrians defeated French. Allies lost 6,000 and 1,200 prisoners, French 11,000, including 3,000 prisoners.

Ocana (Nap. wars), Nov. 19, 1809: 30,000 French defeated 55,000 Spaniards. French lost 1,700, Spaniards 5,000 and 26,000 prisoners.

Oczakov, 1737: Taken by Russians from garrison of 10,000 Turks, garrison being massacred. Following year evacuated by Russians; Dec. 17, 1788, Russians again took it, massacring 40,000 of garrison and inhabitants. 1855 bombarded by allied French and British fleets.

Olmütz, Siege of, May-June, 1758: Invested by Frederick the Great; after seven weeks' siege and capture by Austrians of convoy of 4,000 wagons of his, he raised siege.

Oltentza (Russo-Turk. war), Nov. 4, 1853: Turks defeated Russians. July 29, 1854, Turks defeated at Bayazid.

Omdurman (Soudan campaign), Sept. 2, 1898: 23,000 British and Egyptians under Lord Kitchener defeated 50,000 Dervishes. British and Egyptians lost 500, Dervishes 15,000.

Oporto (Nap. wars): Taken Mar. 29, 1809, by French from Portuguese; 10,000 inhabitants massacred. French lost 500. May 12 recaptured by British under Wellington.

Oran, May 17, 1509: Captured by Spaniards from Moors, who lost 4,000 and 8,000 prisoners. Orleans (Franco-Prussian war), Oct.-Dec., 1870: Oct. 11 Germans defeated French and took city. Nov. 10 retaken by French. Dec. 2-4 army of Loire defeated by Prince Frederick Charles, who again occupied town till Mar. 16, 1871, when it was restored to French.

Orleans, Siege of (One Hundred Years' war): Held by French garrison, was besieged by Earl of Salisbury (4,000). Oct. 24 unsuccessful assault made; Oct. 26 Earl of Suffolk succeeded Salisbury; April 29 Joan of Arc entered town; May 3

French assumed offensive; May 7 siege was raised and Suffolk withdrew.

Orthez (Nap. wars), Feb. 27, 1814: British and Spanish under Wellington defeated French under Soult. French lost 4,000.

Ostend, Siege of, July 5, 1601-Sept. 28, 1604: Siege commenced by Spaniards and town captured by them. Spaniards lost 70,000. Other sieges were: (1, Span. Suc.) July 16, 1706: Town surrendered to allies; (2, Austr. Suc.) Aug. 23, 1745: Taken by French; (3, French Rev.) 1794: Taken by French; May, 1798, 1,200 British landed to check preparations for invasion of England. Storm prevented re-embarking and they were all captured.

Ostrolenka, (1, Nap. wars) Feb. 16, 1807: Prussians (20,000) repulsed by French with loss of 1,500; French lost 1,500; (2) May 26, 1831: Poles defeated with 7,000 loss by Russians. Russians lost 9,000.

Ostrowno (Nap.'s march to Moscow), July 25, 26, 1812: French defeated Russians. Russian loss, 3,000 and 800 captured; French loss, 3,000.

Otterburn or Chevy Chase, Aug. 9, 15, or 19, 1388: 2,800 Scots routed 8,600 English.

Otumba (Conquest of Mex.), July 7, 1520: 200 Spaniards, with thousands of Tascalans, on retreat from Mexico were intercepted by 200,000 Aztecs. Aztecs routed, leaving 20,000 dead.

Oudenarde (Span. Suc.), July 11, 1708: 80,000 British and Imperialists attacked 160,000 French who were besieging British in Oudenarde, and defeated them with loss of 20,000. Allies lost 2,000.

Paardeberg (2d Boer war), Feb. 18-27, 1900: Boers, after bombardment, surrendered to British under Lord Roberts. British lost 1,535 and took 4,000 prisoners.

Palo Alto (Amer.-Mex.), May 8, 1846: Mexicans (3,500) defeated by 2,300 Americans under General Taylor.

Paris, Siege of, 885-886: Besieged by Northmen; 1590: By Henri IV. against forces of the League; (1, Nap. wars) Mar. 30-31, 1814: Allies entered town held by Marmont with 20,000 and National Guard; Marmont surrendered, having lost 4,000; allies lost 8,000; (2, Franco-Prussian) Sept. 19, 1870-Jan. 28, 1871: City defended by General Trochu, invested by Germans under King of Prussia and Von Moltke. French made unsuccessful sorties and city capitulated by Convention of Versailles. Germans marched into Paris Mar. 1, left Mar. 3; (3) April 6-May 21, 1871: National Assembly under Marshal MacMahon took city from Communists; insurrection suppressed May 28.

Pavia, (1) 452: City taken and destroyed by Attila; (2) 476: Taken by Odoacer; (3) 572: Taken by Lombards; (4) May 22, 1431: fleet of Venetians defeated by Milanese; (5) Feb. 24, 1525: Francis I. and French besieging city defeated by Charles V. under Lannoy. Two years later French returned and took city.

Pelwar Kotal Pass (2d Afghan war), Dec. 2, 1878: 18,000 Afghans defeated by British force (3,200) under Lord Roberts. British loss, 100.

Peking, (1) 1210: City taken by Tartars; (2) 1855: Unsuccessfully attacked by Tal-pings; (3) Oct., 1860: Taken by allied British and French; (4) June 20-Aug. 14, 1900: European legations (2,000) besieged by Boxers and Chinese soldiers. Legations relieved by force from European army commanded by Field Marshal von Waldersee under Generals Gazelet and Chaffee. Europeans lost 80 and 130 wounded.

Pena Cerrada (1st Carlist war), June 22, 1838: 19,000 Cristinos captured fortress from Carlist garrison, taking 600 prisoners.

Perambaukum, (1, 1st Mysore war): Col. Wm. Baille defeated enemy under Tipoo; (2) Aug. 27, 1781: Taken by British (11,000) from 80,000 Mysoris. British lost 421, Mysoris 2,000. Also known as second Battle of Pallioere.

Perpignan, Siege of, Dec., 1474: French under Louis XI. (11,000) captured fortress from Spanish garrison; 1493 it was returned to Spain. Sept., 1542, unsuccessfully besieged by Francis I. and the Dauphin.

Peterwardein, Aug. 5, 1716: 80,000 Imperialists defeated 150,000 Turks. Turks lost 30,000, Imperialists 3,000.

Pharsalia (civil war, Cæsar and Pompey), Aug. 9, 48 B. C.: Pompey (45,000 legionaries and 7,000 cavalry) routed by Cæsar (22,000 legionaries, 1,000 cavalry), 15,000 Pompeians slain, 24,000 surrendered, Cæsar lost 200.

Philiphaugh (Eng. civil war), Sept. 13, 1645: Royalists under Montrose (1,200 Highland cavalry and 500 Irish foot) were surprised in camp by David Leslie (4,000 horse) and entire camp massacred.

Philippi (Rebellion of Brutus), 42 B. C.: Brutus and Cassius (100,000) defeated by Octavianus and Mark Antony (100,000).

Philippopolis, Siege of, (1) 250: Taken by Goths, 100,000 massacred; (2, Russo-Turkish) Feb. 17, 1878: Russians overpowered Turks, occupied town, captured 2,000 prisoners. Turks lost, besides, 5,000, Russians 1,300.

Phillipsburg, (1) Sept. 17, 1676: Taken by Imperialists; (2) Oct. 19-29, 1688: Taken by French under the Dauphin; (3, War Polish Suc.) May 13-July 18, 1734: Taken from Imperialists by French; (4) Aug. 30, 1799: Bombarded by French (10,000) under Bernadotte; Sept. relieved by Archduke Charles; 1800, taken by French.

Placenza (Aust. Suc.), June 16, 1746: French and Spanish defeated by Austrians and Sardinians.

Pieter's Hill (2d Boer war), Feb. 19-27, 1900: British under General Buller captured Hlangwane and advanced on the Hill, which was attacked by General Hart and Irish brigade: established themselves on Hill at cost of half their numbers, but could not dislodge Boers. Feb. 27 assault was successful and Boers evacuated. British lost 1,896.

Pingyang (Chino-Jap.), Sept. 15, 1894: Japanese (14,000) drove Chinese (12,000) from intrenchments. Chinese loss heavy, Japanese 650.

Pinkie or Musselburgh, Sept. 10, 1547: English under Somerset defeated Scots under Earl of Huntly.

Pirot (Servo-Bulg. war), Nov. 26-27, 1885: Servians (40,000) defeated by Bulgarians (45,000). Bulgarians lost 2,500; Servians 2,000.

Plassey, June 23, 1757: Colonel Clive (3,000) routed forces of Surajah Dowlah (40,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry). British loss, 72; Nabob of Bengal's, 500.

Platæa (3d Persian Invasion), 479 B. C.: Greeks (110,000, Lacedæmonians and others) routed 300,000 Persians with 50,000 Greek auxiliaries. Persians fled and were massacred by pursuing Greeks.

Plevna, Siege of (Russo-Turkish): Turks (68,000) attacked, July 20, 1877, by Russians (6,500). These were repulsed with loss of 2,000; second attack July 30, 31, by Russians (30,000) unsuccessful, losing 300. Sept. 7-18 80,000 Russians and Rumanians and 50,000 Turks fought. Russians captured some redoubts, but were driven from all except "Bloody Battery." Russians lost 24,600 and 2,000 prisoners, Turks 5,000. Oct. siege began under Todleben (84,000). Dec. 10: Osman Pasha attempted to cut through Russian lines, driven back with 5,000 loss; Russian loss, 2,000; city was surrendered.

Podol (Seven Weeks' war), June 26, 1866: Austrians defeated by Prussians. Prussians took 500 prisoners.

Poitiers, (1, Gothic Invasion, France) 507: Clovis defeated King of Visigoths; (2, One Hundred Years' war) Sept. 19, 1356: Edward the Black Prince (2,000 men-at-arms, 4,000 archers, 1,500 light foot) routed French (50,000). French lost 11,000, 2,000 prisoners, English loss small.

Pola (War of Chiozza), 1379: Genoese fleet (22 galleys) defeated Venetians (20 sail) with loss of 2,000, 15 galleys, and 1,900 captured.

Polotsk, (1, Nap. wars) Aug. 18, 1812: During march on Moscow 33,000 French and Bavarians under General St. Cyr defeated Russians (30,000) with loss of 3,000 and 1,500 prisoners; (2) Oct. 18, 1812: General St. Cyr (30,000) defeated by Russians and forced to evacuate town.

Pondicherry, (1) Sept. and Oct., 1748: Adm. Boscawen (5,000, of whom 1,100 were Sepoys) unsuccessfully besieged fortress held by garrison of about same number, including 2,000 Europeans. British lost 2,000, garrison 250; (2) Aug., 1760: Invested by Major Monson (8,000), defenders being 3,000 French. Jan. 16, 1761, city surrendered to Colonel Coote with 1,400 prisoners;

(3) Aug.-Oct., 1778: Besieged by British, and garrison surrendered; (4) June 20, 1783: Indecisive action between British and French fleets. British lost 500.

Pontvallain (One Hundred Years' war), Dec. 4, 1370: British under Sir Robert Knowles overwhelmed by French.

Port Arthur, (1, Chino-Jap.) Nov. 24, 1894: Taken by Japanese from Chinese garrison (9,000). Japanese lost 270; (2, Russo-Jap.): Many land and sea fights near here. Feb. 8, 1904, Japanese fleet (16 ships) under Togo defeated equal number Russian ships under Stark, disabling three battleships, five cruisers. Feb. 14, Japanese destroyers attacked Port Arthur and torpedoed Russian cruiser. Mar. 9, 10, Russian destroyer sunk. April 13 Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked Russian squadron; Petropavolsk sank with 700 men. May 1-3 Japanese blockaded fairway to battleships and cruisers by sinking own merchant ships with 130 men. July 31 siege began; Jan. 1, 1905, General Stoessel (32,207) surrendered to Japanese under Nogai.

Portland (Dutch wars), Feb. 18, 1653: Indecisive action between Dutch fleet (70 ships) and English (70 ships).

Porto Bello, 1739: Captured from Spaniards by British fleet (6 sail).

Porto Novo (1st Mysore war), July 1, 1781: Sir Eyre Coote (2,070 Europeans, 6,000 Sepoys, aided by British schooner) defeated Hyder Ali (40,000 British loss 306, Mysoris, 10,000).

Prague (Seven Years' war), May 6, 1757: 77,000 Austrians defeated by Frederick the Great (68,000). Austrian loss, 20,000, Prussian, 18,000. 928, besieged by Henry the Fowler; 1043, taken by Emperor Henry III.; 1142, besieged by Duke Conrad of Moravia; Nov. 8, 1620 (Thirty Years' war), Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, and Tilly defeated Frederick V. and city occupied by Imperialists; 1631, taken by Saxons; recovered by Wallenstein following year; July 26, 1648, taken by Swedes; Oct. 26, 1742 (Aust. Suc.), taken by French and allies; Sept., 1744, taken by Frederick the Great, who evacuated Nov., 1757; 1848, scene of insurrection of Czechs; June, bombarded by Windischgratz; 1866, taken by Prussians.

Preston, (1, Eng. civil war) Aug. 17, 1648: Cromwell (8,000) fell on wing of invading Scots under Duke of Hamilton, drove them back on town and captured it; 4,000 prisoners taken, 1,000 Royalists slain. Aug. 18, again defeated by Cromwell with loss of 1,000 and 2,000 prisoners; remainder surrendered; (2) Nov. 12, 13, 1715: Scotch rebels defeated.

Puebla (Franco-Mex. war), May 5, 1862: 7,500 French were repulsed by Mexicans (12,000). French lost 456, Mexicans 215. Mar. 19, 1863, French returned (25,000) and compelled garrison (13,000) to surrender. May 17, French lost 2,000.

Puente de Calderon (Mex. war Ind.), Jan. 17, 1811: Mexicans (80,000) defeated by 6,000 Spaniards.

Pultowa (War of Span. Suc.), July 8, 1709: Swedes under Charles XII. (25,000) defeated by Russians (70,000) under Peter the Great. Swedes lost 9,000, 6,000 prisoners.

Pultusk, (1) May 1, 1703: Swedes (10,000) under Charles XII. defeated like number Poles and Saxons with loss of 600 and 1,000 prisoners; (2, Nap. wars) Dec. 26, 1806: Indecisive battle between 18,000 French and 43,000 Russians. Russians lost 3,000 and 2,000 prisoners, French 6,000.

Pydna (3d Macedonian war), 168 B. C.: Romans defeated Macedonians; latter lost 20,000 and 11,000 prisoners. Called Battle of Eclipse.

Pyramids (Nap. wars), July 21, 1798: Nap. I. defeated Mameluke army which was trying to arrest French march on Cairo. Cairo and Lower Egypt fell into hands of French.

Pyrenees (Nap. wars), July 25-Aug. 2, 1813: Wellington successful in preventing Soult from relieving San Sebastian. British lost 7,300, French 15,000.

Quatre Bras (Nap. wars), June 16, 1815: Between left wing of French (20,000) who were preventing junction of Prussians with allies—British, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers (28,000) under Wellington. Allies held their own. French retreated and allies encamped on field. Allies lost 5,200, French 4,140.

Queretaro, Siege of (Mex. Rev.), Mar.-May 15, 1867: Maximilian forced to surrender by Republicans.

Quiberon Bay, Nov. 20, 21, 1759: British fleet (33 sail) defeated French (24 sail). British lost 270, 2 ships. Also known as Battle of Ushant.

Quistello, July, 1734: Imperialists victorious over French and Sardinians.

Raab (Nap. wars), June 14, 1809: 44,000 French defeated Austrians (40,000). French lost 2,800, Austrians 3,000 and 3,000 prisoners.

Ragatz (Armagnac war), Mar., 1446: Swiss Confederates victorious over Austrians.

Rajahmundry, 1759: Colonel Forde (500 Europeans and 2,000 Sepoys) defeated French (6,500).

Ramilles (War of Span. Suc.), May 23, 1706: Allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugene (80,000) defeated French and Bavarians (80,000). French lost 13,000, allies 14,250.

Raphia, 217 B. C.: Egyptians routed Syrians under Antiochus the Great. Latter lost 14,000 and 4,000 prisoners.

Rathmines (Eng. civil war), Aug. 2, 1649: Royalists defeated by Parliamentary garrison of Dublin.

Raucoux (Austr. Suc.), Oct. 11, 1746: French under Marshal Saxe defeated Austrians and allies.

Razyn, April 19, 1809: 30,000 Austrians marching on Warsaw defeated Poniatowski (12,000 French and Poles) with loss of 1,500.

Rhe, July 10, 1627: Duke of Buckingham (6,000), in aid of Rochelle, laid siege to St. Martin, held by 1,400 French. French reinforced (6,000) Oct. 27, Buckingham was repulsed with 3,000 loss.

Rheims (Nap. wars), Mar. 13, 1814: Taken by Russians and Prussians (15,000) from French garrison (2,000). Nap. (30,000) marched to retake it and routed them with loss of 1,000 and 2,500 prisoners. Nap. lost 800.

Rheinfelden, May 3, 1638: Protestant Germans defeated Imperialists and Bavarians.

Rhodes, Siege of, (1) 305 B. C.: Demetrius Poliorcetes, driving the Macedonians from Athens, laid siege to Rhodes; its resistance was successful, and Demetrius retired; (2) May 23, 1480: Invested by Turks with fleet (160 sail), but garrison of Knights of St. John drove them off; (3) July 28-Dec. 21, 1522: Knights compelled to surrender to Turks. Turks lost 100,000.

Riada, 933: Germans repulsed Hungarian invaders. Commonly called Battle of Merseburg.

Rietfontein (2d Boer war), Oct. 24, 1899: Free Staters advancing to cut off Colonel Yule at Dundee were intercepted by 4,000 British; indecisive action took place. British lost 111.

Riga, Siege of (Thirty Years' war), Sept. 15, 1621: Garrison of 300 Poles surrendered to Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus.

Rivolo (French Rev.), Jan. 14, 1797: Austrians (40,000) defeated by French (30,000) under Nap. I.

Rochelle, La, Siege of, (1) One Hundred Years' war) June 22, 23, 1372: English fleet with supplies for besieged La Rochelle routed by French; Aug., Spaniards defeated English; Sept., Rochelle opened her gates to French; (2) Huguenot Rebellion) Aug. 10, 1627-Oct. 28, 1628: Huguenots besieged by army of Louis XIII. under Cardinal Richelieu and surrendered.

Rocroi (Thirty Years' war), Mar. 19, 1643: French (22,000) defeated Spaniards (27,000). Spanish loss, 9,000 and 6,000 prisoners, French, 2,000.

Rome, 390 B. C.: Taken and burnt by Gauls; 408: Captivated to Goths under Alaric. Citizens paid ransom but he again took city; 410: He sacked town and massacred inhabitants; 455: Sacked by vandals; 472: Sacked by Count Ricimer with barbarians; 536: Taken by Byzantine General, Belisarius, who, in 537, repulsed besieging Goths; 546: Taken by Totila, King of Italy, with Goths; recovered by Belisarius; 549: Taken by Totila; 552: Surrendered to Narses, Byzantine General, and Goths expelled; 1081: Emperor Henry IV. laid siege to city; June 2, 1083: He captured Leonine City; May, 1084: Siege raised; 1143-1155: Scene of disturbances during revolution of Arnold of Brescia; 1347, 1354, that of Rienzi; May, 1527: Taken by Imperialists, followed by massacre of 8,000 inhabitants; Feb. 15, 1798: Pillaged by French;

1848: Scene of Garibaldi's proclamation of the Roman Republic; 1849: French (7,000) sent to restore Papal rule, repulsed by Republicans with loss of 300; Garibaldi lost 100; June 3, 1849: French returned (20,000) and routed Republicans (8,000) with loss of 2,000; laid siege to city which surrendered June 30; Dec., 1866: French evacuated; they occupied it again Oct. 30, 1867-Aug. 12, 1870.

Rorke's Drift (Zulu war), Jan. 22-23, 1879: 3,000 Zulus attacked outpost of 139 men under Lieuts. Bromhead and Chard. Held savages at bay until relieved by Lord Chelmsford. Zulu loss 400, garrison 25.

Rosbach (Seven Years' war), Nov. 5, 1757: Prussians (22,000) under Frederick the Great routed allied French and Austrians (43,000). Prussians lost 500, allies 1,700 and 7,000 prisoners.

Rouen, Siege of (One Hundred Years' war), July 29, 1418-Jan. 13, 1419: Henry V. invested town. Sept., captured the last fortresses and burned French fleet; inhabitants capitulated.

Roundway Down (Eng. civil war), July 13, 1643: Parliamentarians defeated by Royalists.

Roveredo (French Rev.), Sept. 3, 4, 1796: 25,000 Austrians defeated by Nap.'s army under Massena. Austrian loss heavy, and 7,000 prisoners.

Rowton Heath (Eng. civil war), Sept. 24, 1645: Parliamentarians defeated Royalists with loss of 300 and 1,000 prisoners.

Saalfeld (Nap. war), Oct. 10, 1806: French defeated 7,000 Prussians under Prince Louis. Prussians lost 400 and 1,000 prisoners.

Saarbruck (Franco-Prussian), Aug. 2, 1870: Nap. III. captured heights from Germans, but four days later the Germans retook them.

Saëble, April 16, 1809: French and Italians (36,000) defeated by Austrians (45,000).

St. Albans, (1) Wars of Roses) May 22, 1455: Yorkists defeated Royalists under Henry VI.; (2) Feb. 17, 1461: Yorkists routed by Lancastrians.

St. Denis (Wars of Huguenots), Nov. 10, 1567: Catholics gained advantage over Huguenots.

St. Gothard (Hungary), Aug. 1, 1664: 60,000 Imperialists defeated 100,000 Turks with loss of 8,000.

St. Kitts, (1): Taken by French, 1667; (2) Jan. 1782: Occupied by French. Adm. Sir Samuel Hood pursued French, and with fleet (22 sail) against French (24), Jan. 26, beat him off. Feb. 14 French fleet reinforced to 33; Hood was unable to maintain position and retired. 1783, island, by Treaty of Versailles, restored to England.

St. Mary Clyst (Arundell's Rebellion), Aug. 4, 5, 1549: Lord Russell on way to relieve Exeter, which was besieged by rebels, was met by 6,000 of latter. Insurgents beaten with loss of 1,000.

St. Pierre (Nap. wars), Dec. 13, 1813: Wellington (14,000) and Portuguese repulsed French (40,000). French lost 6,000 to 10,000, British 4,500 and 500 prisoners. Sometimes called Battle of Nive.

St. Quentin, (1) 1557: French under Colligny besieged by Spaniards; Aug. 10 French (22,000) routed by force of Philip II. with loss of 15,000; Spaniards lost 50; (2, Franco-Prussian) Oct. 9, 1870: Town unsuccessfully attacked by Germans; Oct. 21, taken by them; evacuated two days later; Dec. 9, reoccupied by French. Jan. 19, 1871, French (40,000) defeated by Germans (33,000) with loss of 3,500 and 9,000 prisoners. Germans lost 2,400.

Sakhalin (Russo-Jap.): Island blockaded by Japanese squadron July 7-31, 1905, when Russians surrendered.

Salado, Oct. 30, 1344: Portuguese and Castilians victorious over Moors.

Salamanca (Nap. wars), July 22, 1812: British (46,000, including Spanish troops) defeated French (42,000). French lost 12,500, allies 6,000.

Salankemen, Aug. 19, 1691: 100,000 Turks defeated by 45,000 Imperialists.

San Jacinto (Texan rising), April 21, 1836: Mexicans (1,600) under Santa Ana routed by Texans (783) under Sam. Houston.

San Juan Hill: See El Caney.

San Sebastian, Siege of (Nap. wars), July 10-Sept. 9, 1813: Held by French garrison, was invested by British. After unsuccessful assault,

July 24 British raised siege, but it was resumed and town bombarded. Sept. 9 citadel surrendered. British lost 2,500.

Santa Vittoria July 28, 1702: Imperialists defeated by 15,000 French and Spaniards. Imperialists lost 500, allies 2,000.

Santiago de Cuba (Span.-Amer.), July 3, 1898: American fleet (4 battleships, 3 cruisers) under Adm. Sampson, with loss of one man, destroyed Spanish fleet (4 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats) under Adm. Cervera. July 17 town surrendered to United States.

Saragossa, (1. Span. Suc.) Aug. 20, 1710: 25,000 Spaniards and French under Philip V. defeated by Imperialists and allies (23,000) with loss of 4,000 prisoners; (2) June 12-14, 1808: Spaniards defeated by French. Jan. 27, 1809, French stormed town; Feb. 20 it capitulated.

Schässburg (Hungarian Insurrection), July 31, 1849: Russians defeated Hungarians.

Schipka Pass (Russo-Turkish): Unsuccessful attacks by Turks on Russians Aug. 21 and Sept. 16, 1877: Russian loss, 5,000, Turkish, 14,500. Defeat and surrender of 36,000 Turks Jan. 8, 1878: Russian loss, 5,000.

Scutari, May-Aug., 1474: Venetian garrison withstood siege by Turks. 1478, Turks returned and bombarded, but after losing 25,000 were unable to take place.

Sea of Japan. The (Russo-Jap.), May 27, 1905: Between Japanese fleet (four ships, eight armored cruisers) under Adms. Togo and Kamimura, and Russian (fifty sail, including transports). Russians demoralized, their fleet reduced to disorder. Two battleships, three cruisers sank, two battleships, two coast defence ships and destroyers captured, 14,000 men perished and 8,000 prisoners. Japanese lost 537. Also known as Battle of Tsushima. The battle extended over an area of 230 miles by 70.

Sebastopol, Siege of (Crimean war), Sept. 28, 1854-Sept. 11, 1855: Fortress invested by British, French, Turkish, Sardinian allies. Russians were able to get reinforcements and supplies; bombardment began Oct. 18; Mar. 22, 1855, sortie repulsed. June 18 unsuccessful attempts to storm Malakoff and Redan; Sept. 8 they were again stormed; Sept. 11 Russians retired and allies entered.

Sedan (Franco-Prussian), Sept. 1, 1870: Germans (250,000) under William I. defeated French under Nap. III., MacMahon, and Wimpfen. French loss, 3,000, wounded 14,000, prisoners 21,000. Following day 83,000 surrendered in Sedan. Germans took 66,000 rifles and 550 guns and lost 9,000 men.

Sedgemoor (Monmouth's Rebellion), July 6, 1685: Royal troops defeated rebels under Monmouth.

Selby (Eng. civil war), April 11, 1644: Possession of 3,300 Royalists, taken by Parliamentarians, who captured 1,600 prisoners.

Selinus, 408 B. C.: Carthaginians, during second invasion of Sicily, took town and carried away its inhabitants.

Seminara, (1) 1495: Spaniards and Neapolitans under Cordova and Ferdinand II. of Naples routed by French; (2) April 21, 1503: French defeated by Spaniards.

Sempach, July 9, 1386: Swiss Confederates (1,500) defeated Austrians (6,000). Austrians lost 1,000, Swiss 120.

Senefé, (1. Wars of Louis XIV.) Aug. 11, 1674: Indecisive battle seventeen hours between French under Condé (45,000) and Dutch (60,000) under William of Orange; (2. French Rev.) July 2, 1794: French defeated Austrians.

Senekal (2d Boer war), May 29, 1900: Unsuccessful attack by British on Boers. British lost 184 killed, while many were burned in veldt fires.

Sentinum (3d Samnite war), 205 B. C.: Victory of Romans over Samnites and Gauls. Roman loss, 8,200; allies', 25,000 and 8,000 prisoners.

Seringapatam, Siege of, (1. 2d Mysore war) Feb. 6, 1792: British under Lord Cornwallis attacked forts north of Kaveri River; Feb. 16 Tipoo Sahib surrendered his sons as hostages and treaty was signed. British loss, 550, Mysoris, 20,000; (2. 3d Mysore war) April 6, 1799: Lord Harris (40,000) laid siege to city held by garrison (20,000) under Tipoo. May 4 city fell.

Sevenoaks (Cade's Rebellion), June 8, 1450: Royal troops routed by rebels.

Sheriffmuir, Nov. 13, 1715: Indecisive battle between Royalists (4,000) and Jacobite Highlanders (12,000). Royalists left in possession of field.

Sholapur, May 15, 1818: British took city during 3d Mahratta war with loss of 97, Mahrattas 800.

Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403: Hotspur (4,000) defeated by Henry IV. Losses on both sides 1,600.

Sievershausen, July 9, 1553: Germans defeated Brandenburgers.

Silistria, Siege of (Crimean war), May 19-June 22, 1854: Turkish garrison held at bay by Russians till latter retired with 12,000 loss.

Singara, (1. Persian wars) 348: After indecisive battle between Persians and Romans the former led fresh force and routed legionaries; (2) 360: Fortress held by Roman garrison captured by Persians.

Sinkat (Soudan campaign): Besieged by Mahdists, 1883-1884. Feb. 11, 1884, Tewfik Pasha abandoned it, and while trying to cut way through to Suakim forces almost annihilated by Mahdists.

Sinope (Crimean war), Nov. 30, 1853: Russian fleet destroyed Turkish squadron (9 sail). Turks lost 4,000.

Sinsheim (Wars of Louis XIV.), June 16, 1674: French defeated Imperialists; Oct. 4 French victorious over Imperialists.

Skaltz (Seven Weeks' war), June 28, 1866: Austrians under Archduke Leopold defeated by Prussians, who captured 4,000 prisoners.

Slivnitza (Servo-Bulgarian war), Nov. 17-19, 1885: Bulgarians (15,000) defeated Servians (28,000) under King Milan. Bulgarian loss, 3,000; Servian, 2,000.

Sluys (One Hundred Years' war), June 24, 1340: Between English fleet (250 sail) under Edward III. and French (190 sail). English victorious; next day Norman force annihilated.

Smolensko (Nap. wars), Aug. 16, 17, 1812: French (175,000) under Nap. on their way to Moscow opposed by Russians (130,000). 50,000 French and 60,000 Russians engaged in battle, latter being put to flight and town taken by Nap. French lost 9,000, Russians 10,000.

Sobraon (1st Sikh war), Feb. 10, 1846: British (15,000) defeated Sikhs (25,000). British lost 2,382, Sikhs 8,000.

Sohr, 1745: Scene of victory of 20,000 Prussians under Frederick the Great over 33,000 Austrians under Charles of Lorraine.

Solssons, 486: Clovis, King of Merovingian Franks, defeated Romans in Gaul; 719: Charles Martel victorious over Duke of Aquitania; 1814: Taken by allies; Oct. 13-16, 1870: Capitulated to Germans.

Solferino (Italian war), June 24, 1859: Allied French and Sardinians under Nap. III. and Victor Emmanuel (150,000) defeated Austrians under Emperor Francis Joseph (150,000); Austrians driven back across Mincio. Austrians lost 22,000, allies 18,000.

Solway Moss, Nov. 24, 1542: Scots (18,000) raiding England were routed by 3,200 English.

Sommershausen, May 17, 1648: Imperialists defeated by French and Swedes. Bavaria fell into hands of allies.

Somosierra, 1808: Captured by Polish lancers of French Imperial Guard.

Southwold Bay, (1. Dutch wars) June 3, 1665: English fleet under Duke of York defeated Dutch. Dutch lost 18 ships, 7,000 men. English 1 ship, 700 men. English did not follow up victory.

(2) May 28, 1672: Allied French and English fleets (140 sail) surprised by Dutch (115). French retired, but English drove Dutch off with loss of 5 ships. English lost 1 ship. (Battles of Solebay.)

Spichenor or Forbach (Franco-Prussian war), Aug. 6, 1870: Germans defeated French. Germans lost 5,000, French 4,000.

Spion Kop (2d Boer war), Jan. 19-24, 1900: General Buller (24,000) tried to force Boer lines on Tugela. Boers retreated and British occupied town. Buller recrossed Tugela. British lost 1,750.

Splitter, Jan. 30, 1679: 10,000 Brandenburgers routed 16,000 Swedes.

Stadthohn (Thirty Years' war), Aug. 6, 1623: German Protestant Princes (22,000) defeated by Imperialists. Latter took 4,000 prisoners; Germans lost 6,000.

Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, 1066: English defeated invading army of Norsemen and Flemings.

Standard, Battle of the, Aug. 22, 1138: David I. of Scotland in raiding Northumberland met by English. Scots were routed. (Battle of Northallerton.)

Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692: French repulsed English and allies under William III.

Stirling, Sept. 11, 1297: English under Warrene, Earl of Surrey, routed by Scots under Wallace; rout owing to carelessness and lack of generalship of Warrene.

Stockach, (1, Nap. wars) Mar. 25, 1799: Austrians defeated French; (2) May 4, 1800: Austrians defeated by French.

Stormberg (2d Boer war), Dec. 10, 1899: British (3,000) in night attack on Boers were misled by guide and ambushed. Lost 89 and 633 captured.

Stralsund, (1, Thirty Years' war) July-Sept., 1628: Swedish garrison, assisted by Scots, forced besieging Imperialists to retire with loss of 12,000; (2, Dano-Swed. wars) 1678: Prussians and Danes under Frederick William III. and Frederick IV. captured town from Swedes under Charles XII.; (3, Nap. wars) Aug. 20, 1807: Taken by French; May 25, 1809, recaptured by Colonel Schill; six days later taken by French.

Stratton (Eng. civil war), May 16, 1643: Cornish Royalists (3,400) victorious over Parliamentarians (6,800). Latter lost 1,700.

Suakim, 1884: Scene of engagement between Anglo-Egyptians and Mahdists.

Surinam (Dutch Gulana): Captured from Dutch by British squadron May 5, 1804; returned 1814.

Sveaborg, (1, Finland war): Swedes and Finns (7,000) besieged by Russians Feb.-May, 1808; town handed over to Russians May 3, with 200 guns, 20 ships; (2) Aug. 9-11, 1854: Russian arsenal destroyed by British.

Syracuse, Siege of, (1) 415-413 B. C.: Athenians under Alcibiades besieged town; garrison assisted by Spartans. Athenian fleet destroyed; (2) 396 B. C.: Besieged by 80,000 Carthaginians, aided by fleet. Syracusans assisted by Lacedæmonians. Besiegers defeated; (3, 2d Punic war) 214-212 B. C.: Romans took city from Carthaginians.

Tacna (Peruvio-Chilean war), May 26, 1880: Chileans (14,000) victorious over allied Peruvians and Bolivians (9,000).

Taikushan and Shokushan (Russo-Jap. war), Aug. 9-11, 1904: Semi-permanent works taken by Japanese; Russians driven into Port Arthur.

Taku Forts (2d China war), June 25, 1859: British tried to capture forts; lost 350 and 6 gunboats. Aug. 21, 1860, British (11,000) and French (7,000) took forts. Allies lost 200, Chinese garrison 400.

Talana Hill (2d Boer war), Oct. 20, 1899: 4,000 Boers, occupying strong position on heights of Dundee, dislodged by same number British. British lost 160 and 330 prisoners, Boers 300. (Battle of Dundee.)

Talavera (Nap. wars), July 27, 28, 1809: Allied British (19,000) and Spanish (34,000) under Wellington and Cuesta repulsed French (50,000). British lost 6,200, Spanish 1,000, French 7,400.

Tanjore, Siege of, Aug. 1758: Invested by French; Mahratta garrison repulsed by French but latter obliged to retire. (2) Aug. 20-Sept. 16, 1773: Fortress, defended by Mahratta garrison (20,000), taken by British under Gen. Smith.

Tarapaca (Peruvio-Chilean war), Nov. 27, 1879: Peruvio-Bolivian army defeated Chileans.

Tarragona, Siege of, May 29-June, 1811: Taken by French (40,000); garrison 36,000 reduced to 8,000, all of whom were made prisoners. French lost 6,000.

Ta-shih-chao (Russo-Jap. war), July 25, 1904: Japanese under General Oku drove Russians from entrenched positions and occupied Niuchwang.

Taunton, Siege of (Eng. civil war), April, 1645: Besieged by Royalists; May 11, relieved by Parliamentarians under Fairfax. Royalists returned and invested town till July 3.

Tauris (civil war Cæsar and Pompey), 47 B. C.: Pompeian fleet under Marcus Octavius was defeated by Cæsareans.

Tchernayan (Russo-Turk. war), Aug. 16, 1855: Allied French and Sardinians repulsed Russians. Russian loss, 5,000; allies', 1,200.

Tearless Battle, The: Defeat of Arcadians by Spartans, 368 B. C., in Laconia without loss to Spartans.

Tel-el-Kebr (Arabi's Rebellion), Sept. 13, 1882: British (17,000) under Lord Wolsley defeated Egyptians (22,000). British lost 340.

Telissu (Russo-Jap.), June 14, 15, 1904: Japanese (40,000) under General Oku stormed Russian position at Wa-Feng-Kau and forced them to retreat. Russians lost 7,000 and 300 prisoners, Japanese 1,200.

Temesvar (Hungarian rising), Aug. 10, 1849: Hungarians defeated by Austrians.

Teutlingen, Nov., 1643: French routed by Imperialists.

Tewkesbury (Wars of Roses), May 3, 1471: Lancastrians under Prince Edward and Somerset defeated by Yorkists under Edward IV.

Texel (Dutch wars), July 31, 1653: English fleet defeated Dutch. Dutch lost 26 ships, 6,000 men, English 2 ships, 1,000 men.

Thapsus (civil war Cæsar), 46 B. C.: Cæsar (10 legionaries) defeated Pompeians (14 legions, cavalry, light troops, 100 elephants). Cæsar lost 50, Pompeians 50,000.

Thebes, 335 B. C.: Captured by Macedonians under Alexander the Great; city destroyed and 60,000 inhabitants massacred.

Thermopylae, (1, 3d Persian Invasion) 480 B. C.: Persians under Xerxes kept at bay by 1,000 Spartans and Thespians under Leonidas till, Persians having got around by another way, they were attacked in rear and annihilated; (2, War with Antiochus) 191 B. C.: Antiochus the Great, King of Asia, defeated by 40,000 Romans.

Ticinus (2d Punic war), 218 B. C.: Romans (25,000) defeated by 26,000 Carthaginians.

Tigranocerta, 69 B. C.: Romans (10,000) while besieging place attacked by Pontic and Armenian troops (200,000); latter defeated, losing 100,000, Roman loss 5.

Tigris, The, 363: Victory by Emperor Julian and Romans over Persians. Persians lost 6,000, Romans 75.

Tippermuir (Eng. civil war), Sept. 1, 1644: Covenanters (7,700) defeated by 3,000 Scottish Royalists under Montrose.

Tolentino (Nap. wars), May 3, 1815: Italians (50,000) under Murat routed by Austrians (60,000) under Bianchi.

Torgau (Seven Years' war), Nov. 3, 1760: Prussians under Frederick the Great victorious over Austrians. Austrian loss, 20,000; Prussian, 13,000. Prussians became masters of Saxony.

Toulon, July 17, 1707: Dutch and British fleets repulsed in attack on town, though they succeeded in doing it and French vessels damage; Feb. 11, 1744: British fleet defeated by fleet of Spaniards and French, with loss of 274, allies' loss 1,000; (3, French Rev.) Aug. 29, 1793: Town in possession of British garrison besieged by French. Dec. 18 British retired by sea. Nap. held first important command.

Toulouse (Nap. wars) April 10, 1814 (belligerents not aware of Nap.'s surrender): British and Spaniards (24,000) under Wellington defeated French (38,000) under Soult. Allies lost 4,650, French 3,000.

Tournay, Siege of, Oct. 1-Nov. 30, 1581: Spaniards took town; July, 1709: Siege laid by allies under Marlborough and Eugene (110,000) July 28 city surrendered; citadel held out till Sept. 3.

Tours, 732: Franks under Charles Martel defeated invading Saracens. Sometimes called Battle of Poitiers.

Towton (Wars of Roses), Mar. 29, 1461: Yorkists under Edward IV. routed Lancastrians under Henry VI.

Trafalgar (Nap. wars), Oct. 21, 1805: British fleet (27 ships, 4 frigates) under Nelson defeated French and Spanish fleets (33 ships, 5 frigates). Supremacy of Great Britain at sea. British lost Nelson and 1,587 men, allies larger number.

Trautenuau (Seven Weeks' war), June 27, 1866: Prussians repulsed by Austrians with loss of

1,277. Austrians lost 5,732; following day Prussians defeated Austrians.

Trebbia (Nap. wars), June 17-19, 1799: French defeated by allied Russians and Austrians. Also called Battle of Parma.

Trebia (2d Punic war), 218 B. C.: Romans (40,000) crossed river and were routed by Carthaginians (26,000) under Hannibal.

Trimnacoil, (1) Aug. 10, 1759: British squadron (12 sail) defeated French (14 sail); (2) 1st Mysore war) Sept. 3, 1767: British repulsed Mysoris with loss of 2,000; British lost 170; (3) Sept. 26: British (12,000) defeated Mysoris (60,000); latter lost 4,000, British 150; (4, 5) 1782: Two indecisive naval actions between French and British.

Trinkat (Soudan Campaign), Mar. 29, 1884: 6,000 Mahdists defeated by British (4,000). British lost 189, Mahdists 200.

Troy: Legendary ten years' siege of Troy by Greeks under Agamemnon against Trojans and their allies for recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, who had been carried off by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy.

Tudela (Nap. wars), Nov. 23, 1808: 30,000 French defeated 45,000 Spaniards with loss of 9,000 and 3,000 prisoners. French loss small.

Tunis, (1, 1st Punic war) 225 B. C.: Carthaginians (16,000) routed Romans (15,000); (2, 9th Crusade) 1270: French crusaders under Louis IX. besieged city.

Turin, (1, Revolt of Maxentius) 312: Constantine, with Gallic legions (40,000), defeated Maxentius; (2, Span. Suc.) May 15-Sept. 7, 1706: French unsuccessful in siege of town held by Imperialist garrison (10,000) under Duke of Savoy. French retired, losing 2,000 and 6,000 prisoners; Imperialists lost 1,500.

Turnhout, (1) Jan. 22, 1597: Spaniards defeated by Dutch; (2) Oct. 27, 1789: Belgians defeated Austrians.

Tyre, 727-722 B. C.: Shalmaneser IV., King of Assyria, besieged town; 572 B. C. taken by Nebuchadnezzar after thirteen years' siege; 332 B. C. taken by Macedonians under Alexander the Great (250 ships); 8,000 Tyrians slain, 30,000 sold as slaves.

Ucles, (1) 1108: Spaniards defeated by Moors; (2) Jan. 13, 1809: Spaniards defeated by French.

Ulm, 1805: Austrian Gen. Mack (60,000) in this vicinity when Napoleon crossed the Rhine with 200,000 men and compelled Mack to seek safety in Ulm with 30,000 men, where he finally surrendered.

Ulundi (Zulu war), July 3, 1879: British (20,000) routed Zulus (20,000) with loss of 1,500. British lost 93.

Ushant, (1): See Quiberon Bay; (2) July 27, 1778: Indecisive action between English fleet and French. French gained slight advantage.

Vaalcranz (2d Boer war), Feb. 5, 1900: Buller tried to pierce Boer lines on Tugela; repulsed with loss of 374; (3) See "Glorious First of June."

Valenciennes, Siege of, (1, Netherlands war Ind.) Dec. 17, 1566-Mar. 24, 1567: Surrendered to Spaniards and Germans; (2) June, 1656: Investing French routed by 20,000 Spaniards under Condé; (3) Mar. 17, 1677: Taken by Louis XIV., and during French Rev. and Nap. wars was scene of several bombardments.

Val-es-Dunes, 1047: William the Conqueror, helped by Henry I. of France, defeated revolted Norman barons.

Valetta, Siege of, Oct., 1798-Sept. 5, 1800: Blockaded by 500 marines, English and Portuguese, and 1,500 Maltese, with ships, when French garrison (60,000) through famine surrendered.

Valmy (French Rev.), Sept. 20, 1792: French (70,000) repulsed Prussians under Duke of Brunswick.

Valparaiso, (1) Mar. 31, 1866: Destroyed by Spanish fleet; (2, Chilean civil war) Aug. 28, 1891: Congressional army (12,000) after battle with 9,000 Balmacedists took city. Also Placillas.

Varaville, 1058: Normans under William the Conqueror defeated forces of France and Anjou under Henry I. of France.

Varna, (1) Nov. 10, 1444: Hungarians and allies repulsed by Turks; (2) July, 1828: Fortress held by Turkish garrison (20,000) besieged by Russians; taken Oct. 11.

Vell, Siege of: Taken by Romans (396 B. C.) after siege of seven years.

Velestinos (Græco-Turkish), May 5, 1897: Greeks (9,000), attacked by Turks, held their own during day, but at night retired.

Velletri (Italian rising), May 19, 1849: 10,000 insurgents under Garibaldi and Roselli defeated Neapolitans (10,000) under Ferdinand, King of Naples.

Vellinghausen, July 15, 16, 1761: French defeated by Duke of Brunswick.

Verneuil (One Hundred Years' war), Aug. 17, 1424: English (3,000) under Duke of Bedford defeated Franco-Scottish army (13,000) under Duke of Alençon and Earl of Douglas. Allies lost 4,500.

Vienna, Siege of, (1) Sept. 26-Oct. 14, 1529: Garrison (16,000) repulsed 120,000 Turks; (2) July 14-Sept. 12, 1683: 300,000 Turks besieging city routed by relieving force of 70,000 under John Sobieski.

Vigo Bay, Oct. 12, 1702: British and Dutch fleets (50 sail) destroyed French and Spanish fleets, burning 11 and capturing 10 men-of-war and 11 galleons.

Villaviciosa (Span. Suc.), Dec. 10, 1710: 13,000 Imperialists repulsed by 20,000 French under Philip V. of Spain and Marshal Vendôme.

Villersexel (Franco-Prussian), Jan. 9, 1871: Action claimed by French. Between French and Germans; latter left in possession of town.

Villeta (Paraguayan war), Dec. 11, 1868: Paraguayans repulsed by Brazilians, Uruguayans, and Argentines.

Vimeiro (Nap. wars), Aug. 21, 1808: British (16,750) and Portuguese (2,000) repulsed French (14,000) with loss of 2,000 and 400 prisoners; allies lost 720.

Vinegar Hill (Irish Rebellion), June 21, 1798: Irish rebels (16,000) routed by British (13,000). Rebels lost 4,000.

Vionville (Franco-Prussian), Aug. 16, 1870: Germans (67,000) under Prince Frederick Charles defeated French (130,000) under Marshal Bazaine. German loss 16,000; French, including prisoners, 17,000. (Also called Mars-la-Tour.)

Vitorria (Nap. wars), June 21, 1813: Allied British, Portuguese, and Spanish (80,000) under Wellington routed French (70,000) under Joseph Bonaparte with loss of 6,000. Allies lost 5,000.

Voltri, April 21, 1800: French under Massena routed by Imperialists.

Volturno, Sept. 19, 21, Oct. 1, 1860: Garibaldi (20,000) defeated Neapolitans (40,000). Garibaldi captured 2,000 Neapolitans and lost 2,000.

Wafangsu, 1904: Victory of 45,000 Japanese under Oku over 30,000 Russians under Stackelberg.

Wagram (Nap. wars), July 5-6, 1809: Austrians (120,000) defeated by French (150,000) under Nap. and Davoust. Austrians lost 24,000 and 9,000 prisoners, French lost 24,000.

Waizen (Hungarian rising), April 10, 1829: Hungarian insurgents defeated Austrians. July 15-17, Russians and Hungarians fought.

Wakefield (Wars of Roses), Dec. 31, 1460: Lancastrians under Duke of Somerset defeated Yorkists under Richard, Duke of York.

Wandewash: Taken by 1,700 English and 3,000 Sepoys Nov. 30, 1759; Jan. 25, 1760, English defeated French with loss of 600 Europeans; British lost 190. Dec., 1780, native garrison besieged by Mysoris; Jan. 22, 1781, garrison relieved by British.

Warburg (Seven Years' war), July 31, 1760: French (35,000) defeated by Prussians and British with loss of 1,500 and 1,500 prisoners.

Warsaw, July 28-30, 1656: Poles defeated by Swedes under Charles X. and Frederick William; 1764 and 1793 occupied by Russians; July 9-Sept. 6, 1794, held by Kosciusko against Prussians; Nov. 5, taken by Suwaroff; 1806, occupied by Polish insurgents; Russian property; centre of Polish insurrection started Nov., 1830, town taken by Russians Sept. 8, 1831; 1861, again scene of rising. See also Razyn.

Waterloo (Nap. wars), June 18, 1815: Allied British, Dutch, German, (67,661) under Wellington with 50,000 Prussians under Blücher, defeated French (71,947) under Nap. British lost 13,000, Prussians 7,000, Dutch and Germans slight, French, including prisoners, 37,000.

WARS OF THE WORLD—Continued.

Wattignies (French Rev.), Oct. 14, 15, 16, 1793: French defeated Austrians.

Wavre (Nap. wars), June 18, 1815: French trying to hinder Blücher's march on Waterloo checked by Prussians. French defeated Prussians.

Wei-hai-wei (Chino-Jap.), Feb. 4-9, 1895: Naval engagements, Japanese victorious, sinking 6 battleships. Japs lost 2 torpedo boats; Chinese surrendered.

Weissenburg (Franco-Prussian), Aug. 4, 1870: Portion of Marshal MacMahon's army under Douay defeated by advance guard of third German army under Crown Prince of Prussia. French lost 2,300, Prussians 1,550.

Wepener, Siege of (2d Boer war): 1,700 Colonials held place against Boers until relieved by General Rundle.

Wexford, Oct. 11, 1649: Town captured by Cromwell and 2,000 inhabitants slain.

Worcester (Eng. civil war), Sept. 3, 1651: 16,000 Royalists (mostly Scots) annihilated by 31,000 Parliamentarians under Cromwell and Fleetwood.

Wyth (Franco-Prussian), Aug. 6, 1870: French under Marshal MacMahon defeated by Germans under Crown Prince of Prussia. German loss, 10,600, French, 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners. Also Fröschiveller or Reichshofen.

Xeres, July 19-26, 711: Visigoths of Spain (90,000) under King Roderic defeated by Saracens (12,000) assisted by African auxiliaries. Fourth day Saracens lost 16,000, but after that repulsed Roderic.

Yalu, (1, Chino-Jap.) Sept. 17, 1894: Jap fleet (10 cruisers, 2 gunboats) under Ito defeated Chinese fleet (2 battleships, 8 cruisers); 2 Chinese vessels fled, 2 burnt, and the remainder retired

crippled. Japs lost 294; (2, Russo-Jap.) April 29, 30, 1904: Japs under Kuroki defeated Russians.

Yermuk, Aug., 634: Romans (140,000) consisting of Syrians and Christian Arabs, routed by Moslems.

Zama (2d Punic war), 202 B. C.: Romans victorious over Carthaginians under Hannibal. Carthaginian slain, 20,000.

Zamora, 748: Taken from Moors by Alfonso the Catholic; 881-882 besieged by Almondhir; 901, Alfonso the Great routed Moors; taken and retaken by Moors 939 and 985; 1093, annexed to Castile by Ferdinand the Great. 1808, sacked by French.

Zelm (Russo-Turkish), April 20, 1877: Russians repulsed by Turks.

Zela, (1, 3d Mithridatic war) 67 B. C.: Pontic army annihilated Romans; (2) Aug. 2, 47 B. C.: Cæsar (7 Roman legions and Asiatic auxiliaries) routed Hesperans. Cæsar's despatch, "Veni, vidi, vici," referred to this.

Znaïm (Nap. wars), July 10, 1809: French (8,000) defeated Austrians (30,000), taking 800 prisoners.

Zorndorf (Seven Years' war), Aug. 25, 1758: Prussians (25,000) under Frederick the Great defeated Russians. Russian loss, 20,000, Prussian, 10,000.

Zurich, 1351: Besieged by Duke of Austria; 1443, Austrians defeated by Swiss; June 4, 5, 1799, Austrians defeated French; Sept. 25, 1799, French defeated Russians and Austrians.

Zutphen (Netherlands war Ind.), 1572 and 1583: Taken by Spaniards; Sept. 22, 1586, English repulsed by Spaniards; 1591, town retaken from Spaniards by Prince Maurice of Nassau.

THE COLORADO STRIKE.

In all the history of labor troubles in the United States there is no chapter to equal that which must, eventually, deal with the coal miners' strike in the State of Colorado. That strike has been the most stubborn, the most prolonged and, as regards human life, the most brutal on record. Beginning on September 25, 1913, when the United Mine Workers of America ordered out over 10,000 men, it has continued uninterrupted ever since, presenting scenes nothing short of civil war within the area of a sovereign State. By degrees the operations of the strike were confined to the southern coal fields of that State, of which the town of Trinidad is the centre. Verified reports give the number of killed in engagements between the State Militia and the armed strikers as 175. No complete record has yet been made, and the miners' leaders claim the total killed is nearer 200. Women and children were among the killed.

More lives were sacrificed in a three-day engagement between the militia and the miners than at the occupation of Vera Cruz. Machine guns mowed down the ranks of the strikers, and the rifles of the strikers killed many guardsmen. On April 27, 1914, the tent colony of the strikers at Ludlow was swept by fire.

The basic factors in the dispute are essentially the same as in any previous strike, whether in the hard coal or the soft coal regions—wages and the union, coupled, of course, with such minor grievances as compulsory trading at the company-owned stores. They are essentially the same as prevailed in Southern Colorado during a previous strike, when a large percentage of the present strikers, imported from Greece, Italy, Slavonia, etc., took the places of citizen-miners. They went into those fields as non-unionists, but were soon won over to the union by union leaders. The United Mine Workers of America has spent above \$1,000,000 in the struggle. The Colorado Iron and Fuel Company, owned by the Rockefeller, and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and the Victor American Fuel Company, alleged to be subsidiaries of the former, have spent close to \$2,500,000 in support of their contention. The total loss of business to these concerns has been estimated at \$10,000,000. The State of Colorado has expended close to \$800,000.

In this respect the annual report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, is interesting. It shows that the gross earnings from operation were \$17,803,025.21, a reduction of \$6,512,862.50, compared with the previous year. The reduction in sales of iron and steel was \$3,505,497.93, and of fuel, \$3,007,364.57. Operating expenses were \$16,729,255.25, and net earnings from operations, \$1,073,769.96, being a reduction of \$2,546,496.38. Income from other sources was \$577,477.39, making a total net income of \$1,651,247.35. Bond interest, taxes, sinking funds and other charges against income amounted to \$2,557,215.78, resulting in a deficit of \$905,968.43.

At a Federal Inquiry J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., declared that his company would spend "the last dollar" rather than recognize the union. The Rockefeller interests dismissed all suggestions of compromise. On April 28, 1914, the Federal troops took the place of the State Militia. With their arrival bloodshed ceased.

Early in September of 1914 President Wilson proposed a truce of three years, during which the questions at issue were to be submitted before local grievance committees, a Federal commission to act as a sort of court of appeal. The United Mine Workers accepted the proposal, but it was rejected by the coal operators. Modifications were suggested by the President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company but have not been accepted by the President.

Briefly, the demands of the union are: (1) Recognition of the union; (2) 10 per cent. advance in wages on the tonnage and day-wage scale; (3) eight-hour day for all classes of labor in and around the mines and at coke ovens; (4) pay for all narrow work and dead work; (5) check wel hmen at all the mines to be elected by the miners; (6) the right to trade in any store; (7) enforcement of the Colorado mining laws and abolition of the mine-guard system.

President Wilson, on November 29, announced the appointment of a commission of three to settle future differences between operators and miners. The commission will consist of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Pa.

Review of the War in Europe.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

ON July 28, 1914, Austria declared war upon Serbia. This act proved to be the match which should ignite a general European conflagration, the sparks from which have reached the Orient. A conflict, encompassing the principal nations of Europe and surpassing in magnitude any war the world has hitherto seen, is being staged upon two great theatres of war—Europe and the Orient. In the European theatre, Russia, England, France, Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, on the one hand, are arrayed against Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other. Italy has maintained her neutrality. In the Orient, Japan and England, her ally, are engaged in carrying the war into the Teutonic possessions.

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

General—Underlying the concrete acts which precipitate a war are certain basic potential influences—often subtle and indeterminate. The fundamental influences underlying the present great struggle, aside from any attempt to place responsibility, are to be sought in the long continued, ever increasing and divergent Slavic and Teutonic interests and aspirations—racial and political.

Racial—Russia, as a Slav nation and a great power, had long exercised a predominant influence in the Balkans. Acting under this influence, Serbia secretly fostered aspirations in the direction of a Pan-Slavic propaganda with the apparent object of not only lessening Austrian influence in the Balkans but of breaking up, through internal defections, the Austrian Empire; from the accomplishment of this Serbia hoped to profit. The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary contains a mixed population, chiefly Teuton where it is not Slav. The Teutons, by racial ties and sympathetic interests, are closely allied with Germany. The Slavs, by the same token, are closely allied with Russia. The spread of Pan-Slavism, with its persistent, intangible and secret agitation, constituted a menace to the very existence of the Dual Monarchy. The growth of German and Russian aspirations directed at expansion through the Balkan States had, therefore, a direct connection with the racial element of which Pan-Slavism was but one manifestation. As an evidence of the spread of the doctrine of "Pan-Slavic Unity" and of the bitterness of the racial antipathy which it engendered, the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were assassinated on June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo, the capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia.

Political—Europe had viewed with anxiety the progress of the Balkan wars, fraught with danger to the peace of Europe, lest they precipitate the general conflict which for years had been the dread of Europe and of the civilized world. The geographical readjustments following upon the close of the Balkan wars led to the growth of new and conflicting interests that imposed restraints under which the powers of Europe chafed. A latent feeling of unrest, laden with potential danger, grew until all Europe was as a mass of tinder ready for the lighting. The focus of these basic potential influences centred in the Austro-Serbian situation. Relations between these two states, never cordial, were strained to the elastic limit by the assassination of June 28 at Sarajevo. The Austrian Government charged that if not the Servian Government, men in close connection with it procured this crime. In this Austria was supported by Germany. As a result diplomatic exchanges ensued which culminated in an ultimatum, or *demarche* as Austria chose to designate it, presented on July 23 by Austria to Serbia. A resumé of the terms of this demand, together with Serbia's action thereon, is given below.

Summary of Austria's demands upon Serbia and of the Servian reply thereto:

Presented at 6 P. M., July 23. Reply demanded by 6 P. M., July 25, 1914.

(1) That the Servian Government give a formal assurance that it condemns Serb propaganda against the Monarchy. ACCEPTED.

(2) That a declaration expressing this condemnation be published on the front page of the Servian *Official Journal* of Sunday next. ACCEPTED.

(3) That the declaration shall also express regret that Servian officers and officials participated in the anti-Austrian propaganda. ACCEPTED.

(4) That the Servian Government promises to proceed with the utmost rigor against all who may be guilty of such machinations. ACCEPTED.

(5) That this declaration be simultaneously communicated by the King of Serbia to his army as an order of the day and be published in the official bulletin of the army. ACCEPTED.

(6) That all Servian publications which incite to hatred and contempt of Austria-Hungary be suppressed. ACCEPTED.

(7) That the society styled the *Narodna Obrana* (National Union) be dissolved and its means of propaganda confiscated. ACCEPTED.

(8) That teachers and methods of education in Serbia which tend to foment feeling against Austria-Hungary be eliminated. ACCEPTED.

(9) That all officers and officials guilty of propaganda against Austria-Hungary be dismissed from the service, the Austro-Hungarian Government reserving to itself the right to communicate to Serbia the names and doings of such officers and officials. ACCEPTED.*

(10) That representatives of Austria-Hungary shall assist Serbia in suppressing in Serbia the movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Dual Monarchy and take part in the judicial proceedings on Servian territory against persons accessory to the Sarajevo crime. REJECTED CONDITIONALLY.

(11) That Serbia furnish the Austro-Hungarian Government with explanations in regard to the utterances of high Servian officials in Serbia and abroad who ventured to speak ill of the Austro-Hungarian Government after the Sarajevo crime. ACCEPTED CONDITIONALLY. †

* Subject to proof. † If reply be deemed unsatisfactory, arbitration or mediation is proposed. By the presentation of this ultimatum the Austro-Serbian dispute assumed a serious aspect and the great powers of Europe immediately entered into diplomatic exchanges in the interest of peace. The potential possibilities of the question were of vital interest to Germany and to Russia, between whom lay the main issue. The other powers of Europe were interested not only as the allies of either one or the other of those countries, but it may be said that Europe at the end of July, 1914, was in a state of unstable equilibrium formed of two groups of forces, the powers composing each of which had plans and desires which conflicted more with the hopes and aspirations of those of the other group than they did with those of their allies. The Russian attitude indirectly affected the interests of England and France, who had with Russia formed a coalition known as the Triple Entente. The German attitude similarly affected the interests of Austria-Hungary and of Italy, who had with Germany formed a coalition known as the Triple Alliance.

In the course of the diplomatic exchanges, preceding and following Austria's declaration of war upon Serbia, Russia made known that she considered her own interests as inseparably bound up in those of the smaller Slavic state and that she could not allow Austria unopposed to crush Serbia and become the predominant power in the Balkans. That an attack by Austria upon Serbia would not be viewed with indifference by Russia, whose troops would mobilize the day Austria crossed the Servian frontier. (British "White Papers," No. 17, July 25, 1914, and No. 72, July 29, 1914.) Germany announced her attitude as in favor of localizing the dispute; that she approved of the

stand taken by Austria, whose value as an ally was in danger of being undermined. To the powers Germany issued a general warning that she could not tolerate interference with Austria in her purpose of chastising Servia. Of Russia she demanded that an alleged mobilization of Russian troops should forthwith cease. Of France she demanded to be at once informed of that country's attitude in the event of a Russo-German war. The replies to these demands were not reassuring, and were followed on August 1, 1914, by a declaration of war by Germany upon Russia. By this act Germany extended the area of disturbance to include, on the one hand, her own allies of the Triple Alliance, and, on the other hand, the allies of Russia in the Triple Entente.

Subsequent events followed rapidly upon Germany's declaration of war against Russia. Italy proclaimed her neutrality and informed Germany that she construed the declaration of war by her as an act of aggression which released Italy from her obligation under the terms of the Triple Alliance. Circumstances soon involved first France and then England, as the allies of Russia, in war against Germany and brought from Germany's ally, Austria, a declaration of war against Russia. Austria's declaration against Russia was followed by declarations of war by France and England, in the order named, against Austria-Hungary. Japan, as England's ally, assumed her treaty obligations in the Far East and declared war against Germany, which act brought from Austria-Hungary a declaration of war against Japan. In each case the motive actuating the several allies was to be found in treaty obligations, with, in the case of England, the double obligation of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium, as other guarantors were already in a state of war. The war thus assumes the aspect of a Russo-German war in which the allies of each are active partisans.

Chronology of events leading up to military operations and during the first and second phases of the campaign:

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, assassinated at Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

July 23—Austria presents to Servia a *demarche* with a time limit of forty-eight hours.

July 25—Servia replies to the Austrian *demarche*.

July 26—Germany warns other powers not to interfere with Austria in her purpose of chastising Servia. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, suggests to the powers that representatives of each meet in London to discuss means to avert complications.

July 28—Germany and Austria refuse the proposition of Sir Edward Grey. Austria declares war upon Servia.

July 29—Austria bombards Belgrade. Russia begins a partial mobilization. Germany prepares for mobilization without public order.

July 30—Germany demands that Russian mobilization cease.

July 31—Imperial decree declaring state of war throughout German Empire. Holland and Belgium mobilize to defend their neutrality.

August 1—Germany declares war upon Russia. France orders mobilization. Italy notifies Germany that she will remain neutral.

August 2—German troops enter the Duchy of Luxemburg. French frontier violated by German troops without declaration of war. German troops appear before Liège, Belgium. Germany demands safe passage through Belgium, which is refused.

August 3—German Ambassador to Paris demands his passports; French Ambassador to Berlin recalled. War declared between France and Germany. Germany invades Belgium. Belgium appeals to Great Britain for aid as one of the guarantors of Belgian neutrality.

August 4—Great Britain declares war upon Germany. House of Commons votes war credit of \$525,000,000. Reichstag votes \$1,252,000,000. Germany notifies Belgium of a state of war. United States proclaims neutrality.

August 5—Germans attack Liège. Lord Kitchener becomes Secretary of State for War in the British cabinet.

August 6—Austria-Hungary declares war upon Russia. British cruiser *Amphion* sunk by a mine; 131 men lost. Parliament votes an additional \$500,000,000.

August 7—German troops enter the city of Liège; the forts of Liège still hold out.

August 8—British troops land in Belgium. Portugal announces herself an ally of Great Britain. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine. French and German troops clash in the Vosges.

August 9—German submarine U-15 sunk.

August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary. French and German covering troops clash around Longwy, Spincourt, and other points in that vicinity.

August 12—Great Britain declares war upon Austria-Hungary. Germans temporarily repulsed by the Belgians at Haelen. French War Office announces that troops are in contact from Holland to Switzerland, about 240 miles.

August 13—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany.

August 16—German cavalry appears before Brussels.

August 18—Belgian Government moved from Brussels to Antwerp.

August 19—Saarburg evacuated to the French.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels unopposed.

August 22—Namur invested by Germans.

August 23—Battle from Mons to Luxemburg.

August 24—Allies retire.

August 25—Five Namur forts fall. German line extends from Maubeuge to Donon, a mountain of the south Vosges.

August 27—Longwy and Namur taken.

August 29—German army corps sent from western to eastern theatre of operations. Paris prepares for siege.

August 30—Allies retire, but garrison of Maubeuge remains.

September 3—French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux.

September 6—High tide of German invasion.

September 7—Germans retire.

September 11—Germans make stand on the River Aisne.

THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

Geographically the Teutonic states are contiguous and lie at the centre of the European theatre of war, an advantage in the movement of troops and supplies, a disadvantage when interior resources are exhausted and outside supply is stopped. In the neutral states contiguous to its borders the Teutonic coalition possesses avenues of ingress for supplies from the neutral states of the outside world.

Irregularly disposed about the perimeter of the Teutonic area are the hostile states of the Russian coalition, a geographical dispersion that hinders mutual co-operation, and exterior lines of communication that render difficult the maintenance of armies directed upon an invasion of the Teutonic area. On the other hand, with control of the sea, the exterior position renders easy the replenishment of exhausted resources, and the allies are in a better position to continue a long and exhausting war than are the Teutonic states.

The Teutonic coalition is homogeneous. Unity of action is therefore easier than is the case with the Russian coalition of different races, speaking different tongues. Russian Poland is a salient, a sort of promontory projecting from Russian territory into the hostile Teutonic area. Strategically it exposes Russian forces operating therein to attack upon their flank and rear—a danger of being thus cut off. The Belgian-French frontier offers no natural barrier, and none is found short of the interior. The French-German frontier presents the barrier of the Vosges Mountains.

Topographically the Teutonic frontiers are naturally strong. On the east, the rivers, lakes, swamps, forests, and sandy wastes of East Prussia and, in a lesser degree, of Posen and Silesia, with the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia, offer formidable barriers to invasion. On the west the Vosges Mountains and the River Rhine similarly obstruct invasion. The seacoast of the north possesses

few good harbors, but many inlets. Modern seacoast defences render invasion from the sea a hazardous undertaking. The southern frontier is bordered by no hostile state of sufficient strength to constitute a serious menace.

In the Teutonic coalition, especially in Germany, national defence has been the determinant factor in the interior economy of railways and manufacturing plants which supply munitions of war. The states of the Russian coalition, while less advantageously equipped in this particular, are still sufficiently well equipped for all practical purposes.

Interior defences, seacoast defences, armament, and equipment of all belligerents are the results of evolution under the best military direction the country afforded. The results of the war alone can determine their relative efficiency. The Kiel Canal greatly strengthens the potentiality of the German naval forces.

POTENTIAL ARMED STRENGTH.

NATION.	Population.	Standing Army.	RESERVES.	
			Trained Men.	Untrained Men.
Austria-Hungary.....	48,000,000	472,716	1,347,284	2,700,000
Germany.....	64,925,993	800,000	3,200,000	3,000,000
Italy.....	35,238,997	258,860	901,488	2,282,802
England.....	45,370,000	156,110	476,839	.....
France.....	39,600,500	627,000	3,151,000	1,622,000
Russia.....	125,000,000	1,284,000	4,678,000	.....

COMPOSITION OF ARMIES.

Armies are composed of a convenient number of integral units, each complete in itself. The basic integral unit is the division; the next is the army corps, composed of from two to four divisions. Several army corps, acting as a single command, constitute an army. The companies, battalions and regiments, with which we in the United States are most familiar, may for convenience be designated as fractional units of army organization.

The standing army of Germany, at the beginning of mobilization, was distributed among twenty-five army corps. The normal army corps had a strength of about 30,000 men of all branches.

The standing army of France was distributed among twenty army corps of approximately the same size as those of Germany.

Great Britain's small standing army was of barely sufficient strength to make up, when joined with the French forces, for the German advantage in numbers.

The standing army of Russia, at the beginning of mobilization, was distributed as follows: 850,000 quartered in Europe, 250,000 in East Asia, 70,000 in the Caucasus, and 30,000 in Turkestan. About 60,000 Cossacks variously located.

Excluding the frontier guards and certain independent brigades of foot and horse, this force is distributed among thirty-seven army corps and twenty-four cavalry divisions. The normal army corps, excluding reserve divisions, numbers thirty-two battalions, six squadrons, fourteen batteries; total war strength 44,000 men, 12,000 horses; combatant strength 30,000 rifles, sixty-four machine guns, 103 field pieces, and 1,000 sabres. The normal cavalry division has two cavalry brigades each of two regiments of six squadrons, eight machine guns, two batteries of horse artillery. In all 4,500 men and 4,800 horses, with a combatant strength of 3,500 sabres, twelve field guns, and eight machine guns. In addition to the twenty-four cavalry divisions of the standing army, provision existed for placing ten Cossack divisions in the field. The Cossacks alone are capable of placing 1,000 squadrons in the field. A Russian army is composed of four or five army corps. Military districts become in war, army commands; for example, Warsaw, Vilna, Moscow, Kiel, Odessa.

MOBILIZATION.

Gathering and preparing for the field the forces available for military service affects not only the final fitting out of the standing army, but more particularly of re-enlisting, equipping, and organizing of men who have ceased to form a part of the standing army. The plans for carrying out such operations are carefully prepared in time of peace. In countries like Germany, France, and Russia, where military service is compulsory, the standing army constitutes a training school for the male population; its graduates upon passing into civil life constitute a great reserve force which is divided, generally speaking, into three classes—the first, second, and third—which in Germany are designated respectively (1) the reserve, (2) the landwehr, (3) the landsturm. To the third class belongs also that portion of the male population of which, for one reason or another, no military service has been required. The reserve is composed of those men most recently graduated from the standing army and who after a fixed period of assignment to this class pass into the landwehr. Allowing for national difference in nomenclature, the German system is exemplary of the system in operation in all European countries where military service is compulsory.

In Great Britain, where a voluntary system like our own is in operation, the method is necessarily somewhat different and more difficult of operation. In Russia a system of expansion of the natural resources in men to a war footing was reorganized as late as 1908. It was estimated in Russia that a period of about eight years would see the new system in full operation. It is significant that only six years have elapsed. The Russian system of expansion, while more complex than the German, still adheres to the three general classes of reserve forces.

France pursued practically the same system as the Germans.

CONCENTRATION.

The operation of uniting the mobilized units into armies and placing them in their zone of operations is the next step in the operations of war, and the time required depends in general upon the objective in view and the means of transportation available.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Plans—Offensive operations began on August 2, 1914, in the western theatre of operations with an invasion of Luxemburg by Germany. Germany was one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Luxemburg. Relying upon her guaranteed neutrality, Luxemburg possessed no troops and offered no resistance beyond remonstrance.

The Luxemburg invasion was made by troops despatched from Treves without being completely mobilized. The same day German covering troops of the seventh army corps from Aix-la-Chapelle appeared on the German frontier opposite Liège, Belgium, and in the name of the German Government demanded the unobstructed passage of German troops through Belgian territory. Belgium met this demand with refusal, appealed for aid to Great Britain—the one guarantor of Belgian neutrality not yet at war—blew up the bridges across the Meuse, and prepared to resist attack. On August 5 the Germans attacked Liège by an assault which marked the beginning of the bloody and almost continuous series of conflicts which have since occurred. Succeeding operations have clearly marked out the strategic plans underlying the war plans of the several belligerents. Strategic war plans have as an object the achievement of the greatest possible potential fighting power. An outline of such plans, prior to tracing the course of operations, will materially elucidate the latter. With the Germans committed to the offensive the French plan naturally first presents

itself for examination. The northern frontier of France, generally speaking, is naturally weak and but lightly fortified. Behind this frontier the lines of the River Aisne, the River Marne, and the River Seine are encountered in order. Of these the River Aisne presents the disadvantage of lying obliquely to the line of retirement toward the interior; it is also short. The Marne and the Seine are much stronger. The eastern or German frontier presents the Vosges Mountains, their spurs, and the Moselle River. Naturally strong, this line has been further strengthened by the fortified Verdun-Nancy-Epinal-Belfort lines, an unfortified gap having been left between Toul and Epinal. From Belfort to Verdun is practically a right line. The unfortified condition of the Belgian frontier has commonly but erroneously been attributed to French reliance upon the neutrality of Belgium. It is impossible to at once fortify and attempt to hold an entire frontier; to do so is to tie up, within fortifications, a disproportionately large number of the forces available; to commit such forces to a policy of inert defence which may check but cannot destroy the invader, Frederick the Great has laid it down as a principle that "By attempting to cover everything we end by covering nothing." Napoleon has corroborated this. The problem therefore was to determine which section of frontier, if any, should be fortified. By fortifying a strong frontier—making a strong line stronger—the French possessed from Verdun to Belfort a containing line as strong as it was humanly possible to make it. The strongest fortifications known to military science would have been unequal to the task of making the northern frontier the equal in strength of the fortified Verdun-Belfort line. The selected point of concentration for the national forces of France was at Neufchateau, directly opposite the Toul-Epinal gap in the Verdun-Belfort line. By this arrangement the French accomplished two important objects: First, in the event of invasion by the German frontier, potentiality for resistance was at its maximum—France could do no more; second, in the event of what actually has occurred, France was in a position to hold, with a minimum of men, the Verdun-Belfort line and, pivoting about Verdun, to either advance or retire as circumstances should require. Both points are in perfect accord with sound strategy.

The French plan involved falling back from the north before an invading army of greater or equal numbers than her own until the line of the Marne or the Seine should be reached, and from that point launching a counter-offensive move. As invasion from the north involved a violation of Belgium's neutrality which England was under treaty obligations to resist. The British plans had been prepared in conjunction with the French General Staff and co-ordinated with the French plans in the Belgian situation. England's expeditionary force was barely sufficient to practically offset German superiority in number.

The German plan in the event of war with both France and Russia was based upon the assumption that German mobilization and concentration could be effected somewhat more rapidly than the French and much more so than the Russian. Their plans contemplated, therefore, holding Russia on the eastern frontier with a force of from three to five of their total of twenty-five army corps, rapidly massing the remaining corps on their western frontier in three great armies—the army of the Meuse on the Belgian frontier, the army of the Moselle in Luxemburg, and the army of the Rhine from Metz to Strassburg. With the Metz-Strassburg line as a containing line similar to the French Verdun-Belfort line the two northern armies pivoting about Metz were to be rushed through Belgium and Luxemburg and so crush the French in detail before the latter could complete their concentration.

With the French army crippled or destroyed, the bulk of the western forces would be available for use against Russia and in conjunction with the Austrian forces on the eastern frontier.

Time was thus a vital element in the success of the German plan. Returning to the situation at Liège before considering the Russian plan, the resistance offered by the forts surrounding the town was of a most determined character. Liège was protected by a group of twelve concrete, steel-turreted forts. These turrets were operated from underground concrete structures and, themselves lying low to the surface of the ground, offered small and inconspicuous targets impervious to the light field pieces which were all the Germans had in the beginning. While waiting for the heavy siege howitzers which were destined to reduce these forts, the Germans continued to deliver sanguinary though unsuccessful assaults upon them. It was not until August 19 that the Germans had sufficiently reduced some of the forts of Liège to permit of investing the remainder and proceeding with the masses of their troops toward Brussels. Three things connected with the siege of Liège stand out as having an important bearing upon subsequent events. First and foremost, for seventeen days the Germans were held in check and so were nearly three weeks behind a schedule in which time was an important element. Second, the arrival of their siege howitzers first exposed what was later emphatically demonstrated, that the guns of the strongest forts had no chance when pitted against that type of mobile siege gun. Thirdly, that the reduction of a fortified place was not essential to the safety of the rear of such enormous armies as the Germans possessed, for the reason that the investment of a fortified place effectually prevented its use as a base for offensive action and the force necessary to invest it required but a small percentage of the huge force available. On August 20 the Germans entered Brussels, levying a war indemnity of \$40,000,000 upon that city and one of \$10,000,000 upon Liège. German cavalry in great force had appeared before Brussels as early as August 16, having cut loose from their communications and crossed the Meuse at the town of Vise. On August 20 they had entered Brussels unopposed. Vise lay just beyond the range of the guns of Liège, about four miles from the Dutch-Belgian frontier, and at this point the Germans held the bridge over the Meuse. While the attack upon Liège was progressing the French executed two moves, the results of which were so important as to have a marked effect upon the early campaign. On August 8 a small French raiding force entered Alsace by the south of Belfort and, overcoming German resistance, entered first Altkirch and later Mülhausen. The latter point several times changed hands. Two days later a second and larger French expedition, turning the Vosges Mountains by the north, entered Lorraine, penetrating as far as Saarburg on the main line of railways connecting Metz and Strassburg. On August 11 and 12 this move was met by German counter moves directed against the flank and rear of the French raiding force and causing its withdrawal. This French invasion has been variously attributed to both political and sentimental reasons. Be that as it may, the results were those of reconnaissance in force. The first raid found the country south of Metz-Strassburg but weakly held; the second disclosed the absence of German masses behind Metz-Strassburg. The two raids together indicated that the attack through Belgium was real. Leaving the Germans at Brussels for the moment, the Russian General Staff announced mobilization completed on August 18 and her troops in motion. The Russian plans had to consider the difficult topographical features of East Prussia, the danger of the Polish salient, the fortified frontier of Posen, and the Carpathian Mountains. Her plans contemplated expeditions in the nature of raids against both the first two sufficiently strong to prevent German forces of any size being sent to the assistance of Austria while Russia herself should mass enormous armies behind both the River Niemen and the city of Warsaw. While this was proceeding a third enormous force was to be directed into Galicia to seize the passes of the Carpathians, reduce Przemysl and, turning the Austrian fortress of Cracow, make a wide turning movement about the German right and rear. Such a plan is of bold conception, but if successful it will prove decisive. In this theatre lies the greatest field for strategic employment of the enormous forces which must be there gathered. August 20 the first Russian raid into East Prussia occurred.

Returning to the situation in the western theatre, the occupation of Brussels firmly established German troops on Belgian soil, and the German plan of campaign was fairly launched. It is

necessary to view broadly the campaign which followed in order to avoid confusion by the maze of detail which recency thrusts in the foreground. The salient features, which at intervals stand out prominently, mark phases of the campaign. Hostilities began with the German attack on Liège August 5, 1914. The first phase terminated with the battle on the Marne September 6, 1914. The second terminated with the German stand on the River Aisne September 11. The third terminated with the fall of Antwerp on October 3, 1914. At date of writing no event has occurred to mark the termination of the fourth phase. The fall of Namur in the first phase, of Maubeuge in the second, and of Antwerp in the third emphasized the potency of German heavy siege artillery and methods of attack on fortified places.

Having reached Brussels, the German forces of the Meuse proceeded to move their columns southward toward the French-Belgian frontier, forming a line parallel to it. While this force was engaged in the taking of Namur, the force of the Moselle, with Luxemburg as a base, took the French fortified town of Longwy and, reaching out to the west, effected a junction with the forces of the Meuse. The combined forces were composed of five armies: First, the army of General von Kluck; second, the army of General von Buelow; third, the Saxon army; fourth, the army of the Bavarian Crown Prince; fifth, the army of the German Crown Prince.

In pursuance of their plan, the French forces steadily retired before the German advance, giving battle on August 23 on a line extending from Mons to Luxemburg. The first expeditionary force from Great Britain occupied, in this battle, the left of the French line, and in the ensuing retirement from Mons were hard pressed by greatly superior numbers. Their retreat was conducted with great skill, however, and though their losses were severe they were extricated from danger without being disorganized.

The steady German advance and allied retirement continued until September 6, by which date the allies rested on the line of the Marne, with Paris on the French left and on the British right. The Germans were almost within range of the guns of Paris, which city had been hurriedly prepared for defence, garrisoned by a newly organized army of defence and the seat of Government moved to Bordeaux. At this juncture General von Kluck, commanding the German right, was confronted by the necessity of choosing one of three alternatives: Pressing to the west of Paris, laying siege to the city, or passing to the east of it. The first alternative would separate him from the centre; the second was a long and costly operation without commensurate recompense. The third subjected his right flank and rear to attack by the combined British and Paris defence armies. He chose to attempt a passage to the east of Paris, with the result that his right flank was attacked and forced to retire. The flood tide of German invasion had been reached and the ebb had set in. Three times acted to bring about the German retirement: Long and difficult lines of communication, an enveloped flank, and a superior allied position. The second phase of the campaign was a reversal of the first. When the necessity for a retirement became evident the Germans had prepared an entrenched line of resistance along the River Aisne. This position was reached on September 11. So strongly were the Germans entrenched and so skillfully had their retreat been conducted that the allied pursuit was checked and operations assumed the aspect of a siege in which the allies were the besiegers of the German position. Meanwhile the allies began a turning movement which resulted in a slow but steady bending back of the German line until its right wing ran northward toward Antwerp. Continuous but indecisive fighting marked this phase of the campaign until, on October 8, Antwerp fell after ten days of siege by the Germans.

Chronology of events of third phase of campaign:

September 12—German retreat from the Marne continues.

September 13—Belgian sortie from Antwerp against German communications.

September 14—Allies cross the Aisne near Soissons

September 15—Russian southern force threatens Przemysl. German cruiser Heia sunk by British submarine

September 16—Russian northern army forced behind the River Niemen.

September 17—Several divisions of British East Indian army en route to theatre of war.

September 20—German cruiser Königsberg disables British gunboat Pegasus.

September 21—Western theatre: Germans retire to Noyon.

September 22—British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy sunk by German submarine.

September 24—Russians pass Przemysl.

September 28—Japanese-British forces attack outer works of Tsing-Tau.

September 29—Germans invest Antwerp.

October 1-7—No change.

October 8—Germans enter Antwerp. The garrison of Antwerp escapes. Small part of British contingent crosses Dutch frontier and is interned.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EASTERN THEATRE.

On August 20, while the German triumphal entry into Brussels was being staged in the western theatre, the curtain had already risen upon the events of the eastern theatre. On August 18, more than two weeks before the calculated time, Russia announced her mobilization complete and a forward movement begun. By August 20, even while the German occupation of Brussels was taking place, strong Russian forces were crossing the German frontier into East Prussia on the north and were approaching the Austrian frontier of Galicia on the south. Russia's first move was thus to place a strong force both to the north and to the south of her Polish salient. Manifestly her object was flank protection for a prospective central force in Russian Poland. Events following have been somewhat obscured by contradictory reports from Russian, German, and Austrian sources and in consequence can be reviewed but broadly at best. Certain salient features, however, have been clearly revealed. The early mobilization of Russian troops and the invasion which promptly followed acted to relieve the pressure of German superiority of numbers upon the allies in the western theatre of operations. Germany's dream of a rapid conquest of France was troubled by the spectre of an invasion of German soil by the Russian hordes. General von Hindenburg and two German army corps were detached from the west and hurried by rail to Danzig. Two Austrian corps, loaned to the western German operations, were hurriedly returned to Austria. Five additional German army corps were later added to the forces on the eastern frontier.

It must be remembered that in accord with the Russian plan the mission of the northern army was to hold as large a German force as possible in East Prussia, the while protecting the flank of the central Russian force. The mission of the southern force was one of aggressive invasion. By September 1 the southern Russian force had taken and occupied the Galician town of Lemberg. On the same date the northern force, which had penetrated to the vicinity of Königsberg, met defeat near Allenstein at the hands of the Germans, losing two of its corps cut off amongst the lakes and swamps of that region. Following this reversal the northern Russian force retired into Russian territory behind the River Niemen, terminating the first phase of the northern campaign. The next presence, however, of a large Russian force in that vicinity was a sufficient menace to the flank and rear of any German force attempting flank operations against the right of a Russian army of the centre.

While these events were taking place in the north, the Russian advance in the south continued to progress. Overcoming Austrian opposition, the Russians penetrated as far as Tarnow, which they invested, having turned the fortified place of Przemysl by the north and effectually covered it. Meanwhile strong cavalry forces sought out and seized the principal passes of the Carpathians. In the western theatre the tide of German invasion was beginning to recede—the detachment of

troops to the east was being felt by the Germans. The investment of Tarnow threatened Cracow, and the cutting off of Przemysl effectually protected the left flank for the initial advance of the Russian army of the centre, the covering troops of which began to appear upon the frontier of Posen. With the advance of this central Russian force General von Hindenburg attempted to cross the Niemen near Grodno, with the apparent object of assailing the flank and rear of that force. The attempt was severely repulsed and the Germans driven behind the forest of Augustowo.

By the end of September all Russian advance seems to have ceased and a veil of strict censorship and conflicting official reports covered actual occurrences. The fall of Antwerp in the west diverts, at this juncture, the attention to that theatre and affords a pause in which to complete the perspective of the general situation to October 8 by a brief review of the campaign in the Orient and of the war upon the sea.

The Campaign in the Orient—With the entry of Japan into the conflict the theatre of war was extended to include the Far East, with the German fortified seaport of Tsing-Tau, China, as the objective of operations. Allied Japanese-British forces have invested this place, the ultimate fall of which may be expected. Japan has disclaimed to the world any intention of acquiring territory, stating that her sole object is one of compliance with treaty obligations in protecting the commerce of her ally in the East and the expulsion of the Germans from Chinese territory, which is to revert to China. The prosecution of her plans has forced Japan to seize several islands of the Pacific. This occupation Japan has declared to be of a temporary character.

The War Upon the Sea—Nothing of importance beyond the destruction of commerce upon the sea has as yet taken place. The engagements between vessels of war have been of a minor character, mere incidents so far as their results are concerned. Such incidents are listed in the chronology of events.

THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 9-15.

The salient features of this period are the German advance to the Belgian coast, the check to the Russians in East Prussia and in Galicia, the revolt in British South Africa.

The failure of the Russian southern forces to invest Cracow after having reached the vicinity of it can only mean a check to the Russian arms. This conclusion is borne out by the undisputed reports from German sources of German successes in Russian Poland, where they claim to have advanced to the vicinity of Warsaw. Such an advance would threaten the flank and rear of the Russians in Galicia.

The strenuous efforts of the German forces in Belgium to seize the Channel ports are probably aimed at the object of so shortening their lines as to permit of strengthening them at some crucial point. It suggests an attack on the French lines near Verdun or near Lille, or both. Rumors of a contemplated invasion of Great Britain may be dismissed as untenable—the hazard to the German cause would be too great.

Future developments only can disclose the proportions of the disaffection in South Africa.

THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 16-22.

The unopposed occupation of Ostend by the Germans, reported to have occurred on the fifteenth of the month, is the only event of significance since last week. The importance of this event remains in the future. Chronology of events:

October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by a German submarine.

October 17—Russia resumes offensive operations in the east.

October 18—British sink four German torpedo boats in North Sea.

October 19-22—No change of importance.

No additional light has been thrown upon the new German plan begun last week. This lull in the march of events affords an opportunity to review the lessons and new features which the war has thus far disclosed. The great lessons which lie apparent on the surface are: (1) Successful national defence means rapidly in mobilizing the entire nation, which in turn means thorough organization; (2) the greater the size of the forces involved the more important become the initial strategical moves of the war plans; (3) the difficulty of moving enormous forces unobserved has resulted in the disappearance of strategical moves upon the battlefield.

The new features which stand out are: Mobile heavy siege artillery, auto-transport, aerial craft, and wireless telegraphy. Machine gun fire has been used to such an extent and with such effect as to forecast a complete change in infantry organization and to warrant the prediction that with the appearance of a light and reliable automatic rifle each fractional infantry unit will be made up of rifle bearers and ammunition carriers in double their number to serve them.

THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 23-NOVEMBER 10.

The outstanding events of the period are: The check to the German offensive on the Belgian coast; Russian successes in resuming the offensive in the east; the entrance of Turkey into the war on the side of the Teutonic coalition; the fall of Tsing-Tau before the combined British-Japanese attack; the German naval victory off the coast of Chile; the destruction of the German cruiser Emden.

In broadly reviewing the trend of events, it is best to begin with those causes which have led to the alterations that have taken place in the situation previously existing. The enforced Russian retirement in Galicia and Russian Poland afforded Germany the opportunity to repeat what she has so often done before in her prosecution of this war—to transfer troops from one frontier to the other. With the passing of an immediate emergency German forces in the western theatre were reinforced by troops released from the operations in Poland, and the German offensive again became effective in an effort to move southward from Ostend toward Dunkirk. From Nieuport to Lille the allied positions were attacked with an intensity exceeding anything that had hitherto taken place. Germany was making a stupendous effort to accomplish her purpose before the Russians could recover from the setback administered to them. The allies had one weapon, however, which frustrated the German attempt. The country from the sea to the Lys was flooded by the opening of dikes and sluices. Russia was not long in recovering her lost initiative, however, and returned to the offensive with renewed energy and augmented numbers. At date of writing Russia has recovered lost territory in Galicia and along the East Prussian frontier, and has advanced her central force up to and beyond the River Warthe. Germany has not as yet sufficiently succeeded in the west to permit of again transferring reinforcements from that theatre to the east. She has, however, by stupendous effort, forced back the allied line and retaken the town of Dixmude. Nothing has occurred to suggest any alteration in the Russian plan as previously outlined, and while it is evident that new strategical motives underlie German operations in the west and her immediate purpose is clear, the ultimate object has not as yet been disclosed. It is significant to note that German forces have desperately clung to St. Mihiel, which they acquired early in the third phase of the campaign. The possession of St. Mihiel forms a salient in the German line. The town lies but a short way from Metz on a direct line to Paris, and is possessed of excellent railways from Metz—one of the German bases. If the German attack along the coast succeeds the allied left will be forced back and St. Mihiel may be the next point of a concentrated attack, which, if successful, will not only afford Germany a gateway to the heart of France but will also result in breaking the allied line and endangering that portion which now lies between the sea and Verdun—just northeast of St. Mihiel.

It is probable that such a possibility has been considered by the allies and that strong reserve forces are being held where they can be hurriedly pushed to both points, and if the German attempt succeeds it will be because she has outfought her opponents.

The entrance of Turkey into the war presents at present less a military problem than a political one. What effect the tempting prize of Constantinople will produce upon those members of the Russian coalition whose interests are affected by its future ownership is problematical. The influence which Turkish participation may bring to bear upon the thus far neutral Balkan States is likewise an open question. Moslem sympathy and allegiance to Turkish religious control may result in a holy war which will affect Great Britain in Egypt, and Italy and France in Tunis and Morocco.

The fall of Tsingtau was a foregone conclusion and leaves Japan in the position of a nation at war with Europe but without a hostile enemy in the Orient. Here again the political factor enters. Whether Japan will rest content to remain a sympathetic onlooker or whether her forces may soon appear upon some zone of active operations future events alone can decide.

The German naval victory off the coast of Chile and the destruction of the cruiser Emden are two closely allied events. From the inception of hostilities a small number of fast German cruisers had been at large. Cut off from Wilhelmshaven by the superior British fleets, they had no choice but to rove at will and to do what damage to hostile commerce and hostile warships they might; coaling and provisioning were hazardous but necessary operations. It was a foregone conclusion that nothing short of a German sortie from Kiel and a miraculous German naval victory could save these vessels from ultimate destruction. Viewed in this light, the achievements of these individual vessels in general, and of the Emden in particular, have been little short of marvellous. Wireless telegraphy and great speed have been the means of not only permitting them to escape hostile pursuers but also made possible the concentration of five of these vessels off the coast of Chile at a moment so well timed as to effectually corner and decisively defeat three British ships under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock. Of the British ships, the Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk, and the Glasgow crept into port badly disabled.

Though the Emden did not participate in this naval battle, she had to her credit the destruction of a long list of merchant vessels and some war vessels belonging to each of her enemies. She was finally overtaken and destroyed on November 10 by the Australian cruiser Sydney, a vessel of her own class but slightly superior in armament and speed.

THE PERIOD OF NOVEMBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 20.

The progress of events leads more and more to the conclusion that in the eastern theatre a decisive campaign is being conducted, the result of which will have a marked effect upon the final outcome of the war. There has been every reason to believe that from the beginning an understanding has existed between the allies that operations in both the east and in the west were co-ordinated by mutual agreement. Nothing has hitherto occurred, however, which might serve as a basis upon which to synthetically reconstruct such a plan. The nebulous outline of a common policy, superimposed upon the war plans of the French-British-Slavic alliance, is just now becoming apparent. That the allies in the west have been content to remain upon a virtual defensive at times when a preponderance of force seemed to warrant an offensive; that such aggressive action as they have resorted to was seemingly timed to relieve a threatened check to Russian operations; that Great Britain, with a vast amount of captured shipping available as transports, should continue to train her volunteer army, a half million of whom must by now be the equal of landwehr troops in the early days of the war; all these things point to the existence of a common understanding based upon a plan aimed at the destruction by one great blow of the German armies.

That the contingencies upon which such a plan may be based have been fully considered by the Germans may be accepted as beyond question.

The great expanse of the eastern theatre, as compared with the western, offers a better field for strategic operations. On that field the Russian hordes have an advantage of homogeneity of organization and of control, while in the west the advantage rests to even a greater degree with the Germans. Having effected a flank protection for the Polish salient, the Russian central force has acquired a freedom of action. The mission of the northern force is to cut off Königsberg and Danzig, at the same time threatening the left of the German force operating against Poland. The mission of the central force is to hold, and as far to the east as possible, the same German force while the southern Russian force gains control of that portion of Galicia which lies between the Carpathians and the Russian boundary. The latter will then be in a position to either effectually divide the German and Austrian forces or to roll the Austrian force back into Silesia. In the former case superiority of numbers will afford the Russians every opportunity of defeating each in detail. In the latter case the plains of Hungary are open for invasion. Either case will force a reduction of the German forces in Belgium, which is England's opportunity to land her newly organized force in France and accomplish on that field what Russia plans to accomplish on the other. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that it is to assail England's fleet of transports upon the sea that Germany is accumulating and preserving a great fleet of Zeppelins equipped with searchlights and apparatus for dropping enormous quantities of high explosives. It was probably with a view to testing the Zeppelin qualities under fire that the attack on Antwerp was made, as such an attack could serve no other useful purpose.

At the moment of writing, the situation in the west remains virtually as it has for weeks past. In the east the situation has in some respects altered. Despatches from that field indicate that in the northern zone Russian forces are at Goldap, just north of the lake region in East Prussia, and at Soldau, about sixty miles slightly southeast of Danzig. In the central zone the forces which last week had closely followed the rapidly retreating Germans have fallen back some thirty-five miles before a German counter-attack and are now before Warsaw. In the southern zone Przemyśl is cut off, its defensive troops retreating; Cracow is invested and in flames, with the main Russian forces still advancing. In general the situation is much as it was at the height of the first Russian occupation of Galicia, with these exceptions. Cracow had not then been actually invested and the Russian foothold in East Prussia was not so secure. The Germans are again making the type of attack which before forced the Russian southern force to fall back, but under these disadvantages: The Russian central force is now able to offer, when it chooses, a more effectual resistance, and the threat from the northern force is a greater menace.

It is quite evident that so long as the Russian arms are victorious over the Austrians and so long as the central force is able to offer a sturdy resistance to the German advance the latter cannot affect the operations of the southern Russian force. Events will probably show that the Russian retirement was less the result of German force than of Russian strategy, for with the southern force safe the further the Germans can be lured into Poland the more effectually will they be crushed should the southern Russian force succeed in turning Cracow.

The approach of Winter will in all probability retard operations in a latitude several degrees farther north than our northern boundary, but should the Russian arms prevail in the prosecution of the plan thus far successfully carried out the end is not far. Should the Russians suffer a reverse, however, greater endurance alone can determine the final outcome.

Meanwhile Great Britain continues to raise and organize volunteer armies. Parliament has just passed an act authorizing an additional 1,000,000 men to augment the 1,500,000 already or-

ganized. She was fortunate indeed that France, her ally, possessed the first line behind which she might raise and train her volunteers in comparative security.

Thus far only the Russian plan and its possibilities, in conjunction with the plans of Russia's allies, have been considered. As previously stated, it cannot for a moment be supposed that all possible contingencies have not been fully considered by Germany. The greatest difficulty which confronts the Teutonic allies is a political one. Should Austrian forces, in falling back before a Russian advance, maintain contact with German forces it means that Austria-Hungary lies unprotected before the invader. Should, on the other hand, the Russian central force again force back the Germans from the lower Vistula the latter must, if they are to maintain contact with their Austrian ally, uncover Silesia—a thing abhorrent to Germany. Strategical reasons demand unbroken contact, and in the face of successful and overpowering numbers this can only be maintained by the retirement of the entire Austro-German line. Such a retirement means the yielding of East Prussia on the north and offering a new resistance from the Danzig-Thorn-Posen-Glogau-Neisse line by the Germans and the yielding of Cracow by the Austrians. Russia's enormous resources in men constitutes a serious problem. In her excellent railway system, which will enable her to readily reinforce any part of her line, Germany possesses an invaluable resource. By its aid she may be able to indefinitely frustrate the accomplishment of the Russian plan. It remains to be seen whether the blows she shall receive will crush the Teutonic coalition or will weld it into a closer unit.

Turkish military operations will probably prove to have but little effect upon the present campaign in Europe. The Asiatic theatre is such that Turkey's efforts can probably produce but little effect upon Russia. From Egypt comes the report, however, that the Khedive has cast his lot with the Sultan. The reports from German sources of victories over the British in Egypt are probably gross exaggerations. The topography of the country is such that the movement of bodies of troops of any size is an undertaking of incredible difficulty. It is not likely, therefore, that in so short a period that engagements of any consequence have taken place.

The loss of the British first-line battleship Audacious, reported during November 14, occurred October 27, over two weeks prior to the release of the information. An eminent naval authority states the opinion that the destruction was caused by a German submarine torpedo boat. The commonly accepted cause is the striking of a submarine mine. Great Britain's loss of vessels through one or the other of these two causes has been high, but not without considerable cost to her enemy. The Audacious is the first battleship of importance lost to the British.

On November 16 a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee, while entering the harbor of Smyrna, was fired upon by the Turkish batteries. The incident serves to indicate the violently disturbed condition of Turkish internal affairs. In the absence of any well defined policy of hostility toward the United States, the incident is not likely to prove of any consequence.

The necessity for going to press concludes the review of the war. It is impossible to leave untouched the subject of the wise policy determined upon by our forefathers, an adherence to which has kept us thus far from entanglement in European alliances. One cannot view the ghastly struggle now in progress without the thought intruding of our own state of preparedness—not to inflame but to ward off such a catastrophe. The question as to the adequacy of our land and water forces demands serious consideration.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

THE Mexican revolution which ended, theoretically, at least, with the occupation of the Capital by Venustiano Carranza on Aug. 20, 1914, had kept Mexico drenched with blood for four years, and was the most comprehensive of the long series of revolts against the Científico control of Mexico. The primal cause of the uprisings was the desire of the poor classes for land of their own, which under the Científico system of government established and maintained by Porfirio Diaz was impossible. The Diaz idea of scientific government was to build up a governing class of the ablest and wealthiest people of the country. This he did, and thus control was always in the hands of a very small coterie. On the Diaz accession to power Mexico was impoverished, but had, and still possesses, immense natural wealth. Instead of parceling out the agricultural and mineral sections of the country to its own people under proper homestead laws, foreign capital was called in and concessions of immense tracts made to foreign corporations. These were developed with native labor recruited from the peons and from people imprisoned for crimes under contracts which practically deprived the natives of any semblance of personal liberty. The majority of them have lived their lives without ever seeing money, obtaining for their labor only sufficient supplies to maintain a wretched existence. Outbreaks against this system have been more or less constant, but until recent years they were quickly stamped out by the military forces under Diaz. In 1910 the spirit of revolt had grown so great it had touched some of the wealthy land-owning class and in that year Francisco I. Madero, a member of one of the wealthiest families in Mexico, announced himself a candidate for the Presidency against Diaz. Diaz had him locked in prison, which was the usual fate of any who opposed the Government, but because the world generally was looking a little closer into Mexican conditions did not have him executed, as was the usual rule in such cases. Later Madero escaped from prison, went into Texas and organized a revolution. The moral support of the United States was thrown to Diaz, and advocates of the reform movement were arrested in various parts of the United States. Public opinion in the United States, however, favored Madero, and toward the end the American Government discontinued its activity against the revolutionists. Madero's revolution progressed so rapidly that Diaz soon found his position untenable, and on May 25, 1911, resigned and was escorted to Vera Cruz by a detachment of soldiers under Gen. Victoriano Huerta. As Diaz went into exile Madero assumed the provisional presidency and was later elected President. The old Científico crowd, however, was not yet beaten and fomented revolt all over the republic. The most important of these revolts was that conducted by Pascual Orozco, who had been one of Madero's most successful leaders in the north. This was broken up when the Federal troops, under Gen. Huerta, gave the rebels smashing defeats at Rellano May 23, 1912, and at Bachimba July 3. A revolution under the leadership of Gen. Bernardo Reyes in the north proved a fizzle and Reyes was arrested. In September following there were anti-Madero parades in Mexico City, but the effort to start a violent revolt failed. Then Felix Diaz, a nephew of the deposed President, started a revolution and took Vera Cruz without opposition on Oct. 16, but this, too, was a weak effort, and on Oct. 23 he surrendered to Federal troops commanded by Gen. Joaquín Beltrán. He and Reyes were confined in the penitentiary in the capital. On Sunday, Feb. 9, 1913, a sudden revolt broke out in the capital under the nominal leadership of the pupils of the military college, who released Diaz and Reyes and rode behind these two officers to the President's palace and demanded his surrender. A volley was fired and Gen. Reyes was killed. Diaz and his forces took refuge in the citadel and were joined by most of the Federal troops in the capital. The President summoned Gens. Huerta and Blanquet from the north and a nine-day battle, in which heavy artillery was used, was fought between the revolted in the Ciudadela and the Federals in the palace. There was immense loss of life, largely among non-combatants. Finally Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador, arranged a meeting between Gen. Diaz and Gen. Huerta in the American

THE MEXICAN SITUATION—Continued.

Embassy, as a result of which Huerta and Blanquet turned traitors to Madero, deposed him and placed him, as well as his officials, under arrest. Feb. 19 the President's brother, Gustavo Madero, financial adviser to the administration, was murdered by Federal troops in the yard of the penitentiary. Huerta seized control of the Government and on the night of Feb. 23, 1913, Madero and Pino Suarez, the Vice-President, were shot to death by soldiers while being transferred from the palace to the penitentiary. On Feb. 20 Madero's followers in various sections declared themselves in revolution against the usurpation of Huerta, one of these being Venustiano Carranza, Governor of Coahuila. March 26 representatives of ten States met and adopted the "plan of Guadalupe." This was an agreement by which they pledged to support the Carranza revolution until Carranza had been made Provisional President and called an election and to support with arms the President chosen at such an election. The revolution smouldered along with various minor successes, while Huerta endeavored to secure the recognition of his Government by the United States. This, however, President Woodrow Wilson, who had meantime been inaugurated, flatly refused to grant, placing himself and the United States on record as unqualifiedly opposed to the system of "government by assassination," more or less common in Latin America. In September, 1913, the revolutionists in the north, who had secured a proper supply of arms and ammunition, became very active under Gen. Francisco Villa, who developed into something of a military genius. He never lost a battle, and captured such fortified places as Chihuahua, Torreón, Monterey, Ojinaga and Zacatecas in battles in which he showed a high order of strategic ability. The battles of Torreón and Zacatecas were particularly fierce, and the defeat of the Federals here made Huerta's position in the capital untenable. But meantime Huerta had become involved with the United States. On April 9, 1914, several bluejackets in command of a paymaster, were taken by the Mexicans from a navy launch flying the American flag at the Iturbide bridge at Tampico. Admiral Mayo, in command of the American fleet off Tampico, demanded their immediate release, and that by way of apology the Mexicans fire a 21-gun salute to the American flag. The men were released, but Huerta stubbornly refused the salute. The entire Atlantic fleet was sent to the east coast of Mexico and on April 21 Admiral Fletcher, in command of the American fleet off Vera Cruz, learning that the German ship Kronprinzessin Ceclle was about to land a big consignment of arms for Huerta, sent marines and sailors ashore and took possession of the city. A rear guard of Mexican troops, citizens in houses and criminals released from prison and armed for the purpose attacked the Americans, killing four and wounding twenty. For several days, and until a house-to-house search of the city had resulted in the confiscation of all arms, there was "sniping" in which the total of Americans killed was increased to nineteen. April 27 a brigade of American troops under Brig.-Gen. Funston relieved the naval forces and took possession of Vera Cruz. When Zacatecas fell, on June 24, Gen. Huerta was in a position to resist no further and on July 15, he and Gen. Blanquet resigned and went into exile. Francisco Carbajal, one of the most eminent jurists in Mexico, had charge of the Government in the interim between Huerta's departure and its surrender to Gen. Obregon, representing Carranza on Aug. 12.

For several months during the Summer the Ambassador of Brazil and the Ministers from Argentina and Chile, acting as a board of mediation, endeavored to solve the Mexican problem in a series of conferences at Niagara Falls, Ontario, but because Carranza would agree to no armistice, but persisted in his plan of taking the capital by force, not a great deal was accomplished, and as Huerta's enforced resignation became inevitable the need of mediation lessened and the conferences were adjourned.

Throughout both the Madero and Carranza revolutions the Zapata brothers maintained a force in arms in Southern Mexico, mostly in the State of Morelos, which they controlled, though at times they operated right up to the suburbs of the capital. They were never regarded, by foreigners generally, as serious revolutionists impelled by patriotic motives, though both Madero and Carranza so recognized and treated with them.

The peace which followed the accession of Carranza soon gave way to a dispute between Carranza and Villa, the old one revived. Villa issued an ultimatum that Carranza must retire, and a convention of all the revolutionary chiefs was called for Aguascalientes October 10 to decide upon the best way to proceed in the establishment of a government. The majority sentiment of this convention favored Villa, and it was announced Carranza had resigned and that Villareal had succeeded him, but Carranza refused to give up control of the government. The convention remained in session and early in November the convention proclaimed Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez Provisional President of the Republic. Gen. Villa immediately took steps to see that Gutierrez was installed in office, though Carranza continued to give signs of opposition. Both Carranza and Villa mobilized their military forces, and Villa began his march on the capital. The Carranzistas were hopelessly outnumbered in the territory between Aguascalientes and the capital, and the stronghold of Queretaro surrendered to Villa without a fight. Carranza immediately thereafter abandoned the capital, taking his forces toward Vera Cruz, when it had been expected the American troops would be removed. The American soldiers were embarked November 23 and the actual military occupation of the Mexican seaport was ended, though the North Atlantic fleet remained in the harbor for the protection of American and other foreign interests in the troubles which seemed to be threatening.

With the capital menaced by Zapata's forces, Gen. Carranza evacuated the City of Mexico November 21, all of his loyal officers accompanying him except Gen. Lucio Blanco, who took over supreme command in order to ward off the Zapatistas and police the city. Blanco evacuated the city November 24 and the Zapata troops moved in without the great disorder which had been feared. November 26 Carranza occupied Vera Cruz and proclaimed it the capital, and the following day Villa's troops began to move into the City of Mexico to install the Government decided upon by the Aguascalientes convention. Thus the lines were drawn for the struggle between Carranza, the deposed First Chief, and the majority of his former generals who had preferred to support the governmental ideas of Gen. Villa.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

President—Miss Julia Chester Wells. *Vice-President*—Miss Laura Sylvina Hellner. *Secretary*—Mrs. Adolphus J. Outerbridge, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Miss Annie Clarkson. Incorporated in 1894. The objects are: "to renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the war of the Revolution, in the camp, and on the battlefield by their ancestors; to advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results; to cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who encouraged and assisted the patriot cause; to commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period."

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ASSOCIATION.

President—S. H. P. Pell. *Historian*—James A. Holden. *Treasurer*—Edmund Seymour, 45 Wall Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Percival Wilds, 2 Rector Street, New York City. The purpose of this association is: "To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions, and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley."

THE COST OF WARS.

The following table has been prepared by an eminent statistician. It is doubtful whether it can be relied upon, as the cost of war is too complex to be expressed in terms of dollars. It is believed that the following formula will give the cost, but, although correct in theory, the figures to be employed in it will inevitably depend upon the point of view of the man who attempts to solve the problem:

1. The net cost of a war equals
(Net loss of production) plus (Net increase in waste and consumption).
- A B
- A Net loss of production equals
(Average peace rate of production minus average war rate of production) multiplied by
(Duration of the war).
- B Net increase in waste and consumption equals
(Average cost of maintenance of armies and navies in war) minus (average cost of maintenance in peace) minus (decrease in expenditure for luxuries).

GROSS COST OF PAST WARS FROM 1793-1913—PUBLIC FIGURES.

DATES.	Countries Engaged.	Cost.	Loss of Life.	Armies in the Field.
1793-1815	England and France.....	\$6,250,000,000	1,900,000	3,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia.....	450,625,000		1,500,000
1823	Russia and Turkey.....	100,000,000	120,000	
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil).....	250,000,000	160,000	300,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria.....	190,000,000	110,000	150,000
1843	Revolts in Europe.....	50,000,000	60,000	
1845	United States and Mexico.....		10,000	90,100
	England.....	371,000,000		
	France.....	332,000,000		
1854-1856	Sardinia and Turkey.....	123,000,000	609,797	1,460,500
	Austria.....	68,600,000		
	Russia.....	800,000,000		
	France.....	75,000,000	24,000	128,000
1859	Austria.....	127,000,000		200,000
	Italy.....	51,000,000		30,000
1861-1865	United States (civil war).....	5,000,000,000	294,400	2,041,600
			200,000	750,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria.....	36,000,000		
1866	Prussia and Austria.....	330,000,000	57,000	639,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.....	240,000,000	330,000	
1865-1866	France and Mexico.....	65,000,000	65,000	100,000
1870-1871	France.....	1,580,000,000		
	Germany.....	954,000,000	311,000	1,713,000
1876-1877	Russia.....	806,547,489		
	Turkey.....	403,273,745	180,000	1,500,000
1898	Spain and United States.....	1,165,000,000	20,000	300,000
1900-1901	England and Transvaal.....	1,000,100,000	91,000	400,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan.....	2,500,000,000	555,900	2,500,000
1911	Italy and Turkey.....	700,000,000	50,000	500,000
1912-1913	Balkan wars.....	2,100,000,000	350,000	1,230,000
	Expense of wars, 1790-1860.....			\$9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1913.....			16,880,321,240
	Total.....			\$26,123,546,240
	Loss of life in military service.....			5,498,097
	Armies in the field.....			18,552,200

ESTIMATE OF GROSS COST OF BALKAN WARS.

(As shown by bankers' statements.)

COUNTRY.	Killed and Wounded.	Cost in Money.	COUNTRY.	Killed and Wounded.	Cost in Money.
Bulgaria.....	140,000	\$436,500,000	Montenegro.....	8,000	\$3,880,000
Servia.....	70,000	242,500,000	Turkey.....	100,000	388,000,000
Greece.....	30,000	121,250,000			

COST OF ARMAMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS NOW AT WAR.

COUNTRY.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR ARMAMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURES COVERING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.		EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1913-1914.	
	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.
Great Britain...	\$137,175,000	\$175,715,000	*\$2,915,900,000	\$858,070,000	\$224,300,000	\$224,140,000
France.....	164,539,000	68,299,000	2,488,603,000	389,530,000	191,431,580	119,571,480
Russia.....	240,360,000	44,624,000	4,284,000,000	283,645,000	317,800,000	122,500,000
Germany.....	177,462,000	39,513,000	2,330,000,000	515,520,000	183,090,000	111,300,000
Austria-Hungary	69,580,000	12,690,000	1,069,900,000	100,000,000	82,300,000	42,000,000
Total.....	\$789,146,000	\$340,841,000	\$13,138,403,000	\$2,146,765,000	\$898,921,000	\$619,511,000

* The army of Great Britain is a volunteer army like that of the United States; all others have compulsory service and so are able to maintain five to six times the number of Great Britain's standing army and at less cost. The Government that relies upon voluntary enlistment to obtain its men is forced to compete with the labor market. Upon the keenness of such competition depends the number and class of men obtained and the wage that must be paid. Other Governments may rightly account that the benefit to the individual constitutes a large portion of his recompense for his service.

CONTRABAND LIST.

THE revised British list of contraband was delivered by the British Foreign Office to Ambassador Page in October, 1914, who cabled it to the State Department in Washington. The revised list is as follows:

The Declaration of London lays down the rule that a vessel cannot be deemed aware of a declaration of contraband when the declaration is made after she leaves port.

ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND.

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.

Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Sulphuric acid.

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.

Range finders and their distinctive component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

Armor plates.

Haematite iron ore and haematite pig iron.

Iron pyrites.

Nickel ore and nickel.

Ferrocchrome and chrome ore.

Copper, unwrought.

Lead—pig, sheet or pipe.

Aluminum.

Ferrosilica.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and air craft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as in-

On November 17, 1914, the House of Commons justified the Government's action in declaring oil and copper contraband of war.

The American view of the way absolute contraband should be treated by a belligerent was announced in the informative statement issued August 15, 1914, by the State Department as follows:

When absolute contraband is destined to one of the countries at war, whether to the Government or to an individual of that country, it is subject to seizure and confiscation by any of the opposing belligerents when beyond the territory of the neutral Government from which it is shipped. The nationality of the vessel in which contraband of war is shipped is immaterial; it is subject to capture and destruction whether shipped in a neutral or enemy vessel.

The same position is set forth in Article 37 of the Declaration of London in this language:

Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transshipment or a subsequent transport by land. Article 39 of the Declaration of London says that contraband goods are liable to condemnation. Article 42 declares that goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

INTERNATIONAL POLAR COMMISSION.

ORGANIZED at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—_____. *Vice-President*—D. Otto Nordenskjöld, Sweden. *Secretary*—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary (U. S. N.).

MEMBERS—Prof. E. Bruckner, Prof. G. Trabert, Prof. E. Oberhammer and Prof. A. Grund, Austria; Baron Roland Eötvös, Rear-Admiral A. Gratzl, Prof. R. de Kóvesligethy, and Dr. J. Kepes, Hungary; Capt. A. de Gomery de Gerlache, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Leconte, Uccle, Belgium; Rear-Admiral Louis A. Goué, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch, Capt. Amdrup, and Dr. la Cour, Denmark; Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and Herbert L. Bridgman, United States; Admiral Umberto Cagni, R. N., Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Marquis Giovanni Roncagli, and Cavalier Petro Molinelli, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen, and J. L. H. Luymes, Netherlands; Prof. Mehediñti, Prof. Coculesco, and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Rumania; Prof. Rudmose Brown, Dr. William S. Bruce, Dr. Bartholomew, and Dr. Richardson, Great Britain; Gen. Lieut. Jules de Schokalsky and Dr. Knipovitch, Russia; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Andersson, Sweden; Prof. Von Drygalski, Prof. A. Penck, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany; M. M. Maurice Zimmerman, and Ernest Gourdon, France.

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903, its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the league is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. The headquarters of the league is at the Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

The General Officers are: *President*—Gen. Horace Porter. *Vice-President*—Henry H. Ward. *Secretary*—Arthur H. Dadmun. *Treasurer*—Charles C. Glover. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Robert M. Thompson.

tended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.

Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

Motor tires, rubber.

Mineral oils and motor spirits except lubricating oils.

Impliments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war materials for use on land and sea.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

Foodstuffs.

Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, suitable for use in war, and their component parts.

Vehicles, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

Fuel other than mineral oil lubricants.

Powder and explosives, not specially prepared for use in war.

Sulphur.

Glycerine.

Horseshoes.

Harness and saddlery.

Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots.

Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED, AS COMPILED FROM CONSERVATIVE AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

WARS.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.*
War of the Revolution.....	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars.....	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France.....	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	14,593
War with Tripoli.....	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	13,330
Creek Indian War.....	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War.....	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War.....	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal.....	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance.....	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War.....	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance.....	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico.....	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War.....	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War.....	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War †.....	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War **.....	April 21, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	.....	.....	\$274,717
Philippine Insurrection.....	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. ** Hostilities actually ceased Aug. 13, 1898. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

DATE.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded*.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863.....	Gettysburg.....	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.....	Spottsylvania.....	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862.....	Antietam †.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.....	Chancellorsville.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863.....	Chickamauga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.....	Cold Harbor.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862.....	Fredericksburg.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862.....	Manassas ‡.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862.....	Shiloh.....	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862.....	Stone River §.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.....	Petersburg (assault). ..	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.

† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.

‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.

§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,943; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,981; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; of the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Bemis Heights, Sept. 19, 1777: Americans successful; second battle, Oct. 7, Americans victorious.

Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777: Col. Baum, trying to seize supplies of Americans stored in Bennington, defeated by New Hampshire troops under Gen. Stark with loss of 140. American loss, 71.

Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777: British under Lord Howe defeated Americans under Washington. Americans lost 857, British 496.

Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775: Gen. Howe (2,000), forming part of Gen. Gage's army, defeated Americans at a cost of 954 men. Americans lost 449.

Burgoyne's Surrender, Oct. 17, 1777: See Battle of Saratoga.

Camden, Aug. 16, 1780: Lord Cornwallis (4,000) victorious over Americans under Gates and De Kalb. American loss, 1,000 and 1,000 prisoners; British, 324. Also called Battle of Sanders Creek.

Charleston, May 12, 1780: Captured by British with loss of 265; American loss, 234.

Concord, April 19, 1775: British retreat to Boston.

Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781: Gen. Tarleton (1,100) defeated by Americans (1,000) under Morgan with 800 loss; Americans', 72.
Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781: Gen. Stewart (2,300) victorious over Americans under Greene. British loss, 630; American, 535. The last serious engagement of the war.

Fort Lee, N. J., Nov. 18, 1776: Cornwallis attacked with 6,000 men; Washington retired to Hackensack.

Fort Mifflin, June 28, 1776: Americans victorious with loss of 37. British loss, 505.

Fort Washington, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1776: Captured by British, who lost 700. American loss, 149.

Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777: Americans under Washington attacked British under Sir Wm. Howe and were repulsed with 1,000 loss. British loss, 600.

Gulford Court House, Mar. 15, 1781: Lord Cornwallis (2,000) victorious over 4,400 Americans under Gen. Greene. British loss, 500, Americans', 400.

Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776: Americans victorious.

King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780: Major Ferguson's force of 800 militia and 100 regulars destroyed by Americans (3,000) under Sevier with loss of 456. American loss, 88.

Lexington, April 19, 1775: 800 English under Col. Smith were victorious with loss of 273; American loss, 88. The first bloodshed of the war.

Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776: Sir Wm. Howe defeated Colonists under Gen. Putnam. English

INDIAN

Black Hawk War—Stillman's Volunteers, May 14, 1832; Kellogg's Grove (2 skirmishes), June 16, 1832, and June 24, 1832; Bad Axe, Aug. 2, 1832, Indians defeated.

Seminole War—Camp Monroe, Feb. 8, 1837: Indian attack repulsed.

Fort King, Dec. 28, 1835: Gen. Thompson and several others massacred.

Wahoo Swamp, Dec. 28, 1835: Major Dade and 100 men massacred.

Okechobee Lake, Dec. 25, 1837: Indians routed by Col. Taylor.

Pilaklikaha, April 19, 1842: Indians totally defeated.

Creek Indian War—Autlase Towns, Nov. 29,

WAR OF

Bladensburg, Md., Aug. 24, 1814: British under Ross defeated Americans under Winder. British entered Washington in the evening. British loss, 480; American, 72.

Chippewa, July 5, 1814: British under Riall defeated by Americans under Brown. American loss, 304; British, 527.

Chrysler's Field, Nov. 11, 1813: Gens. Wilkinson and Boyd (3,000), invading Canada, defeated by British (800) under Morrison. American loss, 339; British, 169.

loss, 318, Colonists', 250. Also known as Brooklyn and Flushing.

Monmouth, June 28, 1778: Americans victorious with loss of 232. British loss, 462. British retired at night.

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1775: Taken by Montgomery.

New London, Sept. 5, 1781: Taken by Benedict Arnold.

Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1777: Americans defeated Tories and Indians.

Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777: Washington defeated portion of army of Cornwallis and regained possession of New Jersey. American loss, 95; British, 200.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775: British victorious over Americans. British loss, 9; American, 60. Montgomery killed.

Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778: At Quaker Hill, Gen. Sullivan repulsed attack of Gen. Pigot.

Saratoga, Sept. 24, 1777: Burgoyne (5,000) attacked Americans (20,000) under Gates at Bemis Heights and was repulsed. Oct. 7, Gates surrounded, British won a decisive victory, and on Oct. 17 Burgoyne surrendered with loss of 4,689.

Savannah, Dec. 29, 1778: English victorious with loss of 26; American loss, 97. Oct. 8, 1779: English victorious with loss of 55; American loss, 234.

Springfield, N. J., June 23, 1780: British repulsed.

Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777: See Saratoga.

Stony Point, N. Y., July 16, 1779: Americans victorious with loss of 90; British loss, 94.

Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775: Americans victorious. Captured by Ethan Allen July 6, 1777. After siege by 7,900 British under Burgoyne the American garrison (5,000) evacuated and were defeated during their retreat.

Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776: Washington (2,400) defeated Hessian mercenaries of British under Rahl; 1,000 Hessians captured.

Waxhaw, May 29, 1780: Massacre of Buford's men.

White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776: Washington defeated by British under Howe with loss of 90; British loss, 233.

Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778: Americans defeated by British and Seneca Indians under Col. John Butler. American loss, 225; British, 10.

Yorktown, Sept. 28-Oct. 19, 1781: Occupied by British (7,000) under Cornwallis; Sept. 28, invested by Americans and French under Washington and Rochambeau (16,000), assisted by French fleet under De Grasse. Oct. 14, redoubts stormed; Oct. 16, British made unsuccessful sortie; Oct. 19, garrison surrendered after losing 500.

INDIAN WARS.

1813: Indians defeated by Americans under Gen. Floyd. American loss, 65; Indian, 204.

Calebee Creek, Jan. 27, 1814: Indian attack repulsed by Gen. Floyd.

Emuctau, Jan. 22, 1814: Jackson repulsed Indians with loss of 95; Indian loss, 220.

Horseshoe Bend, Mar. 27, 1814: Jackson defeated Indians. American loss, 132; Indian, 557.

Talladega, Nov. 9, 1813: Jackson defeated Indians. American loss, 101; Indian, 299.

Talashahatchie, Nov. 3, 1813: Indians defeated by Gen. Coffee. American loss, 46; Indian, 186.

Big Horn, June 26, 1876: Gen. Custer with his command, 5 companies of the 7th cavalry (276), killed by Sioux under Sitting Bull on the Little Big Horn River, Montana.

WAR OF

Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812: Surrendered.

Fort Erie, Aug. 15, 1814: Bombarded by British, Americans repulsed assault. American loss, 73; British, 531.

Fort George, May 27, 1813: Captured by Americans.

Fort Meigs, May 9, 1813: Besieged by British and Indians.

Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 13, 1814: Defence of fort. British retired.

WAR OF 1812—Continued.

Fort Niagara, Nov. 21, 1812: Bombarded by British.

Lyon's Creek, Oct. 19, 1814: A skirmish.

Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813: British (six schooners) under Barclay defeated by American fleet under Perry. British lost all ships, 134 men, Americans 123.

Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814: British (3,000) under Sir Gordon Drummond repulsed Americans (3,000) under Browne. British loss, 878; American, 858. Also known as Bridgewater or Niagara. New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815: Close of unsuccessful attempt to take town by British (12,000), who lost 2,000 men, including Gen. Pakenham.

FRENCH AND

Braddock's Defeat, July 9, 1755: British (1,200) and Colonists under Braddock routed on banks of Monongahela River near Pittsburg by French (900) and Indians under Contrecoeur. British loss, 877. Also known as Monongahela.

Fort Frontenac, Aug. 27, 1758: French surrendered to English.

Fort Du Quesne, Nov. 25, 1758: French evacuated.

Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754: Washington surrendered to French.

Fort Niagara, July 24, 1759: French surrendered to English.

Fort William Henry, July 4-9, 1757: British (2,200) under Monro besieged by 6,000 French and 1,600 American Indians under Montcalm, and after losing 300 Monro surrendered.

Great Meadows, Pa., May 28, 1754: Washington defeated French; Jumonville was killed.

Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755: In the morning French and Indians under Dieskau defeated Colonists under Col. Wm. Johnson; in the afternoon Colonists under Lyman defeated French, who lost 400; New Englanders lost 312.

Montmorency July 31, 1759: Montcalm defeated English.

AMERICAN

Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862: Indecisive battle between Confederates under Lee and Federals under McClellan.

Appomattox, April 9, 1865: Lee surrendered to Grant.

Atlanta, 1864: Scene of battles of Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22, and Ezra Church, July 28, between armies of Cumberland, the Tennessee and Ohio under Sherman and Confederate Army of Tennessee under Hood.

Big Bethel, June 10, 1861: 1,800 Confederates under Col. D. H. Hill victorious over 2,500 Union troops of Gen. Butler's command.

Boonsboro, Sept., 1862: Scene of cavalry action when Confederates under Lee were pursued by Federals under McClellan. Federal loss, 1,813; Confederate, 934. Also South Mountain.

Brandy Station, 1863: Scene of fight between 7,000 Union cavalry and 3,000 infantry under Pleasanton and 10,000 Confederate cavalry under Stuart.

Bull Run, July 21, 1861: Confederates under Beauregard (30,000) defeated Federals (40,000) under McDowell.

Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863: Federals under Hooker (120,000) defeated by Confederates (53,000) under Lee and Jackson.

Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862: 15,000 Confederates under Jackson victorious over 8,000 Federals under Banks. Confederate loss, 1,307; Federals', 1,400.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863: Confederate Army of West under Bragg defeated Federals under Rosecrans.

Chattanooga, 1863. Scene of victory of 60,000 Federals under Grant over 45,000 Confederates under Bragg. Battle consisted in capture of Lookout Mountain and assault of Missionary Ridge.

Cold Harbor, June 1-4, 1864: Federal Army of Potomac (150,000) under Grant defeated by Confederate Army of Virginia (119,000) under Lee. Also called Chickahominy.

Dallas, 1864: Near here occurred Battle of New Hope Church between Federals under Sherman and Confederates under Johnston.

Dinwiddie, 1865: Scene of combat between

Americans under Jackson were strongly entrenched, losing only 21.

Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814: British defeated with loss of 148; American loss, 99.

Queenstown, Oct. 13, 1812: Americans (5,000) under Wadsworth attacked 4,000 (mostly Canadian volunteers) under Brock and were repulsed. The British, reinforced, under Gen. Sheaffe annihilated American column, taking 950 prisoners. The Thames, Oct. 5, 1813: Harrison defeated Proctor; Tecumseh killed.

York, April 27, 1813: Americans victorious; town captured; Gen. Pike died. American loss, 269; British, 402.

INDIAN WARS.

Niagara, June, 1759: British (2,500) and Indians (900) under Prideaux besieged fort held by French garrison (600) under Pouchot. Prideaux succeeded by Johnson, who, July 24, repulsed relieving force under Ligneris and fort surrendered.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1756: French under Montcalm took fortress from Canadian garrison under Mercer, who was killed.

Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759: Wolf defeated Montcalm. City, held by French garrison (16,000) under Montcalm, besieged June, 1759, by British (9,000) under Wolfe with fleet (22 sail). July 31, Wolfe (5,000) attacked French lines defended by Montcalm (12,000) and was repulsed with heavy loss. Sept. 13, Wolfe (4,000), on Heights of Abraham, was attacked by Montcalm (4,000), and after many assaults drove French back into Quebec with loss of 1,500, including Montcalm. British loss, 664. Sept. 17, French evacuated and Canada fell into hands of British.

Ticonderoga, July 6, 1758: British and Colonists (15,000) under Abercrombie six times assaulted strong position held by French (3,600) under Montcalm and were repulsed with loss of 1,944; French loss, 377.

CIVIL WAR.

Federal cavalry under Sheridan and Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, supported by Pickett's division of infantry.

Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862: Federals under McClellan, advancing toward Richmond, defeated Confederates under Johnson. Federal loss, 5,031; Confederate, 6,134.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-14, 1862: Federals (110,000) under Burnside attacked Confederates (80,000) under Lee and were repulsed, but Lee was unable to follow up his advantage.

Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862: Surrendered, with 13,000 Confederates, by Buckner to Grant.

Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864: Federals under Schofield (30,000) defeated Confederates (40,000) under Hood. Federal loss, 2,326; Confederate, 6,252.

Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863: Federals under Meade victorious over Confederates under Lee. Between 70,000 and 80,000 troops were engaged on each side.

Gaines Mill, 1862: Victory of 60,000 Confederates under Lee over 35,000 Federals under Porter.

Guntown, 1864: Scene of victory of 5,500 Confederate cavalry under Forrest over 5,000 Federal cavalry and infantry under Sturgis.

Holly Springs, Dec. 20, 1862: Gen. Grant's depot of supplies for campaign against Vicksburg captured by Confederate cavalry under Van Dorn.

Hoovers Gap, 1863: Federals directed to seize and hold pass until relieved. In so doing successfully repulsed attack made by Confederates.

Kearneysville, 1864: Scene of engagement between Federal cavalry of Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah and Confederate infantry and cavalry of Early.

Kelly's Ford, 1862: Scene of engagement between Federals under Averill and Confederates under Fitzhugh Lee.

Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864: Federals under Sherman repulsed by Confederates under Johnston.

Knoxville, Nov. 29, 1863: Scene of unsuccessful assault by Confederates under Longstreet in attacking Federals under Burnside.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR—Continued.

Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862: Last of seven days' battle. Federals under McClellan repulsed Confederates under Lee.

Manassas, or Second Bull Run, Aug. 28-30, 1862: Confederates under Stonewall Jackson defeated Federals under Pope.

Nashville, Dec. 15, 16, 1864: Federals (55,000) under Thomas defeated Confederates (40,000) under Hood. Federal loss, 2,150; Confederate, 10,000 and 5,000 prisoners.

Okolona: Scene of attack of Confederate cavalry under Forrest on Union cavalry under Smith which was retreating before him.

Pea Ridge, Mar. 7-8, 1862: Confederates (17,000) under Van Dorn defeated by Federals (11,000) under Curtis.

Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862: Indecisive battle between Army of Ohio under Buell and Confederate Army of Tennessee under Bragg.

Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864: After unsuccessful attempt by Federals under Grant to seize city it was invested June 19, 1864. June 30, Federals attempted to take it, but were repulsed by Lee; siege kept up till Mar. 25, 1865.

Seven Pines: See Fair Oaks.
Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862: Confederates (43,000) under Johnson surprised Federals (40,000) under Grant. Next day Grant, reinforced by Buell (20,000), defeated Confederates under Beauregard.

Spottsylvania, May 8-18, 1864: Confederate division under Johnston captured, but Lee held his own and Federals under Grant suffered severely. Confederates withdrew to North Anna.
Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862: Federals (43,400) under Rosecrans repulsed Confederates (37,700) under Bragg. Also Murfreesboro.

Toms Brook, 1864: Scene of victory of divisions of Gens. Merritt and Custer of Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah over divisions of Gens. Lomax and Rosse of Early's Army in the Shenandoah valley.

Vicksburg, June 24, 1862: Held by Confederate garrison, invested by Federals, who retired July 24. Dec. 29, Federals under Sherman attacked and were repulsed. Confederates under Pemberton (30,000) surrendered July 4, 1863.

Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864: (Indecisive.) Several fights between Confederates (66,000) under Lee and Federal Army of Potomac (100,000) under Grant and Meade. Lee's idea was to intercept Grant's advance on Richmond.

Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861: Victory of 10,200 Confederates under Price over 5,400 Federals under Lyon.

Winchester, Mar. 23, 1862: Confederates under Jackson defeated by Federals under Shields. Sept. 19, 1864: Federals (32,000) under Sheridan victorious over Confederates (19,000) under Early.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR CHRONOLOGY.

Feb. 15, 1898, battleship Maine blown up; April 22, blockade of Cuban ports began, gunboat Nashville captured Spanish ship Buena Ventura, the first prize of the war; April 24, Spain formally declared war; May 1, Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet at Manila, with loss of six men slightly wounded; May 11, attack on Cienfuegos and Cardenas, Ensign Bagley and four men on torpedo boat Winslow killed; May 12, Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan; May 31, forts at entrance of Santiago harbor bombarded; June 3, Hobson sank Merrimac in entrance to Santiago harbor; June 6, Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes sunk by Americans at Santiago; June 20-22, Shafter's army landed at Daiquiri, one killed, four wounded; July 21, Juragua captured, Spaniards defeated at Las Guasimas; July 1, Battle of El Caney and San Juan; July 3, Cervera's fleet destroyed by American war vessels; July 17, Santiago surrendered; July 21, last naval engagement on coast of Cuba, four United States warships entered harbor of Nipe and after bombardment took that port; July 25, Gen. Miles landed at Guanica, P. R., town surrendered and Ponce followed July 28; July 31, Americans repulsed Spaniards, with loss on both sides, at Malate, near Manila; Aug. 9, Gen. Ernst defeated Spanish force at Coamo, P. R., Spain formally accepted the President's terms of peace; Aug. 12, peace protocol signed; Aug. 13, Manila surrendered to Americans; Oct. 18, Americans took formal possession of Porto Rico; Dec. 10, Treaty of Peace signed at Paris at 8.45 P. M.

PHILIPPINE WAR CHRONOLOGY.

Feb. 4, 1899, hostilities began; Feb. 4-7, battles around Manila; Mar. 13, battle at Pasig; April 25, capture of Santa Cruz; May 5, capture of San Fernando; June 13, Battle of Bacoor; June 16, Battle of Imus; July 26, Battle of Colamba; Aug. 9, Battle of Calulut; Aug. 16, Battle of Angeles; Nov. 11, Major John A. Logan killed; Dec. 10, Gen. G. del Pilar killed; Dec. 19, Gen. Lawton killed; Mar. 23, 1901, Aguinaldo captured; April 30, 1902, war ended.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR CHRONOLOGY.

Sept. 29, 1911, Italy declared war; Oct. 3, Tripoli bombarded; Oct. 5, capture of Tripoli; Oct. 30, Italians repulsed Turks; Jan. 7, 1912, seven Turkish gunboats sunk; Feb. 24, bombardment of Beirut; Feb. 25, annexation of Tripoli; May 4, Island of Rhodes seized; June 9, battle at Zanzur oasis; June 14, capture of town of Sidi Ali; Oct. 18, peace treaty signed.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM.

To promote peace among the nations of the world, by encouraging a systematic study of the causes of war and the best methods to effect its abolition:

1. By the maintenance of a literary bureau for the moulding of public opinion regarding the various phases of the peace movement and the appalling nature and consequences of war;
2. By conducting a speakers' bureau to secure representative men for mass meetings, religious and patriotic services, conferences, conventions, chautauquas and congresses;
3. By organizing in every State in the Union and throughout the world, auxiliaries of the forum, to be controlled and directed from the international headquarters;
4. By the speedy discovery and execution of the means best calculated to unite the nations of the earth in a proclamation establishing compulsory arbitration and consequent abolition of war;
5. Also to work for the establishment of peace in the industrial world, by diffusing information relating to economic questions, and thus safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property—securing such conditions of industrial and economic competition as are fundamental to the peace of the world.

The forum in endeavoring to bring about industrial peace is striving for the enactment of a measure which will make illegal the calling of a strike until the lapse of a fixed period of time for the purpose of investigation by an impartial tribunal, which shall render a report on the merits of the controversy. Official Organ "The Peace Forum," published monthly.

Honorary President—Hon. William H. Taft; President—John Wesley Hill; Vice-Presidents—Charles W. Fairbanks, Alton B. Parker; Treasurer—Henry Clews, Headquarters, 13 East 41st Street, New York City.

Owing to the war now involving many nations the statistics here given are subject to radical changes because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.	COUNTRIES.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capital.
United States	99,451,000	3,716,484	Washington.	German Empire—Con.			
United States and Inds.	109,282,464	3,648,306	Washington.	Schaumburg-Lippe	46,652	131	Buckeburg.
Philippines	18,460,052	115,026	Manila.	Schwarzburg-Rhodolstadt	100,702	363	Rhodolstadt.
Porto Rico	11,151,879	3,604	San Juan.	Schwarzburg-Sonderb'hn.	89,917	333	S'ndershausen
Hawaii	120,065	6,449	Honolulu.	Waideck	61,707	433	Arolsen.
Tutula, Samoa	7,251	55		Württemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart.
Guam	12,517	210	Agaña.	Colonies in Africa	13,419,500	931,460	.....
Abyssinia	7,000,000	350,000	Adis Ababa.	Colonies in Asia	1,168,900	5,200	.....
Afghanistan	5,000,000	250,000	Kabul.	Colonies in Pacific	357,800	96,160	.....
Albania	825,000	11,000	Durazzo.	Greece	4,500,000	46,522	Athens.
Andorra	6,000	175		Guatemala	1,992,000	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Argentina	9,000,000	1,153,438	Buenos Ayres	Hayti	1,400,000	10,201	Portau Prince
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	350,000,000	1,290,031	Vienna.	Honduras	555,446	46,230	Tegucigalpa.
Belgium	7,432,784	11,373	Brussels. (e)	Italy (Continental)	38,240,000	110,622	Rome.
Belgian Congo	9,005,465	900,000	Boma.	Eritrea	450,000	46,000	Asmara.
Bhutan	250,000	20,000	Punakha.	Southern Island	3,000	140,000	Tripoli.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709,000	La Paz.	Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli.
Brazil	24,000,000	3,218,130	Rio de Janeiro	Japan	59,385,423	147,655	Tokio.
British Empire*	434,286,650	13,153,712	London.	Ch'ien (Korea)	15,164,066	84,000	Seoul.
Bulgaria	4,755,000	43,000	Sofia.	Other Dependencies	3,610,431	26,611	.....
Chile	4,000,000	291,500	Santiago.	Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
China	325,000,000 (b)	2,168,200	Peking.	Liberia	2,066,900	41,000	Monrovia.
Colombia	5,475,961	461,606	Bogota.	Liechtenstein	9,854	60	Vaduz.
Costa Rica	393,400	23,000	San Jose.	Luxemburg	259,889	999	Luxemburg.
Crete	336,151	3,500	Canea.	Mexico	16,063,207	765,536	City of Mexico
Cuba	2,100,000	44,164	Havana.	Monaco	20,000	8	.....
Denmark (Continental) ..	2,173,076	15,388	Copenhagen.	Mongolia	2,000,000	1,367,600	Urga.
Iceland	89,118	40,447	Reykjavik.	Montenegro	520,000	6,500	Cetinje.
Greenland	11,893	46,740		Morocco	6,500,000	2,000,000	Fez.
West Indies	32,786	138		Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Dominican Republic	700,000	19,000	San Domingo.	Netherlands (Continental)	6,102,000	12,648	Am'st'dam. (a)
Ecuador	1,600,000	120,000	Quito.	Borneo	1,250,000	213,000	.....
Egypt	11,400,000	400,000	Cairo.	Celebes	2,000,000	71,855	Manado.
Soudan	3,000,000	984,230	Khartoum.	Java and Madura	30,038,008	50,970	Batavia.
France (Continental)	39,601,509	207,054	Paris. (d)	Other Dutch East Indies	4,528,411	352,029	.....
Algeria	5,600,000	194,350	Algiers.	Dutch West Indies	429,466	285,016	.....
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.	Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua.
Madagascar	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo	Norway	2,302,698	124,129	Christiania.
Other Colonies in Africa	19,995,000	3,948,984	.....	Oman	1,000,000	82,000	Muscat.
Colonies in Asia	16,894,000	310,176	.....	Panama	386,745	32,380	Panama.
Colonies in America	400,000	35,222	.....	Paraguay	800,000	97,700	Asuncion.
Colonies in Oceania	85,000	8,700	.....	Persia	10,000,000	628,000	Teheran.
German Empire, in Europe	64,928,993	208,780	Berlin.	Peru	4,500,000	697,640	Lima.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strassburg.	Portugal, Az'ores, Mad'ra I.	6,977,995	35,490	Lisbon.
Anhalt	381,128	888	Dessau.	Colonies in Africa	8,003,655	823,334	.....
Baden	2,142,833	5,823	Karlsruhe.	Colonies in Asia	895,800	8,883	.....
Bavaria	9,887,491	29,293	Munich.	Rumania	7,520,000	54,000	Bucharest.
Bremen	299,526	89		Russian Empire	171,000,000	8,647,637	St. Petersburg.
Brunswick	494,189	1,418	Brunswick.	Salvador	1,200,000	7,225	San Salvador.
Hamburg	1,016	160		San Marino	10,655	32	.....
Hesse	1,285	2,999	Darmstadt.	Serbia	4,600,000	31,000	Belgrade. (f)
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold.	Siam	6,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Lubeck	116,699	115		Spain (Continental)	19,588,688	190,050	Madrid.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin ..	639,958	5,068	Schwerin.	Balearic and Canary I.	78,512	4,747	.....
Mecklenburg-Strelitz ..	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz.	Colonies in Africa	235,844	85,814	.....
Oldenburg	483,022	2,482	Oldenburg.	Sweden	5,476,441	172,876	Stockholm.
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin.	Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne.
Reuss (younger line)	152,752	319	Gera.	Thibet	6,500,000	463,200	Lhasa.
Reuss (elder line)	72,769	122	Greiz.	Turkish Empire	21,274,000	710,224	Constantinople
Saxe-Altenburg	216,128	511	Altenburg.	European Turkey	1,892,000	11,000	.....
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	357,177	764	Gotha.	Asiatic Turkey	19,382,000	69,224	.....
Saxe-Meiningen	278,732	953	Meiningen.	Union of South Africa * ..	5,973,394	473,100	Pretoria.
Saxe-Weimar	411,148	1,397	Weimar.	Uruguay	1,111,738	9,210	Montevideo.
Saxony	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden.	Venezuela	2,743,841	394,000	Caracas.

* For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire." † Estimates for 1912 by United States Census Bureau. ‡ Population of Austria 29,000,000; Hungary 21,000,000; area of Austria 134,354 square miles, Hungary 125,400. Capital of Hungary, Budapest. § Not including the Bay with an area of about 200 square miles and the neutral zone with an area of about 2,500 square miles and population of 1,500,000. (a) Court Capital, The Hague. (b) Exclusive of Thibet and Mongolia, which see. (c) According to report of Oct. 1, 1914, issued by the Committee of Currency, Washington. (d) Capital moved to Bordeaux temporarily. (e) Capital moved to Antwerp temporarily, but abandoned since occupation by Germans. (f) Capital moved to Nish temporarily.

CIVIL LISTS OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Austria-Hungary, Emperor of, \$4,567,000.
 Bavaria, King of, \$1,266,303.
 Bulgaria, King of, \$416,000.
 Denmark, King of, \$270,552.
 German Emperor \$3,737,186; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates, out of which the court and royal family are paid.
 Greece, King of, \$389,600.
 Great Britain and Ireland, the King and Queen receive \$2,388,900; ex-Queen Alexandra \$340,900, and the remainder of the royal family are allowed \$370,120. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, \$300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales those of the Duchy of Cornwall, about \$423,690.
 Italy, King of, \$2,922,000.
 Netherlands, Queen of, \$240,000; also a large revenue from domains and \$20,000 for maintenance of the royal palaces.
 Montenegro, King of, \$72,000 plus contributions from Russia each year toward the military, educational and hospital expenditure of Montenegro.
 Norway, King of, \$197,719.
 Rumania, King of, \$230,838 and revenues of crown lands.
 Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia.
 Saxony, King of, \$898,056.
 Serbia, King of, \$240,000.
 Spain, King of, \$1,363,600, exclusive of allowances to the royal family.
 Sweden, King of, \$351,077.
 Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of Crown domains, about \$5,000,000.
 Württemberg, King of, \$513,916.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

List subject to radical change owing to the war because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.				ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.			
SOVEREIGNS.	Accession.	Age at Accession.	Age at death.	SOVEREIGNS.	Yr. of Birth.	Age at death.	Age at death, 1915.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.....	1848	19		Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.....	1830	34	4 13
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein.....	1858	19		Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	82	7 3
Nicholas, King of Montenegro.....	1860	20		John II., Prince of Liechtenstein.....	1840	74	2 26
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line).....	1867	36		Nicholas, King of Montenegro.....	1841	73	3 23
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.....	1886	36		Peter, King of Servia.....	1844	70	.....
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria.....	1887	27		Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey.....	1844	69	8 5
William II., German Emperor.....	1888	30		Louis III., King of Bavaria.....	1845	69	.....
Albert, Prince of Monaco.....	1889	42		William II., King of Württemberg.....	1848	66	10 3
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39		Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1882	32	6 13
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands.....	1890	10		Albert, Prince of Monaco.....	1848	66	1 19
William II., King of Württemberg.....	1891	44		George III., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.....	1851	63	9 0
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse.....	1892	24		Fr'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1852	62	6 28
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck.....	1893	29		Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'g-Rudolstadt	1852	62	4 9
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.....	1894	27		Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt.....	1856	58	4 13
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	1897	16		Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden.....	1857	57	5 23
Fred'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48		Gustaf V., King of Sweden.....	1858	56	6 14
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy.....	1900	31		William II., German Emperor.....	1859	55	11 4
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1900	17		Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria.....	1861	53	10 6
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25		Frederick, Prince of Waldeck.....	1865	49	11 11
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line).....	1902	23		Frederic Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	49	7 7
Peter, King of Servia.....	1903	59		George V., King of G't Britain, etc.....	1865	49	6 29
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt.....	1904	45		Ferdinand, King of Rumania.....	1865	49	4 20
Frederic Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39		Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.....	1868	46	7 14
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe.....	1905	34		Constantine, King of the Hellenes.....	1868	46	4 29
Haakon VII., King of Norway.....	1905	35		Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse.....	1868	46	1 6
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden.....	1907	50		Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy.....	1869	45	8 19
Gustaf V., King of Sweden.....	1907	49		Christian X., King of Denmark.....	1870	44	3 5
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.....	1908	37		Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe.....	1871	43	7 18
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey.....	1909	64		Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.....	1871	43	4 1
*Albert, King of the Belgians.....	1909	35		Haakon VII., King of Norway.....	1872	43	8 29
George V., King of Great Britain, etc.....	1910	45		*Albert, King of the Belgians.....	1875	39	8 15
Adolphus, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1911	28		William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	38	6 22
Christian X., King of Denmark.....	1912	42		Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line).....	1878	36	9 12
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.....	1912	18		Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands.....	1880	34	4 1
Louis III., King of Bavaria.....	1913	68		Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	1882	32	0 1
Constantine, King of the Hellenes.....	1913	44		Adolphus, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1883	31	10 6
George III., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.....	1914	63		Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1884	30	0 11
Ferdinand, King of Rumania.....	1914	49		Alfonso XIII., King of Spain.....	1886	28	7 14
Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1914	32		Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.....	1894	20	6 17

*Deposed because of conquest by Germans.

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, \$2,350,000; Queen Alexandra, \$350,000; Princess Christian, \$30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) \$30,000; Duke of Connaught, \$125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, \$30,000; Princess Beatrice, \$30,000; Duchess of Albany, \$30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, \$15,000; Trustees for King Edward VII.'s daughters, \$90,000; total, \$2,790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about \$300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about \$400,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received \$150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1792.

(Whitaker's Almanack.)

<i>The First Republic.</i>		<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
The National Convention first sat.....	Sept. 21, 1792	Provisional Government formed.....	Feb. 22, 1848
The Directory nominated.....	Nov. 1, 1795	Louis Napoleon elected President.....	Dec. 19, 1848
<i>The Consulate.</i>		<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Bonaparte Cambacères and Lebrun, Dec.	24, 1799	Napoleon III. elected Emperor.....	Nov. 22, 1852
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years.....	May 6, 1802	(Deposed Sept. 4, 1870; died Jan. 9, 1873.)	
Bonaparte, Consul for life.....	Aug. 2, 1802	<i>The Third Republic.</i>	
<i>The Empire.</i>		Committee of Public Defence.....	Sept. 4, 1870
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor.....	May 18, 1804	L. A. Thiers elected President.....	Aug. 31, 1871
Napoleon II. (never reigned).....	died July 22, 1832	Marshal MacMahon elected President.....	May 24, 1873
<i>The Restoration.</i>		Jules Grévy elected President.....	Jan. 30, 1879
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.....	May 3, 1814	Marie F. S. Carnot elected President.....	Dec. 3, 1878
Charles X. (dep. July 30, 1830; d. Nov. 6, 1836)	1824	(Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894.)	
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>		Jean Casimir Perier elected President.....	June 27, 1894
Louis Philippe, King of the French.....	1830	Felix François Fauré elected Pres't.....	Jan. 17, 1895
(Abdicated Feb. 24, 1848; died Aug. 26, 1850).		Emile Loubet elected President.....	Feb. 18, 1899
		Armand Fallières elected President.....	Jan. 17, 1906
		Raymond Poincaré elected President.....	Jan. 17, 1913

HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

Last subject to changes because of the war.

DECEMBER 1, 1914.

COUNTRY.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia.....	Lij Ey-assu.....	Emperor.....		1914
Afghanistan.....	Habibulla Khan.....	Ameer.....	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Albania.....	Essad Pasha (Claimant).....	President.....	....	Oct., 1914
Annam.....	Duy Tan.....	King.....	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentina.....	Victorino de la Plaza.....	President.....	....	1914
Austria-Hungary.....	Francois Joseph.....	Emperor.....	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium.....	*Albert.....	King.....	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bokhara.....	Seid Mir Afim.....	Ameer.....	1880	Jan. 4, 1911
Bolivia.....	Ismael Montes.....	President.....	....	Aug. 6, 1913
Brazil.....	Wenceslaus B. Pereira Gomez.....	President.....	....	March, 1914
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand.....	Czar.....	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile.....	Ramon Barros Luce.....	President.....	....	Dec. 23, 1910
China.....	Yuan Shi Kai.....	President.....	....	1912
Colombia.....	José Vicente Concha.....	President.....	....	Feb. 8, 1914
Congo Free State.....	Albert (* King of the Belgians).....	Sovereign.....	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica.....	Alfredo Gonzalez.....	President.....	....	May 8, 1914
Cuba.....	Mario G. Menocal.....	President.....	....	May 19, 1913
Denmark.....	Christian X.....	King.....	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic.....	Ramon Baez.....	President.....	....	Aug., 1914
Ecuador.....	Leonidas Plaza.....	President.....	....	1912
Egypt.....	Abbas II.....	Khédive.....	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France.....	Raymond Poincaré.....	President.....	Aug. 20, 1860	Jan. 17, 1913
Germany.....	William II.....	Emperor.....	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia.....	William II.....	King.....	....	1845
Bavaria.....	Louis III.....	King.....	....	Nov. 8, 1913
Saxony.....	Fredric Augustus III.....	King.....	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg.....	William II.....	King.....	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt.....	Fredrick II.....	Duke.....	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden.....	Fredrick II.....	Grand Duke.....	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick.....	Ernest Augustus.....	Duke.....	....	Nov. 1, 1913
Hesse.....	Ernest Louis.....	Grand Duke.....	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Fredrick Francis IV.....	Grand Duke.....	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Adolphus Fredrick.....	Grand Duke.....	June 7, 1882	June 11, 1914
Oldenburg.....	Fredric Augustus.....	Grand Duke.....	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	....	1871
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.....	Charles Edward.....	Duke.....	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Meiningen.....	George III.....	Duke.....	April 1, 1851	June 15, 1914
Saxe-Weimar.....	William Ernest.....	Grand Duke.....	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont.....	Fredrick.....	Prince.....	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland.....	George V.....	King.....	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece.....	Constantine.....	King.....	Aug. 3, 1868	March 18, 1913
Guatemala.....	Mannuel Estrada Cabrera.....	President.....	Dec. 24, 1856	March 16, 1914
Haiti.....	Orestes Zamor.....	President.....	....	Feb. 2, 1914
Honduras.....	Dr. Bertrand.....	President.....	1867	March 21, 1913
India, Empire of.....	George V.....	Emperor.....	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel III.....	King.....	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan.....	Yoshihito.....	Emperor.....	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Khiva.....	Asfendiar.....	Khan.....	....	1871
Liberia.....	D. E. Howard.....	President.....	....	Jan. 1, 1912
Luxemburg.....	Marie.....	Grand Duchess.....	June 14, 1894	Feb. 25, 1912
Mexico.....	.....	President.....	....	1914
Monaco.....	Albert.....	Prince.....	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro.....	Nicholas.....	King.....	Oct. 7, 1841	1910
Morocco.....	Muley Yusef.....	Sultan.....	....	1875
Nepal.....	Dhiraj a Tribhubana Sh'sher Jang.....	Maharaja.....	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina.....	Queen.....	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 5, 1898
Nicaragua.....	Adolfo Diaz.....	President.....	....	May, 1911
Norway.....	Haakon VII.....	King.....	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman.....	Seyyid Talmur bin Turkee.....	Sultan.....	....	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama.....	Belisario Porras.....	President.....	....	Oct. 1, 1912
Paraguay.....	Eduardo Schaerer.....	President.....	....	Aug. 15, 1912
Persia.....	Ahmed Mirza.....	Shah.....	....	1897
Peru.....	Dr. Roberto Leguia (Chimant).....	President.....	....	1914
Portugal.....	Mannel de Arelaga.....	President.....	....	August, 1911
Rumania.....	Ferdnan d.....	King.....	Aug. 11, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia.....	Nicholas II.....	Emperor.....	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador.....	Carlos Melendez.....	President.....	....	March, 1913
Serbia.....	Peter (Karageorgevitch).....	King.....	....	1844
Siam.....	Vajiravudh.....	King.....	....	1880
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	King.....	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden.....	Gustaf V.....	King.....	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland.....	Dr. Arthur Hoffman.....	President.....	....	1857
Tunis.....	Mohamed en Nasir.....	Bey.....	....	1855
Turkey.....	Mohammed V.....	Sultan.....	....	1844
United States of America.....	Woodrow Wilson.....	President.....	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
Uruguay.....	José Battle y Ordóñez.....	President.....	....	March 1, 1911
Venezuela.....	V. Marquez Bustillos.....	President.....	....	April, 1914
Zanzibar.....	Khalifa bin Harub.....	Sultan.....	....	Dec. 9, 1911

* Deposited because of conquest by Germany.

MINISTRIES OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

NOTICE—Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time ALMANAC went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct, but is subject to radical changes. For Swiss Ministry, see Index for "Switzerland."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz.
Minister Finance—Dr. Leon, Ritter von Billinski.

Minister War—F. Z. M. Ritter von Krobatin.
Minister Navy—Admiral Hauss.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Karl Stürgkh.
Minister Interior—H. Baron Heinold.
Minister Finance—August Baron Engel von Malnfelden.
Minister Defence—Gen. F. von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Baron Z. von Förster.

Minister Public Instruction—Max von Hussarek.
Minister Justice—Ritter von Hochenburger.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. F. Zenker.
Minister Commerce—Schuster von Bonnett.
Minister Labor—Otto Traka.
Minister Without Portfolio—von Morawski.

HUNGARY.

Premier—Count Stephen Tisza.
Interior—Dr. Johann Sándor.
Minister Finance—Johann Teleszki.
Minister Defence—Feld-Marshal S. Baron Hazai.
Minister Commerce—Baron Harkányi.

Minister Education and Worship—Jankovics.
Minister Agriculture—Baron Ghilany.
Minister Justice—Dr. Eugen von Balogh.
Minister for Croatia—Count Pejaesevich.

DENMARK.

Premier and Minister of Justice—C. Th. Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Minister National Defence—Dr. Phil. P. Munch.
Minister Interior—Ove Rohde.
Minister Finance—Dr. Phil. E. Brandes.

Minister Instruction—S. Keiser Nielsen.
Minister Agriculture—K. Pedersen Sandby.
Minister Public Works and Commerce—Hassing Jørgensen.
Minister Iceland—

FRANCE.

Premier—René Viviani.
Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Delcassé.
Minister Interior—L. Malvy.
Minister War—A. Millerand.
Minister Marine—M. Augagneur.
Minister Finance—A. Ribot.

Minister Public Instruction—Albert Sarraut.
Minister Commerce—M. Thomson.
Minister Public Works—Marcel Sembat.
Minister Colonies—Gaston Doumergue.
Minister Agriculture—Fernand David.
Minister Labor—Bienvenu-Martin.
Minister Without Portfolio—Jules Guesde.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Secretary Foreign Affairs—Herr von Jagow.
Home Office and Representative of Chancellor—Herr Delbrück.
Secretary for the Navy—Admiral von Tirpitz.

Colonial Secretary—Dr. Solf.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Lisso.
Minister Finance—Herr Kühn.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Kraetke.
Minister of Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.
Minister of Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Antonio Salandra.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Sidney Sonnino.
Minister Justice—Signor Vittorio E. Orlando.
Minister War—Lieut. Gen. Grandi.
Minister Marine—Vice-Admiral Viale.
Minister Instruction—Signor Daneo.

Minister Finance—Signor Rava.
Minister Treasury—Signor Paolo Careano.
Minister Agriculture—Senator Cavasola.
Minister Public Works—Signor Ciuffelli.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Riccio.
Minister Colonies—Signor Martini.

NETHERLANDS.

Prime Minister and Home Affairs—P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. J. Loudon.
Minister Colonies—Th. B. Pleyte.
Minister Public Works—Dr. C. Lely.
Minister Justice—B. Ort.

Minister Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. W. F. Treub.
Minister War—Gen.-Major N. Bosboom.
Minister Finance—A. E. J. Bertling.
Minister Marine—Capt. J. J. Rambonnet.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nils Claus Ihlen.
Minister Worship and Instruction—Aasulv O. Brygesaa.
Minister Justice—Lars Abrahamsen.

Minister National Defence—Theodor Holtfodt.
Minister Finance—Anton Omholt.
Minister for Social Matters, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries—Kristian Friis Petersen.
Minister Public Works—Andreas Urbye.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council—J. L. Goremykine.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Sazonov.
Minister Finance—P. L. Bark.
Minister Instruction and Religion—M. Kasso.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Minister Interior—N. A. Maklakov.

Minister Agriculture—Krivoscheine.
Minister War—Gen. Soukhomlinov.
Minister Marine—Admiral Krigorovitch.
Minister Justice—I. G. Stehgovitov.
Min. Public Works & Communications—M. Ruchloff.
Minister Commerce—Timasheff.

SPAIN.

Premier—Señor Eduardo Dato.
Minister Interior—Señor José Sanchez Guerra.
Minister Public Works—Señor Janier Ugarta.
Minister Finance—Count Burgallón.
Minister Public Instruction—Señor Francisco Bergamín.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Lema.
Minister Grace and Justice—Señor Eduardo Dato (provisionally).
Minister War—Gen. Count Servallo.
Minister Marine—Admiral Arias de Miranda.

SWEDEN.

Premier—Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Knut Agathon Wallenberg.
Minister Justice—Berndt Fridolf Engelbrekt Hasselroth.
Minister War—Bror Birger Emil Mörcke.
Minister Marine—Dan Broström.

Minister Interior—Oscar F. von Sydow.
Minister Finance—Axel Fredrik Vennersten.
Minister Instruction—M. Westman.
Minister Agriculture—Johan BeckFriis.
Ministers Without Portfolios—Sten Johannes Stenberg and Sigrid Nathanael Linnér.

REIGNING FAMILIES OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

NOTICE—Exact information concerning the European governments and royal families was not obtainable (because of the war) at time ALMANAC went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct, excepting such changes arising from losses and conquests incidental to the war, e. g., the occupation of Belgium by Germany.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the re-inauguration of the crown by his father on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria.
2. Archduke Rudolf, late heir-apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the late King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windisch Graetz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elmer Louyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francois-Salvator. The Emperor's eldest brother was Archduke Ferdinand (Maximilian), Emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1877, when he was shot at Queretaro. His widow, Marie Charlotte, survives him.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's second brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833 and died 1896; he married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francois Ferdinand, born 1863, who was the heir-presumptive to the throne (married,morganatically, 1900), Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne). They were both shot and killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia, 1914, by an assassin; the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archduke Charles, born 1887, heir to the throne, married, 1911, Princess Zita of Parma, has one son, Francis Joseph Otto, born 1912; and Maximilian, born 1895); the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, renounced his rights in 1911 to marry Berta Czuber. By a third marriage, the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters, Archduchess Marie Annunciata, born 1876, an abbess in a convent, and Archduchess Elizabeth Amelie, born 1878, married 1903, Prince Aloys of Liechtenstein.

The Emperor has a third brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried. There are over eighty other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Louis III., King of Bavaria, born January 7, 1845, succeeded his cousin Otto, who, after having been nominal King since Louis II.'s death in 1886, was declared incapable of occupying the throne in October, 1913. It was necessary to alter the Constitution to bring about the succession. Louis III. married the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, and has six daughters and three sons. The eldest, Prince Rupert, is the Crown Prince, was born in 1869, and in 1900 married his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabriele, who died October, 1912, leaving the Princes Luitpold, born 1901, and Albrecht, born 1905, and Rudolf, who died 1912. 2. Princess Adelgunda, born 1870. 3. Princess Marie, born 1872; married Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon. 4. Prince Karl, born 1874. 5. Prince Franz, born 1875; married Princess Isabella von Crov. 6. Princess Hildegard, born 1881. 7. Princess Wiltrude, born 1884. 8. Princess Helmutrud, born 1886. 9. Princess Gundelinde, born 1891.

The King's brother, Leopold, born 1846, is married to the Archduchess Gisela, of Austria. There are two sons and two daughters. The King's sister is Princess Theresa, a doctor of philosophy, member of the Academy of Sciences and Lady Abbess of a convent. The widow of a second brother, Prince Arnulf, has one son, Prince Henry.

The royal house of Bavaria descends from the Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century, one of whom was elevated to the rank of Elector; a later one was made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Albert, King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died December 17, 1909. King Albert married, October 2, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth, of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie José, born 1906.

The King's father was Prince Philippe, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Princess Maria of Hohenzollern, who died November, 1912. He died 1905. His elder son, Prince Badouin, born in 1869, died in 1891. His two daughters are Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, the Duke of Vendôme; and Princess Josephine, born 1872, married, 1904, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835, and was married, in 1853, to Marie Henriette, Archduchess of Austria, who died 1902. The daughters of the late King are:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and divorced in 1906.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elemer, Count Louyay.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872, married November, 1910, Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Prince Victor Napoleon is the Bonaparte claimant to the throne of France.

The aunt of King Albert is Princess Charlotte, sister of the late King Leopold II. and of ex-Empress of Mexico, widow of Maximilian of Austria, who was shot in Mexico in 1867. She was born in 1840.

BULGARIA.

Ferdinand, son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the late Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861, assumed government 1877 in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated; married, 1893, Marie Louise (died), daughter of Duke Robert of Parma; married second, 1908, Princess Eleonore of Reuss-Kostritz.

The children of the King are all by first marriage. 1. Prince Boris, born 1894, heir-apparent; 2. Prince Cyril, born 1895; 3. Princess Eudoxia, born 1898; 4. Princess Nadejda, born 1899.

DENMARK.

Christian X., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Frederick VIII., May 15, 1912. He was born

September 26, 1870, married, 1898, the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg, and has two sons, Crown Prince Frederick, born March 11, 1899, and Knud, born July 27, 1900.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The King of Norway, Haakon; born 1872, married, 1896, the Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, and has one son, Olaf, born 1903. 2. Harald, Prince of Denmark, born 1876, married, 1909, Princess Helena, Duchess of Sonderborg-Glücksborg; offspring, Princess Feodora, born 1910. 3. Ingeborg, born 1878, married, 1897, Prince Charles of Sweden. 4. Thyra, born 1880. 5. Gustav, born 1887. 6. Dagmar, born 1890.

The King's mother is the Dowager Queen of Denmark; married, 1869, the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. She was born, 1851, as the Princess Louise of Sweden, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

The King's uncles and aunts are:

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844; married 1863, and has four living children, one being the King of England.

2. Prince Christian Wilhelm, born 1845.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847; married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), born 1853; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878.

5. Prince Valdemar, born 1858; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined. Prince Aage, the eldest son of Prince Valdemar, married the Countess Calvi di Bergolo, daughter of the late Italian minister to Denmark. By this marriage he renounced all right of succession to the throne for himself and heirs, the latter to be Counts or Countesses of Rosenborg.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858), and has had issue:

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born May 6, 1882; married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has four sons, William Frederick, born July 4, 1906; Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Hubert, born September 20, 1909, and Frederick, born December 19, 1911.

2. William Eitel-Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg. 3. Adalbert, born 1884. 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, 1908. 5. Oscar, born 1888, marriedmorganatically Countess Bassewitz, August, 1914. 6. Joachim, born 1890. 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892, married May, 1913, to Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick; issue a son born March, 18, 1914.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, and has two sons; and the Emperor has four sisters. The sisters are:

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878, to George, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890, to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophie, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine, King of Greece, and has three sons and three daughters.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise, born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 950, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE

Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, born Aug. 2, 1868, succeeded his father, King George, on the assassination of the latter by a neurasthenic named Alexander Schinli at Salonica, March 18, 1913. King Constantine married, 1889, the Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the present German Emperor. They have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son is:

Prince Georgeios, born 1890; unmarried. The other sons of the King are: Prince Alexandros, born 1893, and Prince Paulos, born 1901. The daughters are: Princess Helene, born 1896; Princess Irene, born 1904, and Princess Catherine, born 1913. The brothers and sisters of the King are:

1. Georgeios, born 1869; married Princess Marie, only daughter of Prince Roland Bonaparte; offspring, Petros, born 1903; Eugenia, born 1910.

2. Nicolaos, born 1872; married Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia; offspring, Olga, born 1903; Elizabeth, born 1904; Marina, born 1906.

3. Maria, born 1876; married Grand Duke George Michailovitch of Russia.

4. Andreas, born 1882; married Princess Alice, daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg; offspring, Margaret, born 1905; Theodora, born 1906; Cecilia, born 1911.

5. Christophoros, born 1888.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Elena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has four children—Princess Volanda, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir-apparent), born September 15, 1904, and Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, eldest son of the late Prince Amedeo, married, 1895, Princess Elena of Orleans, daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amedeo, born 1898, and Aïmone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amedeo are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870; Luigi, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, sister of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born November 20, 1851, and married the late King, 1868.

The King's great aunt by marriage was the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa; she died August 14, 1912, and had a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, and has four sons and two daughters) and a daughter, Marguerite, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the eleventh century.

MONTENEGRO.

Nicholas I., born October 7, 1841, proclaimed Prince of Montenegro as successor to his uncle

Danilo I., 1860. Assumed title of King 1910; married Milena Petrovna Vucotic, 1847. Children of the King are: 1. Princess Militza, born 1866, married, 1889, Russian Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevitch; 2. Princess Stana, born 1868, married, 1889, George, Duke of Leuchtenberg (marriage dissolved), married again, 1907, Russian Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch; 3. Prince Danilo Alexander, heir-apparent, born 1871, married, 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 4. Princess Helena, born 1873, married, 1896, Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy; 5. Princess Anna, born 1874, married, 1897, Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg; 6. Prince Mirko, born 1879, married, 1902, Natalie Constantinovitch, offspring; Prince Michael, born 1908; Paul, born 1910. 7. Princess Zenia, born 1881; 8. Princess Vera, born 1887; 9. Prince Peter, born 1889.

The supreme power has been retained in the family of Petrovic Njegos, descending collaterally, since Danilo Petrovic, who was proclaimed Vladika of Montenegro in 1697, liberated the country from the Turks.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901, Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother is the late Regent Queen Emma, whose regency lasted from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadtholders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born August 3, 1872; married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of the late King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

RUMANIA.

Ferdinand, King of Rumania, born August 24, 1865, is the nephew of the late King Carol I, who died October 10, 1914. He married, in 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and had issue as follows: 1. Charles (Carol), born 1893. 2. Elizabeth, born 1894. 3. Marie, born 1900. 4. Nicolas, born 1903. 5. Ileana, born 1909. 6. Mircea, born 1912.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alexandra Alice (Alix) daughter of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatiana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, sister of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, has issue two sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor; 2. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born 1875; married, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander; has six sons and one daughter; and 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor were:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: 1. Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876; married, 1905, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse; offspring: Marie, born 1907, and Kira, born 1909. 2. Grand Duke Boris, born in 1877. 3. Andreas, born 1879. 4. Helene, born 1882; married, 1902, Nicolaos of Greece.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died November 14, 1908. 3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married the late Duke of Edinburgh, son of the late Queen Victoria. She died 1900.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra of Greece. She died 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Dimitri, born 1891, and a daughter, Marie, born 1890, married, 1908, Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, drowned 1914. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Valerianovna, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the late King of the Hellenes.

A second granduncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, died in 1891; married in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Princess Stana, daughter of the present King of Montenegro, and sister of Queen Helene of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, born 1864, married, in 1889, Militza, sister of the preceding.

The last granduncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1909. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Prince Cecilia. The Grand Duchess Anastasia is now known as Grand Duchess Mikalovitch.

The Russian reigning family is descended in the female line from Michael Romanof, elected Czar in 1613, and in the male line from Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born 1870. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanofs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Frederich August III., King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King Georg, October 15, 1904. He married, in 1891, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being Georg, born 1893; Prince Friederich Christian, born 1893; Prince Ernst Heinrich, born 1896; Princess Margarethe, born in 1900; Princess Maria Alix, born 1901; Princess Anna Monica, born 1903.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in holy orders.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

REIGNING FAMILIES—Continued.

SERVIA.

Peter I., King of Servia, born in Belgrade, 1844, son of Alexander Kara-Georgevitch, after the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga, he was proclaimed King; ascended the throne, June 2, 1903. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909), Alexander and Helene. King Peter, owing to continued ill-health, has delegated full royal authority to his son Alexander for the purposes of government.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge Petrovitch, who was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief in Servia, but was murdered in 1817.

The King has one brother, Prince Arsène, born 1859; married, 1892, Aurora Demidoff (divorced 1896); offspring: Prince Paul, born April 15, 1893.

SPAIN.

Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice (daughter of late Queen Victoria). He has three sons: Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907; Prince Jaime, born on the 23d of June, 1908, and Prince Juan, born 20th of June, 1913, and two daughters, Princess Beatrice, born the 22d of June, 1909; Princess Maria Christina, born December 12, 1911, and a son born October 24, 1914.

The King's sisters, Maria de las Mercedes, born September 11, 1880, married, February 14, 1901, Prince Carlos of Bourbon, son of Count Caserta; died October 17, 1904; issue: Alfonso, born 1901, and Isabel, born 1904; Infanta Maria Teresa, born 1882, and married to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, died on September 23, 1912, suddenly from the after-effects of childbirth, leaving issue: Luis Alfonso, born in 1906; José Eugenio, born in 1909. Prince Ferdinand remarried October 1, 1914, with Dona Maria Luisa Fie de Concha. This lady on her marriage was created Duchess of Talavera de la Reina, and given the courtesy title of Highness, by King Alfonso. Maria de las Mercedes, born in 1911, and Pilar, born September 5, 1912.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabel, born December 20, 1851, widow of the Count de Girenti; Maria de la Paz, wife of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and Eulalie, born February 12, 1864, wife of Prince Antoine of Orleans (marriage dissolved July, 1900).

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabel, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grandaunt, the Infanta Louisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans; 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alfonso XII., deceased; 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II. and Sophie, Princess of Nassau, and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 1882, who married, in 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has three sons and a daughter: Gustaf Adolf, born 1906; Sigvard, born 1907; Bertil, born 1912; Princess Ingrid, born 1910. The King's other sons are: Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia (issue one child, Prince Lennart, born 1909), divorced 1914, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers: Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, daughter of King Frederik of Denmark; offspring: Margaretha, born 1899; Martha, born 1901; Astrid, born 1905; Prince Carl, born 1911. Another brother is Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise, married to the late King Frederik VIII. of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, son of the late Prince Friedrich and of late Princess Katharine of Württemberg; ascended the throne on the death of Karl I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and married, 1898, Prince Friedrich of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir-presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

THE FRENCH PRETENDERS.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jérôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France:

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jérôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon, who died March 18, 1891, and the Princess Clotilde, who died June 25, 1911, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels and in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. A daughter was born in 1912. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a General in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amedeo of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien, in the male line. He was born 1839, was married, and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagiovine, Count Primoli and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one

THE FRENCH PRETENDERS—Continued.

of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling-hell. His wife died in 1832, leaving him a daughter, who is married to Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow, 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father, the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amélie, married the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel, married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II., of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans, who died 1910, was the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Joinville. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867 (died at Saigon, Cochín-China, in 1901); the second, the Duke of Guise, who had issue three daughters and one son; the eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the second daughter, Princess Marguerite, being married (in 1896) to Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The granduncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are all dead. They were the Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and had one daughter who married the Duke of Chartres, and had one son, the Duke of Penthièvre, born 1845; Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died (childless) 1897; Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890 (married, 1846, a sister of Queen Isabel of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Anthony, born 1866, who married, 1888, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain), and Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896. He was the father of two daughters, the Princess Cratorkyska, deceased, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and two sons, the eldest being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and having three children, and the second the Duke of Alençon, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and having two children.

By the death of the Count of Chambord, in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

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CONCERNING THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

Estimates of area and present population are by Whitaker. The entire population of the empire, according to the estimates of Whitaker, is 434,286,650, and the total area 13,153,712 square miles, of which 121,512 are in Europe, 2,187,550 in Asia, 3,618,245 in Africa, 3,893,020 in North America, 8,600 in Central America, 12,300 in the West Indies, 97,800 in South America, and 3,214,685 in Australasia.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England...	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	32,527,843	34,050,221
Wales.....	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,030,271
Scotland...	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,108	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland...	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,390,219
Total....	26,730,929	27,390,629	29,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,231,615

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.*
THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COUNTRIES.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England } Wales } Scotland Ireland	58,575 30,443 32,373	Conquest Union Conquest	1282 1603 1172	34,488,233 2,051,403 4,738,300 4,384,710
Total	121,391			45,662,646

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

EUROPE:				
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	20,000
Malta and Gozo	120	Treaty cession	1814	211,000
ASIA:				
Empire of India	1,900,000	Conquest	1757-1897	315,000,000
Ceylon	25,500	Treaty cession	1801	4,100,000
Cyprus	3,600	Treaty cession	1878	275,000
Weihaiwei	300	Treaty cession	1898	160,000
Straits Settlements	1,660	Treaty cession	1785-1909	700,000
Federated Malay States	27,700	Treaty cession	1874-1888	1,000,000
Other Malay States	14,200	Treaty cession	1909	800,000
Hongkong	390	Treaty cession	1842-1906	440,000
North Borneo	31,100	Cession	1877	204,000
Sarawak	50,000	Treaty cession	1842	650,000
Brunei	4,000	Treaty cession	1888	30,000
AFRICA:				
Cape Province	277,000	Treaty cession	1814	2,565,000
Natal	35,400	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal	110,400	Annexation	1900	1,686,000
Orange Free State	50,400	Annexation	1900	529,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,500
Ascension	40	Occupation	1815	150
Sierra Leone	34,000	Treaty cession	1787	1,100,000
Gold Coast	120,000	Treaty cession	1672	1,400,000
Mauritius	720	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	370,000
Nigeria (Northern & Southern)	333,700	Treaty cession	1891	17,000,000
Rhodesia	450,000	Annexation	1889	1,750,000
East Africa	182,000	Treaty cession	1888	4,000,000
Basutoland	10,300	Annexation	.....	350,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	Annexation	1895	126,000
Gambia	4,000	Treaty cession	1807	146,000
Somalland	68,000	Treaty cession	1884	300,000
Uganda	223,500	Treaty cession	1894	2,500,000
Zanzibar	1,020	Treaty cession	1890	200,000
Nyassaland	300,000	Treaty cession	1891	1,000,000
Egypt	400,000	Occupation	1882	12,000,000
Soudan	1,000,000	Conquest	1898	2,000,000
Seychelles	150	Treaty cession	1814	23,000
AMERICA:				
Ontario	407,250	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,523,500
Quebec	706,850	Conquest and cession	1759-1763	2,003,000
New Brunswick	28,000	Treaty cession	1763	352,000
Nova Scotia	21,500	Conquest and cession	1621-1713	492,500
Manitoba	252,000	Settlement	1813	455,000
British Columbia	355,900	Settlement	1670	400,000
Yukon Territory	207,100	Settlement	1670	8,500
Northwest Territories	1,250,000	Settlement	1670	17,200
Alberta	255,300	Settlement	1670	375,000
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	492,500
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1763	94,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	163,000	Treaty cession	1583	243,000
British Guiana	90,300	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	310,000
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	40,500
Jamaica	4,200	Conquest	1655	850,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,860	Conquest	1797	330,000
Barbadoes	170	Settlement	1605	196,000
Bahamas	4,400	Settlement	1629	56,000
Bermuda	20	Settlement	1612	19,000
Leeward Islands	750	Settlement	1623-1659	140,000
Windward Islands	510	Cession	1763-1783	200,000
Falkland Islands	6,500	Treaty cession	1771	3,240
South Georgia	1,000	Treaty cession	1771	†
AUSTRALASIA:				
New South Wales	310,400	Settlement	1788	1,650,000
Victoria	88,000	Settlement	1832	1,320,000
South Australia	904,000	Settlement	1836	409,000
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	606,000
Western Australia	976,000	Settlement	1828	282,000
Tasmania	26,220	Settlement	1803	191,000
New Zealand	105,000	Settlement	1845	1,050,000
Fiji	7,500	Cession from the natives	1874	130,000
Papua	90,540	Annexation	1884	360,000
Pacific Islands	12,500	Treaty cession	1893-1906	200,000

* Subject to changes arising from losses or conquests incidental to the war. † Uninhabited.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

DECEMBER 1, 1914.

GEORGE V., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. In the first table following are the names of their children:

NAME.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Date.
EDWARD Albert, PRINCE OF WALES.....	1894	.....	
ALBERT Frederick	1895	.....	
Victoria Alexandra MARY.....	1897	.....	
HENRY William.....	1900	.....	
GEORGE Edward.....	1902	.....	
JOHN Charles.....	1905	.....	

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.*

1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE.....	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above).....	1865	.....	
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL.....	1867	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.....	1893
Alexandra Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE.....	1891	.....	Duke of Fife (born 1849; died 1912).....	1889
Alhastair Arthur	1914	.....	Prince Arthur of Connaught (born 1883).....	1913
Maud Alexandra.....	1893	.....	
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....	
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY.....	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway.....	1896
Olav.....	1903	.....	
6. ALEXANDER.....	1871	1871		

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*

1. VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL.....	1840	1901	Frederic, German Emperor.....	1858
William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (<i>Issue</i> , 6 sons, 1 daughter).....	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.....	1881
Charlotte. (<i>Issue</i> , 1 daughter).....	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.....	1878
Henry. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons).....	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse.....	1888
Sigismund.....	1861	1866		
Victoria.....	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe.....	1890
Waldemar.....	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (<i>Issue</i> , 3 sons, 3 dau.).....	1870	.....	King Constantine of Greece.....	1889
Margarete. (<i>Issue</i> , 6 sons).....	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.....	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above).....	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark.....	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.....	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892).....	1862
Victoria Alberta. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons, 2 dau.).....	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg.....	1884
Elizabeth.....	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.....	1884
Irene Marie. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons).....	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia.....	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons).....	1868	.....	† Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	1894
Frederick William.....	1870	1873		
Alix. (<i>Issue</i> , 1 son 4 daughters).....	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia.....	1894
Mary Victoria.....	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.....	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.....	1874
Alfred Alexander.....	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons, 3 daughters).....	1875	.....	Ferdinand, King of Rumania.....	1893
Victoria Melita. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 daughters).....	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage), Reigning Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg.....	1905
Alexandra Louise (<i>Issue</i> , 1 son, 3 daughters).....	1878	.....	.....	1896
Beatrice. (<i>Issue</i> , 1 son).....	1884	.....	Infante Afonso of Orleans.....	1909
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.....	1846	.....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.....	1866
Christian Victor.....	1897	1900		
Albert John.....	1849	.....	
Victoria Louise.....	1870	.....	
Louise Augusta.....	1872	.....	† Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Déssau.....	1891
Harold.....	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.....	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll.....	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.....	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia.....	1879
Margaret. (<i>Issue</i> , 3 sons, 1 daughter).....	1882	.....	Crown Prince of Sweden.....	1905
Arthur Patrick.....	1883	.....	Duchess of Fife.....	1913
Victoria Patricia.....	1886	.....	
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.....	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont.....	1882
Alice Mary. (<i>Issue</i> , 1 son 1 daughter).....	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck.....	1904
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (<i>Issue</i> , 2 sons, 1 dau.).....	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg.....	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORA.....	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896).....	1885
Alexander Albert.....	1886	.....	
Victoria Ena. (<i>Issue</i> , 3 sons, 2 dau.).....	1887	.....	King Alfonso XIII. of Spain.....	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis.....	1889	.....	
Maurice Victor Donald.....	1891	.....	

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 320 living blood relatives of the late Queen. * Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow. † Marriage dissolved, 1901. She married second Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and has by him one daughter. Grand Duke Ernest married, second, Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms and has by her two sons. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

NOTICE—Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at time ALMANAC went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE MINISTRY.

THE LATE UNIONIST MINISTRY.

THE PRESENT LIBERAL MINISTRY.
 Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C. {
 April 8, 1908. }
 Marquis of Crewe.....
 Sir Edward Grey, K. G., Bart.....
 Viscount Haldane.....
 Earl Beauchamp, K. G.....
 David Lloyd-George.....
 Reginald McKenna.....
 Lewis Vernon Harcourt.....
 Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.....
 Marquess of Crewe, K. G.....
 Thos. MacK. Wood.....
 Winston Spencer Churchill.....
 Walter Runciman.....
 Herbert Samuel.....
 Joseph Albert Pease.....
 C. F. G. Masterman.....
 C. E. H. Hobhouse.....
 *Angustine Birrell.....
 (Not in the Cabinet.)
 Lord Lucas.....
 Lord Emmott.....
 Sir J. A. Simon.....
 John W. Gulland.....
 W. Wedgwood Benn.....
 W. Jones.....
 Geoffrey Howard.....
 H. Webb.....
 Hon. E. S. Montagu.....
 W. H. Illingworth.....
 Lord Strachie.....
 E. J. Griffith.....
 Francis Dyke Acland.....
 Lord Islington.....
 C. H. Roberts.....
 H. J. Tennant.....
 (In the Cabinet.)
 Sir Stanley Buckmaster, K. C.....

(Last General Election, December, 1910.)
Prime Minister.
First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Privy Seal.
Foreign Secretary.
Lord High Chancellor.
Lord President of the Council.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Home Secretary.
Colonial Secretary.
Secretary for War.
Secretary for India.
Secretary for Scotland.
First Lord of the Admiralty.
President Board of Trade.
Pres. Local Government Board.
President Board of Education.
Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.
Postmaster-General.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Lord Chancellor for Ireland.
President Board of Agriculture.
First Commissioner of Works.
Attorney-General.

{ Arthur J. Balfour,
 Marquis of Salisbury.
 Marquis of Lansdowne.
 Earl of Halsbury.
 Marquis of Londonderry.
 Austen Chamberlain.
 Aretas Akers Douglas.
 Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
 Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
 Hon. St. John Brodrick.
 Marquis of Linlithgow.
 Earl Cawdor.
 Marquis of Salisbury.
 Gerald William Balfour.
 Marquis of Londonderry.
 Sir W. H. Walrand.
 Lord Stanley.
 Walter Hume Long.
 Lord Ashbourne.
 Hon. Allwyn Fellows.
 (Not in the Cabinet.)
 (Not in the Cabinet.)

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

{ Hon. Edmund Talbot.
 H. W. Forster.
 Lord Balcarras.

Joint Secs. Treasury.

{ Sir A. Acland Hood.
 Victor Cavendish.
 Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.
 Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
 Earl Percy.
 Duke of Marlborough.
 Marquis of Bath.
 Earl of Donoughmore.
 Sir Robert B. Pinfay, K. C.
 Sir Edward Carson, K. C.

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl of Chesterfield.....
 Lord Sandhurst.....
 Earl of Granard.....

Lord Steward.
 Lord Chamberlain.
 Master of the Horse.

Earl of Pembroke.
 Earl of Clarendon.
 Duke of Portland.

SCOTLAND.

(In the Cabinet.).....
 Lord Strathclyde.....
 Robert Munro, K. C.....
 Marquis of Breadalbane.....
 Lord Kingsburgh.....
 Duke of Montrose.....
 Thomas Brash Morison.....

Secretary and Keeper of Great Seal.
 Lord Justice-General.
 Lord Advocate.
 Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 Lord Justice Clerk.
 Lord Clerk Register.
 Solicitor-General.

Marquis of Linlithgow.
 Lord Kinross.
 Charles Scott Dickson, K. C.
 Earl of Leven and Melville.
 Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald).
 Duke of Montrose.
 James Avon Clyde, K. C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen.....
 Ignatius J. O'Brien.....
 J. F. Moriarty, K. C.....
 Jonathan Pim, K. C.....

Lord-Lieutenant.
 Lord Chancellor.
 Attorney-General.
 Solicitor-General.

Earl Dudley.
 (In the Cabinet.)
 John Atkinson, K. C.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Atkinson, Shaw, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, Sumner and Parmoor.

COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Lord Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir H. Burton Buckley, Sir Wm. Raun Kennedy, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir William Pickford.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir T. Rolls Warrington, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Harry Trelawny Eve, Sir C. H. Sargent, Sir J. M. Astbury.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Reading. *Justices*, Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Lord Coleridge, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton, Sir John Eldon Banks, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas G. Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Bailhache, Sir J. R. Atkin, Sir Montagu Sharman, Sir John Sankey.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.

COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge*,..... *Registrars*, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood, E. W. Dmanson.

*Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—Continued.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P.; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral Lord Fisher. *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K. C. B. *Third Naval Lord*, Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor, C. B.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Capt. Cecil F. Lambert; *Civil Lords*, Rt. Hon. George Lambert, Rt. Hon. Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, G. C. M. G.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—Sir G. H. U. Noel, G. C. B., Sir A. D. Fanshawe, G. C. B., Sir W. H. May, G. C. B. *Honorary Admiral of the Fleet*—H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

ADMIRALS.—Hon. Sir H. Meux, Sir R. Poore, Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt., Lord Fisher, Sir G. Le C. Egerton, Sir F. W. Fisher, Sir G. A. Callaghan, Sir F. S. Inglefield, Sir R. S. Lowry, K. C. B., Sir H. B. Jackson, K. C. B. *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. King of Norway, H. M. King of Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRALS.—Hon. Sir S. C. J. Colville, A. M. Farquhar, E. A. Simons, Sir John R. Jellicoe, P. W. Bush, Sir C. J. Briggs, Sir F. T. Hamilton, Sir C. Burney, F. S. Pelham, Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, F. E. E. Brock, H. P. Williams, Sir C. H. Coke, T. H. M. Jerram, Sir G. J. S. Warrender, Bart., Sir D. A. Gamble, Sir F. C. D. Sturdee, R. N. Ommanney, E. E. Bradford, Sir E. J. W. Slade, S. H. Carden, R. B. Farquhar, Sir L. Bayly.

ARMY.
COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War.....Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. P., G. C. B.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G. C. B.
Adjutant-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Sclater, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K. C. B.

Master-General of the Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Sir S. B. von Donop, K. C. B.
Civil Member—H. J. Tennant.
Finance Member—H. T. Baker.
Secretary—Sir Reginald Brake, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
Sir Lord Grenfell, Col. 1st Life Guards.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B.

Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K. P.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B., Col. Scots Guards.
Lord Nicholson, G. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G. C. B., Col. 19th Hussars.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland.
H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, G. C. B.
Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G. C. B.
Sir O. Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B.

Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G. C. B.
Sir B. Duff, G. C. B.
J. B. Leeke.
Sir W. T. Adair, K. C. B.
H. C. Eagles.

Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G. C. B.
Sir H. F. Grant, G. C. V. O.
Sir A. H. Paget, G. C. B.
Sir B. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K. C. B.
Sir F. R. Wingate, G. C. V. O.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

App.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, b. 1848.

App.
1908. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, b. 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, b. 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, b. 1841.
1911. *Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, b. 1844.
1899. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, b. 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, b. 1845.
1911. *Birmingham*, H. Russell Wakefield, b. 1854.
1897. *Bristol*, George Nickson, b. 1864.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, b. 1847.
1914. *Chelmsford*, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, b. 1866.
1889. *Custer*, Francis John Jayne, b. 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, b. 1842.
1905. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, b. 1853.
1903. *Ereter*, Archibald Robertson, b. 1853.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, b. 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, b. 1834.
1913. *Lichfield*, John A. Kempthorne, b. 1864.
1910. *Lincoln*, Edward Lee Hicks, b. 1843.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, b. 1846.
1905. *Llandaff*, J. P. Hughes, b. 1847.

App.
1903. *Manchester*, Edmund A. Knox, b. 1847.
1907. *Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, b. 1840.
1910. *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, b. 1863.
1911. *Oxford*, Charles Gore, b. 1853.
1897. *Peterborough*, Hon. Edw. Carr-Glynn, b. 1843.
1911. *Ripon*, Thos. Wortley Drury, b. 1848.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, b. 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, b. 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, b. 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, b. 1854.
1914. *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, b. 1854.
1911. *Salisbury*, F. E. Ridgeway, b. 1848.
1914. *Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, b. 1857.
1911. *Sodor and Man*, J. D. Thompson, b. 1856.
1911. *Southwark*, Hubert M. Burge, b. 1862.
1904. *Southwell*, Edwyn Hoskyns, b. 1856.
1912. *Truro*, W. O. Burrows, b. 1858.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney-Eden, b. 1853.
1904. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, b. 1845.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Sir R. Munro-Ferguson.
New South Wales.—Sir Gerald Strickland.
Victoria.—Hon. Lymph Stanley.
South Australia.—Sir H. L. Galway.
Queensland.—Sir W. MacGregor.
West Australia.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron.
Tasmania.—Sir W. E. Ellison Macartney.
New Zealand.—Earl of Liverpool.
South Africa.—Viscount Buxton, *High Comm'r.*
Malta.—
Canada.—H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K. G.
Newfoundland.—Sir W. E. Davidson.
Jamaica.—Sir W. H. Manning.
Barbados.—Sir Leslie Probyn.
Bahamas.—G. B. Haddon Smith.
Bermuda.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock.

Trinidad.—Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunte.
Windward Islands.—
Leeward Islands.—Sir H. Bell.
British Guiana.—Sir W. Egerton.
Hongkong.—Sir F. H. May.
Ceylon.—Sir R. Chalmers.
Fiji.—Sir G. B. Sweet-Escott.
Sierra Leone.—Sir E. M. Merewether.
Straits Settlements.—Sir A. H. Young.
Falkland Islands.—William L. Allardyce.
Mauritius.—Maj. Sir J. H. Chancellor.
Gold Coast Colony.—Sir H. C. Clifford.
British Honduras.—W. Collet.
Nigeria.—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard.
Gambia (West Africa).—F. J. Cameron.
British East Africa.—Sir H. C. Beilfeld.
Uganda.—Sir F. J. Jackson.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—Continued.

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

COUNTRIES.	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentina.....	Sir R. T. Tower.....	V. L. Dominguez.
Austria-Hungary.....	(Suspended).....	(Vacant.)
Belgium.....	Hon. Sir F. H. Villiers.....	Comte de Lalaing.
Brazil.....	Sir L. E. G. Carden.....	Eduardo Lisboa.
Chile.....	F. W. Stronge.....	A. Edwards.
China.....	Sir J. N. Jordan.....	Sao Ke Alfred Sze.
Denmark.....	Sir H. C. Lowther.....	G. Gastenskjold.
Ecuador.....	E. A. Rennie.....	(Vacant.)
Egypt.....	(Suspended).....	(None.)
France.....	Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie.....	M. Paul Cambon.
German Empire.....	(Suspended).....	(Vacant.)
Greece.....	Sir F. E. H. Elliot.....	Jean Gennadius.
Guatemala.....	A. C. Young.....	(Vacant.)
Italy.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd.....	Marq. Imperiall.
Japan.....	Sir W. Conyngham Greene.....	Katsumosuke Inouye.
Mexico.....	C. M. Marling.....	M. Carbajal y Rosas.
Morocco.....	(Vacant).....	(None.)
Netherlands.....	Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone.....	Jonkheer van Swinderen.
Norway.....	M. de C. Findlay.....	B. Vogt.
Persia.....	Sir W. B. Townley.....	Mirza Medhi Khan.
Peru.....	E. A. Rennie.....	Carlos G. Gandamo.
Portugal.....	Hon. L. D. Carnegie.....	Texeira Gomes.
Russia.....	Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan.....	Count Benckendorff.
Servia.....	C. L. des Graz.....	M. Boschkovitch.
Siam.....	Arthur R. Peel.....	P. S. Maitri.
Spain.....	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hardinge.....	Merry del Val.
Sweden.....	E. W. Howard.....	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland.....	E. M. Grant-Duff.....	Gaston Carlin.
Turkey.....	(Suspended).....	(Vacant.)
United States.....	Sir C. A. Spring-Rice.....	Walter H. Page.
Uruguay.....	A. Mitchell Innes.....	F. R. Vidiella.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
Governor of Madras.....	Lord Pentland.
Governor of Bombay.....	Lord Willington.
Governor of Bengal.....	Lord Carmichael.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE.—Sir W. H. H. Vincent.
 HOME.—H. Wheeler.
 REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—Sir E. D. Mac-lagan.
 FINANCE.—R. W. Gillan.
 FOREIGN.—Sir A. H. McMahon.
 ARMY DEPARTMENT.—Major-Gen. W. R. Bird-wood.
 COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—R. E. Enthoven.
 PUBLIC WORKS.—R. P. Russell.
 Agents to Governor-General: Central India, A. L. P. Tucker; Rajputana, Sir E. G. Colvin; Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay.
 Residents: Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey; Mysore, Lt.-Col. H. Daly; Cashmere, Lt.-Col. S. M.
 The information about the British Empire has been revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1915 by the Editor of Whitaker's Almanack, London.

Fraser: Baroda, H. V. Cobb; Nepal, Lt.-Col. J. M. Smith, V.C.; Gwalior, W. E. Jardine; Jaipur, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley; Udaipur, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kaye; Waziristan, J. S. Donald.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake.
 Adjutant-General, Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V.C.
 Quartermaster-General, Major-Gen. W. E. Bunbury.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING THE FORCES.

NORTHERN ARMY.—Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Willcocks.
 SOUTHERN ARMY.—Lt.-Gen. Sir J. E. Nixon.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Lord Mayor.	Ald. Shff. Mayor	Aldermen.	Ald. Shff. Mayor
Sir Charles Johnstone.....	1907 1910 1914	Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.....	1892 1899 1906
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.....	1874 1875 1882	Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.....	1894 1901 1907
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.....	1883 1882 1890	Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.....	1895 1902 1908
Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G.....	1888 1894 1895	Sir John C. Knill, Bart.....	1897 1903 1909
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.....	1890 1888 1899	Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt.....	1897 1904 1910
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.....	1891 1894 1902	Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.....	1898 1906 1911
Sir John Pound, Bart.....	1892 1895 1904	Sir David Burnett, Bart.....	1902 1907 1912
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.....	1892 1900 1905	Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.....	1907 1906 1913
<i>All the above have passed the Civic Chair.</i>			
Sir Charles C. Wakefield.....	1908 1907	Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.....	1909 1912
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt.....	1909 1906	James Roll.....	1910 1909
Charles Augustin Hanson.....	1909 1911	Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.....	1912 1909
Sir George Joseph Woodman, Kt.....	1909 1904	John Humphrey.....	1912 1913
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL.D.....	1909 1901	Edward Cecil Moore.....	1912

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or \$50,000.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION.		
		1891.	1901.	1911.
Administrative County of London.....	74,672	4,228,317	4,536,267	4,522,961
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits.	671	37,705	26,923	19,657
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the city).....	75,442	4,232,118	4,563,200	4,542,618
Metropolitan and City Police Districts (Greater London).....	143,421	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,252,963

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—(See foot note.)

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 25 Marquesses, 122 Earls, 45 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 353 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 27 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 638 members.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

CREATED.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 3d Duke.....	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2d Duke (l).....	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll.....	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke (k)...	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell, c.
1703	Atholl.....	John J. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke..	1840	1864	Marq. Thilbardin, s.
1682	Beaufort.....	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke.....	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford.....	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke.....	1858	1899	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch&(1684) Queensberry‡... Wm. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th Duke (a).....		1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s. Prince Arthur, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850		
1337	Cornwall†	Li. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales.....	1894	1910	
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3d Duke (b)....	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire.....	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke.....	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife.....	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (c)...	1891	1912	Prin. Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton.....	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (d)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon.....	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke....	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds.....	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke.....	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke.....	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester.....	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (e).....	1877	1892	Viscount Maudeville, s.
1702	Marlborough.....	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (f)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1702	Montrose†	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke.....	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle.....	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke...	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk.....	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (g)....	1847	1860	Earl of Arundel, s.
1766	Northumberland.....	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke.....	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland.....	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke...	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond&(1876) Gordon & (1875) Lennox‡.....	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (h)....	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburgh†	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (m).....	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland.....	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke..	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans.....	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (i).	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk, b.
1547	Somerset.....	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke.....	1846	1894	Ld Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland.....	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S-I-Gower, s.
1814	Wellington.....	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (j)....	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster.....	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke..	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (a) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (b) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (c) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (d) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II, and Barbara Villiers. (e) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (f) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (g) Premier Duke. (h) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II, and Louise-Renée de Queroualles. (i) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II, and Nell Gwynne. (j) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (k) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (l) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (m) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelt, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the General Election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the ministerial majority being 126; the majority on November 1, 1914, was 96.

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

NOTE—The last General Election in Great Britain was held in December, 1910, and the next will, in ordinary circumstances, take place not later than December, 1915, Parliament being elected for a maximum period of five years.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CENSUS OF 1911.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford.....	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex.....	1,144,755	Stafford.....	1,359,718
Berks.	303,428	Gloucester.....	672,581	Monmouth....	414,730	Suffolk.....	382,748
Bucks.	193,951	Hants.....	915,503	Norfolk.....	488,630	Surrey.....	919,977
Cambridge ..	215,122	Hereford.....	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex.....	666,876
Chester.....	895,410	Hertford.....	286,998	Northumber-		Warwick.....	1,024,196
Cornwall.....	325,315	Huntingdon....	48,105	land.....	697,014	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland..	265,780	Kent.....	1,019,870	Nottingham..	716,517	Wiltshire.....	279,391
Derby.....	547,768	Lancaster.....	4,825,739	Oxford.....	198,499	Worcester....	562,383
Devon.....	701,981	Leicester.....	481,115	Rutland.....	21,168	York.....	3,969,151
Dorset.....	220,502	Lincoln.....	557,543	Salop.....	266,054		
Durham.....	1,377,176	London.....	4,522,961	Somerset.....	491,320	Total.....	34,047,659

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.....	311,350	Edinburgh... ..	507,662	Lanark.....	1,447,113	Roxburgh.....	47,192
Argyll.....	70,901	Elgin or .. .		Linlithgow....	79,466	Selkirk.....	24,600
Ayr.....	288,332	Moray.....	43,427	Nairn.....	9,319	Shetland.....	27,911
Banff.....	61,402	Fife.....	267,794	Orkney.....	25,896	Stirling.....	161,003
Berwick.....	29,643	Forfar.....	251,415	Peebles.....	15,258	Sutherland....	20,180
Bute.....	18,186	Haddington ..	43,253	Perth.....	124,339	Wigtown.....	31,990
Caithness....	32,008	Inverness....	87,270	Renfrew.....	314,594		
Clackmannan.	31,121	Kincardine....	41,007	Ross and Cro-		Total.....	4,759,521
Dumbarton....	139,831	Kiross.....	7,528	marty.....	77,353		
Dumfries.....	72,824	Kirkcubright	38,363				

WALES.

Anglesey.....	35,368	Carnarvon.....	141,776	Merioneth....	60,392	Radnor.....	17,504
Brecon.....	56,380	Denbigh.....	136,319	Montgomery..	62,302		
Cardigan.....	80,768	Flint.....	69,737	Pembroke.....	84,869	Total.....	2,027,610
Carmarthen..	151,077	Glamorgan....	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	ULSTER.	Population.	TYRONE.	Population.
Carlow.....	36,151	Westmeath....	59,812	Antrim & Bel-		CONNAUGHT.	142,437
Dublin.....	476,909	Wexford.....	102,287	fast Co. Boro.	478,603	Galway.....	181,686
Kildare.....	66,498	Wicklow.....	60,603	Armagh.....	119,625	Leitrim.....	63,557
Kilkenny....	74,821	MUNSTER.		Cavan.....	91,071	Mayo.....	191,969
King's.....	56,769	Clare.....	104,064	Donegal.....	168,420	Roscommon....	93,904
Longford....	43,794	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Down.....	304,589	Sligo.....	78,850
Louth.....	63,402	Kerry.....	159,268	Fermanagh....	61,811		
Meath.....	64,320	Limerick.....	142,846	Londonderry..	140,621	Total.....	4,281,951
Queen's.....	54,362	Tipperary....	151,951	Monaghan....	71,395		
		Waterford....	83,766				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 45,221,615.

ESPERANTO, THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules, and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to any one whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

Esperanto is now used for all civilized purposes by many hundreds of thousands of persons in all civilized countries. It made its appearance in the United States in an organized form in 1905, when the first society for its study was formed in Boston, and this was followed soon afterward by societies in New York and Philadelphia. It is now promoted by a large and flourishing national association, the "Esperanto Association of North America."

Esperanto has a large literature, over a hundred periodicals, including a number in the United States, being published and a large and powerful "Universal Esperanto Association" maintains a regular system of consulates all over the world, to facilitate the transaction of all kinds of legitimate business for its members by means of the common tongue.

International congresses of Esperantists have been held at Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona, Washington, Antwerp, Cracow and Berne. The last was attended by delegates representing the Esperantists of forty different nations and languages.

The Esperantists of America have established in Boston an office from which may be obtained without charge, any desired information of the movement. Address "Esperanto Office," West Newton (Boston Postal District), Mass.

NOTICE.—Exact information concerning the European Governments was not obtainable (because of the war) at the time ALMANAC went to press. The data herein printed is believed, however, to be approximately correct, although the personnel is liable to many changes. For Ministries, see Index.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

THE REICHSTAG.

The members number 397, politically divided as follows: Socialists, 112; Centre, 89; National Liberals, 47; Radicals, 44; Conservatives, 42; Poles, 18; Free Conservatives, 13; Economic Union, 8; Anti-Semites, 3; other parties, 21.

The 61 members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the governments of the individual States for each session, while the members of the Reichstag are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet—Freiherr von Lyncker.

Field-Marshal-Generals—Baron von Loß, von Hahnke, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Count von Haeseler, Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, von Bock and Polach, Grand Duke of Baden, Baron von der Goltz, Military Governor of Belgium, General von Hindenburg.

General Staff, Chief—Major-Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn.

Corps Commanders—*First Corps*, Eastern Prussia, Königsberg, General von Kluck; *Second Corps*, Pomerania, Stettin, General von Bulow; *Third Corps*, Berlin, General Emsen; *Fourth Corps*, Magdeburg, Duke Albrecht; *Fifth Corps*, Posen, German Crown Prince; *Sixth Corps*, Breslau, Bavarian Crown Prince; *Seventh Corps*, Münster, General von Heeringen; *Eighth Corps*, Coblenz, _____;

Ninth Corps, Altona, _____; *Tenth Corps*, Hanover, _____; *Eleventh Corps*, Cassel, _____; *Twelfth Corps*, Dresden, _____; *Thirteenth Corps*, Stuttgart, _____;

_____; *Fourteenth Corps*, Karlsruhe, _____; *Fifteenth Corps*, Strassburg, _____; _____; *Sixteenth Corps*, Metz, _____; *Seventeenth Corps*, Danzig, _____;

_____; *Eighteenth Corps*, Frankfurt-on-Main, _____; _____; *Nineteenth Corps*, Lelpsig, _____;

_____; *Twentieth Corps*, Allenstein, _____; *Twenty-first Corps*, Saarbrücken, _____; *First*

Bavarian Army Corps, Munich, _____; *Second Bavarian Army Corps*, Würzburg, _____;

_____; *Third Bavarian Army Corps*, _____; *Commander of the Prussian Guards*, _____.

THE NAVY.

The supreme command is exercised by the Emperor.

Inspector-General (vacant); *Chief of the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz; *Chief of Staff*, Admiral von Pohl; *North Sea Fleet*, Admiral von Ingenohl; *Commander of North Sea Station*, Vice-Admiral V. Krosigk; *Baltic Station*, Vice-Admiral Bachman; *First Squadron*, Vice-Admiral von Lons; *Second Squadron*, Rear-Admiral Scheer; *Third Squadron*, Rear-Admiral Schütz; *Cruiser Squadron*, Asiatic, Vice-Admiral _____; *Scouting Squadron*, Vice-Admiral Hipper.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

President.....RAYMOND POINCARÉ.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*President*, M. Antonin Dubost; *Vice-Presidents*, M. Turon, Maurice Faure, Savary, Jean Dupuy; *Secretary-General*, M. Hustin.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*President*, M. Paul Deschanel; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Clementel, Monestier, Justin Godard, Viollette; *Secretary-General*, M. Launoy.

The Senators number about 300, and are at present politically divided into about 156 members of the Radical and Radical-Socialist "Left" party, 55 members belonging to the Republican "Left" 19 Independents, 58 Republican Unionists, and 23 "Right", representative of the various shades of the opposition.

The Deputies number 602, and are divided into the following groups: 98 members belonging to the Democratic "Left" party, 66 Radical "Left", 25 Independents-Socialists, 70 Progressionists, 172 Radical-Socialists, 101 Organized-Socialists, 23 members of the "Liberal-Action" party, 32 Republican-Socialists, 15 members of the "Right", including Nationalists, Royalists and Bonapartists.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Joffre. *Conseil Supérieur de Guerre*: Generals Chomier, de Langle de Cary, Legrand, Marion, Menestrel, Michel, Pau, Archinard, Lafon de Ladébat, de Currières de Castelnau.

Military Governor of Paris—General Gallien.

Military Governor of Belfort—General Chevenet.

Commanders of the Corps d'Armée—*First Corps*, Lille, General Cremer; *Second Corps*, Amiens, _____;

_____; *Third Corps*, Rouen, General Valabrigue; *Fourth Corps*, Le Mans, General Boelle; *Fifth Corps*, Orleans, General Brochin; *Sixth Corps*, Chalons-sur-Marne, General d'Amade; *Seventh Corps*, Besançon, General Bouneau; *Eighth Corps*, Bourges, General Foch; *Ninth Corps*, Tours, General Dubail;

_____; *Tenth Corps*, Rennes, General Sorde; *Eleventh Corps*, Nantes, General Lanrezac; *Twelfth Corps*, Limoges, General Peleclier; *Thirteenth Corps*, Clermont-Ferrand, General Rullay; *Fourteenth Corps*, Lyons, General Courbebaisse; *Fifteenth Corps*, Marseilles, General Mercier Milon; *Sixteenth Corps*, Montpellier, General Faurie; *Seventeenth Corps*, Toulouse, General Plagnol; *Eighteenth Corps*, Bordeaux, General de Mas Latrie; *Nineteenth Corps*, Algiers, General Molinier; *Twentieth Corps*, Nancy, General Goetschy; *Commander-General of Colonial Corps d'Armée*, General Vautier (Paris).

THE NAVY.

Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons—*Commander-in-Chief*, Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière (flagship Courbet); *Second*, Vice-Admiral Charles Chocheprat; *Third*, Rear-Admiral Le Bris. *Channel*, Vice-Admiral C. E. Favereau. *Cruiser Squadron*—*First Division*, Rear-Admiral de Ramey de Saigny; *Second Division*, Rear-Admiral Senes. *Squadron of Extreme Orient*—Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerill (flagship Montcalm). *Naval Division of Morocco*—Captain Simon (flagship Du Chayla).

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....Privy Councillor Akimof.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers and the same right of initiative in legislation and of addressing questions to Ministers. The fourth Duma has been sitting since November, 1912. Duma: Right, 63; Nationalists, 124; Octobrists, 95; Progressives, 15; Constitutional Democrats, 59; Travaillistes, 10; Social Democrats, 16; Poles, 16; Independents, 16.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT—Continued.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.
 Commander-in-Chief in Poland—General Russky.
Commanders of Military Divisions—First Inscription, Petersburg, H. I. H. the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayewitsch. Second Inscription, Vilna, General . . . Third Inscription, Warsaw, General Skalon. Fourth Inscription, Kiev, General Ivanoff. Fifth Inscription, Odessa, General Nikitin. Sixth Inscription, Moscow, General Plehve. Seventh Inscription, Kazan, General of Infantry Baron Salza. Eighth Inscription, Don, General Vronzoff. Ninth Inscription, Caucasus, General Woronzow Daschkow. Tenth Inscription, Turkestan, General Samsonoff. Eleventh Inscription, Western Siberia, General Szmít. Twelfth Inscription, Irkutsk, General Evert. Thirteenth Inscription, Amur, General Letchmit.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Vacant since death of Grand Duke Alexis.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Manfredi. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Marcora.
 Lower House, elected October, 1913: Constitutionalists, 318; Radicals, 70; Republicans, 16; Socialists, 77; Syndicalists, 3; Catholics, 24.

THE ARMY.

Chief of Staff—General Cadorne.

Corps Commanders—Turin, Lieutenant-General Brusati Roberto; Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Ragui; Milan, Lieutenant-General di Malo; Genoa, Lieutenant-General Masi; Verona, Lieutenant-General Aliprindi; Bologna, Lieutenant-General Nava; Ancona, Lieutenant-General Rarattieri di S. Pietro; Florence, Lieutenant-General Della Noce; Rome, Lieutenant-General Frugoni; Naples, Lieutenant-General Grandi; Bari, Lieutenant-General Panizzardi; Palermo, Lieutenant-General Marini.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

1. Turin, Lieutenant-General Escard; 2. Novara, Major-General Nasalli Rocca; 3. Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Prelli; 4. Cuneo, Lieutenant-General Reisoli; 5. Milan, Lieutenant-General Porro; 6. Brescia, Major-General Roffi; 7. Piacenza, Lieutenant-General Nicolis di Robilant; 8. Genoa, Lieutenant-General Riggi; 9. Verona, Lieutenant-General Pettiti di Roretto; 10. Padua, Major-General Tettoni; 11. Bologna, Lieutenant-General Ruelle; 12. Ravenna, Lieutenant-General Ciancio; 13. Ancona, Major-General Druetti; 14. Chieti, Major-General Toscani; 15. Florence, Lieutenant-General de Chaurand de Saint Eustache; 16. Leghorn, Lieutenant-General Valleris; 17. Rome, Lieutenant-General Zoppi; 18. Perugia, Lieutenant-General Piacentini Alberto; 19. Cagliari, Lieutenant-General Cappello; 20. Naples, Major-General Piacentini; 21. Salerno, Lieutenant-General D' Alessandro; 22. Bari, Lieutenant-General Mazzoli; 23. Catanzaro, Major-General Scrivante; 24. Palermo, Lieutenant-General Airdidi; 25. Messina, Major-General Trabucchi.

THE NAVY.

President of the Council—Admiral H. R. H. Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa. *Commanders of the Squadrons*—Active, Vice-Admiral Amero; Second Squadron, Duke of the Abruzzi.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Fürstenberg and Prince Schoenberg. *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Julius Sylvester.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSSTAG.

President of the House of Magistrates—Baron Samuel Josika de Branyicska. *President of the House of Representatives*—Paul von Boethy.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief, The Emperor and King. Representative of the Commander-in-Chief, (vacant); Chief of General Staff, Freiherr Franz Conrad von Hötzendorf, G. d. I.

Inspectors-General of Troops—G. d. I. Archduke Frederick; F. Z. M. Oscar Potiorek; F. Z. M. Liborius von Frank; . . . ; G. d. I. Franz Schoedler. Cavalry-Inspector,

. . . ; Artillery-Inspector, F. Z. M. Archduke Leopold Salvator. Secretary of War, F. Z. M. Alexander Ritter von Krobatin. Inspector of Fortifications, F. Z. M. Adalbert Reuda. Inspector of Sappers, G. M. Emil Ritter von Gologorski.

Commander of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Reserves (Landwehr)—G. d. I. Archduke, Commander of the Royal Hungarian Reserves (Honved)—G. d. K. Franz Rohr.

Corps Commanders—*First Corps*, Cracow, G. d. K. Eduard von Böhm-Ermolli; *Second Corps*, Vienna, G. d. I. Albert von Ziegler; *Third Corps*, Graz, F. M. L. Colerus von Geldern; *Fourth Corps*, Budapest, G. d. K. Karl Tersztyánsky von Nádas; *Fifth Corps*, Poszony (Presburg), temporarily, F. M. L. Paul Puhallo von Brlog; *Sixth Corps*, Kassa (Kaschau), G. d. I. Svetozar Boroewic von Bojna; *Seventh Corps*, Tcmesvár, G. d. I. Otto Meixner von Zweienstamm; *Eighth Corps*, Prague, G. d. K. . . . ; *Ninth Corps*, Leitmeritz, G. d. I. Lothar Edler von Horstein; *Tenth Corps*, Przemysl, G. d. K. Hugo Meixner von Zwielenstamm; *Eleventh Corps*, Lemberg, G. d. K. Desiderius Kolossváry de Kolosvár; *Twelfth Corps*, Nagyszeben (Hermannstadt), G. d. I. Hermann Kövess de Kövessháza; *Thirteenth Corps*, Agram, F. M. L. Adolf Rhemen Freiherr zu Barenfeld. *Fourteenth Corps*, Innsbruck, G. d. K. Victor Dankl; *Fifteenth Corps*, Sarajevo, G. d. I. Michael Edler von Appel; *Sixteenth Corps*, Ragusa, F. M. L. Blasius Schenua.

NOTE—G. d. I., General of Infantry; G. d. K., General of Cavalry; F. Z. M., Feldzeugmeister; F. M. L., Field Marshal-Lieutenant; G. M., Major-General.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

THE CORTES.

THE SENATE—*President*, His Excellency Senor Marcelo Azcarraga; *Vice-Presidents*, His Excellency the Duke of Montellano, Senor Angel Zorilla; *Secretaries*, His Excellency Senor Francisco Garcia Molinas, Senor Jose Ranero, His Excellency Marquis de Laurencin, His Excellency Count de Benars.

THE CONGRESS—*President*, Augusto Gonzalez Besada; *Vice-Presidents*, Francisco Aparicio Ruiz, Luis Espada Gentin, Pascual Amat Estevo, Antonio Aura Bozouat; *Chief Secretary*, Count de Pena Ram zo.

President Council of State—Duke of Manetas.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—Continued.

The members of the Senate are politically divided as follows (March, 1914): Liberals 197, Conservatives 70, Democrats 24, Independents 22, Archbishops and Bishops 18, Carlists 8, Republicans 6, Regionalists 5, and Integristas 1.

The number of Deputies is 353 consisting of Liberals and Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, Independents, Carlists, Regionalists, Integristas, Socialists, Federals and Nationalists, and Agrarians.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Echague Conde del Serrallo. *Military Governor of Madrid*—General Apollinar Sanz de Buruego. *Supreme Council of the Army*—General Sanchez Valdes, General Manrique de Lara, General Sanchez Campomanes, General Ramon Auñon. *Captain-General of Madrid*—General Julio Domingo Bazan. *Captain-General of Barcelona*—General Villar y Villata. *Personal Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty the King*—The Duke of Santo Mauro and the Marquis of Viana. *King's Private Secretary*—His Excellency Señor Emilio M. Torres.

THE NAVY.

Supreme Commander—Admiral Arias de Miranda. *Supreme Council of the Navy*—Admiral Francisco Chacon Terry, Vice-Admiral José Margado, Vice-Admiral Gabriel Acto, Captain R. N. Juan Spotorno, Captain R. N. Cristobal de Castello, Captain R. N. José Carranza, Capt. R. N. Guillermo Pareno. *Naval Aides-de-Camp to King Alfonso*—His Excellency Admiral Angel Aznar and Vice-Admiral Rafael Rodriguez de Vera.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS—*President*, Prince Tokugawa; *Vice-President*, Marquis Kuroda; *Secretary-General*, Mr. K. Yanagida.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood 15, Princes 16, Marquises 32, Counts 16, Viscounts 68, Barons 69, Imperial Nominees 125, Representatives of Highest Taxpayers 45; total, 366.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*President*, Mr. S. Oku; *Vice-President*, Mr. N. Seki; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Hayashida.

The number of members is as follows: Constitutionals (Selyukal) 215, National Liberals (Kokuminto) 92, Central Club 30, Independents 43; total, 380.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—His Imperial Majesty. *War Minister*—Lieut.-General Oka. *Field Marshals*—General Prince Yamagata, General Prince Oyama, General Count Oku. *Chief of General Staff*—General Viscount Hasegawa. *Consul Supérieur de la Guerre*—H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi, General Viscount Kawamura, General Viscount Oshima, General Count Terachi, H. I. H. General Prince Kan-In, General Baron Asada. *Military Governor*—Lieut.-General Baron Nakamura.

Commanders of Division d'Armée—Imperial Guard Division, Tokio, Lieut.-General Baron Yamane; *First Division*, Tokio, Lieut.-General Ichinohe; *Second Division*, Sendai, Lieut.-General Nitahara; *Third Division*, Nagoya, Lieut.-General Senba; *Fourth Division*, Osaka, Lieut.-General Oseko; *Fifth Division*, Hiroshima, Lieut.-General Otani; *Sixth Division*, Kumamoto, Lieut.-General Umezawa; *Seventh Division*, Asahigawa, Lieut.-General Utsunomiya; *Eighth Division*, Hiroshima, Lieut.-General Ohnishi; *Ninth Division*, Kanazawa, Lieut.-General Kawamura; *Tenth Division*, Himeji, Lieut.-General Yamakuchi; *Eleventh Division*, Zentsuji, Lieut.-General Kagisaki; *Twelfth Division*, Kokura, Lieut.-General Shiba; *Thirteenth Division*, Takata, Lieut.-General Akiyama; *Fourteenth Division*, Utsunomiya, Lieut.-General Matsukawa; *Fifteenth Division*, Toyohashi, Lieut.-General Iguchi; *Sixteenth Division*, Kioto, Lieut.-General Matsukawa; *Seventeenth Division*, Okayama, Lieut.-General Hongo; *Eighteenth Division*, Kurume, Lieut.-General Kamio.

THE NAVY.

Admirals of the Fleet—Count Togo, and Viscount Inouye. *Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron*—Vice-Admiral T. Kato. *Commander-in-Chief of Second Squadron*—Vice-Admiral S. Kato. *Commander-in-Chief of Third Squadron*—Rear-Admiral M. Tsuchiya. *Commandant, Yokosuka Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral S. Ijichi. *Commandant, Kure Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral M. Yoshimatsu. *Commandant, Sasebo Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral K. Fujii. *Commandant, Maizuru Naval Station*—Vice-Admiral H. Sakamoto.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL is elected tri-annually by the Assembly Federal. Members for the period ending December, 1915, are as follows: Messrs. E. Müller, A. Hoffmann, G. Motta, Cam. Decoppet, L. Forrer, Edm. Schulthess and F. Calonder.

The Federal Council is the chief executive body of the confederation, and acts as a unit. Its members are the directors of the respective departments of Interior, Justice, Military, Finance, Commerce, Post and Railroads. The Chairman of the Federal Council is the nominal President of Switzerland. *President—1915*, Dr. Giuseppe Motta. *Vice-President*———. The President is the Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—189 members. *President*, Alfred Planta. Groups: 114 Radical-Democrats, 38 Roman Catholic Conservatives, 15 Socialists, 13 Centre, 5 Social-Political, 4 "Independent." They are elected by the people.

NATIONAL STATE COUNCIL—2 from each canton. *President*, Eugene Richard. The elections are under cantonal regulation.

MILITARY—*Chief of Department*—Federal Councillor Camille Decoppet. *Commander-in-Chief of Swiss Army*—General Ulrich Wille (elected during European war). *Chief of General Staff*—Corps Commander T. Sprecher von Bernegg.

President of the Supreme Court of Switzerland—Dr. H. Honegger.

MINISTRY—*President and Department of Politics*—Herr Arthur Hoffmann. *Minister Interior*—Dr. Felix L. Calonder. *Minister Justice and Police*—Herr Eduard Müller. *Minister War*—Monsieur Cam. Decoppet. *Minister Finance and Customs*—Dr. Giuseppe Motta. *Minister Commerce, Industry and Agriculture*—Dr. Edm. Schulthess. *Minister Post and Railroads*—Dr. Ludwig Forrer.

* Group changes in National Assembly, caused by bye-elections since last General Election, impossible to trace.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

The permanent President of the Republic of Portugal is Manuel de Arriaga, elected in August, 1911. The Ministry, appointed June 23, 1914, is constituted as follows: *Premier and Minister of the Interior*—Bernardino Machado; *Minister of Finance*—Antonio dos Santos Lucas; *Minister of War*—Antonio Julio da Costa Pereira; *Minister of Marine*—Augusto Eduardo Neuparth; *Minister for Foreign Affairs*—Alfredo Augusto Freire de Andrade; *Minister of Public Works*—João Maria de Almeida Lima; *Minister of the Colonies*—Alfredo Augusto Lisboa de Lima; *Minister of Public Instruction*—José de Matos Sobral Cid; *Minister of Justice*—Eduardo Augusto de Sousa Monteiro.

There have occurred, since the Summer of 1912, several monarchial uprisings, the latest on October 20, 1914, all of which have been suppressed.

THE NATIONS OF AFRICA.

COUNTRY.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Pop. of Capital.
Abyssinia.....	Empire.....	350,000	7,000,000	Adis Ababa.....	40,000
Egypt.....	Cou-dominium.....	363,200	11,400,000	Cairo.....	670,000
Liberia.....	Republic.....	48,000	1,500,000	Monrovia.....	8,000
Morocco*.....	Empire.....	220,000	5,000,000	Fez.....	140,000
Soudan.....	Cou-dominium.....	950,000	2,750,000	Khartoum.....	96,000
Union of South Africa.....	British.....	470,000	6,000,000	Pretoria.....	50,000
SUMMARY: Area (in Sq. Miles).		SUMMARY: Population.		SUMMARY: Area (in Sq. Miles).	
Independent.....	1,700,000	20,000,000	German.....	930,000	15,000,000
Belgian.....	800,000	15,000,000	Italian.....	591,000	1,750,000
British †.....	2,132,840	40,000,000	Portuguese.....	800,000	9,000,000
French §.....	4,300,000	36,000,000	Spanish.....	86,000	250,000

* The Barbary States are Algeria (French), Morocco (French), Tripoli (Italian), and Tunis (French). † Inclusive of the Union of South Africa (above). ‡ Exclusive of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. § Inclusive of Morocco.

DIVISION OF AFRICA AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Egypt, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands, and the Boer colonies.

FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands.

(a) **GERMAN AFRICA:** Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa.

ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripoli.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and islands.

SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and islands.

BELGIAN AFRICA: The Congo State.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the independent States of Abyssinia, Morocco and Liberia. Even this territory, except the last, is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans. The figures are from "Whitaker's Almanack."

(a) Captured by British, 1914.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A FEDERATION of four British Colonies in South Africa, namely, the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Capetown. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament August 16, 1909, and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Viscount Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors, a Governor-General advised by an executive council and ministers of state. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of forty members, eight nominated for ten years by the Governor-General in council, and eight for each original province elected for ten years by the two houses of the Colonial Legislature sitting together, and a House of Assembly, consisting of members chosen as follows: From the Cape Colony, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. The Governor-General has the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually.

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years, appointed by the Governor-General, and a Provincial Council elected for three years.

Pretoria, in the Transvaal, is the seat of Government of the Union, and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament. The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape Colony, 276,995; Natal, 35,290; Transvaal, 110,426; Orange Free State, 50,389. Total Union, 473,100.

The population is as follows: Cape Colony, 2,564,965; Natal, 1,194,043; Transvaal, 1,686,212; Orange Free State, 528,174. Total Union, 5,973,394.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia consists of the six original Australian colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these is a self-governing State, except as to the powers reserved to the Confederation. The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901. Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King—represented by a Governor-General—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six Senators—six for each State—chosen for six years. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-five members, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5.

The legislative powers of the Federal Parliament embrace commerce, shipping, finance, defence, post-office, telegraph, census and statistics and conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Authority is given to the Commonwealth to assume jurisdiction regarding railways, lighthouses, marriage and divorce, and emigration and immigration. The executive power is vested in the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers. There is also a Federal Judicature. The present seat of Government is at Melbourne, the Federal capital (Canberra) being in process of building. The area of the Commonwealth, with the Territories (Northern Territory, Papua), and Federal District (Canberra), is 3,063,041 square miles, and the population (census, 1911) is 4,918,707.

Each of the States has its own Parliament, Governor, Ministry and Judiciary.

CHINA.

CHINA, the oldest of monarchies, became a republic on February 12, 1912.

The Government is composed of a President, a Vice-President, a Senate of 274 members who serve for six years (one-third of the members retiring every two years), elected by the various Provincial Assemblies and Electoral Colleges, and a House of Representatives of 596 members who serve for three years, the number for each province—Thibet, Kokonor, and Mongolia—being proportional to the estimated population, one representative being elected for each 800,000 of the

population. Male citizens are eligible to vote if they are twenty-one years of age or older and if they possess any of the following qualifications: (a) payment of direct tax of \$2 per annum or over, (b) possession of immovable property of the value of \$500 or over, (c) graduate of an elementary or higher school, (d) possession of an education equivalent to (c). Opium smokers are disqualified. The administration is carried on by the following Ministries: (1) Foreign Affairs, (2) Interior, (3) Finance, (4) Education, (5) War, (6) Marine, (7) Agriculture and Commerce, (8) Communications, and (9) Justice. The affairs of Mongolia and Tibet, formerly under the control of the Ministry of the Colonies, are now under the Department for Mongolia and Tibet.

President of the Republic—Yuan Shih-kai (Honan), born 1859, elected October 6, 1913, inaugurated October 10, 1913. The Presidential term is five years. The President can be re-elected but for one other term only. Three months prior to the expiration of the term the new President will be elected.

Vice-President—Li Yuan-Hung (Hupei), Peking, elected October 7, 1913.

Parliament met on April 8, 1913. The committee for drafting the Constitution, consisting of sixty members, thirty appointed from each house, met on July 21; the draft Constitution of 113 articles was completed and passed on October 25, 1913. A constitutional struggle broke out between the President and Parliament to determine the powers of the President, which are regarded as unduly restricted in the draft Constitution; on January 11, 1914, the President formally dissolved Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, and has taken all power into his own hands (April, 1914).

The following are members of the Cabinet (February, 1914):

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sun Pao-ch'i (Chekiang).

Minister of Finance—Chow Tzu-ch'i (Shantung).

Minister of Education—Tong Hua-lung (Chihli).

Minister of War—Twan Chi-Ju (Shantung).

Minister of Justice—Chang Tsung-hsiang (Chekiang).

Peking is the Capital. The Government has

AREA AND POPULATION.

TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.
China proper.....	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria.....	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia.....	1,076,000	3,000,000

China proper (or the eighteen provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000. The civil government of the eighteen provinces is entrusted to viceroys and governors, and under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by taotais or intendants, and again into prefectures and districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the Imperial Government, and the provincial viceroys and governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the Central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The administration of Mongolia and Turkestan is entrusted to the military lieutenant-governors, who, with the Chinese officials in Tibet, are under the direction of the Mongolian Superintendency, or Colonial Office, in Peking.

Foreign relations with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the thirteenth century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the seventeenth century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but toward the end of the eighteenth century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the company's monopoly was withdrawn in 1833 the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question and contributed toward the first Chinese war of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking as the result of these operations, ceding Hongkong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burned the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a treaty and additional agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade: Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsin-mintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hallar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungekiang Province.

Latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China are as follows: British, 10,140; Japanese, 65,434; Americans, 3,176; Russians, 49,395; Germans, 4,106; French, 1,925; Portuguese, 3,377; Spaniards, 400; Italians, 274; Danes, 260; other nationalities, 3,381; the total being 141,868. Out of a total of 3,239 foreign firms in China 601 are British, 1,601 Japanese, 238 German, 100 American, 110 French, 57 Portuguese, and 84 Spanish.

Commerce—The foreign trade of China, by percentage, was as follows in 1912: Great Britain 13, Hongkong 30, India 6, other British dominions 2, Japan 17, United States 8, Europe (excluding Russia) 14, Russia 8, other countries 2.

Railways—About 5,900 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines.

Shipping—The mercantile marine (1912) consisted of sixty-eight vessels over 100 tons register (fifty-eight steam), with a total net tonnage of 90,420 tons. In 1912 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 88,206,497. Of these 44 per cent. were British, 20 per cent. Chinese, 7 per cent. German, 22 per cent. Japanese, 2 per cent. French.

Telegraphs—Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1910 was 49,000 miles.

Customs and Posts—Letters can be sent all over the eighteen provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for twenty grammes. The number of Chinese post-offices is 5,352; 421,000,000 postal packets and 4,237,000 parcels were handled in 1911.

Revenue (1912), £38,200,000; expenditure (1912), £38,200,000; debt (1912), £170,000,000.

Imports (1912), £64,760,000; exports (1911), £50,121,000; (1912), £51,090,000.

Minister of the Interior—Liang Tung-yen (Kwangtung).

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—Chang Ch'ien (Kiangsu).

Minister of Communications—Liang Tung-yen (Kwangtung).

Minister of Marine—Liu Kuan-hsiung (Fuh-kien).

are recognized by all the powers.

AREA AND POPULATION.

TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.
Tibet.....	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan..	600,000	2,000,000
Total.....	4,287,000	421,000,000

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Field-Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, P. C., K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O. Salary, \$50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is \$7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives \$12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives \$7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office October 10, 1911. It is conservative in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden.

Postmaster-General—Hon. T. C. Casgrain.

Secretary of State and Minister of Mines—Hon. Louis Coderre.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Martin Burrell.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Sir George E. Foster.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Robert Rogers.

Minister of Justice—Hon. Charles J. Doherty.

Minister of Finance—Hon. William T. White.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. John D. Hazen.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. Francis Cochrane.

Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. Samuel Hughes.

Minister of the Interior—Hon. William J. Roche.

Minister of Customs—Hon. John D. Reid.

Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. P. E. Blondin.

Minister of Labor—Hon. Thomas W. Crothers.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

Hon. George H. Perley.

Hon. Albert E. Kemp.

Hon. James A. Lougheed.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members. The Speaker's salary is \$4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of \$2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members. The Speaker receives a salary of \$4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of \$2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a Federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Popula- tion, 1911.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Ap- pointed.
Alberta.....	255,285	374,663	Edmonton....	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (2d term) ..	1905
British Columbia....	355,855	392,480	Victoria.....	Hon. T. W. Patterson.....	1909
Manitoba.....	251,832	455,614	Winnipeg.....	Hon. D. C. Cameron.....	1911
New Brunswick.....	27,985	351,889	Fredericton....	Hon. Josiah Wood.....	1912
Nova Scotia.....	21,428	492,338	Halifax.....	Hon. J. D. MacGregor.....	1910
Ontario.....	407,262	2,523,274	Toronto.....	Hon. John S. Hendrie.....	1914
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	Charlottetown.	Hon. B. Rogers.....	1910
Quebec.....	706,834	2,003,232	Quebec.....	Hon. Sir Francis Langlier.....	1911
Saskatchewan.....	251,700	492,432	Regina.....	Hon. T. D. Brown.....	1910
N. W. Territories.....	1,242,224	18,451	Ottawa.....	Lawrence Fortescue, I.S.O. Com'r	1905
Yukon Territory.....	207,076	8,512	Dawson.....	George Black, Com'r.....	1912
Total.....	3,729,665	7,206,643			

* Land and water included in area. † Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. By the Extension act of 1912, the area of Ontario was increased by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

High Commissioner in London, England (vacant).

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of \$9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional \$1,000. From the decisions of this court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary \$8,000. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending March 31, 1913), \$168,689,903 of which \$111,764,699 was from customs, \$21,447,445 from excise, \$12,051,729 from post-office, \$13,158,078 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, \$10,267,952. The revenue in 1912 amounted to \$136,108,217, and in 1911 it was 117,780,410.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was \$112,059,537, of which \$12,605,882 was for interest; \$5,109,459 for civil government; \$1,335,243 for administration of justice; \$1,379,130 for legislation; \$2,260,207 for lighthouse and coast service; \$1,952,525 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions; \$1,818,186 for Indians; \$921,953 for fisheries; \$800,589 for department of mines and scientific institutions; \$2,647,878 for arts, agriculture and statistics; \$9,114,533 for militia and defence; \$14,154,876 for public works; \$13,211,800 for subsidies to provinces; \$10,882,805 for post-office; \$14,433,537 for railways and canals; \$3,150,777 for collecting customs revenue; \$1,123,728 for ocean and river service; \$1,275,562 for immigration; \$783,888 for mounted police; \$2,086,049 for naval service.

In 1914 the revenue amounted to \$163,174,395, and the expenditure to \$127,384,473. (Details not available when ALMANAC went to press.)

DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1914, amounted to \$544,391,369. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to \$208,394,519.

DEFENCE.

Every Canadian citizen is liable to service in the militia from the age of 18 to that of 60. Militiamen are enrolled for three years to the "active" militia. The actual training varies in length, according to the branch of the service, from 12 to 16 days.

It is provided that if the embodiment of the militia becomes necessary, the men, both active and reserve, would be called out in four classes or levies; first, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 18 to 30; secondly, the unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 30 to 45; thirdly, the married men and widowers (with children) from 18 to 45; fourthly, all the remaining men up to 60. In the case of a *levée en masse*, all male inhabitants capable of bearing arms may be required to serve without regard to age, class or distinction.

The active militia includes the "permanent force," which furnishes the personnel of the training schools, and some nucleus units of garrison artillery, etc. There are various schools of military instruction which are established in the six divisional areas and the three military districts into which Canada is now divided. A proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston. Total active militia in 1913 was:

BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Active Militia		BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.				
	Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses	Permanent Force.		Remainder of Militia.		
					Men.	Horses	Men.	Horses	
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	372	265	12,271	10,702	Infantry.....	1,044	12	48,634	674
Horse and Field Artillery..	289	267	4,218	2,859		716	86	4,638	2,568
Heavy & Garrison Artillery	793	62	2,251	478	Total.....	3,520	699	73,900	17,731
Engineers.....	306	7	1,888	444					

TRADE.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1913-1914): To British Empire, \$246,062,150; United States, \$200,459,373; Germany, \$4,433,736; France and possessions, \$3,889,560; Belgium, \$4,819,841; China, \$1,473,179; Japan, \$1,589,067; Holland, \$5,508,806; Argentina, \$2,135,273; Brazil, \$767,858; Cuba, \$1,828,521; Russia in Europe, \$1,370,093. Total exports, \$478,997,928, of which goods not the produce of Canada, \$47,408,270.

Imports (1913-1914): From British Empire, \$156,078,417; United States, \$425,806,012; Germany, \$14,686,069; France and possessions, \$14,445,860; Belgium, \$4,491,444; Japan, \$2,615,050; China, \$1,022,426; Cuba, \$3,932,106; South America, \$5,766,772; Italy, \$2,147,365; Switzerland, \$4,355,026; Holland, \$3,136,987; Dutch East Indies, \$431,270; Austria-Hungary, \$1,787,473; Mexico, \$1,470,571; San Domingo, \$3,166,144; Spain, \$1,354,624; total imports, \$650,746,797; dutiable imports, \$425,324,576; free imports, \$225,422,221; coin and bullion, \$13,235,305.

BANKS.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1914. Capital paid up, \$115,133,697; notes in circulation, \$96,848,384; total on deposit, \$1,146,701,607; discounts to the people, \$1,009,597,174; liabilities, \$1,299,017,586; assets, \$1,546,622,640; rest or reserve fund, \$112,706,350. Savings banks, March 31, 1914. Deposits in Government, \$13,976,316; deposits in post-office, \$41,591,287; special, \$9,110,439; total, \$94,678,042.

RAILWAYS.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1913, was 29,304 miles, and 1,357 miles of electric railways.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

Telephones—On the 30th of June, 1913, there were 463,671 telephones and 1,092,587 miles of telephone wire in use, of the latter 755,588 miles were urban and 336,999 rural. The earnings amounted to \$14,897,278 and the operating expenses to \$11,175,689.

Telegraphs, Government—The length of Government lines in 1913 was 9,729 miles (including 319 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 682, from which 283,534 messages were sent and received. Chartered companies.—These companies have a line mileage of 36,604, carrying 176,124 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3,331 offices, from which 11,489,656 messages were sent and received. Wireless—In 1913 there were 37 radiotelegraph coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 500 nautical miles, or an average of 259 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 272,087. There is also a long distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Twelve Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 171 miles.

FISHERIES.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada:

1915.....\$29,479,562|1907-08. \$25,499,349|1909-10. \$29,629,169|1911-12. \$31,667,872
1906..... 26,279,485|1908-09. 23,451,085|1910-11. 29,965,433|1912-13. 32,973,139

MINERALS.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1913 was \$144,031,047, as compared with \$135,048,296 in 1912. The principal minerals produced were as follows: Gold, \$16,216,131; silver, \$18,984,012; nickel, \$14,903,032; copper, \$11,753,440; coal, \$36,250,311; pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ore), \$16,540,012, and cement, \$11,227,284.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1913), 14,178, number of letters and post-cards mailed, 694,119,000. Shipping, March 31, 1914, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 29,568,486 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 78,356,809 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 32,350,997 tons; vessels built and registered 230; tonnage, 46,909; light-keepers, 1,020; lights, 1,393, and 12 light-ships.

CENSUS POPULATION OF CITIES, 1911.

Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035; Vancouver, 100,401; Ottawa, 87,062; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,710; Halifax, 46,619; London, 46,300; Calgary, 43,704; St. John, N. B., 42,511; Victoria, 31,660; Regina, 30,213; Edmonton, 24,300; Brantford, 23,132; Kingston, 18,874; Mousounneuve, 18,684; Peterborough, 18,360; Hull, 18,222; Windsor, 17,829; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Fort William, 16,499; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Berlin, 15,186; Guelph, 15,175.

* Later figures not available when ALMANAC went to press.

DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

RACES AND RELIGIONS.

RACES (Birthplace).	1901.		1911.		RELIGIONS.		1901.		1911.	
Canada.....	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics.....	2,229,600	2,833,041					
United Kingdom.....	386,545	772,939	Methodists.....	916,886	1,079,892					
England.....	201,285		Presbyterians.....	842,442	1,115,324					
Wales.....	2,518		Church of England.....	681,494	1,043,017					
Scotland.....	83,631		Baptists.....	318,005	382,666					
Ireland.....	99,111		Lutherans.....	92,524	229,864					
Lesser Isles.....	956		Congregationalists.....	28,293	34,054					
Other British.....	19,338	40,775	Unknown.....	43,222	32,490					
United States.....	127,899	303,680	Mennonites.....	31,797	44,611					
Germany.....	27,577	39,577	Jews.....	16,401	74,564					
Russia.....	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics.....	15,630	88,507					
Norway and Sweden.....	10,256	49,194	Pagans.....	15,107	11,840					
France.....	7,944	17,619	Disciples.....	14,900	11,329					
Italy.....	6,854	34,739	Brethren.....	12,316	9,278					
Austria-Hungary.....	121,430	28,407	Buddhists.....	10,407	10,012					
China.....	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army.....	10,308	18,834					
Elsewhere.....	36,683	78,954	Doukhobors.....	8,775	10,493					

The Indian population was 127,932 in 1901 and 105,492 in 1911. The Esquimaux numbered 4,600 in 1912.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

	Area (English square miles).	POPULATION.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland.....	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast.....	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE.

YEAR.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1906-07	6,908	9,796	16,704	4,122	11,197	15,319	3,688
1907-08	6,699	9,674	16,373	4,142	9,346	13,488	3,524
1908-09	7,182	9,643	16,825	3,683	11,576	15,259	3,456
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	3,656
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	3,562

GOVERNMENT.

The executive is intrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown and consists of twenty members; the House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members elected by the people, every male British subject aged twenty-one being entitled to the franchise.

Governor, His Excellency Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G., \$10,000.

The Ministry—Premier, *Sir Edward P. Morris; Colonial Secretary, *J. R. Bennett; Minister of Justice, *D. Morison, K. C.; Minister of Finance and Customs, *M. P. Cashin; Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *S. D. Blanford; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott; Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau; Minister of Public Works, William Woodford; Postmaster-General, H. J. B. Woods; salary of each, \$2,055.

* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with C. H. Emerson, R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

Legislature—The Legislative Council consists of not more than twenty members, appointed for life; the House of Assembly of thirty-six members, elected by the people for four years.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, \$5,135; Assistant Judges, Hon. George Emerson, Hon. G. M. Johnson, each, \$4,110.

Education—Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1911 by 50,246 pupils, and secondary schools by 1,323 students. The Government grants in 1911 amounted to \$337,372.

Religion—At the census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:

	1901.	1911.		1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177	Presbyterians.....	1,497	1,876
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616	Salvation Army.....		2,767
Methodists.....	61,388	68,045	Various.....	9,099	10,138

Finance—The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Newfoundland for the five years ended June 30, 1907-1911:

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
1906-07	\$2,837,142	\$2,711,788	\$22,371,867	1909-10	\$3,447,989	\$3,137,775	\$22,943,197
1907-08	2,829,019	2,785,835	22,662,943	1910-11	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280
1908-09	2,947,869	2,947,869	23,056,573				

External Trade—The external trade of the island for the five years ended June 30, 1911, was as follows:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906-07	\$10,426,040	\$12,101,161	\$22,527,201	1909-10	\$12,799,696	\$11,824,997	\$24,624,693
1907-08	11,516,111	11,815,769	23,331,880	1910-11	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657
1908-09	11,402,337	10,848,913	23,251,250				

The capital, St. John's, has a population of 32,292. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonar (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Esquimaux.

THE official administration at time the ALMANAC was published was not established and was considered as temporary only.

President (Salary, 50,000 pesos).....

Vice-President.....

CABINET.

The salary of each member is 15,000 pesos.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs.....	Secretary of Finances.....
Secretary of the Interior.....	Secretary of War and Navy.....
Secretary of Justice.....	Secretary of Communications and Public Works.....
Secretary of Improvements.....	Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.....

AREA, POPULATION, CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes.....	2,969	118,978	Aguascalientes..	Queretaro.....	4,492	243,515	Queretaro.
Campeche.....	18,086	85,795	Campeche.....	San Luis Potosi..	24,000	624,748	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas.....	27,222	436,817	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	27,553	323,499	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	89,974	405,265	Chihuahua.....	Sonora.....	76,619	262,545	Hermosillo.
Coahuila.....	63,728	367,552	Saltillo.....	Tabasco.....	10,072	183,708	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima.....	2,273	77,704	Colima.....	Tamaulipas.....	32,268	249,253	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango.....	42,265	436,147	Durango.....	Tepec (Ter.).....	10,951	171,837	Tepec.
Guanajuato.....	10,948	1,075,270	Guanajuato.....	Tlaxcala.....	1,595	183,505	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero.....	24,996	605,437	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,283	1,124,368	Jalapa.
Hidalgo.....	8,575	641,895	Pachuca.....	Yucatan.....	18,565	337,020	Merida.
Jalisco.....	33,486	1,202,802	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas.....	24,467	475,863	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	8,949	975,019	Toluca.....	L. California(Ter)	58,328	52,244	La Paz.
Michoacan.....	22,656	991,649	Morelia.....	Federal District..	579	719,062	City of Mexico
Morelos.....	2,734	179,914	Cuernavaca.	Quintana Roo.....	16,638	9,066	Santa Cruz de
Nuevo Leon.....	23,679	368,929	Monterey.....				Bravo.
Oaxaca.....	35,383	1,041,035	Oaxaca.....	Total.....	765,535	15,063,207	
Puebla.....	12,204	1,092,456	Puebla.....				

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate; the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of married males if eighteen years of age and twenty-one years of age if unmarried, at the rate of one member for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000, and hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of the Senate being renewed every two years. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 3,000 pesos each year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election, and holds office for six years. In case of his sudden death or disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress holds two regular sessions annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the value of imports was \$97,886,169, an increase of \$6,555,014. The exports for 1913 on the same basis amounted to \$150,202,803, a gain of \$1,308,244 over the previous year.

In view of the perturbed political conditions of the country, Mexico's commerce suffered less than might have been expected. The total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, was only 18,976,472 pesos (peso equals about \$0.50 U. S. currency) less than for the preceding year, and the reduction was confined altogether to imports, the exports being 4,235,489 pesos in excess of the year ending June 30, 1911. The gain of total trade in the fiscal year 1912-13 amounted to \$1,208,243 in excess over previous year.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The full strength of the army in September, 1912, was stated to be 107 generals, 6,236 officers and 49,332 men.

There are six gunboats of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons, armed with rapid-firing four-inch guns and with rapid-firing six-pounders; a transport of 1,600 tons, armed with 57 mm. guns; another transport of 900 tons; two training ships, one of steam, 1,300 tons, armed with 12 cm. and 57 mm., and the other a sailing ship of 700 tons. There are, also, several small revenue cutters watching the coast on both oceans; a naval school, a navy-yard, a floating dock at Vera Cruz, a dry-dock at Salina Cruz and a shipyard at Guaymas. The Military School is at Chapultepec.

NATIONAL DEBT.

According to the report of the Under Secretary of Finance to the Mexican Congress on December 14, 1913, the public debt for the fiscal year 1912-13 was as follows: Debt payable in foreign currency, face value of bonds in circulation, \$310,105,945.74; debt payable in Mexican currency, face value of bonds in circulation, \$134,197,810.00; floating debt, uncollected balances of past budgets, \$666,986.22. Grand total, \$444,970,741.96.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of railway in operation, 16,000; miles of telegraph line, 50,000; post-offices, 2,964. This information about Mexico was furnished by the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.

BRAZIL.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American Republics, extending over an area of 3,218,130 square miles, or about 400,000 square miles less than the United States of America with Alaska. It is situated between 4° 22' north and 33° 45' south and longitude 34° 40' and 75° 15' west, and touches every other South American Republic with the exception of Chile; besides, it is bounded by British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

Brazil has a population of 24,000,000, equal to 6.4 per square mile, or about a fifth the population per square mile of the United States of America proper. The language of the country is Portuguese. Under the Constitution Brazil is a Federal Union of States, republican and representative. The Union is composed of twenty-one States, one National Territory, and the Federal District. The peace strength of the regular army is 32,000, but as every Brazilian citizen between twenty-one and forty-five years of age is liable to military service, the war strength of the Republic probably exceeds 300,000 men. The navy consists of thirty-one vessels, among which are three battleships, four protected cruisers and fifteen torpedo boats.

It is announced that the Brazilian Government presented to the National Congress the following budget for 1915: Estimated receipts, \$61,152,000 gold and \$108,508,000 paper; expenditures, \$48,288,000 gold and \$125,966,000 paper.

Total trade, 1912, \$671,038,582; total trade, 1913, \$641,593,196; decrease in 1913, \$29,445,386. Imports, 1913, \$326,428,509; exports, 1913, \$315,164,687; total, 1913, \$641,593,196. Exports of coffee in 1913, \$198,180,994; exports of rubber, 1913, \$49,753,583.

ARGENTINA.

ARGENTINA, the third largest of the American Republics, is situated between latitude 22° and 56° south and longitude west of Greenwich 53° and 57°, being bounded by the Republics of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 1,153,413 square miles, equal to over one-third the total area of the United States of America, and a population of 9,000,000 (estimated in 1914), or 32+ per square mile, as against 32.08 per square mile in the United States of America.

It is a Federal Republic of fourteen provinces, ten Territories, and one Federal District. The provinces and Federal District are represented in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The permanent army numbers about 22,000 men, and there is a reserve army of trained men of about 150,000. The navy aggregates about sixty vessels, of which two are battleships, four armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

Commerce, 1913: Exports, \$468,999,410; imports, \$408,711,966; total, \$877,711,376. The total length of railroads in operation at the close of 1914 was 20,502 miles, representing a capitalization of \$1,120,210,000. In 1913 there were 2,980 post-offices, 2,600 telegraph offices and about 43,202 miles of wire; 7,183 public schools for primary instruction, with an enrolment of 746,725 pupils, aside from the numerous schools supported by the provinces, and schools of higher education.

CHILE.

AREA, 291,520 square miles. Population, 4,000,000 (estimate 1914). The Republic of Chile extends over more than 38 degrees of latitude, from 17° 57' to 55° 59' south, stretching from the Samu River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles and an average width of 90 miles. The Republic has a single republican form of government, with the customary division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are twenty-three provinces and one Territory.

Foreign commerce for 1913: Exports, \$144,653,312; imports, \$120,274,001; total, \$264,927,313. The principal exports are nitrate of soda, copper, wheat, iodine, borate of lime, oats, bran, wool, etc. The principal imports are textiles, mineral products, coal oils, etc., machinery, hardware, carriage, etc., vegetable products, animal products, paper, and manufactures; wines, liquors, and other beverages.

LATIN-AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1913.

NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.				SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.			
COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trd.	COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trd.
Mexico.....	\$97,886,169	\$150,202,808	\$248,088,977	Argentina.....	\$408,711,966	\$468,999,410	\$877,711,376
Guatemala.....	10,062,328	14,449,926	24,512,254	Bolivia.....	620,600,000	36,551,390	57,151,390
Salvador.....	6,173,545	9,928,724	16,102,269	Brazil.....	326,423,509	515,164,687	641,593,196
Honduras.....	5,132,678	3,300,254	8,432,932	Chile.....	120,274,001	144,653,312	264,927,313
Nicaragua.....	a 4,996,320	a 3,861,516	a 8,828,336	Colombia.....	28,535,780	34,315,252	62,851,032
Costa Rica.....	7,188,497	10,432,553	19,211,050	Ecuador.....	a 10,354,564	a 13,689,696	a 21,044,260
Panama.....	b 10,400,000	2,467,556	12,867,556	Paraguay.....	7,671,551	5,462,001	13,133,552
Cuba.....	143,758,736	164,823,059	308,581,795	Peru.....	29,591,452	44,409,610	74,001,063
Dominican Rep. .	9,272,278	10,469,947	19,742,225	Uruguay.....	50,666,000	65,142,000	115,808,000
Haiti(c).....	8,100,125	11,315,559	19,415,684	Venezuela.....	18,030,103	29,483,789	47,513,892

a 1912. Latest available figures. b Estimate based on the import figures for the first half of 1913. c Fiscal year ending September 30, 1913.

The above returns were compiled from the reports on the Pan-American Union (Union of American Republics).

THE PAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The objects of this society are: To promote acquaintance between representative men of the United States and those of Latin-American republics; to show hospitality and attention to representative Latin-Americans who visit the United States; to take such steps, involving no political policy, which the society may deem wise to develop and conserve good understanding, true friendship, and mutual knowledge of each other among the American republics and peoples. *President*—Henry White. *Vice-Presidents*—Lloyd C. Griscom, Cabot Ward, John Barrett. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Frederic Brown. Headquarters, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union was organized for the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the institution in proportion to its population. The building in which the Union is housed stands upon land provided by the United States at the cost of \$200,000, the cost of the building (\$1,000,000) having been defrayed as to three-fourths by Andrew Carnegie, and as to one-fourth by the twenty Republics of Latin America. The address is 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-German war, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue; (2) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (3) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (4) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (5) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (6) Eyler Helweg.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Streibigh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

1815.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND (THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT); LOUIS XVIII., KING OF FRANCE; FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA; FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA; ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; FERDINAND VII., KING OF SPAIN; CHARLES XIII., KING OF SWEDEN; PIUS VII., POPE.

January 8—Battle of New Orleans. The Americans, under Gen. Jackson, defeated British, under Gen. Packenham.

January 15—American frigate President was captured by the British ship Endymion off the coast of New Jersey.

February 17—Treaty of peace (Ghent) between United States and Great Britain is duly ratified by President of the United States. Publicly proclaimed February 18.

February 20—Constitution (Old Ironsides), under Capt. Charles Stewart, defeated two British ships—the Cyane, under Capt. Falcon, and the Levant, under Capt. Douglass.

February 23—The British brig Penguin was captured off Brazil by the American ship Hornet.

March 1—Napoleon left the Island of Elba, where he had been exiled, and returned to France.

March 2—United States declared war against Algiers.

March 20—Napoleon resumed command of the French army at Fontainebleau.

March 23—Treaty of Vienna between the belligerent European powers.

April 1—Blissarck, the German statesman and creator of the German Empire, was born at Schönhausen in Brandenburg.

June 16—Battle of Quatre Bras between the French and the allies (British, German and Dutch).

June 18—Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon was totally defeated by Wellington and Blücher.

June 22—Napoleon's second abdication in favor of his infant son, Napoleon II.

June 28—Commodore Decatur, sent against Algiers, dictated a treaty of peace by which the tribute formerly exacted by Algiers from the United States is renounced forever.

July 3—Paris capitulated to the Allied Powers.

July 3—King Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.

July 8—Second Restoration. Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.

July 15—Napoleon surrendered himself to Capt. Maitland, on his ship Bellerophon.

August 2—Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia.

September 26—The Holy Alliance was formed between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia.

October 15—Napoleon was banished to St. Helena. Sailed August 8, arrived October 15.

November 20—Second Treaty of Paris.

December 7—Marshal Ney of the French Army was executed in the garden of Fontainebleau.

December 26—Treaty of peace between United States and Algiers is ratified at Washington.

Gay-Lussac, French chemist, discovered cyanogen, the first compound radicle obtained in a free or isolated state.

Sir Humphry Davy invented a safety lamp.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828, and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. Located in Boston from 1847 to 1911. Moved headquarters to Washington, D. C., May 1, 1911. *President*, Theodore E. Burton, Washington, D. C.; *Executive Director*, Arthur D. Call; *Treasurer*, George W. White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*, Benjamin F. Trueblood; *Director Central West Dept.*, Louis P. Lochner, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; *Director Pacific Coast Dept.*, Robert C. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Director New England Dept.*, James L. Tryon, Boston, Mass.; *Director N. Y. Dept.*, Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia Univ.; *Director South Atlantic States Dept.*, J. J. Hall, Atlanta, Ga. The society has 31 "Constituent Branches," and 13 sections of branch societies.

The Federal Government.

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President..... W. J. WILSON, of New Jersey*..... Salary, \$75,000.
 Vice-President..... THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana..... " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
 The salaries of the Cabinet officers are \$12,000 each.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Counselor—Robert Lansing, N. Y..... \$7,500
Assistant Secretary—John E. Osborne, Wyo..... 5,000
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C..... 4,500
Third Ass't Sec'y—William Phillips, Mass..... 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Cone Johnson, Texas..... 5,000
Ass't Solicitor—Fred K. Nielsen..... 3,000
Ass't Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y..... 3,000
Ass't Solicitor—W. F. Kelley, Neb..... 3,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—Robert F. Rose, Mont. 4,500
Foreign Trade Adviser—Wm. B. Fleming, Ky. 4,500
Ch. Div. Latin-American Affairs—William Heimke, Kan..... 4,500

Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams, Ohio..... \$4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney, Ill..... 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C..... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Bureaux & Archives—John R. Buck, Me..... 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tomner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J..... 2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md..... 2,100
Ch. Div. of Information—John H. James, O..... 3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Andrew J. Peters, Mass. \$5,000
Assistant Secretary—William P. Malburn, Col. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Byron R. Newton, N. Y. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmett, Ark..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping and Warrants Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass..... 3,500
Chief Public Monies Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore..... 4,000
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Ch. Revenue Cutter Service—E. P. Bertholf, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint..... 5,000
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 2,500
Surgeon-General Public Health Service—Rupert Blue, S. C..... 5,000
Director Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill..... 6,000
Supervising Architect—Oscar Wenderoth, N. Y. 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Geo. E. Downey, N. Y. 6,000
Gen. Supt. Life-Saving Ser.—S. I. Kimball, Me. 4,500

Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Neb. \$4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Jas. L. Baity, Mo..... 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—Robt. W. Woolley, Va. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Edward L. Luckow, Wis..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa. 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer..... 3,500
Register Treasury—Gabe E. Parker, Okla. 4,000
Ass't Register of Treasury—John F. King, La. 2,500
Comp'r of Currency—John S. Williams, Va..... 6,000
Comms. Internal Rev.—Wm. H. Osborn, N. C. 6,500
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Robt. Williams, Jr., La..... 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Luther F. Speer, Pa. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. M. Fletcher, Ia. 3,500
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Flet. Maddox, Mont. 5,500
Solicitor of Treasury—Wm. T. Thompson, Neb. 4,000
Chief Secret Service—Wm. J. Flynn, N. Y..... 4,000
Chief Div. Special Atms.—J. W. Wheatley, D. C. 4,500
Disbursing Clerk—S. R. Jacobs, Wis..... 3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Henry S. Breckinridge, Ky. \$5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga. 4,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill..... 2,000
Adj. - Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Alouzo W. Shunk, Pa..... 2,000
Insy.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder..... 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Wm. H. Keith, Mo. 2,500
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Chas. P. Daly, Kan..... 2,750

Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas. \$6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J..... 2,250
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va..... 2,250
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,000
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C..... 2,000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Wm. W. Harts. 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Landscape Gardener—George E. Burnap..... 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt..... \$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford..... 6,000
Chief Ordnance—Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss. 6,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan..... 6,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—William C. Braisted..... 6,000
Chief Construction and Repair—Ch. Constructor Richard M. Watt..... 6,000
Ch. Navigation—Rear-Adm. Victor Blue..... 6,000

Ch. Steam Engineering—Rear-Adm. Robert S. Griffin..... \$6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Ridley McLean..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—Rear-Admiral Alfred Reynolds..... 8,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Rear-Admiral Alfred Reynolds..... 8,000
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. James H. Oliver..... 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Capt. John A. Hoogewerf..... 5,000
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger..... 4,500
Hydrographer—Capt. Thomas Washington..... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. Geo. Barnett. 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey (\$7,500).

† Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Merritt O. Chance, Ill.....	\$4,000	<i>Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails</i> —Robert L. Maddox, Ky.....	\$3,000
<i>Ass't Chief Clerk</i> —John B. Cady, D. C.....	2,000	<i>Supt. Div. of Money Orders</i> —Charles E. Matthews, Okla.....	3,500
<i>First Ass't P. M. G.</i> —Daniel C. Roper, S. C.....	5,000	<i>Supt. Division of Postmasters' Appointments</i> —(Goodwin D.) Ellsworth, N. C.....	3,000
<i>Second Ass't P. M. G.</i> —Joseph Stewart, Mo.....	5,000	<i>Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.</i> —Alexander H. Stephens, Cal.....	4,000
<i>Third Ass't P. M. G.</i> —Alex. M. Dockery, Mo.....	5,000	<i>Supt. Div. of Dead Letters</i> —M. C. Denning, Ga.....	2,750
<i>Fourth Ass't P. M.</i> —James I. Blaklee, Pa.....	5,000	<i>Chief Inspector</i> —Joe P. Johnston, Mo.....	4,000
<i>Dir. Postal Savings System</i> —Carter B. Keene, Me.....	5,000	<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> —W. M. Mooney, Ohio.....	2,250
<i>Assistant Atty.-Gen.</i> —William H. Lamar, Md.....	5,000		
<i>Purchasing Agent</i> —James A. Edgerton, N. J.....	4,000		
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> —George S. Paull, Ohio.....	2,000		

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

<i>First Ass't Secretary</i> —Andrius A. Jones, N. Mex.....	\$5,000	<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa.....	\$2,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> —Bo Sweeney, Wash.....	4,500	<i>Com. Ind. Affairs</i> —Cato Sells, Tex.....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> —James I. Parker, Ind.....	4,000	<i>Ass't Commis.</i> —Edgar B. Meritt, Ark.....	3,500
<i>Solicitor</i> —Preston C. West, Okla.....	5,000	<i>Commis. Patents</i> —Thomas Ewing, N. Y.....	5,000
<i>Commis. Land Office</i> —Clay Tallman, Nev.....	5,000	<i>First Ass't Commis.</i> —James T. Newton, Ga.....	4,500
<i>Ass't Commis.</i> —Charles M. Bruce, Va.....	3,500	<i>Ass't Commis.</i> —Robert F. Whitehead, Va.....	3,500
<i>Commis. Pensions</i> —Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Ohio.....	5,000	<i>Chief Clerk Patents</i> —Wm. F. Woolard, Ill.....	3,000
<i>First Deputy Com. of Pensions</i> —Edward C. Tiegan, Mo.....	3,600	<i>Dir. Geol. Surv.</i> —George Otis Smith, Me.....	6,000
<i>Commis. Education</i> —Phil' der P. Claxton, Tenn.....	5,000	<i>Chief Clerk Geol. Survey</i> —Henry C. Rizer, Kan.....	2,500
		<i>Dir. Reclamation Service</i> —F. H. Newell, Pa.....	7,500
		<i>Dir. Bureau of Mines</i> —Jos. A. Holmes, N. C.....	6,000
		<i>Assistant Director</i> —Van H. Manning, Miss.....	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> —John W. Davis, W. Va.....	\$10,000	<i>Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings</i> —Charles E. Stewart, Ala.....	\$3,500
<i>Att'y to Atty.-Gen.</i> —Geo. Carroll Todd, Va.....	9,000	<i>Appointment Clerk</i> —Charles B. Surnborger, Va.....	2,000
<i>Ass't Attorneys-General</i> —Samuel H. Thompson, Col.; William Wallace, Jr., Mont.; E. Marvin Underwood, Ga.; Charles Warren, Mass.; Ernest Knaebel, Col.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa.....	7,500	<i>Atty. for Pardons</i> —James A. Fluch, N. Y.....	3,000
<i>Solicitor for the P. O. Dept.</i> —W. H. Lamar, Md.....	5,000	<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> —James H. Mackey, Col.....	2,750
<i>Solicitor State Dept.</i> —Cone Johnson, Tex.....	5,000	<i>Supt. of Prisons</i> —Francis H. Duhay, D. C.....	4,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> —Ellis C. Johnson, Wash.....	5,000	<i>Solicitor of Dept. of Labor</i> —John B. Densmore, Mont.....	5,000
<i>Solicitor Dept. Commerce</i> —Albert Lee Thurman, Ohio.....	5,000	<i>Solicitor for the Interior Dept.</i> —Preston C. West, Okla.....	5,000
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury</i>	5,000	<i>Private Secretary and Ass't to Atty.-Gen.</i> —John T. Suter, D. C.....	3,000
		<i>Chief of Division of Investigations</i> —Alexander B. Bielaski, Md.....	3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

<i>Ass't Secretary</i> —Carl S. Vrooman, Ill.....	\$5,000	<i>Entomologist</i> —L. O. Howard, N. Y.....	\$4,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Robt. M. Reese, D. C.....	3,000	<i>Chemist</i> —Dr. Carl L. Alsborg, Mass.....	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> —Francis G. Caffey, N. Y.....	5,000	<i>Chief Bureau Biological Survey</i> —Henry W. Henshaw, Mass.....	3,500
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> —R. W. Roberts, Ill.....	2,000	<i>Direct. Public Roads</i> —L. W. Page, Mass.....	4,000
<i>Chief Weather Bureau</i> —Chas. F. Marvin, Ohio.....	6,000	<i>Statistical Scientist</i> —G. K. Holmes, Mass.....	3,500
<i>Chief Bur. Animal Indust.</i> —Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill.....	5,000	<i>Chief Bureau of Plant Industry</i> —Wm. A. Taylor, Mich.....	5,000
<i>Director Experiment Stations</i> —A. C. True, Ct.....	4,500	<i>Librarian</i> —Miss C. R. Barnett, N. Y.....	2,000
<i>Chief Div. Publications</i> —Jos. A. Arnold, Ind.....	3,250	<i>Chief, Office of Markets</i> —Chas. J. Brand, Ill.....	3,600
<i>Chief Div. Accounts</i> —A. Zappone, D. C.....	4,000	<i>Chief, Office of Information</i> —Geo. W. Wharton, N. Y.....	2,500
<i>Chief Bureau Soils</i> —Milton Whitney, Md.....	4,000		
<i>Chief Forest Service</i> —Henry S. Graves, Ct.....	5,000		
<i>Statistician</i> —Leon M. Estabrook, Tex.....	4,000		

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

<i>Assistant Sec'y.</i> —Edwin F. Sweet, Mich.....	\$5,000	<i>Sup. Insp.-Gen. Sibt. Serv.</i> —Geo. Uhler, Pa.....	\$4,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> —George C. Havenner, D. C.....	3,000	<i>Commissioner Fisheries</i> —Hugh M. Smith, D. C.....	6,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> —George Johannes, Ohio.....	3,000	<i>Commis. Navigation</i> —E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y.....	4,000
<i>Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce</i> —E. E. Pratt, N. Y.....	6,000	<i>Director Bur. Standards</i> —S. W. Stratton, Ill.....	6,000
<i>Comm. Lt.-H. Bureau</i> —G. R. Putnam, Ia.....	5,000	<i>Ch. Div. Appointments</i> —G. W. Leadley, N. Y.....	2,500
<i>Director Census</i> —Wm. J. Harris, Ga.....	6,000	<i>Ch. Div. Supplies</i> —Francis M. Shore, Ohio.....	2,100
<i>Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey</i> —O. H. Tittmann, Mo.....	6,000	<i>Ch. Div. Publications</i> —Dan C. Vaughan, Ga.....	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

<i>Assistant Secretary</i> —Louis F. Post, Ill.....	\$5,000	<i>Commis. Naturalization</i> —Richard K. Campbell, Va.....	\$4,000
<i>Solicitor</i> —John B. Densmore, Mont.....	5,000	<i>Commis. Labor Statistics</i> —Royal Meeker, N. J.....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Robert Watson, Mass.....	3,000	<i>Ch. Children's Statistics</i> —Julia C. Lathrop, Ill.....	5,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> —George G. Box, N. Y.....	3,000	<i>Ch. Div. Inform.</i> —T. V. Powderly, Pa.....	3,500
<i>Commis.-Gen. Immigration</i> —A. Caminetti, Cal.....	5,000		
<i>President Civil Service Commis.</i> —J. A. McIlhenny, Ia.....	\$4,500	<i>Pub. Printer</i> —Cornelius Ford, N. J.....	\$5,500
<i>Civil Service Commis.</i> —Chas. M. Galloway, S. C.....	4,000	<i>Librarian of Congress</i> —Herbert Putnam.....	6,500
<i>Civil Service Commis.</i> —Hermon W. Craven, Wash.....	4,000	<i>Assistant Librarian</i> —Appleton P. C. Griffin.....	4,000
<i>Chief Examiner Ch. Ser.</i> —George R. Wales, Vt.....	3,000	<i>Director General Pan-American Union</i> —John Barrett, D. C.....	5,000
<i>Secretary Civil Service</i> —John T. Doyle, N. Y.....	2,500	<i>Ass't. Director</i> —Francisco J. Yanes, Venez.....	3,000
		<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Franklin Adams, Cal.....	2,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

<i>James S. Harlan, Ill. Chairman</i>	\$10,000	<i>Edgar E. Clark, Iowa</i>	\$10,000
<i>B. H. Meyer, Wis.</i>	10,000	<i>Henry C. Hall, Col.</i>	10,000
<i>Judson C. Clements, Ga.</i>	10,000	<i>Winthrop M. Daniels, N. J.</i>	10,000
<i>C. C. McChord, Ky.</i>	10,000	<i>Secretary</i> —Geo. B. McGinty, Ga.....	5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

<i>Chair.</i> —George Vaux, Jr., Pa.....	Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.	Frank Knox, N. H.
<i>Daniel Smiley, N. Y.</i>	Edward E. Ayer, Ill.	Isidore B. Dockweller, Cal.
<i>Merrill E. Gates, D. C.</i>	Warren K. Morehead, Mass.	<i>Secretary to the Board</i> —F. H. Abbott, Washington, D. C.
<i>William D. Walker, N. Y.</i>	Samuel A. Elliot, Mass.	

The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

<i>Sub-Treasuries.</i>	<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>	<i>Sub-Treasuries.</i>	<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>
Baltimore.....	Clarence C. Pusey	New York.....	Martin Vogel
Boston.....	Charles B. Strucker	Philadelphia.....	William H. Gibson
Chicago.....	Irving Shuman	St. Louis.....	William D. Vandiver
Cincinnati.....	George Pucht	San Francisco.....	William J. McGeie
New Orleans.....	John A. Wagon		

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City..(Equipped as Assay Office),	Andrew Mante, Assayer in Charge	Philadelphia.....	Adam M. Joyce
New Orleans.....	Wm. W. Lynch	San Francisco.....	Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
		Denver.....	Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

PORT.	Name of Collector.	Salary.	PORT.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.....	Willis T. Emmons.....	\$5,000	Nogales, Ariz.....	Charles E. Hardy.....	\$3,500
Newport, Vt.....	C. S. Emery.....	4,000	Los Angeles, Cal.....	John B. Elliott.....	5,000
Burlington, Vt.....	Herbert C. Comings.....	4,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	J. O. Davis.....	7,000
Boston, Mass.....	Edmund Billings.....	8,000	Tampa, Fla.....	James F. C. Griggs.....	6,000
Providence, R. I.....	F. E. Fitzsimmons.....	4,500	Portland, Ore.....	Thomas C. Burke.....	4,500
Bridgeport, Ct.....	James L. McGovern.....	5,000	Seattle, Wash.....	F. C. Harper.....	6,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	Wm. H. Daniels.....	5,000	Juneau, Alaska.....	John F. Pugh.....	4,000
Rochester, N. Y.....	Geo. F. Roth.....	4,500	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	M. A. Franklin.....	5,000
Buffalo, N. Y.....	George Biebelstein.....	6,000	Great Falls, Mont.....	A. J. Kling.....	3,500
New York, N. Y.....	Dudley Field Malone.....	12,000	Pembina, N. Dak.....	Judson LaMoure, Jr.....	3,500
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Wm. H. Berry.....	8,000	Duluth, Minn.....	Harris Bennett.....	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	M. M. Garland.....	4,500	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.....	Marcus Johnson.....	4,000
Baltimore, Md.....	Wm. F. Stone.....	7,000	Milwaukee, Wis.....	G. E. Schulz.....	4,500
Norfolk, Va.....	Norman R. Hamilton.....	5,000	Detroit, Mich.....	R. W. Whelan.....	6,000
Wilmington, N. C.....	Walker Taylor.....	5,000	Chicago, Ill.....	Rivers McNeill.....	7,000
Charleston, S. C.....	F. C. Peters.....	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Thomas E. Stucky.....	4,000
Savannah, Ga.....	David C. Borrow, Jr.....	3,000	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Maurice Maschke.....	6,000
Jacksonville, Fla.....			Louisville, Ky.....	W. S. Kinkead.....	3,500
Mobile, Ala.....	Percy W. Maer.....	3,500	Memphis, Tenn.....	Charles B. Quinn.....	3,500
New Orleans, La.....	Murphy J. Foster.....	7,000	St. Louis, Mo.....	Fountain Rothwell.....	6,000
Port Arthur, Tex.....	R. H. Dunn.....	3,000	Omaha, Neb.....	Cadet Taylor.....	2,500
Galveston, Tex.....	Fred C. Pabst.....	5,000	Denver, Col.....	George E. Hosmer.....	3,500
Laredo, Tex.....	Frank Rabb.....	3,500	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Thomas F. Thomas.....	2,500
El Paso, Tex.....	Zach. L. Cobb.....	4,500	San Juan, Porto Rico.....		
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	A. H. Evans.....	4,000			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Cyrus W. Davis, \$4,500.	Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, \$5,000.	New Orleans, La., Robert L. Knox, \$3,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, \$5,000.	Baltimore, Md., Robert A. Havenscroft, \$4,500.	San Francisco, Cal., J. S. Wardell, \$5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rusli, \$3,000.		

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, \$5,000.	New Orleans, La., Jared Y. Sanders, \$5,000.	San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, \$5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpen, \$3,000.	Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, \$5,000.	Philadelphia, Pa., William M. Croll, \$5,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brown, \$5,000.		

POSTMASTERS OF

Principal Cities of the United States.
 New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1911.
 Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell 1912.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., William E. Kelley, 1914.
 St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
 Boston, Mass., William F. Murray, 1914.
 Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
 San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
 Cincinnati, O., Elias R. Monfort, 1911.
 Cleveland, O., William J. Murphy, 1914.
 Buffalo, N. Y., William F. Kasting, 1914.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. H. Davis, 1911.
 Washington, D. C., Otto Praeger, 1914.
 Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
 Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
 Newark, N. J., Frank J. Bock, 1912.
 Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.

Principal Cities of the United States.
 Jersey City, N. J., Peter F. Wanser, 1910.
 Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
 Omaha, Neb., John C. Wharton, 1912.
 Rochester, N. Y., Wm. A. Buckley, 1914.
 St. Paul, Minn., Edward Yanish, 1911.
 Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1913.
 Denver, Col., Joseph H. Harrison, 1912.
 Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
 Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
 Columbus, O., Samuel A. Kinner, 1914.
 Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1911.
 Worcester, Mass., James W. Hunt, 1913.
 Toledo, O., William H. Tucker, 1911.
 Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
 New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914.
 Nashville, Tenn., Eugene S. Shannon, 1914.

Principal Cities of the United States.
 Scranton, Pa., John E. Barrett, 1911.
 Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1911.
 Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
 Dayton, O., Forrest L. May, 1914.
 Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1913.
 Grand Rapids, Mich., G. Holden (Acq), 1914.
 Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913.
 Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
 Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
 Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
 Atlanta, Ga., Balling H. Jones, 1913.
 Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
 New Orleans, La., Joseph Boegtle, 1914.
 Kansas City, Mo., Joseph H. Harris, 1911.
 Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
 Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulot, 1913.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

This association was founded in Brussels in 1910. At the first congress 132 organizations took part. The object of the World's Congress of International Associations is the study of the international in all branches of knowledge and under all its forms: science and art, law and political organization, social work and economies.

The international organization is due to a vast and continuous movement. Secular in its origin, it has, of late years, acquired an immense development. It tends toward much greater co-operation between similar groups in all countries; to the extension of a greater acquisition of knowledge and of technique throughout the world; to the unification of methods and to international agreements on all points, where possible, and recognized as desirable.

International associations have become the centralizing organs of this movement; whether official or private, created by the union of States, or formed by the drawing together of national federations of free initiative, it is to them that we owe the results which have transformed the world's mode of living; the universal post; the extension of the decimal metrique system to all relations; the co-ordination beyond the frontiers of railway services and navigation; the international law applicable to all the judicial relations of persons and property; the arbitration between nations substituting the reign of peace to the decisions of war; the interparliamentary discussions of great world's interests; co-operation, charity, and assurance, extending to all countries the sphere of solidarity and fraternity; the shelter to the public health from great scourges, gained by concerted hygienic measures; the works of art and books protected internationally, exchanged, lent, and the documentation universalized; science studied in common, and by the contributions of partial results obtained by workers in all countries, constituted into a universal synthesis of knowledge.

General Secretary—M. Paul Otlet. Headquarters—Palais Des Beaux-Arts, Brussels.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

	Born.	App.		Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898	Asso. Justice—W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
“ “ Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	“ “ Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1857	1910
“ “ William K. Day, Ohio.	1849	1903	“ “ Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
“ “ Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1862	1910	“ “ Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914

Clerk—James D. Maher (\$6,000). Marshal—J. M. Wright, Ky. (\$4,500). Reporter—C. H. Butler (\$4,500). The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is \$15,000; Associate Justices, \$14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges.	App.	Cir.	Judges.	App.
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, R. I.	1913	4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
	William L. Putnam, Me.	1892		Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912	5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y.	1887		A. P. McCormick, Tex.	1892
	Alfred C. Cox, N. Y.	1902			
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907	6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913		John W. Warrington, Ohio	1909
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910		Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914	7.		
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906		William H. Seaman, Wis.	1905
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912		Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905

Salaries, \$7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. Associate Judges—Charles B. Howry, Miss.; Feuton W. Booth, Ill.; George W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries: Chief Justice, \$6,500; Justices, \$6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.	Districts.	Judges.	Addresses.	App.	
Ala.	N. & M. Henry	D. Clayton, Montgomery.	1914	Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907	
	N. D.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891	
	S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	New Jersey	John Reilstab	Trenton	1909	
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913		Thos. G. Haight	Newark	1914	
	John R. Tucker	Nome	1913	New Mexico	Wm. H. Pope	Sante Fe	1912	
	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1913	N. Y.	N. D.	George W. Ray	Norwich	
	F. E. Fuller	Fairbanks	1912		W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	
Ariz.	Wm. J. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913		S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	
Ark.	E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock		S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	
	W. D. F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911		S. D.	Chas. M. Hough	N. Y. City	
Cal.	N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco		S. D.	Luedus Hand	N. Y. City	
	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907		E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	
	S. D.	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles		E. D.	V. V. Veeder	Brooklyn	
	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914	N. C.	E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	1914		W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906	N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897	
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	1913	Ohio	N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897		N. D.	John H. Clarke	Cleveland	
Fla.	N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola		S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	
	S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville		S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	
Ga.	N. D.	Wm. T. Newnan	Atlanta		Okl.	E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee
	S. D.	Samory Speer	Macon			W. D.	John H. Cotterell	Guthrie
Hawaii	Enford B. Dole	Honolulu	1909	Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906	
	Chas. F. Clemens	Honolulu	1911		Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909	
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	1907	Pa.	E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	
Ill.	N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago		E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	
	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910		M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	
	S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield		W. D.	W. H. Thompson	Pittsburgh	
	E.	F. M. Wright	Danville		W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902	Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1913	
Iowa	N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	R. Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1895	
	S. D.	J. B. McPherson	Red Oak	S. Carolina	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911	
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903	S. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliot	Sioux Falls	1911	
Ky.	W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	Tenn.	F. & M. Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908	
	E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville		W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	
La.	E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans		E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	
	W. D.	Aleck Bourman	Shreveport		W. D.	Thos. S. Macey	Austin	
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902		N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910		S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton	Jr. Fall River	1912	Utah	J. A. Marshall	Salt Lake C.	1896	
Mich.	E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit		Vermont	James L. Martin	Battleboro	
	W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids		Va.	E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914		W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	
	Page Morris	Duluth	1903	Wash.	W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	
Miss.	N. & S. Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	1892		W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912		E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	
Mo.	E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis		W. Va.	N. D. A. G. Dayton	Phillippi	
	W. D.	A. S. Van Val-				S. D. B. F. Keller	Charleston	
	kenburg	Kansas City	1910	Wis.	E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	
Nebraska	Wm. H. Minger	Omaha	1897		W. D.	A. J. Sanborn	Madison	
	Thos. C. Minger	Lincoln	1907	Wyoming	John A. Riker	Cheyenne	1890	

Salaries of District Judges, \$6,000 each. For District of Columbia Courts see Index for "District of Columbia."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

MARSHALS.

DISTRICTS.	DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.			MARSHALS.		
	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.	Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.
Alabama, N.	Robert N. Bell	Birmingham	Dec. 20, 1913	Henry A. Skeggs	Birmingham	May 18, 1914
" M.	Thomas D. Samford	Montgomery	Dec. 20, 1913	McPuffie Cain	Montgomery	June 8, 1914
" S.	Alexander D. Pitts	Mobile	June 20, 1913	Christopher G. Gwin	Mobile	May 7, 1914
Alaska, 1st Div.	John J. Reegan	Juneau	Aug. 24, 1914	Harry A. Bishop	Juneau	May 28, 1914
" 2d Div.	F. M. Saxton	Nome	Oct. 7, 1913	Emmett H. Jordan	Nome	June 16, 1913
" 3d Div.	Wm. N. Spence	Valdez	Mar. 27, 1914	L. R. Brenneman	Valdez	Sept. 9, 1913
" 4th Div.	James J. Crossley	Fairbanks	Aug. 8, 1912	Frederic T. Erwin	Fairbanks	May 20, 1913
Arizona	Thomas A. Flynn	Phoenix	Jan. 27, 1914	Joseph P. Dillon	Phoenix	Jan. 15, 1914
Arkansas, E.	Wm. H. Martin	Little Rock	July 30, 1913	Andrew J. Walls	Little Rock	June 22, 1914
" W.	J. V. Bourland	Fort Smith	June 10, 1913	John H. Parker	Fort Smith	June 22, 1914
California, N.	John W. Preston	San Francisco	Dec. 22, 1913	James B. Holohan	San Francisco	Mar. 2, 1914
" S.	A. Schoonover	Los Angeles	July 28, 1913	Charles T. Walton	Los Angeles	Feb. 25, 1914
Canal Zone.	Wm. K. Jackson, Jr.	Ancon	Apr. 6, 1914	Wm. Howard May	Culebra	Mar. 23, 1914
Colorado	Harry B. Tedrow	Denver	June 26, 1914	Bewey C. Bailey	Denver	Mar. 2, 1911
Connecticut	Fred A. Scott	Hartford	Apr. 15, 1912	Sidney E. Hawley	Hartford	Jan. 31, 1911
Delaware	John P. Fields	Wilmington	Feb. 13, 1912	George L. Townsend	Wilmington	Apr. 11, 1912
Dist. of Columbia	Clarence H. Wilson	Washington	Apr. 6, 1910	Maurence Splain	Washington	Feb. 25, 1914
Florida, N.	Edw. C. Lovel	Pensacola	June 10, 1913	Jas. B. Perkins	Pensacola	Oct. 1, 1912
" S.	H. S. Phillips	Jacksonville	June 10, 1913	Howard Thompson	Jacksonville	Oct. 1, 1913
Georgia, N.	Hooper Alexander	Atlanta	Sept. 29, 1913	Joseph S. Davis	Macon	July 22, 1913
" S.	Earl M. Donaldson	Macon	Aug. 24, 1914	Joseph S. Davis	Macon	July 22, 1913
Hawaii (Trust)	Jeff McCann	Honolulu	Nov. 6, 1913	Harry H. Holt	Honolulu	Apr. 24, 1914
Idaho	James L. McClear	Boise	Dec. 22, 1913	Thomas B. Martin	Boise	Apr. 6, 1914
Illinois, N.	Chas. F. Clyne	Chicago	Sept. 8, 1914	John J. Bradley	Chicago	Apr. 28, 1914
" E.	Chas. A. Karch	Danville	Apr. 28, 1914	Cooper Stout	Danville	May 14, 1914
" S.	Edward C. Knotts	Springfield	May 20, 1914	Vincent Y. Dallman	Springfield	June 8, 1914
Indiana	Frank C. Daley	Indianapolis	Dec. 20, 1913	Mark Storen	Indianapolis	July 14, 1914
Iowa, N.	Frank A. O'Connor	N. H'pton (P.O.)	May 14, 1914	E. R. Moore	Dubuque	June 19, 1914
" S.	Claude R. Porter	Centerville (P.O.)	Feb. 25, 1914	Nicholas F. Reed	Ottumwa	Mar. 10, 1914
Kansas	F. Robertson	Topeka	June 10, 1913	Otto T. Wood	Topeka	June 25, 1914
Kentucky, E.	Thomas D. Hattery	Covington	May 19, 1914	Robert C. Ford	Covington	Jan. 26, 1914
" W.	Frederic B. Miller	Louisville	June 9, 1913	Edgar H. James	Louisville	Nov. 25, 1913
Maine	Walter Gulon	New Orleans	July 7, 1913	Frank M. Miller	New Orleans	Apr. 24, 1912
Maine, W.	Geo. W. Jack	Shrewsbury	July 10, 1913	Ben Ingoult	Shrewsbury	Dec. 13, 1910
Louisiana	Stephen C. Perry	Portland	May 5, 1914	John S. P. H. Wilson	Portland	May 19, 1914
Maryland	John P. Hill	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910	George W. Padgett	Baltimore	July 17, 1910
Massachusetts	Asa P. French	Boston	Jan. 11, 1910	Guy Murokie	Boston	May 28, 1912
Michigan, E.	Clyde I. Webster	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912	Henry Behrendt	Detroit	May 5, 1914
" W.	Myron H. Walker	Grand Rapids	Aug. 29, 1914	Nicholas J. Whelan	Grand Rapids	Feb. 1, 1911
Minnesota	Alfred Jaques	St. Paul	June 9, 1914	Wm. H. Grimshaw	St. Paul	Dec. 19, 1911
Mississippi, N.	Wilson S. Hill	Oxford	Jan. 26, 1914	W. S. Vardaman	Oxford	Feb. 24, 1914
" S.	Robert C. Lee	Jackson	May 9, 1911	John G. Cashman	Jackson	Feb. 24, 1914
Missouri, E.	Arthur L. Oliver	St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914	John F. Lynch	St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914
" W.	Francis M. Wilson	Kansas City	Aug. 4, 1913	Henry C. Miller	Kansas City	Feb. 18, 1914
Montana	Burton K. Wheel	Butte	Oct. 30, 1913	William Lindsay	Helena	May 1, 1911
Nebraska	Francis S. Howell	Omaha	Feb. 1, 1914	William P. Warner	Omaha	Jan. 25, 1910
Nevada	William Woodburn, Jr.	Carson City	Apr. 6, 1914	A. B. Gray	Carson City	July 2, 1913
New Hampshire	Fred H. Brown	Somerset (P.O.)	June 29, 1914	Charles J. O'Neill	Concord	June 30, 1914
New Jersey	J. W. Davis	Trenton	June 10, 1913	Albert Bolls Switzer	Trenton	Dec. 11, 1914
New Mexico	S. Burkhardt	Albuquerque	Aug. 5, 1913	A. H. Hudspehner	Santa Fe	May 20, 1913
New York, N.	J. H. Gleason	Albany	Sept. 10, 1913	Daniel F. Breitenstein	Utica	Jan. 4, 1912
" S.	H. S. Marshall	New York City	Apr. 24, 1913	William Henkel	New York City	Jan. 17, 1910
" E.	Wm. J. Youngs	Brooklyn	Jan. 18, 1911	Chas. J. Haubert	Brooklyn	Apr. 22, 1910
" W.	John Lord O'Brian	Buffalo	Mar. 4, 1909	Henry L. Passett	Elmira	May 28, 1912
N. Carolina, E.	Francis D. Winston	Windsor	Jan. 26, 1914	W. T. Dorch	Raleigh	Dec. 23, 1913
" W.	Wm. C. Hamner	Ashboro	Feb. 24, 1914	Chas. A. Webb	Asheville	Dec. 23, 1913
North Dakota	Edw. Engender	Fargo	Jan. 31, 1911	Stephen J. Doole	Fargo	Apr. 1, 1914
Ohio, N.	U. G. Deeman	Cleveland	May 9, 1911	Chas. W. Loop	Cleveland	July 22, 1912
" S.	T. S. McPherson	Cincinnati	Feb. 7, 1912	Eugene L. Lewis	Cincinnati	Jan. 25, 1911
Oklahoma, E.	D. H. Linbaugh	Muskogee	May 23, 1913	B. A. Eulice	C Muskogee	Aug. 4, 1912
" W.	Isaac T. Collier	Guthrie	Nov. 1, 1913	John I. Newell	Oklahoma City	Nov. 3, 1913
Oregon	J. L. Reames	Salt Lake City	Apr. 28, 1913	Paul McGee	Portland	July 29, 1913
Pennsylvania, E.	Francis F. Kue	Philadelphia	Sept. 10, 1913	Frank J. Moran	Philadelphia	Oct. 30, 1913
" M.	Rogers L. Burns	Scranton	Dec. 20, 1913	James S. Magee	Scranton	Jan. 27, 1914
" W.	E. Lowry Hume	Pittsburgh	Sept. 10, 1913	Joseph H. Rowley	Pittsburgh	Apr. 28, 1914
Porto Rico	Wm. N. Landers	San Juan	Mar. 20, 1912	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan	Jan. 25, 1910
Rhode Island	Francis H. Weston	Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914	John J. Richards	Providence	Nov. 3, 1913
South Carolina	Robt. P. Stewart	Deadwood	Aug. 4, 1913	James L. Sims	Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914
South Dakota	Lew M. Coeman	Chatanooga	July 10, 1913	Thomas W. Taubman	Siox Falls	Apr. 24, 1914
Tennessee, E.	Lee Douglas	Nashville	May 14, 1914	John R. Thompson	Knoxville	Apr. 29, 1914
" W.	Hubert F. Fisher	Memphis	May 14, 1914	John W. Overall	Nashville	Mar. 9, 1910
Texas, N.	Jas. C. Wilson	Dallas	Aug. 29, 1913	J. Sam Johnson	Memphis	Apr. 25, 1910
" S.	John E. Green, Jr.	Houston	Feb. 25, 1914	Wm. J. McDonald	Dallas	Apr. 24, 1913
" E.	Clarence Meritt	Paris	June 16, 1914	Jacob A. Herring	Houston	Oct. 30, 1913
" W.	J. L. Camp	Sau Antonio	Apr. 24, 1913	B. F. Sherrill	Tevarkana	May 6, 1913
Utah	William W. Kay	Salt Lake City	Mar. 10, 1913	John H. Rogers	Anthon	Apr. 24, 1913
Vermont	Alexander Dunnett	St. Johnsbury	Dec. 13, 1910	Aquila Nebeker	Salt Lake City	Feb. 25, 1914
Virginia, E.	Richard E. Mann	Richmond	Apr. 24, 1914	Arthur P. Carpenter	Richmond	Oct. 30, 1913
" W.	Richard H. Boyd	Roanoke	Apr. 6, 1914	John G. Saunders	Richmond	Apr. 16, 1914
Washington, E.	Francis A. Garrecht	Spokane	Jan. 27, 1914	T. G. Burch	Martinsville	Apr. 6, 1914
" W.	Clay Allen	Seattle	Sept. 29, 1913	James E. McGovern	Spokane	Mar. 3, 1914
W. Virginia, N.	Stuart W. Walker	Martinsburg	Jan. 6, 1914	John M. Boyle	Tacoma	Mar. 9, 1914
" S.	Wm. G. Barnhart	Charleston	Aug. 18, 1913	Clarence E. Smith	Parkersburg	Feb. 24, 1914
Wisconsin, E.	Guy D. Goff	Milwaukee	July 6, 1911	William Osborne	Huntington	Feb. 2, 1914
" W.	J. A. Ayward	Madison	May 6, 1913	Harry A. Weil	Milwaukee	July 6, 1911
Wyoming	Chas. L. Rigdon	Cheyenne	June 9, 1914	Rockwell J. Flint	Madison	Mar. 20, 1912
				Daniel F. Hudson	Cheyenne	May 14, 1914

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle; C., Central.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTIENTIARY.

Country.	Name and State.	Salary.	Country.	Name and State.	Salary.
Argentina.....	Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.	\$17,500	Italy.....	Thomas Nelson Page, Va.	\$17,500
Aust.-Hungary.....	Frederic C. Penfield, Pa.	17,500	Japan.....	George W. Guthrie, Pa.	17,500
Brazil.....	Edwin P. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500	Mexico.....		17,500
Chile.....	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	17,500	Russia.....	George T. Marye, Cal.	17,500
France.....	William G. Sharp, Ohio.	17,500	Spain.....	Joseph E. Willard, Va.	17,500
Germany.....	James W. Gerard, N. Y.	17,500	Turkey.....	Henry Morgenthau, N. Y.	17,500
Great Britain..	Walter Hines Page, N. Y.	17,500			

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND

Belgium.....	Brand Whitlock, Ohio.	\$12,000
Bolivia.....	John D. O'Keefe, Mo.	10,000
China.....	Paul S. Reinsch, Wis.	10,000
Colombia.....	T. A. Thomson, Tex.	10,000
Costa Rica.....	Edward J. Hale, N. C.	10,000
Cuba.....	Wm. E. Gonzales, S. C.	12,000
Denmark.....	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Dominican Rep.	James M. Sullivan, N. Y.	10,000
Ecuador.....	Charles S. Hartman, Mont.	10,000
Greece.....	Garrett Dropers, Mass.†	10,000
Guatemala.....	Wm. H. Leavell, Miss.	10,000
Haiti.....	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	10,000
Honduras.....	John Ewing, La.	10,000
Morocco.....		10,000
Netherlands.....	Henry Van Dyke, N. J.*	12,000

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Liberia.....George W. Buckner, Ind. \$5,000.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina.....	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I.	\$2,625	Japan.....	Post Wheeler, Wash.	\$3,000
Aust.-Hungary..	U. Grant Smith, Pa.	3,000	Japan.....	Henry C. May, D. C. (2d)	2,000
Aust.-Hungary..	Thos. Hincley, D. C. (2d)	2,000	Japan.....	Frank D. Arnold, Pa. (3d)	.....
Belgium.....	Hugh S. Gibson, Cal.	2,625	Mexico.....	N. O'Shaughnessy, N. Y.	3,000
Brazil.....	J. Butler Wright, Wyo.	3,000	Morocco.....		2,000
Brazil.....	Charles B. Curtis, N. Y. (2d)	.....	Netherlands..	M. M. Langhorne, Va.	2,625
Chile.....	George T. Summerlin, La.	2,625	Nicaragua.....	Cyrus F. Wickers, N. Y.	2,000
Chile.....	Perry Belden, N. Y. (2d)	.....	Norway.....	Franklin M. Gunther, Va.	2,000
China.....	J. Van A. MacMurry, D. C.	.....	Panama.....	William P. Cresson, Nev.	2,000
China.....	Fred. A. Sterling, Tex. (2d)	1,800	Paraguay.....	Oscar L. Milmore, D. C.	2,000
Colombia.....	Leland Harrison, Ill.	2,000	Persia.....	Craig W. Wadsworth, N. Y.	2,000
Costa Rica.....	Francis M. Endicott, Mass.	.....	Peru.....	Richard E. Pennoyer, Cal.	2,000
Cuba.....	Gustave Scholle, Minn.	2,625	Portugal.....	J. G. Bailey, Ky.	2,000
Cuba.....	Glenn Stewart, Pa. (2d)	1,800	Rumania.....	Charles Campbell, Jr., Va.	2,000
Ecuador.....		2,000	Russia.....	Chas. S. Wilson, Me.	3,000
France.....	Robt. Woods Bliss, N. Y.	3,000	Russia.....	Arthur M. Jones, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
France.....	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa. (2d)	2,000	Russia.....	Fairman R. Furness, Pa. (3d)	2,000
France.....	Louis A. Sussdorf, Jr., N. Y. (3d)	1,260	Salvador.....	Henry F. Tennant, N. Y.	2,000
Germany.....	Jos. C. Grew, Mass.	3,000	Siam.....	William Walker Smith, Ohio	2,000
Germany.....	Roland B. Harvey, Md. (2d)	2,000	Spain.....	Fred Morris Dearing, Mo.	2,625
Germany.....	A. B. Ruddock, Ill. (3d)	1,200	Spain.....	Sheldon L. Crosby, N. Y. (2d)	.....
Great Britain..	Irvin B. Laughlin, Pa.	3,000	Sweden.....	Jefferson Caffery, La.	2,000
Great Britain..	Edward Bell, N. Y. (2d)	2,000	Switzerland..	Wm. W. Andrews, Ohio.	2,000
Great Britain..	Elbridge G. Greene, Mass. (3d)	1,200	Turkey.....	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	3,000
Greece.....	Sheldon Whitehouse, N. Y.	.....	Turkey.....	G. C. Tarler, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Guatemala.....	Warren D. Robbins, Mass.	2,000	Turkey.....	Hallett Johnson, N. J. (3d)	.....
Honduras.....	Francis T. Cox, Pa.	.....	Uruguay.....	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, D. C.	.....
Italy.....	Peter A. Jay, R. I.	2,000	Venezuela.....	Willing Spencer, Pa.	2,000
Italy.....	N. Richardson, Miss. (2d)	2,000			

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant.

To insure prompt attention letters upon consular business should be addressed "To the American Consul at.....". Such letters are opened and attended to by the person who happens to be in charge of the office. If addressed to the consul by name they are forwarded to him unopened if he should be absent, and a delay thus intervenes; if he should in the mean time have gone out of office they may wholly escape attention.

Consuls at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a consul and vice or deputy consul at the same place only the consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.; Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.; Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. Salaries \$5,000 each.

Adis Ababa.....	John Q. Wood, Hawaii, C. G.	.....	Belgium.....		
Buenos Ayres.....	Leo J. Keena, Mich., C. G.	\$4,500	Antwerp.....	†Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C. G.	\$5,500
Rosario.....	Wm. Dawson, Jr., Minn., C.	2,500	Brussels.....	†Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C. G.	5,500
Budapest.....			Ghent.....	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Carlsbad.....	William Coffin, Ky., C. G.	3,500	Liège.....	Alex. Heingartner, Ohio, C.	3,000
Flume.....	Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.	3,500	Brazil.....		
Prague.....	Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.	3,500	Bahia.....	Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.	4,000
Retchenberg.....	Nicholas R. Snyder, Pa., C.	4,000	Para.....	Geo. H. Pickerehl, Ohio, C.	4,000
Trieste.....	Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.	3,000	Pernambuco.....	P. M. Griffith, Ohio, C.	4,000
Vienna.....	Charles Denby, Ind., C. G.	6,000	Rio de Janeiro.	Alfred L. M. Gottschalk,	
				N. Y., C. G.	8,000
			Santos.....	Maddin Summers, Tenn., C.	4,000

* Also to Luxemburg. † Also to Bulgaria and Serbia. †† Also to Montenegro. ‡ Nominated by the President but not confirmed by the Senate at time ALMANAC was printed.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—Continued.

Chile.

Jaique.....	David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.	\$3,000
Punta Arenas.....	Charles L. Latham, N.C., C.	3,000
Valparaiso.....	Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.	4,500

China.

Amoy.....	Lester Maynard, Cal., C.	4,500
Antung.....	J. P. Jameson, Pa., C.	2,500
Canton.....	F. D. Cheshire, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Chefoo.....	John F. Jewell, Ill., C.	4,500
Chungking.....	E. Carlton, Baker, Cal., C.	3,500
Foochow.....	John Fowler, Mass., C.	4,500
Hankow.....	Julean H. Arnold, Cal., C. G.	4,500
Harbin.....	Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	4,000
Mukden.....	P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C. G.	4,500
Nanking.....	Charles L. Williams, C.	4,000
Newchwang.....	Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.	4,500
Shanghai.....	Thos. Sammons, Wash., C. G.	8,000
Swatow.....	Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.	2,500
Tientsin.....	Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.	5,500

Colombia.

Barranquilla.....	Isaac A. Manning, Ore., C.	3,500
Bogotá.....		3,500
Cartagena.....	Ross Hazeltine, Miss., C.	2,000

Costa Rica.

Port Limon.....	Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.	2,500
San José.....	Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	3,000

Cuba.

Cienfuegos.....	Rd. M. Bartleman, Mass., C.	4,500
Havana.....	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.	8,000
Shanghai.....	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.	4,500

Denmark and Dominions.

Copenhagen.....	Edward D. Winslow, Ill., C. G.	3,000
St. Thomas.....	Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata.....	Frank A. Henry, Del., C.	2,000
Santo Domingo.....	Jno. Camp'1 White, Md., C. G.

Ecuador.

Guayaquil.....	F. W. Godding, Ill., C. G.	4,500
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France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa.....	Dean B. Mason, Ohio, C.	2,500
Bordeaux.....	Geo. A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C	4,000
Calais.....	James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Cognac.....	Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.	2,500
Grenoble.....	Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.	2,000
Guadel'pe.....	W. I. William L. Jenkins, Pa., C.	2,000
Havre.....	John B. Osborne, Pa., C.	5,000
Limoges.....	Eugene L. Belsis, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyon.....	Frederick Van Dyne, N. Y., C.	5,000
Marseilles.....	Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C. G.	5,500
Mart'que, W. I.....	Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Nantes.....	Walter H. Schulz, Okla., C.	3,000
Nice.....	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris.....	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C. G.	12,000
Paris.....	D. W. C. Poole, Jr., Ill., V. & D. C. G.	....
Paris.....	C. P. Pressley, Ga., V. & D. C. G.	....
Paris.....	Hanson C. Coxe, N. Y., D. C. G.	....
Rheims.....	William Bardell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Roubaix.....	John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.	2,500
Rouen.....	Lucien Memming, S. C., C.	2,000
Saigon.....	Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.	2,000
St. Etienne.....	William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Pierre.....	Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C.	2,000
Tahiti, Soc. Is.,	James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.	2,000
Tamatave, Mad-		
agascar.....	James G. Carter, Ga., C.	2,500

Germany.

Aix la Chapelle.....	Robt. J. Thompson, Ill., C.	3,000
Apia, Samoa.....	Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Barmen.....	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin.....	Julius G. Lay, D. C., C. G.	8,000
Bremen.....	William T. Fee, Ohio, C.	5,000
Breslau.....	Harry G. Seltzer, Pa., C.	2,500
Brunswick.....	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C.	2,500
Chemnitz.....	Frank Deedmeier, Ala., C.	3,500
Coburg.....	William J. Pike, Pa., C. G.	4,500
Cologne.....	Charles A. Holder, Col., C.	3,500
Dresden.....	Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Erfurt.....	Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.	2,500
Frankfort.....	H. W. Harris, Ohio, C. G.	5,500
Hamburg.....	Henry H. Morgan, La., C. G.	8,000
Hanover.....	A. H. Michelson, Mass., C.	3,000
Kiel.....	Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.	3,000
Leipsic.....	William P. Kent, Va., C.	2,000
Magdeburg.....	Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C.	4,500
Mannheim.....	Wm. C. Teichman, Mo., C.	3,500
Munich.....	T. St. John Gaffney, N. Y., C. G.	4,500

Nuremberg.....	Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.	\$4,000
Plauen.....	Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.	4,500
Stettin.....	H. C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.	2,000
Stuttgart.....	Edward Higgins, Mass., C.	4,000

Great Britain and Dominions.

Aden, Arabia.....	William J. Grace, N. Y., C.	2,500
Auckland, N. Z.....	Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C. G.	4,500
Barbados, W. I.....	Chester W. Martlu, Mich., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire.....	Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Belize, Hond.....	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham.....	Albert Halstead, D. C., C.	4,500
Bombay, India.....	Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.	4,000
Bradford, Eng.....	Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	3,500
Bristol, Eng.....	Jno. S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.	2,000
Burslem, Eng.....	R. S. S. Bergh, N. Dak., C.	3,000
Calcutta, India.....	James A. Smith, Vt., C. G.	6,000
Calgary, Can.....	Samuel C. Beat, Ill., C.	3,000
Camp'tn, N. B.....	Theodosius Botkin, Utah, C.	2,000
Cape Town.....	Geo. H. Murphy, N. C., C. G.	6,000
Cardiff, Wales.....	Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.	2,500
Charlottetown,		
P. E. I.....	Livingston T. Mays, La., C.	2,000

Colombo, Ceylon.....	Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.	3,000
Cork, Queenst.....	Wesley Frost, Ky., C.	2,500
Cornwall, Ont.....	Giles R. Taggart, N. J., C.	2,000
Dawson, Yukon		
Ter.....	George C. Cole, W. Va., C.	5,000

Dublin.....	Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.	4,000
Dundee.....	E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C.	4,000
Dunfermline.....	Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.	3,000
Durban, Natal.....	Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.	3,500
Edinburgh.....	Rufus Fleming, Ohio, C.	3,500
Fernie, B. C.....	Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.	2,000
Fort Erie, Ont.....	Geo. S. Messersmith, Del., C	2,000
Georg'tn, G'na, Geo.....	E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.	3,500
Gibraltar.....	Richard L. Sprague, Mass., C.	2,500
Glasgow.....	John N. McCunn, Wis., C.	4,500
Halifax, N. S.....	Evan E. Young, S. Dak., C. G.	4,500
Hamilton, Ber.....	W. Maxwell Greene, R. I., C.	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.....	Jas. M. Shepard, Mich., C.	3,000
Hobart, Tasm.....	William A. Bickers, Va., C.	2,000
Hongkong.....	G. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.	8,000
Huddersfield.....	Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.	3,000
Hull, Eng.....	Chas. M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.	2,500
Johannesburg.....	E. N. Gusuulsun, Ohio, C.	5,000
Karachi, India.....	James O. Laing, Mo., C.	3,000
Kingston, Jam.....	James C. Monaghan, N. J.	4,500
Kingston, Ont.....	Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.	2,500
Leeds.....	Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.	2,500
Liverpool.....	H. L. Washington, D. C., C.	8,000
London.....	Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.	12,000
London.....	R. Westcott, Mass., V. & D. C. G.	....
London.....	Carl R. Loop, Ind., D. C. G.	....
London.....	H. D. Jameson, Eng., D. C. G.	....
London.....	Ripley Wilson, Ill., D. C. G.	....
Madras.....	Jose de Olivares, Mo., C.	3,000
Malta.....	Wilbur Kiblinger, Va., C.	2,500
Manchester.....	William H. Robertson, Va., C.	6,000
Melbourne.....	Wm. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.	3,000
Moncton, N. B.....	Charles Forman, Ia., C.	2,000
Montreal.....	William H. Bradley, Ill., C. G.	6,000
Nassau, N. P.....	William F. Doty, N. J., C.	3,000
Newcastle-on-		
Tyne.....	Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.	3,000
Newcastle, N.		
S. W.....	Geo. B. Killmaster, Mich., C.	3,000

Niagara Falls,		
Ont.....	Edwin W. Trimmer, N. Y., C.	2,000
Nottingham.....	Sam'1 M. Taylor, Ohio, C.	4,500
Orillia, Ont.....	Harry P. Dill, Me., C.	2,500
Ottawa, Ont.....	John G. Foster, Vt., C. G.	6,000
Owen Sound,		
Ontario.....	Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.	2,500
Plymouth.....	Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.	2,500
Port Antonio,		
Jamaica.....	Arthur J. Clare, D. C., C.	3,000
Port Elizabeth,		
Africa.....	E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.	3,500
Prescott, Ont.....	Martin R. Sackett, N. Y., C.	2,500
Quebec, Can.....	Gebhard Willrich, Wis., C.	3,500
Rangoon, India.....	M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.	3,500
Rimouski, Que.....	Fred. M. Ryder, Ct., C.	3,500
St. John, N. B.....	Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.	2,000
St. John's, N. F.....	James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. John's, Que.....	Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.	2,000
St. Steph'n, N. B.....	Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.	2,000

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—Continued.

Sarnia, Ontario, Fred. C. Slater, Kan., C.....	\$2,500	Cnraço, W. I., Henry C. von Struve, Tex., C.	\$2,500
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Geo. W. Shotts, Mich., C.	2,500	Rotterdam.....Soren Listoe, Minn., C. G....	5,500
Sheffield.....John M. Savage, N. J., C....	3,000	<i>Nicaragua.</i>	
Sherbro, Que. Chas. N. Daniels, Ct., C.....	3,500	Bluefields.....Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C..	3,500
Sierra Leone.....William J. Yerby, Tenn., C.	2,000	Cape Gracias à Dios.....C.....	2,000
Singapore.....F. S. Cunningham, Penn., C. G.	4,500	Corinto.....Harold D. Crum, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Southampton.....Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.	4,500	Managua.....C.....	3,000
Swansea, Wales, C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.....	3,000	<i>Norway.</i>	
Sydney, N. S.....Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.	3,000	Bergen.....Bertil M. Rasmussen, Ia., C.	2,500
Sydney, N. S. W. John P. Bray, N. Dak., C. G.	5,500	Christiania.....M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C. G....	3,000
Toronto, Ont.....Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C....	4,000	Stavanger.....Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C.	2,000
Trinidad, W. I. A. J. McConico, Miss., C.....	3,000	<i>Oman.</i>	
Turks Island.....John A. Gore, Miss.....	2,000	Masakat.....C.....	9,000
Vancouver, B. C. R. E. Mansfield, Ind., C. G.	4,500	<i>Panama.</i>	
Victoria, B. C. Abraham E. Smith, Ill., C.	4,000	Colon.....William H. Gale, Va., C.....	4,000
Windsor, Ont.....Harry A. Conant, Mich., C.	2,500	Panama.....A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C. G....	5,000
Winnipeg, Man. Frank Dillingham, Cal., C. G.	4,500	<i>Paraguay.</i>	
Yarmouth, N. S. Alfred J. Fleming, Mo., C....	2,500	Asuncion.....Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C....	2,000
<i>Greece.</i>			
Athens.....Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C. G.	3,000	Tabriz.....Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.	3,000
Patras.....Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C....	2,000	Teheran.....C. W. Wadsworth, N. Y., C. G....	....
Saioniki.....John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.....	3,500	<i>Peru.</i>	
<i>Guatemala.</i>			
Guatemala.....Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C. G.	3,500	Callao.....Wm. W. Hanley, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
<i>Haiti.</i>			
Cape Haitien.....Lem. W. Livingston, Fla., C.	2,000	Iquitos.....C.....	3,000
Port au Prince, John B. Terres, N. Y., C....	3,000	<i>Portugal and Dominions.</i>	
<i>Honduras.</i>			
Celba.....Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.....	2,000	Lisbon.....Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C. G....	3,500
Puerto Cortez, John A. Ganton Ill., C.....	2,500	Lourenco Mar- quez, Africa, G. A. Chamberlain, N. Mex., C.	5,000
Tegucigalpa.....Ezra M. Lawton, Ohio, C....	2,500	St. Michael's, Azores, A. T. Haerberle, Mo., C.	3,000
<i>Italy.</i>			
Catania.....Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.....	3,000	Bucharest.....C. Campbell, Jr., Va., C. G....	....
Florence.....Fred T. F. Dumont, Pa., C....	3,000	<i>Russia.</i>	
Genoa.....John E. Jones, D. C., C. G....	4,500	Batum.....Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C....	2,500
Leghorn.....Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C....	3,000	Moscow.....J. H. Snodgrass, W. Va., C. G....	5,500
Milan.....John H. Grout, Mass., C.....	4,000	Odessa.....John A. Ray, Tex., C.....	3,500
Naples.....Jay White, Mich., C.....	4,000	Riga.....Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C....	3,000
Palermo.....Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C....	3,500	Petrograd.....North Winship, Ga., C.....	3,500
Rome.....Clapman Coleman, Ky., C....	3,500	Vladivostok.....Jno. K. Caldwell, Ky., C....	3,500
Tripoli, Libya, W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.	2,500	Warsaw.....Hernando de Soto, Cal., C....	4,000
Turin.....Chas. B. Perry, Neb., C.....	2,000	<i>Salvador.</i>	
Venice.....B. H. Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.....	2,000	San Salvador.....Henry F. Tennant, N. Y., C. G....	....
<i>Japan.</i>			
Dalny (Manch.) Adolph A. Williamson, D. C., C.	3,500	<i>Santo Domingo. (See Dominican Republic.)</i>	
Nagasaki.....Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C....	3,500	<i>Serbia.</i>	
Kobe.....George N. West, D. C., C....	5,000	Belgrade.....Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C....	3,000
Tansui, Taiwan, Edwin L. Neville, Ohio, C....	3,000	<i>Siam.</i>	
Yokohama.....Geo. H. Seidmore, Wis., C. G.	6,000	Bangkok.....Wm. W. Smith, Ohio, C. G....	....
Seoul, Korea.....R. S. Miller, N. Y., C. G....	5,500	<i>Spain and Dominions.</i>	
<i>Kongo.</i>			
Boma.....C.....	4,500	Barcelona.....H. W. Diederich, D. C., C. G.	5,500
<i>Liberia.</i>			
Monrovia.....G. W. Buckner, Ind., C. G....	....	Jerez de la Frontera, Paul H. Foster, Tex., C.	2,500
<i>Mexico.</i>			
Acapulco.....Clem't S. Edwards, Minn., C.	2,500	Madrid.....Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.	2,500
Aguascalientes, Gaston Schmutz, La., C....	2,000	Malaga.....Percival Gasset, D. C., C....	3,000
Chihuahua.....Marion Letcher, Ga., C.....	2,500	Seville.....Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C....	3,000
Ciudad Juarez, T. D. Edwards, S. Dak., C.	2,500	Teneriffe.....Homer Brett, C.....	2,500
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....C.....	2,500	Valencia.....Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C....	2,500
Ensenada.....C.....	2,000	<i>Sweden.</i>	
Durango.....Theodore C. Haum, Va., C.	2,000	Gothenburg.....Emile Sauer, Tex., C.....	2,500
Frontera, Fabas, A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.	3,000	Stockholm.....Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C. G....	3,500
Gnadalajara, Jalisco.....C.....	3,500	<i>Switzerland.</i>	
Hermosillo.....L. Hostetter, N. Mex., C....	2,000	Basel.....Philip Holland, Tenn., C....	3,500
La Paz, La. Cal., Lucien N. Sullivan, Pa., C.	2,000	Berne.....Max J. Baehr, Neb., C....	3,500
Matamoros.....Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.	2,500	Geneva.....Francis B. Keene, Wis., C....	3,500
Manzanillo, Col.....C.....	2,000	St. Gall.....George N. Pitt, Idaho, C....	4,500
Mazatlan.....Wm. E. Alger, Mass., C....	2,500	Zurich.....David F. Wilber, N. Y., C. G....	4,500
Mexico.....Arnold Shanklin, Mo., C. G.	6,000	<i>Turkey and Dominions.</i>	
Montevic.....Phillip C. Hanna, Iowa, C. G.	3,500	Aleppo, Syria.....Jesse B. Jackson, Ohio, C....	3,000
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Progreso.....C.....	3,000	Beirut, Syria.....W. Stanley Hollis, Mass., C. G.	4,500
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Tampico.....C.....	3,000	Jerusalem.....Otis A. Glazebrook, N. J., C.	3,000
Vera Cruz.....William W. Canada, Ind., C.	4,500	Mersina.....Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C....	2,500
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Tangier.....Maxwell Blake, Mo., C. G....	3,500	Sivas.....C.....	2,000
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Zanzibar.....Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.....	2,500	<i>Uruguay.</i>	
<i>Zanzibar.</i>			
Zanzibar.....Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.....	2,500	Montevideo.....Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C....	3,500
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Zanzibar.....Perry C. Hays, Mont., C.....	2,500	Puerto Cabello, Herbert R. Wright, Ia., C....	2,000

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"	Konstantin von Masirevich	First Secretary.
"	Stephen Hedy de Hedriet de Genere Aba	Second Secretary.
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Brazil	Mr. Domicio da Gama	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
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"	Mr. J. L. de Modesto Leal	Second Secretary.
"	Mr. Amalillo Hermes de Vasconcellos	Commercial Attache.
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"	Senor Don Manuel de la Vega-Calderon	First Secretary.
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"	Mr. D. G. Osborne	Third Secretary.
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Haiti	Mr. Solon Menos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Alberto Membreño	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
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"	Carlo dei Conti Montagnini	Attache.
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Norway	Mr. H. H. Bryn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
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"	Senor Don J. E. Lefevre	First Secretary.
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"	Mirza Ali Kuli Kiau	Charge d'Affaires.
Peru	Mr. Federico Alfonso Pizar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander	First Secretary.
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"	Capt. Vassilieff	Naval Attache.
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"	Lieut.-Col. Don Nicolas Urculla y Cereijo	Military Attache.
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Switzerland	Dr. Paul Ritter	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Charles Paul Huebscher	Secretary of Legation.
Turk y	A. Rustem Bey (on leave of absence).	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Abdul Hak Huss-in Bey	First Secretary.
Uruguay	Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
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Venezuela	Santos A. Dominica	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Luis Churion	First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.

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(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the city of New York consult Index.)

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 Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser, C. G.
 Mass., Boston, Frederick Peter Leay, C. G.
 Mich., Detroit, Howard G. Meredith, V. C.
 Minn., Duluth, David Aquali, V. C.
 Minn., St. Paul, Chas. E. Hamilton, V. C.
 Miss., Biloxi, J. J. Lemon, V. C.
 Mo., Kansas City, Herbert W. Mackirdy, V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, C. L. Markham-Pearson, C.
 Neb., Omaha, Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
 N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, V. C.
 N. Y., Buffalo, Wm. H. J. Cole, V. C.
 Ohio, Cincinnati, Will L. Finch, V. C.
 Ohio, Cleveland, H. E. Gresham, V. C.
 Ore., Portland, T. E. Erskine, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, C.
 Pa., Pittsburgh, Chas. F. E. Childers, C.
 P. I., Manila, A. E. Wileman, C. G.
 P. I., Cebu, J. T. R. Knowles, V. C.
 P. R., San Juan, George A. Pogson, C.
 R. I., Providence, H. J. Dubois, A. V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

- S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
 Tex., Galveston, C. A. Spencer Perceval, C.
 Tutuila, Samoa, Thomas Trood, Act. V. C.
 Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
 Va., Richmond, Arthur Ponsbury Wilmer, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, C.
 Wash., Tacoma, Chas. E. L. Agassiz, V. C.
- GREECE.
 Ala., Mobile, _____, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Richard de Fontana, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Nikolaos Sallopoulos, C.
 Mass., Boston, Demosthenis Timagenis, C. G.
 Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Psemazogion (in charge).
 Mont., Butte, Th. Staikos, V. C. (in charge).
 Neb., Omaha, _____, C.
 N. C., Wilmington, D. Vafiades, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Aristotle Tsakonas, C.
 Tenn., Nashville, _____, V. C.
 Wash., Tacoma, Hans Heidner, C.
- GUATEMALA.
 Ala., Mobile, Guillermo Valenzuela, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Juan P. Matute, C. G.
 Fla., Pensacola, Vincente J. Vidal, Hon. V. C.
 Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, Hon. C.
 Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford, Hon. C.
 La., New Orleans, Eduardo Lainfiesta, C. G.
 Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Hon. C. G.
 Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia, C.
 Miss., Gulfport, B. Richards, V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.
 N. J., Jersey City, Virgilio Beteta, C. G.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett, Hon. C.
 P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere, C.
 R. I., Providence, E. G. Kelton, C.
 Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow, Hon. C.
- HAYTI.
 Ala., Mobile, James Thomas, C.
 Mass., Boston, B. Preston Clark, C.
 P. R., Mayaguez, Adolfo Steffens, V. C.
 P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.
- HONDURAS.
 Ala., Mobile, L. T. Miralda, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Fernando S. Viras, C. G.
 D. C., Washington, Alan O. Clephane, C.
 Fla., Jacksonville, James Easterby, V. C.
 Fla., Tampa, A. L. Galeano, Hon. C.
 Ill., Chicago, J. B. Balleras, Hon. C.
 Ky., Louisville, E. B. Coffey, Hon. C.
 La., New Orleans, Celeo Davila, C. G.
 Mass., Boston, J. H. Emslie, Hon. G.
 Mo., Kansas City, Gabriel M. Hernandez, Hon. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
 Ohio, Cincinnati, _____, C.
 Tex., Galveston, H. H. Haines, Hon. C.
 Va., Newport News, A. W. Duckett, Hon. C.
- ITALY.
 Cal., Los Angeles, Giovanni Piroma, C. A.
 Cal., San Francisco, Chevalier F. Daneo, C.
 Col., Denver, Chevalier Orestes de Vella, C. (g)
 Ct., New Haven, Michele Riccio, C. A.
 Del., Wilmington, Giuseppe De Stefano, C. A.
 D. C., Washington, Emanuele Fronani (in charge).
 Fla., Tampa, Raffaele Angelo Scotti, C. A.
 Ga., Savannah, Mose Cufiero, C. A.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, F. A. Schaefer, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Giulio Bolognesi, C.
 Ill., Springfield, Giovanni Maria Picco, C. A.
 Ind., Clinton, Annibale Salargorio, C. A.
 Ind., Frontenac, Raffaele Purgatorio, C. A.
 Ky., Louisville, Giuseppe Cuneo, C. A.
 La., New Orleans, Chevalier G. Gentile, C.
 Me., Portland, Vervena Gaspere, C. A.
 Md., Baltimore, Giovanni Schiaffino, C. A.
 Mass., Boston, Gustav Di Rosa, C.
 Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro Cardello, C. A.
 Minn., Duluth, Attilio Castiglioni, C. A.
 Minn., St. Paul, Vincenzo Gialloreti, C. A.
 Miss., Gulfport, Salvatore Pennisi (in charge).
 Mo., St. Louis, Alessandro Brolletti, C. A.
 Mont., Butte, Carlo Trucano (in charge).
 Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto, C. A.
 N. J., Newark, Euplio Conoscenti, C. A.
 N. J., Trenton, Felice Rouca, C. A.
 N. M., Albuquerque, C. Mellini, C. A.
 N. Y., Albany, Germano P. Baccelli, C. A.
 N. Y., Buffalo, Michele Caboni, C. A.
- N. Y., Rochester, Cesare Scouffetti, C. A.
 Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Ginocchio, C. A.
 Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
 Okla., McAlester, _____, C. A.
 Ore., Portland, Carlo Visetti, C. A.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Gaetano Poccardi, C.
 Pa., Pittsburgh, G. Natali, A. V. C.
 P. I., Manila, F. K. Zitelmann, A. C.
 P. R., San Juan, Alessandro Bozzo, C.
 R. I., Providence, Mariano Vervena, C. A.
 S. C., Charleston, Giovanni Sottile, C. A.
 Tenn., Memphis, G. Galelli, C. A.
 Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
 Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
 Va., Richmond, C. Verza, C. A.
 Wash., Seattle, Chevalier Ghiglione (in charge).
 W. Va., Clarksburg, Chevalier T. Lucci, C. A.
 Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte, C. A.
- JAPAN.
 Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Yasutaro Numano, C. G.
 Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett, Hon. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Hisakichi Kitaki, C. G.
 Ill., Chicago, Saburo Kurusa, C.
 La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
 Mass., Boston, Erwin H. Walcott, Hon. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith, Hon. C.
 Ore., Portland, Kyo Kumasaki, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden, Hon. C.
 P. I., Manila, Tsunego Sugimura, V. C.
 Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn, Hon. C.
 Wash., Seattle, Seiichi Takahashi, C.
- LIBERIA.
 Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.
 D. C., Washington, Ernest Lyon, C. G.
 La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, _____, C. G.
 Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge, C.
 N. J., Jersey City, Albert W. Minick, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.
 P. I., Manila, R. Summers, C.
 Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson, C.
- MEXICO.
 Ala., Mobile, Roberto Gayon, C.
 Ariz., Clifton, Carlos Palalox, C.
 Ariz., Douglas, Miguel L. Torres, C.
 Ariz., Phoenix, Tristan Garza Castillon, C.
 Ariz., Tucson, Alejandro Ainslie, C.
 Cal., Los Angeles, Manuel Pini Cuevas, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Antonio L. Grnjeda, C. G.
 Col., Denver, Adelaido J. Ortiz, C. (h)
 Fla., Pensacola, _____, C. (i)
 Fla., Tampa, L. J. Castellanos, Hon. V. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Guillermo Lanz, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Albert Leal, C.
 Ind., Indianapolis, R. B. Harrison, V. C.
 Ky., Louisville, Horace C. Brannin, C. (j)
 La., New Orleans, Carlos C. Artigos, C.
 Md., Baltimore, Manuel Cuesta, C.
 Mass., Boston, Arturo P. Cushing, Hon. C.
 Mich., Detroit, Daniel F. Altland, V. C.
 Miss., Pascagoula, Vicente Ros, V. C.
 Mo., Kansas City, Eduardo Velarde, C.
 Mo., St. Louis, Fernando Buz, C.
 Ohio, Cincinnati, Enrique Ornelas, Hon. C.
 Ore., Portland, Frank A. Spencer, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Jorge L. Canalizo, C.
 Pa., Pittsburgh, Joseph S. Carrillo, Hon. V. C.
 P. I., Manila, José Rosales, Hon. C.
 P. R., San Juan, M. P. Oller, V. C.
 Tex., El Paso, Cesar Canseco, C.
 Tex., Galveston, G. Fernandez, C.
 Tex., San Antonio, Manuel A. Esteve, C. G.
 Utah, Salt Lake City, R. L. Velarde, C.
 Va., Newport News, Juan A. Mateos, Jr., Hon. C.
 Va., Norfolk, _____, C.
 Wash., Seattle, E. R. Rodriguez, C.
- MONACO.
 Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.
- NETHERLANDS.
 Ala., Mobile, L. Donald, V. C.
 Cal., Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, H. A. Van C. Torchlund, C. G.
 Fla., Jacksonville, _____, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—(continued.)

Fla., Pensacola, J. W. Boellaard, V. C.
 Ga., Savannah, H. E. Jolles, C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt, C.
 Ill., Chicago, _____, C. G.
 La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C.
 Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottin, C.
 Mass., Boston, C. C. Dasey, C.
 Mich., Grand Rapids, Jacob Steketee, C.
 Minn., Minneapolis, A. Eenkema, V. C.
 Miss., Gulfport, J. W. Corry, V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, G. H. ten Brock, C.
 Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga, C.
 Ore., Portland, J. W. Matthes, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, J. Elias, C.
 P. I., Manila, P. K. A. M. Van Embden, C.
 P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee, C.
 Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint, C.
 Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, J. C. J. Kempees, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, M. A. Saballos, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Alejandro Canton, C. G.
 Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C.
 Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, C. G.
 La., New Orleans, Clarence A. Burghelm, C. G.
 Mass., Boston, Chas. H. Adams, C.
 Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood, C.
 Mo., St. Louis, R. J. Gutierrez, C. G.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Lorenzo G. Potter, C. G.
 P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacyo, C. G.
 Va., Norfolk, Chas. M. Barnett, C.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C.
 Alaska, Nome, Gudbrand J. Lomen, V. C.
 Cal., Los Angeles, G. M. Ottis, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Andreas Bjølstad, A. C.
 Col., Denver, Viggo E. Baerresen, V. C.
 D. C., Washington, _____, V. C.
 Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Muecklow, V. C.
 Fla., Key West, Wm. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
 Fla., Tampa, Barton H. Smith, V. C.
 Ga., Savannah, Einar S. Trosdal, V. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Lowe M. Vetlesen, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Oscar H. Haugan, C.
 Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist, V. C.
 La., New Orleans, A. E. Uglund, V. C.
 Me., Portland, Percy Firman Keating, V. C.
 Md., Baltimore, A. F. Sidebotham, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Peter Justin Paasche, V. C.
 Minn., St. Paul, Engreth H. Hobe, C.
 Miss., Gulfport, Ollus J. Dedeaux, V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Borresen, V. C.
 Mont., Great Falls, I. A. H. Stub, V. C.
 Neb., Omaha, A. L. Udeland, V. C.
 N. Y., Buffalo, S. T. M. B. Kielland, V. C.
 N. C., Wilmington, Walter Smallbones, V. C.
 N. Dak., Grand Forks, Halfdan Bendekke, V. C.
 Ohio, Cleveland, Chas. F. Taplin, V. C.
 Ore., Portland, E. M. Cederbergh, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe, V. C.
 P. I., Manila, Harold M. Pitt, C.
 P. R., San Juan, Alfonso M. Fernandez, C.
 S. C., Charleston, C. J. Larsen, V. C.
 S. Dak., Yankton, Sigurd O. Hanger, V. C.
 Tex., Galveston, J. W. Focke, V. C.
 Utah, Salt Lake City, Anton H. Boxrud, V. C.
 Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, T. S. H. Kolderup, V. C.
 Wash., Tacoma, Ole Granrud, V. C.
 Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove, V. C.

PANAMA.

Ala., Mobile, Leovigildo Espino, C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Alejandro Briceño, C.
 Fla., Pensacola, Leopoldo J. Castellanos, C.
 Ga., Atlanta, Russell Hopkins, C.
 Hawaii, Hilo, R. F. Guard, C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, A. Marquez, Hon. C.
 Ill., Chicago, Antonio Navarro E., C.
 La., New Orleans, Rodolfo Perez, C. G.
 Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing, C.
 Miss., Gulfport, Burwell Richard, Hon. C.
 Mo., Kansas City, Loren O. Booram, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, V. C.
 P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.

Tex., Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne, C.
 Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch, Hon. C.
 Wash., Puget Sound, H. S. Garfield, V. C.

PARAGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Elliott K. Kickarby, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Eustorjio Calderon, C.
 Del., Wilmington, A. L. Demarest, V. C.
 D. C., Washington, _____, C. G.
 Ill., Chicago, _____, C. G.
 Ind., Indianapolis, Chas. E. Coffin, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Harold A. Meyer, C.
 Mich., Detroit, Juan Walker, V. C.
 Mo., Kansas City, F. L. Phillips, V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Brock, V. C.
 N. J., Newark, James A. Coe, V. C.
 N. J., Trenton, _____, V. C.
 N. Y., Buffalo, A. J. Miller, V. C.
 N. Y., Rochester, John M. Ives, V. C.
 Ohio, Cincinnati, Irwin F. Westheimer, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C. G. (K)
 P. R., San Juan, Manuel Fernandez Juncos, C.
 Va., Richmond, M. D. Hoge, V. C.

PERSIA.

Cal., San Francisco, Harry T. Moore, Hon. C.
 Ill., Chicago, _____, C. G.
 Mo., St. Louis, Milton Seropyan, V. C.
 N. J., Jersey City, Alphonse Rutis, C. G.
 Pa., Philadelphia, H. H. Pakradooni, V. C.

PERU.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. H. Brown, Hon. V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau, C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., C.
 Ill., Chicago, Hiram Slifer, Hon. C.
 La., New Orleans, Carlos E. y Ayulo, C.
 Md., Baltimore, O. G. H. E. Kehrhan, C.
 Mass., Boston, E. C. Andres, C.
 Mo., St. Louis, C. H. Wetmore, C.
 Ohio, Toledo, C. S. Rowley, C.
 Ore., Portland, Carlos Barreto, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff, Hon. C.
 P. I., Manila, A. M. Barreto, C.
 P. R., San Juan, R. Loubric Cueto, Hon. C.
 Va., Norfolk, E. J. Rudgard Wigg, V. C.
 Wash., Port Townsend, F. A. Bartlett, C.
 Wash., Tacoma, Luis M. Duarte, C.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, Simao Lopez Ferreira, C.
 D. C., Washington, _____, V. C.
 Fla., Pensacola, Juan L. Borrás, V. C.
 Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torres, V. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Agnelo L. da C. Pessoa, C. G.
 Ill., Chicago, S. C. Simms, V. C.
 La., New Orleans, Luiz da Costa Carvalho, V. C.
 Md., Baltimore, Adelbert W. Mears, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Jorge da S. d' Almeida, C.
 Miss., Gulfport, John Paoly, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. de Macedo, Jr., V. C.
 P. I., Manila, Daniel R. Williams, C.
 P. R., San Juan, Jose Maria Lomba, C.
 Va., Norfolk, James Haughton, V. C.

RUSSIA.

Alaska, Nome, N. Bogoyavlensky, C.
 Ala., Mobile, Murray Wheeler, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Pierre Rogdestvensky, C. G.
 Fla., Pensacola, Fannin Chiple, V. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, V. C.
 Ill., Chicago, Antoine Wolff, C. G.
 Md., Baltimore, _____, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Joseph A. Conry, C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, William R. Tucker, C.
 Tex., Galveston, _____, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, N. Bogoyavlensky, C.

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Encarnacion Mejia, C. G.
 La., New Orleans, Antonio Peralta L. (in charge).

SIAM.

Cal., San Francisco, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Milward Adams, C.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Juan L. y Marti, Hon. V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, Estaban de S. y Cologan, C.
 Fla., Tampa, A. N. Casas, Hon. V. C.
 Ga., Savannah, Javier E. Borrell, Hon. V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Hawaii, Honolulu, I. de Arana y Abren, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
 La., New Orleans, Alejandro B. y Rodrigo, C.
 Me., Portland, C. R. Burr, Hon. V. C.
 Md., Baltimore, ———, Hon. V. C.
 Mass., Boston, P. M. de Almeida, Hon. V. C.
 Miss., Gulfport, A. C. Aldecoa, Hon. V. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, James Arbuckle, Hon. V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Horatio C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C.
 P. I., Manila, G. L. Y. Roquer, C. G.
 P. R., San Juan, Emilio de Motta y Ortiz, C.
 S. C., Charleston, Chas. F. Middleton, Hon. V. C.
 Texas, Galveston, H. Mosle, Hon. V. C.
 Va., Norfolk, Arthur C. Humphries, Hon. V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Harold Green Grimley, V. C.
 Alaska, Nome, ———, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, William Matson, C.
 Col., Denver, Walter A. Peterson, V. C.
 Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie-Oerting, V. C.
 Ga., Savannah, Andrew John Ritch, V. C.
 Hawaii, Honolulu, Geo. F. Rodiek, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Carl G. Puke, C.
 Ia., Sioux City, Gustavus N. Swan, V. C.
 La., New Orleans, Gustaf Arthur Westfeldt, V. C.
 Md., Baltimore, P. G. L. Hilken, V. C.
 Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
 Mich., Grand Haven, D. F. Pagelson, V. C.
 Minn., Minneapolis, Carl E. Wallerstedt, C.
 Mo., St. Louis, Johan Gustav Neilsen, V. C.
 Neb., Omaha, E. M. Stenberg, V. C.
 N. Y., Jamestown, Carl Alfred Okerlind, V. C.
 N. Dak., Grand Forks, Andrew I. Wldlund, V. C.
 Ohio, Cleveland, L. L. Malm, V. C.
 Ore., Portland, E. V. Lidell, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.
 P. I., Manila, Herman Forst, C.
 P. R., Ponce, M. K. Wilhelm Heine, V. C.
 P. R., San Juan, J. F. von U. Schomburg, C.
 Tex., Galveston, L. A. Adoue, V. C.
 Utah, Salt Lake City, Jacob Bolin, V. C.
 Va., Norfolk, Henning Pernstrom, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg, V. C.
 Wis., Madison, ———, V. C.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, John Freuler, C.
 Col., Denver, Paul Weiss, C.

REFERENCE MARKS—(a) For Alaska, Cal., Nev., Ore., and Wash.; (b) for Arizona, Col., Idaho, Mont., New Mexico, Utah, and Wyo.; (c) also for N. C.; (d) also for Del.; (e) also for N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.; (f) also for Okla.; (g) for Col., Utah, Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Okla., Arizona, and New Mexico; (h) for Col., Wyo., and Mont.; (i) also for Ark.; (j) also for Tenn.; (k) also for Del., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., N. J., Ohio, and Wis.; (l) also for Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., and Miss.; (m) also for Wash., Idaho, and Alaska; (n) also for N. J., and Del.; (o) also for Okla.; (p) for Ill., Ind., Ia., Neb., and other counts in Wisconsin not included in the jurisdiction of the consulate at St. Paul; (q) for La., and Miss.; (r) for Ark., Kan., Mo., and Okla.; (s) for Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii; (t) for Col., New Mexico, and Wyo.; (u) also for Ind., and Ia.; (v) also for Ohio, and Tenn.; (w) for Me., Mass., and N. H.; (x) also for Pennsylvania.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE CARABAO.

A military organization composed of those officers of the United States Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, or as a Naval cadet or midshipman, or as acting assistant surgeon, contract surgeon, contract dental surgeon, or any person who served as an enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps and subsequently received a commission for appointment in any of the above named classes, and accredited war correspondents who served in the Philippine Islands between May 1, 1898 and July 4, 1902. Members of the order are known as Carabao. The oldest lineal male descendant of a Carabao is eligible for membership. The order is composed of a main body at Washington known as the Main Corral and bodies in other cities known as corrals.

The order was created for the purpose of fostering a high standard of military and social duty and to perpetuate the memories and associations of military service in the Philippines during the early days of American occupation. The origin of the order grew out of an idea conceived at a dinner at the Officers' Club in Manila shortly after the return of troops from China in 1900. The name was suggested by Major George L. Byram, United States Army, in recognition of the services rendered to the American forces by the faithful carabao, the principal beast of burden in the Philippines. The emblem of the order is a carabao's head on a pendant. The officers of the Main Corral are elected each year.

Officers of Carabaos at time ALMANAC went to press: *Paramount Carabao (President)*—Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus. *Patriarch of the Herd (First Vice-President)*—Brig.-Gen. M. M. Maccomb, U. S. A. *Bull Carabao (Second Vice-President)*—Col. George Richards, U. S. M. C. *Lead and Wheel Carabao (Secretary and Treasurer)*—Dr. Joseph M. Heller. *Main Guy*—Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A. *Winder of the Hounds*—Capt. Chester Wells, U. S. N. *Gambolling Carabao*—Com. M. A. Anderson, U. S. N. *Veterinario*—Capt. J. M. Cabell, U. S. A. *Main Guard*—Major T. H. Low, U. S. M. C. *Committee on Membership*—Col. C. L. McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Col. H. C. Hale, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Com. F. E. Ridgely, U. S. N.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, Maurice Hall, Hon. C.
 Ill., Chicago, Charles Henrotin, C. G.
 Mass., Boston, A. F. Effendi, C. G.
 P. I., Manila, ———, C. G.

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty, V. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena, C.
 Fla., Apalachicola, Salomon Brash, V. C.
 Ga., Savannah, Ramon Esteve, C.
 Ill., Chicago, Juan Moffit, C.
 La., New Orleans, Rafael Marin, V. C.
 Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon, C.
 Mass., Boston, Max O. Von Klock, C.
 Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel L. Ros, V. C.
 Mo., Kansas City, G. M. Hernandez, V. C.
 N. Y., Albany, G. A. Saxton, V. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
 P. R., Ponce, Carlos Armstrong, V. C.
 P. R., San Juan, M. M. Morales, C.
 Tex., Galveston, Enrique Schroeder, V. C.
 Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey, V. C.
 Wash., Seattle, D. B. R. Anderson, V. C.

VENEZUELA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal, Hon. C.
 Cal., San Francisco, J. J. Eastland, C.
 Fla., Jacksonville, J. Y. Muñoz, Hon. C.
 Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Brickwood, Hon. C.
 La., New Orleans, Juan Argote, Hon. C.
 Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Arbuckle, Hon. C.
 Pa., Philadelphia, Hector P. Alvarez, C.
 P. R., San Juan, Bernabé P. Alamo, C.
 Wash., Seattle, C. E. Lucin Agassiz, Hon. C.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

IN pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish, the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names, and of candidates holding subordinate positions in the consular service, when eligibility shall not expire until appointment to consular rank or until separation from the service. Candidates whose names have thus been dropped from the eligible list will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge, and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of wrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than \$100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties, consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries, are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

THE HALL OF FAME.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of \$100,000, afterward increased to \$250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional

names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of the Hall of Fame for Women, with places for 50 names, of which Hall the foundation was begun in October, 1912, and the North Colonnade completed in 1913.

The rules invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the Senate will be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the Senate. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, New York City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel E. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, A. S. Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 Electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Alexander Hamilton, 58; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

The Hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the Deed of Gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign-born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of ex-President Grover Cleveland, deceased.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances F. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

THE State of New York possesses several forest reservations and also several parks. One, the Niagara Reservation, comprises the land about the great cataract, purchased at a cost of \$1,000,000. The State Forest Preserve in the Adirondack region on October 1, 1913, contained 1,495,257.29½ acres, and the Catskill Forest Preserve on the same day contained 112,750.15 acres. There are also Letchworth Park, about the falls of the Genesee River; John Boyd Thacher Park, about the Indian Ladder in Albany County; and Islands in the St. Lawrence River.

Lastly, there is the Palisades Interstate Park, partly in the State of New Jersey and partly in the State of New York, extending along the Hudson River in its Palisades region, and extending north so as to include Bear Mountain. The development of this park to its present great dimensions began in 1910 when Mary D. Harriman, widow of the late Edward H. Harriman, informed Governor Hughes of New York that, following the wishes of her husband, she was willing to convey 10,000 acres of land in the counties of Orange and Rockland to be used as a park, and also give \$1,000,000 toward the park project.

The Palisades Park Commission had the same year collected \$1,625,000 for the same purpose. Previously the commission had acquired by gift of land and of money to the amount of \$300,000, a contribution of \$400,000 from the State of New York, and \$50,000 from the State of New Jersey, the face of the Palisades from Piermont to Fort Lee. It was also proposed in 1910 that the State of New York should appropriate \$2,500,000 for a further purchase of land for the Palisades Interstate Park. Subsequently, in 1910, this proposal was ratified by the voters, and consequently the Palisades Interstate Park, which will cost nearly \$6,000,000, was authorized.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park since 1910 have been busily engaged in developing the park. The State of New York is preparing to build the last end of Route 3, north of the New Jersey State line, so that ultimately there will be a State highway from the State boundary line of New Jersey and New York along the west shore of the Hudson River north to Newburgh. The Commissioners have also co-operated with the State of New York and Orange County, New York, in securing the construction of Route 3 of the New York State highway system along the Hudson River through the United States Reservation at West Point and around Storm King Mountain. The park roads, when built, are to connect with the main State highways of New York and New Jersey. There is a "Henry Hudson Drive" under the Palisades and a road from Bear Mountain on the Hudson River to Southfields, both of which are on park properties. The commission is advancing the Englewood approach to the Henry Hudson Drive. The drive, when completed, will be located under the Palisades in the State of New Jersey, with a number of approaches or spurs connecting the drive with the roads on top of the cliff.

A camp has been established at Blauvelt for the use of working girls, which is used by girls of all nationalities and religious denominations. A large number of people in 1914 used the portion of Palisades Park at Bear Mountain, which is located on the west shore of the Hudson River about forty-five miles from New York. This property was originally bought by the State of New York for a prison site and abandoned as such in 1910, and was then transferred to the Palisades Park Commission for park purposes. The commission arranged for a day-boat service to Bear Mountain in the Summer of 1914. A large number of excursions visited Bear Mountain and also the picnic groves under the Palisades. The camp privileges granted by the commission in 1914 proved very popular, a large number of people camping at Bear Mountain and at Car Pond in the Harriman lands. At Bear Mountain a playground has been completed, having an area of more than ten acres. There have been placed at Bear Mountain fifty picnic tables, 300 park benches, and 300 chairs. In 1913 the New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University offered to co-operate with the Palisades Interstate Park Commission in making a preliminary study and plan of management for the forest land within the park. This offer was accepted and the work has since been in progress.

By steambot from New York City, 22,596 persons visited Bear Mountain from June 19 to September 7, 1913. A camp of the Boy Scouts of America was maintained at Car Pond during 1913.

Eleven miles of the Palisades are within a few miles of the largest cities of New York and New Jersey. It is estimated that over one million people in 1913 visited this portion of the park.

Diplomatic Intercourse.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.
UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.*
Madison.....	John Quincy Adams.....	Mass.	1809	Grant.....	James L. Orr.....	S. C.	1872
".....	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.....	Pa.	1814	".....	Marshall Jewell.....	Ct.	1873
".....	William Pinkney.....	Pa.	1816	".....	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y.	1874
Monroe.....	George W. Campbell.....	Tenn.	1818	".....	George H. Baker.....	Pa.	1875
".....	Henry Middleton.....	S. C.	1820	Hayes.....	E. W. Stoughton.....	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams.....	".....	"	1820	".....	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.....	"	1879
Jackson.....	John Randolph.....	Va.	1820	".....	& Garf'd John W. Foster.....	Ind.	1880
".....	James Buchanan.....	Pa.	1822	Arthur.....	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y.	1881
".....	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.....	"	1833	".....	William H. Hunt.....	La.	1882
".....	William Wilkins.....	"	1834	".....	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio.	1884
".....	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.....	"	1835	Cleveland.....	George V. M. Lothrop.....	Mich.	1885
Van Buren.....	George M. Dallas.....	"	1837	".....	Lambert Tree.....	Ill.	1888
".....	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.....	"	1839	B. Harrison.....	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.....	Pa.	1889
".....	Churchill C. Cambreleng.....	N. Y.	1840	".....	Charles Emory Smith.....	"	1890
Tyler.....	Charles S. Todd.....	Ky.	1841	".....	Andrew D. White.....	N. Y.	1892
Polk.....	Ralph J. Ingersoll.....	Ct.	1846	Cleveland.....	Clifton R. Breckinridge.....	Ark.	1894
".....	Arthur P. Bagby.....	Ala.	1848	McKinley.....	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	Mo.	1897
Fillmore.....	Neil S. Brown.....	Tenn.	1850	".....	".....	Pa.	1898
Pierce.....	Thomas H. Seymour.....	Ct.	1853	".....	Charlemagne Tower, amb.....	"	1899
Buchanan.....	Francis W. Pickens.....	S. C.	1858	Roosevelt.....	".....	"	1899
".....	John Appleton.....	Me.	1860	".....	Robert S. McCormick, amb.....	Ill.	1902
Lincoln.....	Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky.	1861	".....	George von L. Meyer, amb.....	Mass.	1905
".....	Simon Cameron.....	Pa.	1862	".....	John W. Middle, amb.....	Mass.	1907
".....	Bayard Taylor.....	N. Y.	1862	Taft.....	William W. Rockhill, amb.....	D. C.	1909
".....	Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky.	1863	".....	Curtis Guild, amb.....	Mass.	1911
Grant.....	Andrew G. Curtin.....	Pa.	1869	Wilson.....	George T. Maye.....	Cal.	1914

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.*	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.*
Alexander I.....	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff.....	1809	Alex. II.....	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.....	1871
".....	Count Theodore de Pahlen.....	1810	".....	Baron Henri d'Offenberg.....	1872
".....	Andre de Daschkoff.....	1811	".....	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.....	1874
".....	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica.....	1819	".....	Nicholas Shishkin.....	1875
".....	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.....	1822	".....	Michel Bartholomei.....	1880
".....	Baron de Tayll.....	1823	Alex. III.....	Charles de Struve.....	1882
Nicholas I.....	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.....	1826	".....	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.....	1892
".....	Baron de Krudener.....	1827	".....	Prince Cantacuzene.....	1893
".....	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.....	1838	Nicholas II.....	".....	1893
".....	Alexander de Bodisco.....	1838	".....	E. de Kotzebue.....	1896
Alex. II.....	Edward de Stoeckl.....	1854	".....	Count Cassini, ambassador.....	1898
".....	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.....	1868	".....	Bron Rosen, ambassador.....	1905
".....	Constantine Catacazy.....	1869	".....	George Bakmetieff.....	1911

* Date of Commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren.....	Henry A. Muhlenberg.....	Pa.	1838	Garfield.....	William Walter Phelps.....	N. J.	1881
".....	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.....	"	1840	Arthur.....	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio	1882
Tyler.....	Daniel Jenifer.....	Md.	1841	".....	John M. Francis.....	N. Y.	1884
Polk.....	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.....	Ga.	1845	Cleveland.....	A. M. Kieley.....	Va.	1885
Taylor.....	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y.	1849	".....	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.....	Md.	1885
Fillmore.....	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.....	Ct.	1850	".....	Alexander R. Lawton.....	Ga.	1887
".....	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y.	1852	B. Harrison.....	Frederick D. Grant.....	N. Y.	1889
Pierce.....	H. R. Jackson, min. res.....	Ga.	1853	".....	Barlett Tripp.....	S. Dak.	1889
Buchanan.....	J. Clayton Jones.....	Pa.	1858	McKinley.....	Charlemagne Tower.....	Pa.	1890
Lincoln.....	Amason Burlingame.....	Mass.	1861	".....	Adison C. Harris.....	Ind.	1899
".....	John Lothrop Motley.....	"	1861	".....	Robert S. McCormick.....	Ill.	1901
Johnson.....	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.....	R. I.	1867	Roosevelt.....	".....	"	1901
".....	John Hay, ch. d'aff.....	Ill.	1867	".....	B. Iamys Storer, ambassador.....	Ohio	1902
".....	Henry M. Watts.....	Pa.	1868	".....	Charles S. Francis, amb.....	N. Y.	1906
Grant.....	John Jay.....	N. Y.	1869	Taft.....	".....	"	1909
".....	Godlove S. Orth.....	Ind.	1875	Wilson.....	Richard C. Kerens, amb.....	Mo.	1909
".....	Edward F. Beale.....	D. C.	1876	".....	Frederic C. Penfield, amb.....	Pa.	1913
Hayes.....	John A. Kasson.....	Ia.	1877				

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I.....	Baron de Mareschal.....	1838	Franz Joseph.....	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.....	1877
".....	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.....	1841	".....	Baron Ernest von Mayr.....	1879
".....	".....	1841	".....	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.....	1881
".....	"..... min. res.....	1855	".....	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer.....	1882
".....	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.....	1863	".....	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.....	1885
".....	Count Wydenbruck.....	1865	".....	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera.....	1887
".....	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.....	1867	".....	L. Hengelmauller von Hengervar.....	1895
".....	Baron Charles de Lederer.....	1868	".....	"..... amb.....	1902
".....	Baron von Schwarz-Senborn.....	1874	".....	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb.....	1912
".....	Count Ladislaus Hoyos.....	1875			

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson.....	Va.	1790	Polk.....	Richard Iturb.....	Pa.	1847
Washington.....	William Short, ch. d'aff.....	N. Y.	1792	Taylor.....	William C. Rives.....	Va.	1849
"	Gouverneur Morris.....	N. Y.	1794	Fillmore.....	"	"	1849
"	James Monroe.....	Va.	1796	Pierce.....	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.....	Ct.	1853
"	Charles C. Pinckney.....	S. C.	1797	"	John Y. Mason.....	Va.	1853
John Adams.....	Charles C. Pinckney.....	Va.	1797	Buchanan.....	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.....	S. C.	1859
"	John Marshall.....	Mass.	1797	"	Charles J. Faulkner.....	Va.	1860
"	Elbridge Gerry.....	Mass.	1799	Lincoln.....	William L. Dayton.....	N. J.	1861
"	Oliver Ellsworth.....	Ct.	1799	"	John Bigelow.....	N. Y.	1864
"	William Vans Murray.....	Md.	1799	Johnson.....	John Hay, ch. d'aff.....	Ill.	1866
"	William R. Davie.....	N. C.	1799	"	John A. Dix.....	N. Y.	1866
Jefferson.....	Robert R. Livingston.....	N. Y.	1801	Grant.....	Elihu B. Washburne.....	Ill.	1869
"	John Armstrong.....	N. Y.	1804	Hayes.....	Edward F. Noyes.....	Ohio.	1877
"	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.....	R. I.	1810	Garfield.....	Levi P. Morton.....	N. Y.	1881
"	Joel Barlow.....	Ct.	1811	Arthur.....	"	"	1881
"	William H. Crawford.....	Ga.	1813	Cleveland.....	Robert M. McLane.....	Md.	1885
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.....	Kv.	1815	B. Harrison.....	Whitelaw Reid.....	N. Y.	1889
"	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa.	1816	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge.....	Mass.	1892
Monroe.....	James Brown.....	La.	1823	Cleveland.....	James B. Eustis, ambassador.....	La.	1893
Jackson.....	William C. Cives.....	Va.	1829	McKinley.....	Horace Porter, ambassador.....	N. Y.	1897
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.....	Vt.	1832	Roosevelt.....	"	"	1897
"	Edward Livingston.....	La.	1833	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.....	Ill.	1905
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.....	Pa.	1835	"	Henry White, ambassador.....	R. I.	1907
"	Lewis Cass.....	Ohio	1836	Taft.....	"	"	1909
Van Buren.....	"	"	1836	"	Robert Bacon, ambassador.....	N. Y.	1909
"	"	"	1836	"	Myron T. Herrick.....	Ohio	1912
Tyler.....	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.....	Mich.	1842	Wilson.....	"	"	1913
"	William R. King.....	Ala.	1844	"	William G. Sharpe.....	"	1914
Polk.....	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.....	N. C.	1846				

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

GOVERNMENT.	Representatives.	Date.	GOVERNMENT.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI.....	Count de Moustier.....	1788	Napoleon III.....	Viscount Jules Treilhac, ch. d'aff.....	1859
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.....	1789	"	Henri Mercier.....	1860
"	Colouel Ternant.....	1791	"	Viscount Jules Treilhac, ch. d'aff.....	1863
Convention.....	Edmond C. Genet.....	1793	"	Louis de Geoffroy, ch. d'aff.....	1864
Directory.....	Joseph Fauchet.....	1794	"	Marquis de Montholon.....	1865
"	Pierre Auguste Adet.....	1795	"	Jules Berthemy.....	1866
Consulate.....	"	1795	"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff.....	1869
"	"	1801	"	Prevost Paradol.....	1870
Napoleon I.....	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.....	1805	"	Jules Berthemy.....	1870
"	General Turrau.....	1811	Nat. Defence.....	Viscount Jules Treilhac.....	1870
"	M. Serurier.....	1811	"	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.....	1871
Louis XVIII.....	"	1816	"	Marquis de Noailles.....	1872
"	G. Hyde de Neuville.....	1822	Pr. MacMahon.....	A. Bartholdi.....	1874
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.....	1824	"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.....	1876
Charles X.....	Baron de Mureau.....	1827	"	Mamime (mtrey.....	1877
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.....	1830	"	Theodore J. D. Roustan.....	1882
"	Roux de Rochelle.....	1831	Pres. Grevy.....	J. Patenotre.....	1891
L. Philippe.....	M. Serurier.....	1835	Pres. Carnot.....	"	1891
"	Alphonse Pigeot, ch. d'aff.....	1837	"	ambassador.....	1893
"	Edouard Pontois.....	1839	Pres. Faure.....	"	1898
"	Alphonse Pigeot, ch. d'aff.....	1840	"	Jules Cambon, ambassador.....	1898
"	L. Adolph Aime Fournier de Baocourt.....	1842	Pres. Loubet.....	"	1902
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pigeot.....	1848	"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador.....	1906
L. Napoleon.....	G. Guillaume Tell Lavallee l'oussin.....	1848	Pres. Fallieres.....	"	1913
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislaecomte.....	1850	Pres. Poincare.....	"	1913
Napoleon III.....	Count de Sartiges.....	1851			

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant.....	George Bancroft.....	N. Y.	1871	B. Harrison.....	William Walter Phelps.....	N. J.	1889
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.....	"	1874	Cleveland.....	Theodore Kuntz, amb.....	"	1893
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis.....	"	1874	"	Edwin F. Phil, ambassador.....	Mich.	1896
Hayes.....	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.....	Mass.	1878	McKinley.....	Andrew D. White, amb.....	N. Y.	1897
"	Bayard Taylor.....	Pa.	1878	Roosevelt.....	"	"	1897
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.....	Mass.	1878	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.....	Pa.	1902
"	Andrew D. White.....	N. Y.	1879	"	David J. Hill, amb.....	N. Y.	1907
Garfield.....	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.....	Mass.	1881	Taft.....	"	"	1909
Arthur.....	A. A. Sargent.....	Cal.	1882	"	John G. A. Lelshman, amb.....	Pa.	1911
"	John A. Kasson.....	la.	1884	Wilson.....	James W. Gerard, amb.....	N. Y.	1913
Cleveland.....	George H. Pendleton.....	Ohio.	1885				

* May resign if elected United States Senator.

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.
William I.....	Kurd von Schlozer.....	1871	William II.....	Theodore von Holleben.....	1892
"	Count von Bunsch, ch. d'aff.....	1882	"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.....	1893
"	Karl von Elsendecker.....	1883	"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb.....	1895
"	H. von Alvensleben.....	1884	"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador.....	1898
William II.....	Count Arco Valley.....	1888	"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb.....	1904
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.....	1891	"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.....	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Johnson	"	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Grant	"	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Hayes	"	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Garfield	"	"	1861	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Arthur	"	"	1861	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb.	Pa.	1907
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio.	1885	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb.	Va.	1913

* Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

KINGS.	Representatives.	Date.	KINGS.	Representatives.	Date.
V. Emmanuel.	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1893
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	V. Emman. II.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	E. Mayor des Ambassadeurs	1901
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, amb.	1910
Humbert	Prin-e Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	"	Count Macchi-Celere, amb.	1913

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1794
"	David Humphreys	Cl.	1796	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
"	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Garfield	"	"	1880
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
"	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	"	A. London Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	"	Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio.	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	Roosevelt	"	"	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	la.	1855	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1853	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb.	Va.	1913
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGNS.	Ministers.	Date.	SOVEREIGNS.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV.	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I.	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, { joint }	1791	Pr. Figueras.	" " " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jandenes, { ch. d'aff. }	1796	"	" " " " " "	1874
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1807	Alfonso XII.	Antonio Mantilla	1878
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	"	Felipe Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
"	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Jose Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
Fernan. VII.	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alfonso XIII.	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Miguel Suarez Guanea	1890
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
M. Christina.	"	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
Isabella II.	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
"	Pedro Alcantara Argalz	1839	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844	"	Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquia de Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Dou Juan Eiano y Gyangos	1910

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Pierce	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
John Adams	"	"	1796	Buchanan	"	"	1856
"	"	"	"	Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
Jefferson	{ James Monroe *	Va.	1803	Johnson	"	"	1861
"	{ William Pinckney	Md.	1806	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1863
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	Grant	John Lthrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio.	1870
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	"	Wm. J. Hopkin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827	Garfield	"	"	1880
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828	Arthur	"	"	1880
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Arthur	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	B. Harrison	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador.	Del.	1882
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831	Cleveland	John Hay, ambassador.	Ohio.	1897
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	McKinley	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1895
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1898
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1899
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845	"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador.	"	1905
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	Taft	"	"	1909
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	Wilson	Walter H. Page, ambassador.	N. Y.	1913
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849				
Fillmore	Joseph H. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852				

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Date.	SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Date.
George III.	George Hammond	1791	Victoria	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	John P. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
"	Robert Liston	1796	"	envoy and min.	1852
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	Phillip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	Anthony Merry	1803	"	John Saville Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	David M. Erskine	1806	"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Francis James Jackson	1809	"	Lord Lyons	1858
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Charles Bagot	1816	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
George IV.	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820	"	Sir Julian Pauccefote†	1889
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff.	1825	Edward VII.	"	ambassador
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1828	"	"	1893
William IV.	"	1830	"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836	"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907
"	Richard Pakenham	1844	George V	"	1910
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847	"	Sir Cecil A. Spring Rice, ambassador	1912

* Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinckney in 1806. † Later Lord Pauncefote.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The annual reports of the various Indian superintendents showed as of June 30, 1914, that the Indian population was 331,250, distributed in the several States as follows:

† Alabama	909	Iowa	368	Nebraska	3,932	† So. Carolina	331
Arizona	41,916	Kansas	1,366	(b) Nevada	7,891	South Dakota	20,813
† Arkansas	460	† Kentucky	234	† New H. psuire	84	† Tennessee	216
(c) California	15,226	† Louisiana	780	† New Jersey	168	† Texas	702
Colorado	864	† Maine	892	New Mexico	21,995	† Utah	3,221
† Connecticut	152	† Maryland	55	† New York	6,029	† Vermont	26
† Delaware	5	† Massachusetts	688	† North Carolina	8,024	† Virginia	539
† Dist. of Co' b'ia	68	Michigan	7,516	North Dakota	8,623	Washington	11,274
† Florida	562	Minnesota	11,532	† Ohio	127	† West Virginia	36
† Georgia	95	† Mississippi	1,253	Oklahoma	117,607	Wisconsin	10,653
Idaho	4,106	† Missouri	313	Oregon	6,399	Wyoming	1,705
† Illinois	188	Montana	11,394	† Rhode Island	284	Total for U. S.	331,250
† Indiana	279						

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were \$19,510,249.58. The expenditures from 1789 to 1914, inclusive, have been \$560,373,941.11.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was \$4,403,365. The Government supports 113 boarding schools and 217 day schools. In addition to these there are 67 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,693; Chickasaw, 10,955; Choctaws, 26,730; Creeks, 18,712; Seminoles, 3,119. Total 101,209.

This total of 101,209 includes 23,364 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.	
Pueblos of New Mexico	9,663
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of New York	*6,029
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,188
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Fort Sill, Oklahoma)	(c)85

(n) See Nevada. (b) Includes 770 Indians reported under special agent, Reno, Nev. (c) 183 removed to Mescalero, N. M., and 85 now removed to Kiwa Agency, Oklahoma. * Approximate. † States in which Indian Office has no representative; 1910 census report. ‡ Figures compiled partly from Indian Superintendent's reports and partly from 1910 census. § Report of special agent to Seminoles.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States.

STATE.	RATIOS UNDER CONSTITUTION AND CENSUSES.													
	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	
Consti- tution.	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky.....	.....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	*7	7	8	8	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts..	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	5	5	7	7	7	8	8
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	7	5	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire..	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	8	8	10	12
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina.	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
Ohio.....	.....	.....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania...	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina.	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee.....	.....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Vermont.....	.....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total.....	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

NOTE—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

The Sixty-third Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1913, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1915.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.
 Secretary.....James M. Baker, D., of South Carolina.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.	Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
	ALABAMA.			NEBRASKA.	
1915.	Francis S. White, D.....	Birmingham.	1917.	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D....	Omaha.
1919.	John H. Bankhead, D.....	Fayette.	1919.	George W. Norris, R.....	McCook.
	ARIZONA.			NEVADA.	
1915.	Marcus A. Smith, D.....	Tucson.	1915.	Francis G. Newlands, D.....	Reno.
1917.	Henry F. Ashurst, D.....	Prescott.	1917.	Key Pittman, D.....	Tonopah.
	ARKANSAS.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1915.	James P. Clarke, D.....	Little Rock.	1915.	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.....	Concord.
1919.	Joseph T. Robinson, D.....	Little Rock.	1919.	Henry F. Hollis, D.....	Concord.
	CALIFORNIA.			NEW JERSEY.	
1915.	George C. Perkins, R.....	Oakland.	1917.	James E. Martine, D.....	Plainfield.
1917.	John D. Works, R.....	Los Angeles.	1919.	William Hughes, D.....	Paterson.
	COLORADO.			NEW MEXICO.	
1915.	Charles S. Thomas, D.....	Denver.	1917.	Thomas B. Catron, R.....	Santa Fé.
1919.	John F. Shafroth, D.....	Denver.	1919.	Albert B. Fall, R.....	Three Rivers.
	CONNECTICUT.			NEW YORK.	
1915.	Frank B. Brandegee, R.....	New London.	1915.	Elihu Root, R.....	New York.
1917.	George P. McLean, R.....	Simsbury.	1917.	James A. O'Gorman, D.....	New York.
	DELAWARE.			NORTH CAROLINA.	
1917.	Henry A. du Pont, R.....	Winterthur.	1915.	Lee S. Overman, D.....	Sallsbury.
1919.	Willard Saulsbury, D.....	Wilmington.	1919.	Furnifold M. Simmons, D....	Raleigh.
	FLORIDA.			NORTH DAKOTA.	
1915.	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.....	Jacksonville.	1915.	Asle J. Gronna, R.....	Lakota.
1917.	Nathan P. Bryan, D.....	Jacksonville.	1917.	Porter J. McCumber, R.....	Wahpeton.
	GEORGIA.			OHIO.	
1915.	Hoke Smith, D.....	Atlanta.	1915.	Theodore E. Burton, R.....	Cleveland.
1919.	Thomas W. Hardwick, D....	Sandersville.	1917.	Atlee Pomerene, D.....	Canton.
	IDAHO.			OKLAHOMA.	
1915.	James H. Brady, R.....	Pocatello.	1915.	Thomas P. Gore, D.....	Lawton.
1919.	William E. Borah, R.....	Poiese.	1919.	Robert L. Owen, D.....	Muskogee.
	ILLINOIS.			OREGON.	
1915.	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R....	Springfield.	1915.	George E. Chamberlain, D....	Portland.
1919.	Hamilton Lewis, D.....	Chicago.	1919.	Harry Lane, D.....	Portland.
	INDIANA.			PENNSYLVANIA.	
1915.	Benjamin F. Shively, D.....	South Bend.	1915.	Boies Penrose, R.....	Philadelphia.
1917.	John W. Kern, D.....	Indianapolis.	1917.	George T. Oliver, R.....	Pittsburgh.
	IOWA.			RHODE ISLAND.	
1915.	Albert B. Cummins, R.....	Des Moines.	1917.	Henry F. Lippitt, R.....	Providence.
1919.	William S. Kenyon, R.....	Fort Dodge.	1919.	Le Baron B. Colt, R.....	Bristol.
	KANSAS.			SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915.	Joseph L. Bristow, R.....	Salina.	1915.	Ellison D. Smith, D.....	Florence.
1919.	Wm. H. Thompson, D.....	Garden City.	1919.	Benj. R. Tillman, D.....	Trenton.
	KENTUCKY.			SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1915.	Johnson N. Camden, D.†....	Versailles.	1915.	Coe I. Crawford, R.....	Huron.
1919.	Ollie M. James, D.....	Marion.	1919.	Thomas Sterling, R.....	Vermillion.
	LOUISIANA.			TENNESSEE.	
1915.	John R. Thornton, D.....	Alexandria.	1917.	Luke Lea, D.....	Nashville.
1919.	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.....	L. Providence.	1919.	John K. Shields, D.....	Knoxville.
	MAINE.			TEXAS.	
1917.	Charles F. Johnson, D.....	Waterville.	1917.	Charles A. Culberson, D.....	Dallas.
1919.	Edwin C. Burleigh, R.....	Augusta.	1919.	Morris Sheppard, D.....	Texarkana.
	MARYLAND.			UTAH.	
1915.	John W. Smith, D.....	Snow Hill.	1915.	Reed Smoot, R.....	Provo.
1917.	Blair Lee, D.....	Silver Spring.	1917.	George Sutherland, R.....	Salt Lake City.
	MASSACHUSETTS.			VERMONT.	
1917.	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.....	Nahant.	1915.	William P. Dillingham, R....	Waterbury.
1919.	John W. Weeks, R.....	Newton.	1917.	Carroll S. Page, R.....	Hyde Park.
	MICHIGAN.			VIRGINIA.	
1917.	Charles E. Townsend, R....	Jackson.	1917.	Claude A. Swanson, D.....	Chatham.
1919.	Wm. Alden Smith, R.....	Graud Rapids.	1919.	Thomas S. Martin, D.....	Charlot'sville.
	MINNESOTA.			WASHINGTON.	
1917.	Moses E. Clapp, R.....	St. Paul.	1915.	Wesley L. Jones, R.....	N. Yakima.
1919.	Kuute Nelson, R.....	Alexandria.	1917.	Miles Poindexter, P.....	Spokane.
	MISSISSIPPI.			WEST VIRGINIA.	
1917.	John Sharp Williams, D....	Yazoo.	1917.	William E. Chilton, D.....	Charleston.
1919.	James K. Vardaman, D.....	Jackson.	1919.	Nathan Goff, R.....	Clarksburg.
	MISSOURI.			WISCONSIN.	
1915.	William J. Stone, D.....	Jefferson City.	1915.	Isaac Stephenson, R.....	Marquette.
1917.	James A. Reed, D.....	Kansas City.	1917.	Robert M. La Follette, R....	Madison.
	MONTANA.			WYOMING.	
1917.	Henry L. Myers, D.....	Hamilton.	1917.	Clarence D. Clark, R.....	Evanston.
1919.	Thomas J. Walsh, D.....	Helena.	1919.	Francis E. Warren, R.....	Cheyenne.

† Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Wm. O. Bradley.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats 53, Republicans 42, Progressive 1. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. Representative. Politics. P. O. Address.

- ALABAMA.
 1 George W. Taylor*..... Dem. Demopolis.
 2 S. H. Dent, Jr.*..... Dem. Montgomery.
 3 W. O. Mulkey..... Dem. Geneva.
 4 F. L. Blackmon*..... Dem. Anniston.
 5 J. Thomas Heffin*..... Dem. Lafayette.
 6 Richmond P. Hobson*..... Dem. Greensboro.
 7 John L. Burnett*..... Dem. Gadsden.
 8 Christopher C. Harris..... Dem. Decatur.
 9 Oscar W. Underwood*..... Dem. Birmingham.

At Large.
 J. W. Abercrombie..... Dem. Tuscaloosa.

ARIZONA.
At Large.
 Carl Hayden*..... Dem. Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.
 1 T. H. Caraway..... Dem. Jonesboro.
 2 W. A. Oldfield*..... Dem. Batesville.
 3 John C. Floyd*..... Dem. Yellville.
 4 Otis T. Wingo..... Dem. Dequeen.
 5 H. M. Jacaway*..... Dem. Dardennelle.
 6 S. M. Taylor*..... Dem. Pine Bluff.
 7 Wm. S. Goodwin*..... Dem. Warren.

CALIFORNIA.
 1 William Kent*..... Ind. Kentfield.
 2 J. E. Raker*..... Dem. Alturas.
 3 Chas. F. Curry..... Rep. Sacramento.
 4 Julius Kahn*..... Rep. San Francisco.
 5 J. I. Nolan*..... Rep. San Francisco.
 6 Joseph R. Knowland*..... Dem. Alameda.
 7 D. S. Church..... Dem. Fresno.
 8 Evertis A. Hayes*..... Rep. San José.
 9 C. W. Bell..... Prog. Pasadena.
 10 William D. Stephens*..... Prog. Los Angeles.
 11 William Kettner..... Dem. San Diego.

COLORADO.
 1 George J. Kindel..... Dem. Denver.
 2 H. H. Seldomridge..... Dem. Colorado Springs.

At Large.
 Edward T. Taylor*..... Dem. Glenwood Springs
 Edward Keating..... Dem. Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.
 1 Augustine Lonergan..... Dem. Hartford.
 2 B. F. Mahan..... Dem. New London.
 3 Thomas L. Reilly*..... Dem. Meriden.
 4 Jeremiah Donovan..... Dem. South Norwalk.
 5 Wm. Kennedy..... Dem. Naugatuck.

DELAWARE.
At Large.
 Franklin Brockson..... Dem. Clayton.

FLORIDA.
 1 Stephen M. Sparkman*..... Dem. Tampa.
 2 Frank Clark*..... Dem. Gainesville.
 3 Emmett Wilson..... Dem. Pensacola.

At Large.
 Claude L'Engle..... Dem. Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.
 1 Charles G. Edwards*..... Dem. Savannah.
 2 Frank Park..... Dem. Sylvester.
 3 C. R. Crisp*..... Dem. Americus.
 4 William C. Adamson*..... Dem. Carrollton.
 5 W. S. Howard*..... Dem. Kirkwood.
 6 Charles L. Bartlett*..... Dem. Macon.
 7 Gordon Lee*..... Dem. Chickamauga.
 8 S. J. Tribble*..... Dem. Athens.
 9 Thomas M. Bell*..... Dem. Gainesville.

IDAHO.
 1 Burton L. French*..... Rep. Moscow.
 2 Addison T. Smith..... Rep. Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.
 1 Martin B. Madden*..... Rep. Chicago.
 2 James R. Mann*..... Rep. Chicago.
 3 George E. Gorman..... Dem. Chicago.
 4
 5 A. J. Sabath*..... Dem. Chicago.
 6 James McAndrews*..... Dem. Chicago.
 7 Frank Buchanan*..... Dem. Chicago.
 8 Thomas Gallagher*..... Dem. Chicago.
 9 Fred. A. Britten..... Rep. Chicago.

Dist. Representative. Politics. P. O. Address.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

- 10 Chas. M. Thomson..... Prog. Chicago.
 11 Ira C. Copley*..... Prog. Aurora.
 12 Wm. Hinebaugh..... Prog. Ottawa.
 13 John C. McKenzie*..... Rep. Elizabeth.
 14 C. H. Tavener..... Dem. Cordova.
 15 Stephen A. Hoxworth..... Dem. Rapatee.
 16 Claude U. Stone*..... Dem. Peoria.
 17 Louis Fitz Henry..... Dem. Bloomington.
 18 Frank T. O'Hair..... Dem. Paris.
 19 Chas. M. Borchers..... Dem. Decatur.
 20 H. T. Rainey*..... Dem. Carrollton.
 21 J. M. Graham*..... Dem. Springfield.
 22 W. N. Baltz..... Dem. Millstadt.
 23 M. D. Foster*..... Dem. Olney.
 24 H. R. Fowler..... Dem. Elizabethtown.
 25 R. P. Hill..... Dem. Marion.

At Large.
 W. E. Williams*..... Dem. Pittsfield.
 L. B. Stringer..... Dem. Lincoln.

INDIANA.
 1 Chas. Lieb..... Dem. Rockport.
 2 William A. Cullop*..... Dem. Vincennes.
 3 W. E. Cox*..... Dem. Jasper.
 4 Lincoln Dixon*..... Dem. North Vernon.
 5 Ralph W. Moss*..... Dem. Center Point.
 6 F. H. Gray*..... Dem. Connersville.
 7 Charles A. Korbly*..... Dem. Indianapolis.
 8 John A. M. Adair*..... Dem. Portland.
 9 Martin A. Morrison*..... Dem. Frankfort.
 10 J. B. Peterson..... Dem. Crown Point.
 11 George W. Rauch*..... Dem. Marion.
 12 Cyrus Cline*..... Dem. Angola.
 13 Henry A. Barnhart*..... Dem. Rochester.

IOWA.
 1 C. A. Kennedy*..... Rep. Montrose.
 2 Henry Vollmer..... Dem. Davenport.
 3 Maurice Connolly..... Dem. Dubuque.
 4 Gilbert N. Haugen*..... Rep. Northwood.
 5 James W. Good*..... Rep. Cedar Rapids.
 6 S. Kirkpatrick..... Dem. Ottumwa.
 7 S. F. Prouty*..... Rep. Des Moines.
 8 H. M. Townner*..... Rep. Corning.
 9 W. R. Green*..... Rep. Audubon.
 10 Frank P. Woods*..... Rep. Estherville.
 11 George C. Scott*..... Rep. Sioux City.

KANSAS.
 1 Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*..... Rep. Leavenworth.
 2 Joseph Taggart*..... Dem. Kansas City.
 3 Philip P. Campbell*..... Rep. Pittsburg.
 4 Dudley Doolittle..... Dem. Strong City.
 5 G. T. Helvering..... Dem. Marysville.
 6 J. R. Connelly..... Dem. Colby.
 7 Geo. A. Neeley*..... Dem. Hutchinson.
 8 Victor Murdock*..... Prog. Wichita.

KENTUCKY.
 1 A. W. Barkley..... Dem. Paducah.
 2 Augustus O. Stanley*..... Dem. Henderson.
 3 R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*..... Dem. Central City.
 4 Ben Johnson*..... Dem. Bardstown.
 5 Swagar Sherley*..... Dem. Louisville.
 6 A. B. Rouse*..... Dem. Burlington.
 7 J. Campbell Cantrill*..... Dem. Georgetown.
 8 Harvey Helm*..... Dem. Stanford.
 9 W. J. Fields*..... Dem. Olive Hill.
 10 J. W. Langley*..... Rep. Pikeville.
 11 Caleb Powers*..... Rep. Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.
 1 Albert Estopina*..... Dem. New Orleans.
 2 H. Garland Dupre*..... Dem. New Orleans.
 3 Robert F. Broussard*..... Dem. New Iberia.
 4 John T. Watkins*..... Dem. Minden.
 5 Walter Elder..... Dem. Monroe.
 6 L. L. Morgan*..... Dem. Covington.
 7 L. Lazarou..... Dem. Washington.
 8 J. B. Aswell..... Dem. Natchitoches.

MAINE.
 1 A. C. Hinds*..... Rep. Portland.
 2 D. J. McGillicuddy*..... Dem. Lewiston.
 3 John A. Peters..... Rep. Ellsworth.
 4 Frank E. Guernsey*..... Rep. Dover.

Dist. Representative. Politics. P. O. Address.

MARYLAND.

- 1 J. Harry Covington*.....Dem..Easton.
- 2 Joshua F. C. Talbott*.....Dem..Towson.
- 3 Charles P. Coady.....Dem..Baltimore.
- 4 J. C. Linthicum*.....Dem..Baltimore.
- 5 Frank O. Smith.....Dem..Dunkirk.
- 6 D. J. Lewis*.....Dem..Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 1 Allen T. Treadway.....Rep..Stockbridge.
- 2 Frederick H. Gillette*.....Rep..Springfield.
- 3 Calvin D. Paige.....Rep..Southbridge.
- 4 S. E. Winslow.....Rep..Worcester.
- 5 John J. Rogers.....Rep..Lowell.
- 6 A. P. Gardner*.....Rep..Hamilton.
- 7 M. F. Phelan.....Dem..Lynn.
- 8 F. S. Deitrich.....Dem..Cambridge.
- 9 E. W. Roberts*.....Rep..Chelsea.
- 10 W. F. Murray*.....Dem..Boston.
- 11
- 12 James A. Gallivan.....Dem..South Boston.
- 13 John J. Mitchell*.....Dem..Marlboro.
- 14 Edward Gilmore.....Dem..Brookton.
- 15 William S. Greene*.....Rep..Fall River.
- 16 Thos. C. Thatcher.....Dem..Yarmouth.

MICHIGAN.

- 1 Frank E. Doremus*.....Dem..Detroit.
- 2 Samuel W. Beakes.....Dem..Ann Arbor.
- 3 J. M. C. Smith*.....Rep..Charlotte.
- 4 Edward L. Hamilton*.....Rep..Niles.
- 5 C. E. Mape.....Rep..Grand Rapids.
- 6 Samuel W. Smith*.....Rep..Pontiac.
- 7 L. C. Cramton.....Rep..Lapeer.
- 8 Joseph W. Fordney*.....Rep..Saginaw.
- 9 James C. McLaughlin* Rep..Muskegon.
- 10 R. O. Woodruff.....Prog..Bay City.
- 11 F. O. Lindquist.....Rep..Greenville.
- 12 Wm. J. MacDonald.....Prog..Calumet.

At Large.

P. H. Kelley.....Rep..Lansing.

MINNESOTA.

- 1 Sydney Anderson*.....Rep..Lanesboro.
- 2 W. S. Hammond*.....Dem..Madelia.
- 3 Charles R. Davis*.....Rep..St. Peter.
- 4 Fred. C. Stevens*.....Rep..St. Paul.
- 5 Geo. R. Smith.....Rep..Minneapolis.
- 6 Charles A. Lindbergh* Prog..Little Falls.
- 7 Andrew J. Volstead*.....Rep..Granite Falls.
- 8 Clarence B. Miller*.....Rep..Duluth.
- 9 Halvor Steenerson*.....Rep..Crookston.

At Large.

James Manahan.....Rep..Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1 Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.* Dem..Corinth.
- 2 H. D. Stephens*.....Dem..New Albany.
- 3 Benj. G. Humphreys*.....Dem..Greenville.
- 4 Thomas U. Sisson*.....Dem..Winona.
- 5 S. A. Witherspoon*.....Dem..Meridian.
- 6 B. P. Harrison*.....Dem..Gulfport.
- 7 P. E. Quin.....Dem..McComb City.
- 8 James W. Collier*.....Dem..Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

- 1 James T. Lloyd*.....Dem..Shelbyville.
- 2 William W. Rucker*.....Dem..Keytesville.
- 3 Joshua W. Alexander* Dem..Gallatin.
- 4 Charles F. Boeber*.....Dem..Savannah.
- 5 William P. Borland*.....Dem..Kansas City.
- 6 Clement C. Dickinson* Dem..Clinton.
- 7 Courtney W. Hamlin* Dem..Springfield.
- 8 Dorsey W. Shackelford Dem..Jefferson City.
- 9 Champ Clark*.....Dem..Bowling Green.
- 10 Richard Bartholdt*.....Rep..St. Louis.
- 11 W. L. Igoe.....Dem..St. Louis.
- 12 Michael J. Gill.....Dem..St. Louis.
- 13 W. L. Hensley*.....Dem..Bonne Terre.
- 14 J. J. Russell*.....Dem..Charleston.
- 15 P. D. Decker.....Dem..Joplin.
- 16 T. L. Rubey*.....Dem..Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

Thomas Stout.....Dem..Lewistown.

John M. Evans.....Dem..Missoula.

Dist. Representative. Politics. P. O. Address.

NEBRASKA.

- 1 John A. Maguire*.....Dem..Lincoln.
- 2 C. O. Lobeck*.....Dem..Omaha.
- 3 D. V. Stephens*.....Dem..Fremont.
- 4 C. H. Sloan*.....Rep..Geneva.
- 5 S. R. Barton.....Rep..Grand Island.
- 6 Moses P. Kinkaid*.....Rep..O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

E. E. Roberts*.....Rep..Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1 E. E. Reed.....Dem..Manchester.
- 2 R. B. Stevens.....Dem..Lisbon.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1 William J. Browning* Rep..Camden.
- 2 J. Thompson Baker.....Dem..Wildwood.
- 3 Thomas J. Scully*.....Dem..Perth Amboy.
- 4 A. B. Walsh.....Dem..Trenton.
- 5 Wm. E. Tuttle, Jr.*.....Dem..Westfield.
- 6 Archibald C. Hart*.....Dem..Hackensack.
- 7 Dow H. Drukker.....Rep..Passaic.
- 8 Eugene F. Kinkaid*.....Dem..Jersey City.
- 9 Walter I. McCoy*.....Dem..East Orange.
- 10 Edward W. Townsend Dem..Montclair.
- 11 J. J. Egan.....Dem..Weehawken.
- 12 James A. Hamill*.....Dem..Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

H. B. Fergusson*.....Dem..Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 1 Lathrop Brown.....Dem..St. James.
- 2 Denis O'Leary.....Dem..Douglaston.
- 3 F. E. Wilson*.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 4 H. H. Dale.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 5 J. P. Maher*.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 6 William M. Calder*.....Rep..Brooklyn.
- 7 John J. Fitzgerald*.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 8 D. J. Griffin.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 9 J. H. O'Brien.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 10 H. A. Metz.....Dem..Brooklyn.
- 11 D. J. Riordan*.....Dem..New York.
- 12 Henry M. Goldfogle* Dem..New York.
- 13 George W. Loft.....Dem..New York.
- 14 J. M. Levy*.....Dem..New York.
- 15 M. F. Conry*.....Dem..New York.
- 16 P. J. Dooling.....Dem..New York.
- 17 J. F. Carew.....Dem..New York.
- 18 Thos. G. Patten*.....Dem..New York.
- 19 Walter M. Chandler.....Prog..New York.
- 20 Jacob A. Cantor.....Dem..New York.
- 21 Henry George, Jr.*.....Dem..New York.
- 22 Henry Bruckner.....Dem..New York.
- 23 J. A. Goulden*.....Dem..New York.
- 24 Woodson R. Oglesby.....Dem..Yonkers.
- 25 B. I. Taylor.....Dem..Harrison.
- 26 Edmund Platt.....Rep..Poughkeepsie.
- 27 George McClellan.....Dem..Kinderhook.
- 28 P. G. Ten Eyck.....Dem..Albany.
- 29 James S. Parker.....Rep..Salem.
- 30 Samuel Wallin.....Rep..Amsterdam.
- 31 E. A. Merritt, Jr.....Rep..Potsdam.
- 32 Luther Mott*.....Rep..Oswego.
- 33 C. A. Talcott*.....Dem..Utica.
- 34 George W. Fairchild* Rep..Oneonta.
- 35 John R. Clancy.....Dem..Sayracuse.
- 36 Sereno E. Payne*.....Rep..Auburn.
- 37 Edwin S. Underhill* Dem..Bath.
- 38 Thos. B. Dunn.....Rep..Rochester.
- 39 H. G. Danforth*.....Rep..Rochester.
- 40 R. H. Gittins.....Dem..Niagara Falls.
- 41 Chas. E. Smith*.....Dem..Buffalo.
- 42 D. A. Driscoll*.....Dem..Buffalo.
- 43 O. M. Hamilton.....Rep..Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 1 John H. Small*.....Dem..Washington.
- 2 Claude Kitchin*.....Dem..Scotland Neck.
- 3 J. M. Faison*.....Dem..Faison.
- 4 Edward W. Poup*.....Dem..Smithfield.
- 5 C. M. Stedman*.....Dem..Greensboro.
- 6 Hannibal L. Godwin* Dem..Dunn.
- 7 Robert N. Page*.....Dem..Biscoe.
- 8 R. L. Doughton*.....Dem..Laurel Springs.

Dist. Representative, Politics, P. O. Address.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Continued.

- 9 Edwin Y. Webb*.....Dem..Shelby.
- 10 J. M. Gudger, Jr.*.....Dem..Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1 H. T. Helgesen*.....Rep..Milton.
- 2 Geo. M. Young.....Rep..Valley City
- 3 P. D. Norton.....Rep..Nottinger.

OHIO.

- 1 S. Bowdle.....Dem..Cincinnati.
- 2 A. G. Allen*.....Dem..Cincinnati.
- 3 Warren Gard.....Dem..Hamilton.
- 4 J. H. Goeke.....Dem..Wapakoneta.
- 5 T. T. Ansberry*.....Dem..Defiance.
- 6 S. D. Fess.....Rep..Yellow Springs.
- 7 J. D. Post*.....Dem..Washington.
- 8 F. B. Willis*.....Rep..Ada.
- 9 Isaac R. Sherwood*.....Dem..Toledo.
- 10 R. Switzer*.....Rep..Gallipolis.
- 11 H. C. Claypool*.....Dem..Chillicothe.
- 12 Clement Brumbaugh.....Dem..Columbus.
- 13 John A. Key.....Dem..Marion.
- 14.....
- 15 George White*.....Dem..Marietta.
- 16 W. B. Francis*.....Dem..Martins Ferry.
- 17 W. A. Ashbrook*.....Dem..Johnstown.
- 18 J. J. White*.....Dem..Canton.
- 19 E. R. Bathrick*.....Dem..Akron.
- 20 Wm. Gordon.....Dem..Cleveland.
- 21 R. J. Baileys*.....Dem..Cleveland.

At Large.

Robert Crosser.....Dem..Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1 Bird S. McGuire*.....Rep..Pawnee.
- 2 Richard T. Morgan*.....Rep..Woodward.
- 3 J. S. Davenport*.....Dem..Vinita.
- 4 Charles D. Carter*.....Dem..Ardmore.
- 5 Scott Ferris*.....Dem..Lawton.

At Large.

W. H. Murray.....Dem..Tishomingo.
 Claude Weaver.....Dem..Oklahoma City.
 J. B. Thompson.....Dem..Pauls Valley.

OREGON.

- 1 W. C. Hawley*.....Rep..Salem.
- 2 N. J. Sinnott.....Rep..The Dalles.
- 3 A. W. Lafferty.....Prog. Rep..Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1 W. S. Vare*.....Rep..Philadelphia.
- 2 George S. Graham.....Rep..Philadelphia.
- 3 J. Hampton Moore*.....Rep..Philadelphia.
- 4 G. W. Edmonds.....Rep..Philadelphia.
- 5 Michael Donohoe*.....Dem..Philadelphia.
- 6 J. W. Logue.....Dem..Philadelphia.
- 7 Thomas S. Butler*.....Rep..West Chester.
- 8 R. E. Diferferer*.....Dem..Ashburner.
- 9 William W. Griest*.....Rep..Lancaster.
- 10 J. R. Farr*.....Rep.†Scranton.
- 11 J. J. Casey.....Dem..Wilkes-Barre.
- 12 Robert E. Lee*.....Dem..Pottsville.
- 13 John H. Rothermel*.....Dem..Reading.
- 14 W. D. B. Ainey*.....Rep..Montrose.
- 15 E. R. Kiess.....Rep..Williamsport.
- 16 John V. Leshar.....Dem..Sunbury.
- 17 F. L. Dersham.....Dem..Lewisburg.
- 18 A. S. Kreider.....Rep..Annville.
- 19 W. W. Bailey.....Dem..Johnstown.
- 20 A. R. Brodbeck.....Dem..Hanover.
- 21 C. E. Patton*.....Rep..Curwensville.
- 22 A. L. Keister.....Rep..Scottdale.
- 23 W. N. Carr.....Dem..Uniontown.
- 24 H. W. Temple.....Prog..Washington.
- 25 M. W. Shreve.....Rep..Erie.
- 26 A. Mitchell Palmer*.....Dem..Stroudsburg.
- 27 J. N. Langham*.....Rep..Indiana.
- 28 W. J. Hulings.....Prog..Oil City.
- 29 S. G. Porter*.....Rep..Pittsburgh.
- 30 M. C. Kelly.....Prog..Pittsburgh.
- 31 J. F. Burke*.....Rep..Pittsburgh.
- 32 Andrew J. Barchfeld*.....Rep..Pittsburgh.

At Large.

A. R. Rupley.....Prog..Carlisle.
 J. M. Morin.....Rep..Pittsburgh.
 A. H. Walters.....Prog..Johnstown.
 F. E. Lewis.....Prog..Allentown.

Dist. Representative, Politics, P. O. Address.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1 G. F. O'Shaunnessy*.....Dem..Providence.
- 2 Peter G. Gerry.....Dem..Warwick.
- 3 Ambrose Kennedy.....Rep..Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 Richard S. Whaley.....Dem..Charleston.
- 2 J. F. Byrnes*.....Dem..Aiken.
- 3 Wyatt Aiken*.....Dem..Abbeville.
- 4 Joseph T. Johnson*.....Dem..Spartanburg.
- 5 David E. Finley*.....Dem..Yorkville.
- 6 J. W. Ragsdale.....Dem..Florence.
- 7 Asbury F. Lever*.....Dem..Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 1 C. H. Dillon.....Rep..Yankton.
- 2 Charles H. Burke*.....Rep..Pierre.
- 3 Eben W. Martin*.....Rep..Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

- 1 Sam R. Sells*.....Rep..Johnson City.
- 2 R. W. Austin.....Rep..Knoxville.
- 3 John A. Moon*.....Dem..Chattanooga.
- 4 Cordell Hull*.....Dem..Carthage.
- 5 William C. Houston*.....Dem..Woodbury.
- 6 J. W. Byrns*.....Dem..Nashville.
- 7 Lemuel P. Padgett*.....Dem..Columbia.
- 8 Thetus W. Sims*.....Dem..Linden.
- 9 Finis J. Garrett*.....Dem..Mresden.
- 10 K. D. McKellar*.....Dem..Memphis.

TEXAS.

- 1 H. W. Vaughn.....Dem..Texarkana.
- 2 Martin Dies*.....Dem..Beaumont.
- 3 James Young*.....Dem..Kauffman.
- 4 Sam Rayburn.....Dem..Bonham.
- 5 Jack Beall*.....Dem..Waxahachie.
- 6 Rufus Hardy*.....Dem..Corsicana.
- 7 Alexander W. Gregg*.....Dem..Palestine.
- 8 J. H. Eagle.....Dem..Houston.
- 9 George F. Burgess*.....Dem..Gonzales.
- 10 James P. Buchanan.....Dem..Brenham.
- 11 Robert L. Henry*.....Dem..Waco.
- 12 Oscar Callaway*.....Dem..Comanche.
- 13 John H. Stephens*.....Dem..Vernon.
- 14 James L. Slayden*.....Dem..San Antonio.
- 15 John N. Garner*.....Dem..Uvalde.
- 16 William R. Smith*.....Dem..Colorado City.

At Large.

H. W. Summers.....Dem..Dallas.
 D. E. Garrett.....Dem..Houston.

UTAH.

At Large.

Joseph Howell*.....Rep..Logan.
 Jacob Johnson.....Rep..Spring City.

VERMONT.

- 1 Frank L. Green*.....Rep..St. Albans.
- 2 Frank Plumley*.....Rep..Northfield.

VIRGINIA.

- 1 William A. Jones*.....Dem..Warsaw.
- 2 E. E. Holland*.....Dem..Suffolk.
- 3 A. J. Montague.....Dem..Richmond.
- 4 W. A. Watson.....Dem..Jennings Ord'y.
- 5 E. W. Saunders*.....Dem..Rocky Mount.
- 6 Carter G.ass*.....Dem..Lynchburg.
- 7 James Hay*.....Dem..Millwood.
- 8 Charles C. Carlin*.....Dem..Alexandria.
- 9 C. Bascom Slemp*.....Rep..Big Stone Gap.
- 10 Henry D. Flood*.....Dem..W. Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

- 1 Wm. E. Humphrey*.....Rep..Seattle.
- 2 A. Johnson.....Rep..Hoquiam.
- 3 W. L. La Follette*.....Rep..Pullman.

At Large.

J. A. Falconer.....Prog..Everett.
 J. W. Bryan.....Prog..Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1 Matthew M. Neely.....Dem..Fairmont.
- 2 W. B. Brown, Jr.*.....Dem..Kingwood.
- 3 S. B. Avis.....Rep..Charleston.
- 4 H. H. Moss, Jr.....Rep..Parkersburg.
- 5 James A. Hughes*.....Rep..Huntington.

At Large.

Howard Sutherland.....Rep..Eikins.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Continued.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representative.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Representative.</i>	<i>Politics.</i>	<i>P. O. Address.</i>
WISCONSIN.				WYOMING.			
1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.	..	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.
2	M. E. Burke*	Dem.	Beaver Dam.	ALASKA.			
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.	..	James Wickersham*	Dem.	Fairbanks.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.	HAWAII.			
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.	..	Jonah K. Kalanianoʻole*	Rep.	Honolulu.
6	M. K. Reilly	Dem.	Fond du Lac.	PORTO RICO.			
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.	..	Luis Munoz Rivera	Dem.	San Juan.
8	E. E. Browne	Rep.	Waupaca.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.			
9	T. F. Konop*	Dem.	Kewaunee.	..	Manuel L. Quezon*	Dem.	Lucena, Tayabas.
10	James A. Frear	Rep.	Hudson.	..	Manuel Earnshaw	Dem.	Manila.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.				

Democrats, 291; Republicans, 124; Progressives, 19; Independent, 1; vacancies, 4; whole number, including 5 Delegates, 440. *Served in Sixty-second Congress. **Served in previous Congress.

Salaries of Representatives are \$7,500 per annum, and mileage of 20 cents per mile each way to and from seat of Government. Salary of the Speaker is \$12,000.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

THE principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, which ended October 24, 1914, were:

Public No. 1. An act making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes.

Public No. 5. An act providing for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, after June 30, 1913.

Public No. 6. An act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between employers and their employes.

Public No. 10. An act authorizing the appointment of an Ambassador to Spain.

Public No. 13. Joint resolution to relieve destitution among the native people and residents of Alaska.

Public No. 16. An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Public No. 20. Joint resolution to convey the thanks of Congress to the Captain of the American steamer Kroonland.

Public No. 22. That the President "is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed (in Mexico) against the United States.

Public No. 25. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

Public No. 29. Joint resolution authorizing the President to detail Lieut. Frederick Mears to service in connection with proposed Alaskan railroad.

Public No. 30. Joint resolution to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the Government of China on works of conservation and public improvement.

Public No. 33. Joint resolution providing for the procurement of title to land at Cape Henry, in the State of Virginia, for works for fortification and coast defence purposes.

Public No. 41. Joint resolution for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens in Europe (because of the war).

Public No. 43. An act to provide for the establishment of Federal Reserve Banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Public No. 43. Joint resolution granting authority to the American Red Cross to charter a ship or ships of foreign register for the transportation of nurses and supplies and for all uses in connection with the work of that society (during continuance of present war).

Public No. 44. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Louisiana the original ordinance of secession adopted by said State.

Public No. 46. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and

use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909.

Public No. 48. Joint resolution to provide for representation of foreign Governments growing out of existing hostilities in Europe and elsewhere.

Public No. 50. Joint resolution instructing American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture to present to the permanent committee for action at the general assembly in 1915 certain resolutions.

Public No. 52. Joint resolution to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to two commissioned officers-of-the-line of the Navy for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the Government of Brazil as instructors in naval strategy and tactics in the Naval War College of Brazil.

Public No. 56. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Ninth International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of San Francisco, July 18-24, 1915.

Public No. 81. An act providing that the marriage of a homestead entryman to a homestead entrywoman shall not impair the right of either to a patent, after compliance with the law a year, to apply to existing entries.

Public No. 88. An act providing an appropriation for the relief and transportation of American citizens in Mexico.

Public No. 90. An act to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war.

Public No. 102. An act to authorize the appointment of an Ambassador to Argentina.

Public No. 103. An act authorizing the appointment of an Ambassador to the Republic of Chile.

Public No. 120. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

Public No. 143. An act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, and for other purposes.

Public No. 175. An act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Public No. 193. An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department.

Public No. 203. An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

Public No. 212. An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes (Anti-Trust law).

Public No. 217. An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes (war tax).

The Sixty-fourth Congress.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1915, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1917.

SENATE.

President..... Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., of Indiana.
 Secretary..... James Marion Baker, Dem., of South Carolina.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
ALABAMA.		
1919..	John H. Bankhead, D.....	Fayette.
1921..	Oscar W. Underwood, D.....	Birmingham.
ARIZONA.		
1917..	Henry F. Ashurst, D.....	Prescott.
1921..	Marcus A. Smith, D.....	Tucson.
ARKANSAS.		
1919..	Joe T. Robinson, D.....	Little Rock.
1921..	James P. Clarke, D.....	Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA.		
1917..	John D. Works, R.....	Los Angeles.
1921..	Jas. D. Phelan, D.....	San Francisco.
COLORADO.		
1919..	John F. Shafroth, D.....	Denver.
1921..	Charles S. Thomas, D.....	Denver.
CONNECTICUT.		
1917..	George P. McLean, R.....	Simsbury.
1921..	Frank B. Brandegee, R.....	New London.
DELAWARE.		
1917..	Henry A. du Pont, R.....	Wilmington.
1921..	Willard Saulsbury, D.....	Wilmington.
FLORIDA.		
1917..	Nathan P. Bryan, D.....	Jacksonville.
1921..	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.....	Jacksonville.
GEORGIA.		
1919..	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.....	Sandersville.
1921..	Hoke Smith, D.....	Atlanta.
IDAHO.		
1919..	William E. Borah, R.....	Boise.
1921..	James H. Brady, R.....	Pocatello.
ILLINOIS.		
1919..	Hamilton Lewis, D.....	Chicago.
1921..	L. Y. Sherman, R.....	Springfield.
INDIANA.		
1917..	John W. Kern, D.....	Indianapolis.
1921..	Benjamin F. Shively, D.....	South Bend.
IOWA.		
1919..	William S. Kenyon, R.....	Fort Dodge.
1921..	Albert B. Cummins, R.....	Des Moines.
KANSAS.		
1919..	W. H. Thompson, D.....	Garden City.
1921..	Charles Curtis, R.....	Topeka.
KENTUCKY.		
1919..	Ollie M. James, D.....	Marion.
1921..	J. C. W. Beckham, D.....	Fraunkfort.
LOUISIANA.		
1919..	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.....	I. Providence.
1921..	Robt. F. Broussard, R.....	New Iberia.
MAINE.		
1917..	Charles F. Johnson, D.....	Waterville.
1919..	Edwin C. Burleigh, R.....	Augusta.
MARYLAND.		
1917..	Blair Lee, D.....	Silver Spring.
1921..	John W. Smith, D.....	Snow Hill.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
1917..	Henry C. Lodge, R.....	Nahant.
1919..	John W. Weeks, R.....	Newton.
MICHIGAN.		
1917..	Charles E. Townsend, R.....	Jackson.
1919..	William A. Smith, R.....	Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.		
1917..	Moses E. Clapp, R.....	St. Paul.
1919..	Kaute Nelson, R.....	Alexandria.
MISSISSIPPI.		
1917..	John S. Williams, D.....	Yazoo.
1919..	J. K. Vardaman, D.....	Jackson.
MISSOURI.		
1917..	James A. Reed, D.....	Kansas City.
1921..	William J. Stone, D.....	Jefferson City.
MONTANA.		
1917..	Henry L. Myers, D.....	Hamilton.
1919..	Thomas J. Walsh, D.....	Helena.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O. Address.
NEBRASKA.		
1917..	G. M. Hitchcock, D.....	Omaha.
1919..	Geo. W. Norris, R.....	McCook.
NEVADA.		
1917..	Key Pittman, D.....	Tonopah.
1921..	Francis G. Newlands, D.....	Reno.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1919..	Henry F. Hollis, D.....	Concord.
1921..	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.....	Concord.
NEW JERSEY.		
1919..	James E. Martine, D.....	Plainfield.
1921..	William Hughes, D.....	Paterson.
NEW MEXICO.		
1917..	Thomas B. Catron, R.....	Santa Fé.
1919..	Albert B. Fall, R.....	Three Rivers.
NEW YORK.		
1917..	James A. O'Gorman, D.....	New York.
1921..	James W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.....	Mt. Morris.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
1919..	F. McL. Simmons, D.....	Raleigh.
1921..	Lee S. Overman, D.....	Salsbury.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
1917..	Porter J. McCumber, R.....	Wahpeton.
1921..	Asle J. Gronna, R.....	Lakota.
OHIO.		
1917..	Atlee Pomerene, D.....	Canton.
1921..	Warren G. Harding, R.....	Marion.
OKLAHOMA.		
1919..	Robert L. Owen, D.....	Muskogee.
1921..	Thomas P. Gore, D.....	Lawton.
OREGON.		
1919..	Harry Lane, D.....	Portland.
1921..	Geo. E. Chamberlain, D.....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
1917..	Geo. T. Oliver, R.....	Pittsburgh.
1921..	Boies Penrose, R.....	Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND.		
1917..	Henry F. Lippitt, R.....	Providence.
1919..	Le Baron B. Colt, R.....	Bristol.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1919..	Benj. R. Tillman, D.....	Trenton.
1921..	Ellison D. Smith, D.....	Florence.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
1919..	Thomas Sterling, R.....	Vermillion.
1921..	Ed. S. Johnson, D.....	Yankton.
TENNESSEE.		
1917..	Juke Lea, D.....	Nashville.
1919..	John K. Shields, D.....	Knoxville.
TEXAS.		
1917..	Charles A. Culberson, D.....	Dallas.
1919..	Morris Sheppard, D.....	Texarkana.
UTAH.		
1917..	George Sutherland, R.....	Salt Lake City.
1921..	Reed Smoot, R.....	Provo.
VERMONT.		
1917..	Carroll S. Page, R.....	Hyde Park.
1921..	William P. Dillingham, R.....	Waterbury.
VIRGINIA.		
1917..	Claude A. Swanson, D.....	Chatham.
1919..	Thomas S. Martin, D.....	Charlot'sville.
WASHINGTON.		
1917..	Miles Poindexter, P.....	Spokane.
1921..	Wesley L. Jones, R.....	N. Yakima.
WEST VIRGINIA.		
1917..	William E. Chilton, D.....	Charleston.
1919..	Nathan Goff, R.....	Charlestonburg.
WISCONSIN.		
1917..	Robert M. La Follette, R.....	Madison.
1921..	Paul O. Husting, D.....	Mayville.
WYOMING.		
1917..	Clarence D. Clark, R.....	Evanston.
1919..	Francis E. Warren, R.....	Cheyenne.

D., Democrats, 56; R., Republicans, 39; P., Progressive, 1 Total 96.
 The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum. Congress each session votes an appropriation of 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	O. L. Gray	Dem.	Mobile.
2	S. H. Dent	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	H. B. Steagall	Dem.	Ozark.
4	F. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Annilston.
5	J. T. Hefflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	W. B. Oliver	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	J. L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	E. B. Almon	Dem.	Tusculumbla.
9	George Huddleston	Dem.	Birmingham.

At Large.

J. W. Abercromble* . . . Dem. Tuscaloosa.

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden* . . . Dem. Phenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	T. H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	W. A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	J. N. Tillman	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	O. T. Wingo	Dem.	De Queen.
5	H. M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardenelle.
6	S. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	W. S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	William Kent*	Ind.	Kentfield.
2	J. E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	C. F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	J. I. Nolan*	Prog.	San Francisco.
6	J. A. Elston	Prog.	Berkeley.
7	D. S. Church*	Dem.	Fresno.
8	E. A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	C. H. Randall	Dem.	Los Angeles.
10	W. D. Stephens*	Prog.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	B. C. Hilliard	Dem.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Edward Keating*	Dem.	Pueblo.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

1	P. D. Oakley	Rep.	Hartford.
2	R. R. Freeman	Rep.	New London.
3	J. Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	E. J. Hill*	Rep.	Norwalk.
5	J. P. Glynn	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.
T. W. Miller . . . Rep. Wilmington.

FLORIDA.

1	S. M. Sparkman*	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Emmett Wilson*	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	W. J. Sears	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	C. G. Edwards*	Dem.	Savannah.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	C. R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	W. C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	W. S. Howard*	Dem.	Decatur.
6	W. S. Wise	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	S. J. Tribble*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
10	Carl Vinson	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	J. R. Walker*	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	D. M. Hughes*	Dem.	Danville.

IDAHO.

At Large.
Robert McCracken . . . Rep. Boise.
A. T. Smith* . . . Rep. Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	M. B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	J. R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	W. W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago.
4	J. T. McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	A. J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Frank Buchanan*	Dem.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	F. A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	G. E. Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	I. C. Copley*	Prog.	Aurora.
12	C. E. Fuller	Rep.	Belvidere.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	J. C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	C. H. Tavenner*	Dem.	Cordova.
15	E. J. King	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	C. U. Stone*	Dem.	Peoria.
17	J. A. Sterling	Rep.	Bloomington
18	J. C. Cannon	Rep.	Danville.
19	W. B. McKinley†	Rep.	Champaign.
20	H. T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	L. Wheeler	Rep.	Springfield.
22	W. A. Rodenberg†	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	M. D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	T. Williams	Rep.	Louisville.
25	E. E. Denison	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

B. M. Chipperfield . . . Rep. Canton.
W. E. Williams* . . . Dem. Pittsfield.

INDIANA.

1	Charles Lieb*	Dem.	Rockport.
2	W. A. Cullop*	Dem.	Vincennes.
3	W. E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	R. W. Moss*	Dem.	Center Point.
6	F. H. Gray*	Dem.	Connorsville.
7	Merrill Moores	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	J. A. M. Adair*	Dem.	Portland.
9	M. A. Morrison*	Dem.	Frankfort.
10	W. R. Wood	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	G. W. Rauch*	Dem.	Marion.
12	Cyrus Cline*	Dem.	Angola.
13	H. A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	C. A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	H. E. Hull	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	B. E. Sweet	Rep.	Waverly.
4	G. N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	J. W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. W. Ramseyer	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	C. C. Dowell	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	H. M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	W. R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	F. P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	T. J. Steele	Dem.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	D. R. Anthony*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Joseph Taggart*	Dem.	Kansas City.
3	P. P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle*	Dem.	Strong City.
5	G. T. Helvering*	Dem.	Maryville.
6	J. R. Connelly*	Dem.	Colby.
7	Jouett Shouse	Dem.	Kinsley.
8	W. A. Aytes	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	A. W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	D. H. Kinchloe	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	A. B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	J. C. Cantrell*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	W. J. Flelds*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	J. W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barboursville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	Estopinal.
2	H. G. Dupré*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	W. F. Martin	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	R. T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley Wilson	Dem.	Catahoula.
6	L. L. Morgan*	Dem.	Covington.
7	L. Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	J. B. Aswell*	Dem.	Nachitoches.

MAINE.

1	A. C. Hinds*	Rep.	Portland.
2	D. J. McGillcuddy*	Dem.	Lewiston.
3	J. A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	F. E. Guernsey*	Rep.	Dover.

MARYLAND.

1	J. D. Price*	Dem.	Salisbury.
2	J. F. C. Talbot*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	C. P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. C. Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	S. E. Mudd	Rep.	La Plata.
6	D. J. Lewis*	Dem.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	A. T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	F. H. Gillett*	Rep.	Southfield.
3	C. D. Paige*	Rep.	Worcester.
4	S. E. Winslow*	Rep.	Lowell.
5	A. J. Rogers*	Rep.	Hamilton.
6	A. P. Gardner*	Rep.	Lynn.
7	M. F. Phelan*	Rep.	Cambridge.
8	F. W. Dallinger	Rep.	Chelsea.
9	E. W. Roberts*	Rep.	Boston.
10	P. T. Tague	Dem.	Boston.
11	G. H. Tinkham	Rep.	Boston.
12	J. A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Needham.
13	W. H. Carter	Rep.	Dedham.
14	Richard Olney, 2d.	Dem.	Fall River.
15	W. S. Greene*	Rep.	New Bedford.
16	Joseph Walsh	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	F. E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	S. W. Beakes*	Dem.	Ann Arbor.
3	J. M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	E. L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	C. E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	L. H. Kelley*	Dem.	Lansing.
7	P. C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	J. W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	J. C. McLaughlan*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	G. A. Loud*	Rep.	Bay City.
11	F. D. Scott	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. F. James	Rep.	Hancock.
13	C. A. Nichols	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	E. E. Ellsworth	Rep.	Mankato.
3	R. R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	C. C. Van Dyke	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	G. R. Smith*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	C. A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	A. J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	C. B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall	Prog.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	E. S. Candler*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	H. D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	B. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	T. U. Slsson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	S. A. Witherspoon*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	B. P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	F. E. Quin*	Dem.	Macomb City.
8	J. W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	J. T. Lloyd*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
2	W. W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	J. W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallitan.
4	C. F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	W. P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	C. W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackelford*	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	J. E. Meeker	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	W. L. Igoe*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyert*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	W. L. Hensley*	Dem.	Farmington.
14	J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	P. D. Decker*	Dem.	Joplin.
16	T. L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

J. M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
Tom Stout*	Dem.	Lewistown.

NEBRASKA.

1	C. F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City.
2	C. O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha.
3	D. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Fremont.
4	C. H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	C. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	M. P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	C. A. Sulloway*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	E. H. Wasson	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	W. J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	T. J. Scully*	Dem.	South Amboy.
4	E. C. Hutchison	Rep.	Trenton.
5	J. H. Capstick	Rep.	Montville.
6	A. C. Hart*	Dem.	Hackensack.
7	D. H. Drukner*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	E. W. Gray	Rep.	Newark.
9	R. W. Parker	Rep.	West Orange.
10	Fred Lethbach	Rep.	Newark.
11	J. J. Eagan*	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	J. A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

B. C. Hernandez	Rep.	Tierra Amarilla.
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NEW YORK.

1	Lathrop Brown*	Dem.	New York City.
2	C. P. Caldwell	Dem.	New York City.
3	Jas. V. Flynn	Dem.	New York City.
4	H. H. Dale*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	J. P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	F. W. Rowe	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	J. J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	D. J. Griffin*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	O. E. Swift	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	R. L. Haskell	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	D. J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	M. M. London	Soc.	New York City.
13	G. W. Lof*	Dem.	New York City.
14	M. F. Farley	Dem.	New York City.
15	M. F. Conry*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Peter Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
17	J. F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
18	T. G. Patten*	Dem.	New York City.
19	W. M. Chandler*	Prog.	New York City.
20	Isaac Selgel	Rep.	New York City.
21	G. M. Hurlburt	Dem.	New York City.
22	Henry Bruckner*	Dem.	New York City.
23	J. A. Golden*	Dem.	New York City.
24	W. R. Oglesby*	Dem.	New York City.
25	J. W. Husted	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	C. B. Ward	Rep.	Dobruce.
28	R. B. Sanford	Rep.	Albany.
29	J. S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	W. B. Charles	Rep.	Amsterdam.
31	E. G. Merritt, Jr.*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	L. W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	H. P. Snyder	Rep.	I little Falls.
34	G. W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	W. W. Magee	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	S. E. Payne*	Rep.	Auburn.
37	H. H. Platt	Rep.	Corning.
38	T. B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	H. G. Danforth*	Rep.	Rochester.
40	S. W. Dempsey	Rep.	Lockport.
41	C. B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	D. A. Driscoll*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	C. M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	J. H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	George Hood	Dem.	Goldsboro.
4	E. W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	C. M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	H. L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	R. N. Page*	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	R. L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	E. Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	J. J. Britt	Rep.	

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	H. T. Helgesen*	Rep.	Milton.
2	G. M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	P. D. Norton*	Rep.	Hettinger.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. G. Allen*	Dem.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	J. E. Russell	Rep.	Snyder.
5	N. E. Matthews	Rep.	Ottawa.
6	C. C. Kearns	Rep.	Batavia.
7	S. D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	J. G. Key*	Dem.	Marion.
9	I. R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.

OHIO—Continued.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
10	R. M. Switzer*	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	Edward Ricketts	Rep.	Logan.
12	C. L. Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.
13	A. W. Overmyer	Dem.	Freemont.
14	S. H. Williams	Rep.	Loralin.
15	W. C. Mooney	Rep.	Woodfield.
16	R. C. McCulloch	Rep.	Canton.
17	W. A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	D. A. Hollingsworth	Rep.	Cadiz.
19	J. G. Cooper	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	William Gordon*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	H. I. Emerson	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	J. S. Davenport*	Dem.	Vinita.
2	W. W. Hastings	Dem.	Talequah.
3	C. D. Carter*	Dem.	Armore.
4	W. H. Murray*	Dem.	Tishomingo.
5	J. B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	J. V. McClintic	Dem.	Snyder.
8	D. T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	W. C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	N. J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	W. S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	G. S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. H. Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	G. W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	F. E. Costello	Rep.	Tacony.
6	G. P. Darrow	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	T. S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	H. W. Watson	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	W. W. Grist*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	J. R. Farr*	Rep.	Washington.
11	J. J. Casey*	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
12	R. D. Heaton	Rep.	Ashland.
13	A. G. Dewalt	Dem.	Allentown.
14	L. T. McFadden	Rep.	Canton.
15	E. R. Kless*	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	J. V. Leshner*	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	B. K. Fochtt	Rep.	Lewisberg.
18	A. S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annvile.
19	W. W. Bailey*	Dem.	Johnstown.
20	C. W. Beales	Rep.	Gettysburg.
21	C. H. Rowland	Rep.	Phillipsburg.
22	A. L. Keister*	Rep.	Scottdale.
23	R. E. Hopwood	Rep.	Uniontown.
24	M. M. Brown	Rep.	Washington.
25	Michael Liebel	Dem.	Erie.
26	H. J. Steele	Dem.	Easton.
27	S. T. North	Rep.	Punxsutawney.
28	S. H. Miller	Rep.	Mercer.
29	S. G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	W. H. Coleman	Rep.	McKeesport.
31	J. M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	A. J. Barchfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.

At Large.

T. S. Cragot	Rep.	Waynesburg.
M. H. Garland	Rep.	Edgewood Park.
D. F. Lafaent	Rep.	York.
John R. Scott	Rep.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	G. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	W. R. Stines	Rep.	Warwick.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	R. S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	J. F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Wyatt Alken*	Dem.	Abbeville.
4	J. T. Johnson*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	D. E. Finley*	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	J. W. Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	A. F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. H. Dillon*	Rep.	Yankton.
2	R. C. Johnson	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	H. L. Gandy	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	S. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	R. W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	J. A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	W. C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	J. W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	L. P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	T. W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	F. J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	K. D. McKellar*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Warren.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	H. W. Summers*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	A. W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	J. H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	G. F. Burgess*	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	J. P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	R. L. Henry*	Dem.	Waco.
12	Oscar Callaway*	Dem.	Comanche.
13	J. H. Stephens*	Dem.	Vernon.
14	J. L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	J. N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	W. R. Smith*	Dem.	Colorado.

At Large.

J. H. Davis	Dem.	Sulphur Springs.
Jeff. McLenore	Dem.	Houston.

UTAH.

1	Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.
2	J. H. Mays	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	F. L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	P. H. Dale	Rep.	Brighton.

VIRGINIA.

1	W. A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	E. E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	A. J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	W. A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ordinary.
5	E. W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	James Hay*	Dem.	Madison.
8	C. C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. B. Slem*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	H. D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	W. E. Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	L. H. Hadley	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	A. Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	W. L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
5	C. C. Dill	Dem.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	W. G. Brown*	Dem.	Kingwood.
3	Adam Littlepage*	Dem.	Charleston.
4	H. H. Moss*	Rep.	Parkersburg.
5	Ed. Cooper	Rep.	Bluffield.

At Large.

H. Sutherland*	Rep.	Elkins.
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WISCONSIN.

1	H. A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	M. E. Burke*	Dem.	Beaver Dam.
3	J. M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	W. H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	W. J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	M. K. Rully*	Dem.	Fond du Lac.
7	J. J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	E. E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	T. F. Konop*	Dem.	Kewaunee.
10	J. A. Freat*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	L. L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

F. W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.
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ALASKA.

James Wickersham	Dem.	Fairbanks.
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HAWAII.

J. Kalaniana'ole	Rep.	Honolulu.
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PARTY DIVISIONS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 63D AND 64TH CONGRESSES.

STATES.	SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.*		SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.*			STATES.	SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.*		SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.*		
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
Alabama	10		10			Nevada		1		1	
Arizona	1		1			New Hampshire	2			2	
Arkansas	7		7			New Jersey	11	1	4	8	
California	3	†6	4	3	†3	New Mexico	1			1	
Colorado	4		3	1		New York	31	‡11	20	21	c1
Connecticut	5			5		North Carolina	10		9	1	
Delaware	1			1		North Dakota		3	3	3	
Florida	4		4			Ohio	19		9	13	
Georgia	12		12			Oklahoma	6		7	1	
Idaho		2		2		Oregon		6		3	
Illinois	20	a4	10	16	1	Pennsylvania	12	e18		30	
Indiana	13		11	2		Rhode Island		1	6	2	
Iowa	5		1	10		South Carolina	7		7		
Kansas	5	b2	6	2		South Dakota		3	1	2	
Kentucky	9		9	2		Tennessee	8	2	8	2	
Louisiana	8		7	1	1	Texas	18		18		
Maine	1	3	1	3		Utah		2	1	1	
Maryland	6		5	1		Vermont		2	1	2	
Massachusetts	8		4	12		Virginia	9		9	1	
Michigan	2	†9	3	10		Washington		†3	1	4	
Minnesota	1	9	1	8	1	West Virginia	2		4	3	
Mississippi	8		8			Wisconsin	3	8	3	8	
Missouri	14	2	14	2		Wyoming		1		1	
Montana	2		2			Total	290	†127	233	193	d7
Nebraska	2	4	3	3							

* As constituted at the beginning of the Congress. † One Independent member in addition. ‡ Two Progressives in addition; a three Progressives in addition; b one Progressive in addition; c one Socialist in addition; d whole number in House 435, including one Independent and one Socialist; e six Progressives in addition; f plus total of eighteen Progressives enumerated herein.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESSES.	YEARS.	SENATE.					HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Am.(g)	Union.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Am.(g)	Union.	Ind.
XXXVII	1861-1863	10	31		2		42	106		28	
XXXVIII	1863-1865	9	36		5		75	102			9
XXXIX	1865-1867	11	41				40	145			
XL	1867-1869	11	42				49	143			
XLI	1869-1871	11	58				78	151			
XLII	1871-1873	17	57				103	138			5 †
XLIII	1873-1875	20	47			7 †	92	194			14 †
XLIV	1875-1877	29	43			2 †	168	107			
XLV	1877-1879	39	36			1 †	151	142			
XLVI	1879-1881	44	32				148	149			16 †
XLVII	1881-1883	38	37			1 §	138	146			10 †
XLVIII	1883-1885	36	40				198	124			1 †
XLIX	1885-1887	34	42				204	120			1 †
L	1887-1889	37	39				168	153			4 †
LI	1889-1891	37	39				159	166			
LII	1891-1893	39	47			2 ¶	236	88			8 ¶
LIII	1893-1895	44	38			3 ¶	220	126			8 ¶
LIV	1895-1897	39	42			5 ¶	104	243			7 ¶
LV	1897-1899	34	46			10 †	134	206			16 † ¶
LVI	1899-1901	26	53			11 ¶ ¶	163	185			9 † †
LVII	1901-1903	29	56			3 §§	153	198			5 † †
LVIII	1903-1905	32	58				174	206			2 † †
LIX	1905-1907	32	58				136	250			
LX	1907-1909	31	61				164	222			
LXI	1909-1911	32	60				172	219			
LXII	1911-1913	41	51				228	162			1 †
LXIII	1913-1915	51	45				290	145			
LXIV	1915-1917	56	39			1 (g)	233	193			9 (h)

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

¶ During the civil war most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.
 † Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.
 ¶ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters, and voted with the Republicans.
 ¶ People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.
 ** Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans. †† Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents. §§ Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. ¶¶ Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy. ††† Six Populists, three Silver party. ¶¶¶ Five Populists, one Silver party, two Independents, and three vacancies. †††† Three Populists, one Silver party, one Fusion party, one vacancy. §§§ One Populist, one Silver party, one Fusionist, two vacancies. **† Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican. *† One Socialist. (g) One Progressive. (h) Consisting of seven Progressives, one Socialist, and one Independent. (i) Two Senators and twenty-three Representatives in XXXVI. Congress under American Party designation.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

FISCAL YEARS.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	AMOUNT PAID FOR.	
					Compensation to Postmasters.	Transportation of the Mail.
1901.....	76,945	511,808	\$111,631,193	\$115,554,920	\$19,949,514	\$58,264,040
1902.....	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	124,785,697	20,783,919	61,153,775
1903.....	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	138,784,488	21,631,724	65,321,711
1904.....	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,820,732
1905.....	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,544,585	72,862,605
1906.....	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,544,585	76,174,945
1907.....	62,659	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	81,090,849
1908.....	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,381,421
1909.....	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	84,052,596
1910.....	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	27,521,013	85,259,102
1911.....	59,237	435,388	237,879,823	237,648,926	28,284,964	88,058,922
1912.....	58,729	436,469	246,744,015	248,525,450	28,407,726	89,154,811
1913.....	58,020	436,293	266,619,525	262,067,541	29,126,662	92,278,517
1914.....	56,810	435,597	287,934,565	283,543,769	29,968,515	98,002,421

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, 8,646 were Presidential offices and 48,164 were fourth-class offices.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN 1914.

States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.
Alabama.....	\$10,349,754	Louisiana.....	\$8,763,406	Oklahoma.....	\$9,759,256
Alaska.....	2,484,775	Maine.....	7,772,028	Oregon.....	9,413,339
Arizona.....	4,630,029	Maryland.....	5,189,776	Pennsylvania.....	50,766,143
Arkansas.....	8,968,319	Massachusetts.....	24,445,155	Porto Rico.....	3,430,844
California.....	36,802,143	Michigan.....	30,336,524	Rhode Island.....	3,326,373
Colorado.....	10,089,449	Minnesota.....	18,757,134	Samoa.....	78,868
Connecticut.....	9,196,370	Mississippi.....	9,835,733	South Carolina.....	5,670,186
Delaware.....	886,288	Missouri.....	16,076,668	South Dakota.....	5,720,636
District of Columbia.....	2,219,967	Montana.....	9,725,583	Tennessee.....	8,400,873
Florida.....	8,153,085	Nbraska.....	10,186,880	Texas.....	27,889,321
Georgia.....	12,330,319	Nevada.....	3,802,891	Utah.....	4,289,633
Hawaii.....	2,230,269	New Hampshire.....	4,304,134	Vermont.....	3,766,033
Idaho.....	5,304,958	New Jersey.....	13,792,772	Virginia.....	9,292,656
Illinois.....	39,605,132	New Mexico.....	3,334,898	Washington.....	16,611,273
Indiana.....	17,328,791	New York.....	63,084,274	West Virginia.....	10,466,617
Iowa.....	18,068,023	North Carolina.....	9,024,676	Wisconsin.....	19,430,351
Kansas.....	10,770,969	North Dakota.....	7,209,789	Wyoming.....	2,936,390
Kentucky.....	7,053,376	Ohio.....	33,637,670	China.....	71,504

Number of domestic money-orders issued 104,736,717, amounting to \$667,908,573.58 - number of international money-orders issued 3,896,824, amounting to \$91,285,920.10.

Domestic money-orders PAID number 105,211,688, amounting to \$688,500,569.29; international money-orders PAID number 491,637, amounting to \$13,053,296.33.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural delivery service from 1898 to 1914:

YEAR.	Carriers (number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.	YEAR.	Carriers (number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.
1898.....	148	2,960	\$50,241	1907.....	37,582	883,117	\$26,661,555
1900.....	1,276	28,685	420,433	1908.....	39,143	891,432	34,371,939
1901.....	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1909.....	40,499	979,541	35,661,034
1902.....	8,466	186,252	4,089,041	1910.....	40,997	993,068	36,914,769
1903.....	15,119	332,618	8,051,599	1911.....	41,559	1,007,772	37,125,630
1904.....	24,566	522,725	12,645,275	1912.....	42,199	1,021,492	41,859,422
1905.....	32,055	721,237	20,864,885	1913.....	42,805	1,028,603	45,462,766
1906.....	35,318	820,318	25,011,625	1914.....	43,652	1,050,266	47,377,070

The maximum salary of rural carriers was increased July 1, 1914, from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.	Alexander, King of Servia, and his wife Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Michael, Prince of Servia, June 10, 1868.	Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.	Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.	Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.	Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.	Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.	Marquis Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.	Peter Arcadovitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Stankiaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.	José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.	Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.	Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.	Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José María Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.	José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.	George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
General Heurreux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.	Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.	Jean Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.	

Geographical Research in 1914.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

IN GENERAL.

THE war in Europe between Germany and Austria on one side and Great Britain, France, Russia, and several of the Balkan States on the other seriously affected the plans of many expeditions that were contemplated being sent out to various parts of the world. Not only were expeditions cancelled, but in some instances parties in the field were summoned home to fight.

At the time this section was compiled war was still in progress, and it seems as if when peace is declared there will be changes made in the boundaries of many of the countries in Europe and also in their colonial possessions.

AFRICA.

The formal amalgamation of northern and southern Nigeria under one administration took place on January 1, Sir F. Lugard becoming the first Governor-General of the united territory.

An expedition for the exploration of the Libyan desert was sent out in charge of the German geographer, Dr. Ewald Banse. He reported having made his way to the Siwa oasis by a new route.

The results of the Nigeria-Kamerun Boundary Demarcation Commission of 1912-1913 were published in the *Geographical Journal* for June.

The Robt. Chabot expedition to Angola returned to France in March after visiting many of the least known parts of southwest Africa. The basin of the Kunene was explored and its tributary, Kakulovor, ascended.

The Government of Egypt provided the lower lying parts of the Nile Delta with improved facilities for drainage and authorized a survey of the land.

Soundings were made in Lake Tanganyika by Mr. Strappers, a Belgian explorer, establishing its maximum depth as 4,425 feet. From the soundings it appears that the lake is traversed from east to west by a ridge varying in altitude above its bed from 400 to 1,900 feet.

The Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, which has been carrying on active field work in Central Africa for the past four years, returned.

The Sudan Government completed the survey of a proposed railway from Suakim to Tokar, the latter being the centre of a great cotton growing district.

The hill men of Kabylia, the little-known people living in the far north of Algeria between the Djurdjura Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea, were described in the September number of *Travel*.

ASIA.

The work of exploration and survey of the northeast frontier of India was continued. A small expedition entered the country of the Akras, the most westerly of the Abor Mishmi group of tribes. The Akra country had not been visited by an English party since 1884.

A preliminary agreement was signed in Peking on January 21, between the Minister of Communications and the Banque Industrielle, providing for the extension of the French-Yunnan Railway to Chungking on the Yangtse River.

The French traveller, Dr. Legendre, started on a new expedition to the western borderlands of China.

Reports from the Thibetan conference that was held at Simla, between English, Chinese, and Thibetan envoys, state that nothing definite was accomplished toward the settlement of the boundary between China and Thibet.

A volcanic outburst of unusual violence occurred in January near the southern end of Klushu, Japan, culminating on the twelfth in a terrific eruption of the volcano Sakura Shima, on an island in the Gulf of Kagoshima, which had been dormant for 130 years.

A short account of an attempt made by Mr. F. K. Ward to penetrate southeastern Thibet from Yunnan was published. Owing to political troubles he was able to visit only a few of the little known tribes on the frontier.

Reports were received from Dr. F. de Filipp's Asiatic expedition at Leh, Ladakh, that a gravimetric station was established at Wozel Hadur, a narrow terrace on the Vale of Burgi La.

Mount Indrapura or Korinchi, a volcano 12,700 feet high, the highest summit on the Island of Sumatra, was ascended by a party con-

sisting of Mr. C. B. Kloss and Mr. H. C. Robinson, Director of Museums, Federated Malay States.

An interesting paper on the marked fall in the level of the Caspian Sea was published in the *Annales de Geographie* for March.

The main object of Sir Aurel Stein's expedition to Central Asia was the exploration of the region around Lop-nor. Many interesting antiquarian finds and physical observations were made which have thrown fresh light on the hydrography and early occupation of the Lop basin.

Captain Shakespear, a British resident at Koweit on the Persian Gulf, crossed the little known part of northern Arabia from Koweit to Suez.

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture planned to construct a new town, to be named Amu-Darjinsk, in the Hunger Steppe of Central Asia.

A physiographic study of Canberra, the new capital of Australia, was published in the April and May numbers of the *Geographical Journal*.

After an arduous journey in the dangerous country of the Abors Captains Bailey and Morshead returned to India and announced that they have conclusively proved that the Tsangpo and Brahmaputra to be one river, and that the supposed falls of the Tsangpo do not exist.

The linking up of the survey of India with the Russian triangulation in the Pamirs was accomplished after five years of work.

At the suggestion of the Royal Society, the meteorological service of India began investigations of the upper air, which are expected to extend over a period of ten years.

A new volcanic island appeared in the Bonin group three miles east by south of Iwojima Island.

Valuable information of the little known State of Bhutan, in the lower Himalaya Mountains, was given in the *Geographical Journal* for April.

AMERICA.

An expedition under the joint auspices of Yale University and the National Geographical Society left in May to make a geographical reconnaissance of a portion of southern Peru, including the Cordillera Vilcabamba and portions of the Apurimac and Urubamba watersheds.

The Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec issued a well illustrated publication on the geography of the territory of New Quebec.

Particulars were received from Mr. W. S. Routledge of an examination made by him of one of the many little known channels which the land is broken by in the region of the Straits of Magellan.

A party of meteorologists left Buenos Ayres, Argentina, in January for the South Orkney Islands.

The phenomena of floating islands, both periodic and permanent, were discussed in the January number of the *Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia*.

The American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers held their first joint meeting in April in New York City.

The Roosevelt expedition to the western part of Brazil discovered a new river, which has been named by the Brazilian Government Rio Theodoro in honor of Colonel Roosevelt.

A society was organized with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., which will be known as the Southern Geographic Society.

Some of the least known districts on the borders of Brazil and Guiana were visited by Dr. W. C. Farabee of the University Museum of Philadelphia. The districts were thinly populated, many of the tribes never having seen a white man.

A party from the Carnegie Department of Terrestrial Magnetism completed early in July a magnetic exploratory trip across Chile and Bolivia, from the Pacific coast to Corumbá, Brazil.

The Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., sent a party to the Grand Banks off the coast of Labrador to make microscopic observations of plant and animal life.

Elaborate scientific investigations in Porto Rico, to cover a period of four years, were begun by the New York Academy of Sciences. The reforestation of parts of the island is one of the practical problems to be investigated.

The Brazilian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania returned after exploring many tributaries of the Amazon River and the highlands lying on the frontier between Brazil and the Guianas.

A new peak was discovered in the northern Canadian Rockies by Miss M. L. Jobe and party of New York.

EUROPE.

By an imperial order on September 1 the name of the capital of Russia, viz., St. Petersburg, was changed to Petrograd.

At the meeting of the International Geographical Congress at Rome, Italy, a resolution was passed that all maps, whether issued separately or accompanying scientific memoirs, should be provided with a detailed statement of the scale and the system or projection adopted.

An important paper on the climate of South-east France was published by Mons. E. Bénévent of Paris.

The non-magnetic yacht *Carnegie* of the Carnegie Institute left New York in June on a magnetic surveying cruise along the coasts of Norway and Iceland.

A thorough investigation of the many small lakes strewn over the surface of the diluvial deposits of Schleswig, Germany, was made by Dr. G. Wegemann of Kiel.

An international institute for geographical exploration was established at Christiania, Norway.

The influence of the tide on the water of the Adige River was investigated in connection with the water supply system of Chioggia, Italy, by Dr. A. Manuelli.

An earthquake took place on the southeast flank of Mount Etna on May 8. The meliz-selsmal area was small, being about three square miles, but within it all villages and houses were destroyed.

Plans were made for establishing a national oceanographical institute at Edinburgh, Scotland, as a memorial to the late Sir John Murray.

An elaborate study of the growth of a maritime plant of the order Chenopodiaceae at Blakeney Point, Norfolk, England, was published in the *Journal of Ecology*. The object in view was to show the possibilities of shore protection by artificial planting.

The International Congress of Tropical Agriculture met at the Imperial Institute, London, England, in June.

A study of the coastal border of southwestern

France, from the Sevre River to Biarritz, was published in the May number of *Annales de Geographie*.

In June, Prof. H. Hansen, Director of the Marine Biological Station at Bergen, Norway, left Plymouth for a two months' cruise to study the temperatures and currents in the North Atlantic Ocean.

A new publication, *Zeitschrift für Vulkanologie*, devoted to problems pertaining to volcanoes, was started by Herr L. Friedländer of Naples, Italy.

The Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, Pa., issued a complete catalogue on its collection of fossil fishes from Monte Bolca, Italy; Cerin, France, and Solenhofen, Germany. The Carnegie collection is one of the largest in existence.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Dr. Mawson, with six companions, reached Port Adelaide, South Australia, late in February. His expedition to the Antarctic regions, from a scientific standpoint, was very successful. Several specimens of the rare Ross seal were secured.

It was reported that Mr. O. Olsen of Denmark offered to finance a North Pole expedition in charge of Mr. Knud Rasmussen. The expedition is expected to start in the Summer of 1915.

A monument erected to the memory of Captain Scott and his comrades who perished in the Antarctic regions in 1913 was unveiled at Lautaret in the Alps of Dauphine on February 5.

An Anglo-Swedish Antarctic expedition was organized to explore Graham Land and to continue the work of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. The expedition will leave in the Fall of 1915 and will remain in the field for five years.

Dr. W. S. Bruce left Edinburgh, Scotland, in July for hydrographic and geological research in Wybe Jansz Water, or Stor Flord, Spitzbergen.

Members of the Stefansson Canadian Arctic expedition completed a coast survey from the Alaskan boundary to the Mackenzie River, while others made tidal observations at Demarcation Point, Martin Point, and Humphrey Point which may throw additional light on Arctic tides.

Fossil floras of the Arctic regions indicate climatic conditions unlike the present. A complete discussion of this subject was given in a paper entitled "Jurassic Flora of Cape Lisburne," published by the United States Geological Survey.

The surviving members of the Arctic expedition headed by Lieutenant Sedoff, which left for the north in 1912, arrived at Archangel late in August, 1914.

The northern Siberian expedition, with representatives from the University Museum of Philadelphia, Oxford University, Moscow Academy, and St. Petersburg Academy, left Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei River late in June.

Several members of the Stefansson Arctic expedition were saved from their ship *Karluk*, which was crushed by ice.

Sir Ernest Shackleton and party left London in September for the Antarctic regions. The main object of the expedition will be to cross the South Polar continent from sea to sea.

Review of Scientific Progress in 1914.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Remarkable discoveries were made at Abydos, Egypt, by Mr. E. Naville. He found a great rectangular reservoir which is believed to belong to the period of the Temple of the Sphinx.

The remains of a prehistoric man were discovered in German East Africa by Dr. H. Reck of the Berlin University. The man discovered, it is estimated, lived 150,000 years ago.

Almost a complete skeleton of a dwarf horned dinosaur was unearthed in the State of Montana, U. S.

A new form of Pacific Ocean seript was discovered on the little Island of Oleai or Uleiai, one of the most westerly of the Caroline group, by Prof. J. M. Brown.

A burial place of the Stone Age was unearthed in the Valle Ibrata, Province of Abruzzi, Italy. The bodies were laid in small cabins, and with a

single exception rested on one side with the knees drawn up.

The site of the ancient city of Canopus, the predecessor of Alexandria on the Bay of Aboukir, Egypt, was claimed to be discovered by Daninos Pasha.

On the west side of the Butte Montmartre, Paris, workmen came across a fragment of a building dating from the Roman occupation of Gaul. The above is noteworthy, as Roman remains are rare in Paris.

A new poem by Sappho was found by members of the Egypt Exploration Society at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt.

Remarkable discoveries were made behind old wall papers in Cardinal Wolsey's lodgings at Hampton Court, England. Ornamental cornices worked by Sir C. Wren, and stone doors were uncovered.

The bones of a prehistoric lion and mammoth were found when excavating for the foundations of a new building in Fleet Street, London. From this and other discoveries it appears that what is now Fleet Street was at one time a vast swamp or forest.

Important archaeological discoveries were made in the excavations at Alise Sainte Reine, France, the ancient stronghold of the Gauls, which was defended by Vereingetorix against Cæsar.

At Leuk, Switzerland, on the main Simplon line, workmen found tombs which date back to the early part of the fourteenth century.

On the site of Antinoë in Upper Egypt there was unearthed, by a party working under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, several leaves with numerous fragments of a papyrus book once containing the Idylls of Theocritus.

After many years' work the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society published an "Archæological Atlas of Ohio," which is the first book of its kind published by any State.

The Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., sent a party to Maine for the purpose of tracing the limits of the so-called red paint culture and to map prehistoric sites.

An exhibition of particular interest to Egyptologists was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Among the exhibits was a number of pages of Theocritus, which is the only example of Theocritean manuscript so far found in Egypt.

According to a translation of an inscription on a Sumerian tablet by Prof. Langdon of Jesus College, Oxford, the deluge preceded the fall of man.

ASTRONOMY.

From studying the perturbations of Neptune and Uranus, a French astronomer, Mons. H. L. Lau, believes that there is a planet beyond Neptune.

Contracts were awarded for a 72-inch reflecting telescope for use of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Ottawa, Canada. The telescope will be erected on Saanich Hill, near Victoria, B. C.

The most important work done at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., was the publishing of the parallaxes of a number of the brighter stars.

A partial eclipse of the moon took place March 11, and was visible all over the United States.

A new photographic chart of the moon was published by M. C. Le Mowan, a French astronomer.

The meteorological observatory at Vladivostok, Siberia, was made the centre of several observation stations in eastern Siberia, which will maintain a storm warning and general weather forecasting service.

A new solar observatory was endowed by Mr. T. Cawthorn of Nelson, New Zealand, to be erected near Nelson.

At Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Mount Wilson, Cal., considerable attention was given to the study of the sun. The presence of a general magnetic field in the sun was confirmed, the sun being a magnet with its poles at or near the poles of rotation.

The 30-inch refracting telescope of the Allegheny Observatory was completed in August. This telescope promises to be the best in the world for certain kinds of research.

A total eclipse of the sun took place on August 21, the last previous one occurring in 1896. The phenomena was only visible along a narrow strip of about 100 miles extending from northwestern Europe to southern Asia.

A new comet (1914 a Kritzinger) was discovered by Kritzinger at Bothkamp, Germany, on March 29 in the northern part of the constellation of Scorpio. Another comet (1914 b Zlatinsky) was discovered by Zlatinsky at Milan, Italy, on May 17, and still another (1914 c Neujmin) by Neujmin at the Kiel Observatory on July 1. This latter comet was found in the constellation

of Serpens, a little south of Eta. Besides the above, other comets were reported to have been discovered by Mr. Delavan and Prof. C. T. Haggerty.

Some extraordinary high velocities in the line of sight have been observed among certain stars at Mount Wilson Solar Observatory. One star with a motion of 195 miles a second toward the earth was found.

An international determination of the difference in longitude between the United States Observatory at Washington D. C., and the Paris Observatory was made by the co-operation of American and French astronomers and navy and army officers of the respective Governments.

A paper was published on improved appliances for the measurement of the earth's magnetic elements by magnetic and electric methods by Prof. L. A. Bauer of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C.

The mirror for the 100-inch reflecting telescope to be erected at the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory has been figured to a perfect sphere, and work started on its parabolization.

CHEMISTRY.

A new substance was discovered in the mountains of Namangan, Ferghana (Russian Central Asia) having properties eclipsing those of radium. The substance is an unknown metal of a dirty brown color and very heavy, and from the experiments made on it at Moscow surprising results were secured.

The annual report of the International Committee on Atomic Weights was published in the August number of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*.

An ingenious method of analysis, for the estimating of substances susceptible of being precipitated in liquids, was brought out by Mons. M. Dienert, head of the Water Department of Paris. Briefly, he has combined the calorimetric process of Dubosq with the projection lantern.

A new process of clarifying palm saps was devised by members of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Government.

Investigations made during the past three years at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., on the subject of gas calorimetry were published in a paper entitled "Industrial Gas Calorimetry."

Osmium-platinum, a new alloy, was brought out by Mr. F. Zimmerman. The alloy is acid resisting and possesses great hardness and tensile strength.

The field of use of infusorial earth, which is extensively mined in California and Nevada, has grown. It is largely used as an abrasive in the form of polishing powders and scouring soaps and in various cements.

Two new modifications of phosphorus were found by experiments carried on at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Harvard University. The first is a new modification of ordinary white phosphorus, and the second is black phosphorus.

An important method for the rapid estimation of zinc in coinage bronze and similar alloys was described in a paper read before the Society of Chemical Industry (Vol. XXXIII.).

The Philippine Bureau of Science investigated a newly discovered oil-bearing seed found abundantly on the Island of Catanduanes. The oil has been tried in the manufacture of soap and proved to make a good commercial grade.

A rich deposit of phosphate was discovered in the valley of the Huasco River, about 300 miles from Valparaiso, Chile.

An improved lining for concrete tanks which are subject to the action of sulphuric acid was brought out by the Chile Exploration Company, Chuquicamata, Chile.

A new method for determining the specific heats of liquids was described in the *Chemical Trade Journal* of August 22.

The use of non-condensed sparks for metal spectra as a new method of forming flame spectra was developed by Herr A. Harnack, a German chemist.

The results of experiments on the ignition of mixtures of air and the gases or vapors of methane, ethane, propane, ethyl alcohol, and benzene by direct and alternating currents of electricity were published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society."

A new iron-copper-nickel alloy was brought out. The alloy contained twelve parts of iron, six of copper, four of nickel, and one of aluminum by volume, had a white color that took a high polish, was soft, and resisted the action of acids to a remarkable extent considering the large amount of iron.

Experiments made by Messrs. Klein and Reinau showed that plants do not obtain a full supply of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

GEOLOGY.

A valuable bibliographical and critical index to Indian geological terminology was prepared by Sir T. H. Holland.

An important treatise on the geological structure and history of the Falkland Islands was published in the *Bulletin of the Geological Institute of the University of Upsala*.

For the benefit of visitors to the Panama Exposition to be held at San Francisco, the United States Geological Survey will publish a bulletin on the geology and physiographic features of a strip of land about twenty-five miles wide along the Santa Fé Railroad from Kansas City to Los Angeles.

An elaborate study of the peculiar lenticular structure known as ballstone, occurring in the Wenlock limestone of Shropshire, England, was published in Vol. 25 of the *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*.

The Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of China has engaged four foreigners and two Chinese as mining advisers, with a view of developing the mineral resources of China.

The mineral character of the lands of the Colorado River and Yuma Indian Reservations were examined and classified by the United States Geological Survey.

Members from the Division of Mines of the Philippine Government spent several months in northern Luzon in collecting fossil plants and marine tertiary fossils.

Florida coral reef tracts compared with other coral reef area was discussed in Vol. 4 of the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*. The author believes that the final subsidence occurred after uplift following the close of the Pliocene, and notes that Pleistocene terraces rise to 600 feet in Cuba and 1,000 feet in Barbados.

A study of the vegetation which grew in South Carolina and Georgia during upper Cretaceous and Eocene times, several million years ago, was published by the United States Geological Survey.

South Georgia, a remote island in the Antarctic Ocean about 900 miles south and 80 degrees west of the Falkland Islands, was visited by representatives of C. Salveson & Co. of Leth, England. The geological features were studied, the island appearing to consist mainly of sedimentary rocks which are highly indurated, folded, and in places metamorphosed.

An occurrence of pillow lava in the Andes of Peru and Bolivia, with several unusual features, was described in the *Journal of the Geological Society* for April.

The United States Geological Survey sent a member to study and prepare a report on the eruptions of Mount Lassen, in Shasta County, Cal.

The Colorado Geological Survey had two parties in the field preparing a general topographic and geologic map of the carbonate districts in the Western part of the State.

An interesting paper on the geology of Madagascar was read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The author noticed sandstones and felspathic slates, 200 metres thick, with visible layers of coal in the region of Benombra.

The disputed question of the origin of the

Chiltern (England) wind gaps was discussed in the April number of the *Geological Magazine*.

A pamphlet on the geology and mineral deposits of the Tulamen district, British Columbia, was published by the Canadian Department of Mines.

A most complete classification of rocks on a genetic basis was given in Professor Grabau's book, "Principles of Stratigraphy."

ENGINEERING.

The Panama Canal was opened to vessels drawing not more than thirty feet August 15. The official opening of the canal will be in March, 1915.

The Grand Trunk-Pacific Railroad, by laying the last mile of rail at the Nechaco River crossing in British Columbia in April, became a trans-continental line.

An important irrigation scheme for Australia, utilizing the Murray River, was officially sanctioned at the annual premiers' conference held in April.

The Berlin-Stettin Canal was opened, thus connecting Berlin with a seaport on the Baltic Sea. The canal is sixty miles long, and can be used by ships of 600 tons burden.

It is expected that the erection of the centre span of the Hell Gate Bridge over Hell Gate, New York, will be completed in 1915. The span will be 1,017 feet, making it one of the longest in the world.

The Cape Cod Canal, connecting the waters of Cape Cod Bay and Buzzard's Bay, was opened July 30 to vessels not exceeding fifteen feet draught. It is contemplated that in 1915 the canal will be opened for its entire length of eight miles to a depth of twenty-five feet.

Work on the Roger Pass Tunnel of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has progressed favorably. When completed it will be five miles long, and will be the longest tunnel in America.

According to a despatch from Copenhagen, Denmark, a railroad sixty miles long will be built in Iceland. At present there is not a mile of railroad on the island.

One of the largest pumping installations in the world is being installed by the Egyptian Government to drain Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria.

A difficult piece of engineering work was accomplished by the completion of a new lighthouse on Fastnet Rock, off the coast of Ireland. The light, which is produced by incandescent burners and intensified by mirrors, can be seen on a clear night twenty miles.

A rope railway, seventy-five miles long, over the Himalaya Mountains, connecting the Vale of Kashmir with the plains of Punjab, was put in operation. It is claimed to be one of the longest railways of its kind in the world.

It was officially announced that after January 1, 1915, the maximum draught of ships using the Suez Canal, which is at present twenty-nine feet, will be increased to thirty feet.

The Snoqualmie Tunnel, about two miles long through the Cascade Mountains at the summit of Snoqualmie Pass, was completed. This tunnel greatly reduces the grade on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad between Rockdale and Keechelus, sixty miles east of Seattle, Wash.

The building of the Barge Canal, New York, has progressed favorably. Of the 346 miles of canal between Albany and Buffalo, about 70 per cent of the work has been completed. Contracts for many of the terminals have been awarded.

New York Subways, see Index. New York Water Supply, see Index.

The new viaduct for the Lackawanna Railroad over the Tunkhannock Creek, about twenty-two miles northwest of Scranton, Pa., will on completion be one of the largest concrete structures in the world. The viaduct will eliminate many curves and grades, and will shorten the running time between New York and Buffalo.

Work was started early in 1914 on an extensive harbor development at Toronto, Canada. The development includes new piers, the creation of a new industrial district, and of a large park.

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

GRAND LODGES.	No. Members, 1914.	Grand Secretaries.	GRAND LODGES.	No. Members, 1914.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama...	26,387	G. A. Beauchamp, Mont'g'y.	Nebraska.....	20,144	Francis E. White, Omaha.
Alberta.....	5,382	G. MacDonald, Calgary.	Nevada.....	1,886	E. D. Vanderleith, Carson.
Arizona....	2,118	F. J. Roskruege, Tucson.	N. Brunswick..	3,320	J. Twining Hart, St. John.
Arkansas...	20,534	G. H. Hempstead, Little Rock.	N. Hampshire	10,620	H. M. Cheney, Concord.
Brit. Col....	6,344	W. A. De Wolf Smith, New Westminster.	New Jersey..	36,649	Benj. F. Wakefield, Trent.
California..	50,257	J. Whicher, San Francisco.	New Mexico...	3,208	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque.
Canada....	53,689	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.	New York...	186,179	E. M. L. Ehlers, N. Y. City.
Colorado...	16,189	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.	N. Carolina..	22,314	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
Connecticut	24,281	Geo. A. Kies, Hartford.	North Dakota	8,666	W. L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Delaware...	3,358	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.	Nova Scotia..	6,528	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Dist. of Col..	9,599	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.	Ohio.....	90,666	J. H. Bromwell, Cincin'ti.
Florida.....	11,437	W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Oklahoma...	23,353	W. M. Anderson, Waurika.
Georgia....	38,425	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.	Oregon.....	12,315	Jas. F. Robinson, Portland.
Idaho.....	4,012	Theop. W. Randall, Boise.	Pennsylvania	110,630	John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Illinois....	122,233	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.	Pr. Ed. Island	769	W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Indiana....	63,035	C. W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Quebec.....	7,362	Will. H. Whyte, Montreal.
Iowa.....	47,585	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Rhode Island	8,461	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Kansas....	40,668	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	Saskatchewan	4,500	J. M. Shaw, Regina.
Kentucky..	40,459	Dave Jackson, Louisville.	S. Carolina..	14,281	O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
Louisiana..	15,152	R. Lambert, New Orleans.	North Dakota	10,221	G. A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Maine.....	29,872	Stephen Berry, Portland.	Tennessee...	26,242	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Manitoba...	6,465	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.	Texas.....	58,724	John Watson, Waco.
Maryland...	15,766	George Cook, Baltimore.	Utah.....	2,081	Chas. B. Jack, Salt Lake City.
Mass.....	63,290	Thos. W. Davis, Boston.	Vermont.....	13,610	H. H. Ross, Burlington.
Michigan...	71,752	L. B. Winsor, Reed City.	Virginia.....	123,392	Chas. H. Nesbitt, Richmond.
Minnesota..	27,447	John Fishel, St. Paul.	Washington..	18,407	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Mississippi.	19,103	F. G. Speed, Vicksburg.	W. Virginia..	15,768	John M. Collins, Charleston.
Missouri...	58,237	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.	Wisconsin...	28,082	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Montana...	6,977	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Hel.	Wyoming....	3,036	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.
			Total.....	1,671,427	

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1913 were as follows: Whole number of members, 1,567,799. Gain in membership over preceding year, 103,628. These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain and other Catholic countries and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*, Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Minister of State*, Amos Pettibone, Ill. *Grand Treasurer-General*, Leroy A. Goddard. *Grand Secretary-General*, James H. Coddling; office, 299 Broadway, New York City.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *Sovereign Grand Commander*, George F. Moore. *Secretary-General*, J. H. Cowles, 433 Third Street N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Serbia, Equador and The Netherlands.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, AS ORGANIZED BY JOSEPH CERNEAU, THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE, IN THE YEAR 1807.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Andrew J. Provost, N. Y. *Grand Secretary-General*, Alfred C. Dupont, M. D., N. Y. The Sovereign Grand Consistory has had a continuous existence of one hundred and seven years, with its Grand Orient at New York, where, under the ægis of the Grand Orient of France, it was organized by M. J. Joseph Cerneau, thirty-third degree. The Supreme Council has fraternal relations with the Supreme Councils of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and other Grand Orientals. It has jurisdiction over seventy-three subordinate Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which are subdivided into Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, with a membership of many thousands. The two Consistories in Manhattan are Cerneau, No. 1, with over a thousand Sublime Princes, and Giordano Bruno, No. 66, working in the Italian language. Official address, No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York City.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Orient of New York. Officers—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. *Lieutenant-Grand Commander*, Josiah H. Long, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer-General*, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I. *Secretary-General*, M. W. Morton, Providence, R. I. This Supreme Council was organized in the city of New York on October 23, 1807, and exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the United States.

FREEMASONRY—Continued.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky. *General Grand Scribe*—Wm. F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo. *Grand Treasurer*—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md. *General Grand Secretary*—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

The General Grand Chapter was organized at Boston, Mass., October 24, 1797, and is a central organization of the grand chapters of the several State jurisdictions. It exercises direct jurisdiction over territory not occupied by any Grand Chapter.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia), is 47, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 3,057. Hawaii, Chile, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, Alaska and Panama are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter, with a total of 9 subordinate chapters.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 364,773. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

The next Triennial Convocation will be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1915.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N. Y. *Grand Treasurer*—H. Wales Lines, Ct. *Grand Recorder*—Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

The number of Grand Commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 46. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 1,326, with a membership of 221,785. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 9; membership, 1,200; total number of commanderies, 1,335; total membership, 222,985. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter. The next Triennial Conclave will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., June, 1916.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.

The information concerning these bodies may be obtained from Harry A. Williamson, Grand Secretary, 294 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 137 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 200,500.

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1914-15: *Potentate*, Frederick R. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; *Deputy*, J. P. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Chief Rabban*, Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; *Treasurer*, William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Recorder*, Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass. The 1915 Conclave will be held at Seattle, Wash., May 13-14.

Principal Fraternal Organizations.

NOTICE—The following data concerning fraternal organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

Ben Hur, Tribe of—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; courts, 1435; members, 105,943; benefits disbursed since organization, \$11,871,952; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,305,534; Supreme Chief, R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 11; subordinate lodges, 412; members, 38,447; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$517,893; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill. (Report of 1913.)

B'rith Abraham Order—Founded 1887; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 735; members, 200,760; benefits disbursed since organization, \$7,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$650,000; Grand Master, Leon Sanders, 220 Broadway, New York; Secretary, Max L. Hollander, 37 Seventh St., New York.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen—Founded 1897; supreme castle, 1; subordinate homesteads, 3,518; members, 177,794; benefits disbursed since organization, \$10,059,881; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,612,106; Grand Foreman, William Koch; Chief Correspondent, W. E. Davy; Grand Master of Accounts, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

Catholic Benevolent Legion—Founded 1881; State councils, 6; subordinate councils, 375; members, 16,160; benefits disbursed since organization, \$23,592,640; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$546,304; President, R. B. Tippet, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, John E. Dunn, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Wm. T. Reynolds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America—Founded 1877; grand councils, 29; subordinate councils, 520; members, 18,700; benefits disbursed since organization, \$19,030,490; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$340,661; Supreme President, Felix Gandin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Geo. D. Landwehr, Cumberland, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Henry Siemer, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hamner, St. Louis, Mo.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 780; members, 63,700; benefits disbursed since organization, \$28,607,904; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,683,670; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued.

Court of Honor—Founded 1895; grand court, 1; district courts, 1,227; members, 73,563; benefits disbursed since organization, \$9,863,589; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$760,162; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robiusion, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill.

Daughters of America—Founded 1891; National council, 1; State councils, 12; subordinate councils, 700; members, 50,000. National Councilor, Mrs. Lila W. Thompson, New Egypt, N. J.; National Secretary, Mrs. Julia T. Roth, 1216 The Nicholas, Toledo, Ohio; National Treasurer, A. M. Vaux, New York City.

Daughters of Isabella—National Sup. Regent, Miss Mary L. McKernan, Utica, N. Y.; National Secretary, M. J. Kelly, 106 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.; State Regent, Mrs. M. F. Larkin, 523 E. 138th St., New York City; membership, 18,000. (Report of 1913.)

Daughters of Liberty—Founded 1875; State councils, 14; members, 90,549; benefits disbursed since organization, \$3,295,578; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$247,579; National Councilor, Wm. S. Wacker, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Herman W. Reilstab, Trenton, N. J.; National Secretary, Wm. V. Edkins, 1604 E. Passyunk Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Druids, United Ancient Order of—Founded 1781 (in England), 1839 (in America); number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 535, total number of members (in U. S.), 32,487; in all, 307,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$7,845,996; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$104,440; Supreme Arch, A. J. Peters, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Krauss, La Fayette, Ind.

Eagles, Order of—Founded 1898; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 2,629; members, 400,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$12,532,612; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,728,744; President Conrad H. Mann, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo. Offices, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Star, Order of—Founded 1876; grand chapters, 52; subordinate chapters, 7,700; members, 700,000; Grand Matron, Mrs. Rata A. Mills, Duke Center, Pa.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, 1066 Berwyn Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet A. Ercanbrack, Anamosa, Iowa.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lobges, 1,317; members in the United States, 428,479; benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,863,189; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$592,404; Grand Exalted Ruler, Raymond Benjamin, San Francisco, Cal.; Grand Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Chas. A. White, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters in New York (Lodge No. 1), 110 W. 43d St.

Foresters, Ancient Order of—Founded 1734; established in America 1836. The American branch is composed of 3 high courts and 439 subordinate courts, and has 44,698 members. Total membership throughout the world 1,584,240, as stated by the Foresters' Directory December 31, 1912. The surplus funds of the society amounted to \$50,994,370, and its assets aggregated \$93,000,000. Benefits disbursed since 1836, \$163,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$5,300,000. Officers of the American branch are as follows: High Chief Ranger, Chas. Jacobson, New York City; High Sub-Chief Ranger, Samuel Pearce, Ishpeming, Mich.; High Court Treasurer, Henry Kraft, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J. (Report of 1913.)

Foresters, Independent Order of—Founded 1874; high courts, 55; subordinate courts, 4,150; members, 218,074; benefits disbursed since organization, \$41,903,227; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$3,726,164; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary, Fred J. Darch, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Treasurer, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ontario.

Foresters of America—Is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1864; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,696; members, 222,182; benefits disbursed since organization, \$42,099,148; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,483,220; Supreme Chief Ranger, Edward B. O'Brien, Lynn, Mass.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, C. P. Rendon, Stockton, Cal.; Supreme Treasurer, P. J. O'Keefe, New York City; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, 275 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, Chas. W. Bagley, Waterbury, Ct.

Fraternal Aid Union—Founded 1890; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 1,850; members, 80,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$12,000,000; benefits disbursed for year ending Aug. 31, 1914, \$357,907; President, V. A. Young, Denver, Col.; Secretary, L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kan.

Fraternal Brotherhood—Founded 1896; grand lodge, none; subordinate lodges, 520; members, 33,041; benefits disbursed since organization, \$3,752,738; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$439,622. President, Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, Chas. W. Dempster, Los Angeles, Cal.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 87; members, 8,600; benefits disbursed since organization, \$6,841,559; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$282,203; Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of—Founded 1894; supreme arbor, 1; local arbors, 1,325; members, 72,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$2,852,305; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$340,683; President Supreme Council, John Livingston, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.

Golden Cross, United Order of—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 11; subordinate commanderies, 474; members, 17,630; benefits disbursed since organization, \$12,076,567; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$426,535; Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer, Fred W. Ranskolb, Boston, Mass.

Golden Seal, Order of—Founded 1902; grand court, 1; subordinate courts, 400; members, 9,566; benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,231,400; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$660,942; President, Hill Montague, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, Arthur E. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y.

Heptasophs, Improved Order—Founded 1878; supreme conclave, 1; conclaves, 770; members, 70,110; benefits disbursed since organization, \$21,760,057; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,559,073; Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Frank E. Pleitner, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston, Mass.

Hermann's Sons—Founded 1840; lodges, 20; subordinate lodges, 640 brothers, 332 sisters; members, 38,000 brothers, 14,000 sisters; benefits disbursed since organization, \$14,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,150,000; Secretary, Richard Schafer, New Britain, Ct.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of—Founded 1836; national board, 1 county, 450; divisions, 1,500; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$425,000; National President, Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Vice-President, Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Mass.; National Secretary, Philip J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Ct.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union—Founded 1869; national societies, 1; subordinate societies, 131; members, 15,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$2,650,344; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$53,944; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. F. Fanning, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Iroquois, Order of—Founded in 1898; representative form of government through district conventions composed of elected delegates from the subordinate lodges; members, 1,632; benefits disbursed since organization, \$323,699; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$32,066; Supreme President, Medford B. Farrington; Supreme Secretary, Walter A. Rice; Supreme Treasurer, Charles F. Jekel, Headquarters, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Founded 1877; grand lodges, 15; sub-lodges, 1,225; members, 67,500; benefits disbursed since organization, \$36,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,470,000; Supreme Protector, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Walter W. Connel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, W. G. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Knights and Ladies of Security—Founded 1892; national lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,596; members, 144,103; benefits disbursed since organization, \$11,493,310; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,435,667; National President, W. B. Kirkpatrick, Security Building, Topeka, Kan.; National Secretary, J. V. Abraham, Topeka, Kan.

Knights of Columbus—Founded 1882; State councils, 52; subordinate councils, 1,675; members, 327,750; benefits disbursed since organization, \$7,308,982; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$723,475; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Secretary, William J. McGuire, New Haven, Ct.; Supreme Treasurer, D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

Knights of Honor—Founded 1873; grand lodges, 24; subordinate lodges, 998; members, 16,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$101,365,433; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,205,000; Supreme Dictator, Edwin C. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Supreme Reporter and Treasurer, Frank B. Slinger, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; in America, 1870; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 300; members, 36,000; Supreme Commander, Millard A. Kuder, Allentown, Pa.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Golden Eagle—Founded 1878; supreme castle, 1; grand castles, 14; grand temples, 6; castles 701; temples, 306; members, 81,992; benefits disbursed since organization, \$6,233,259; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$276,821; Chief, Geo. A. Lippincott, Long Branch, N. J.; Master of Records, John B. Treibler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of Exchequer, Wm. Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Modern Maccabees—Founded 1881; great camp, 1; subordinate camps, 1,290; members, 61,863; benefits disbursed since organization, \$21,590,889; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,240,690; Great Commander, Geo. S. Lovelace, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich.

Knights of the Royal Arch—Founded 1901; grand lodges, 1; subordinate lodges, 63; members, 3,700; benefits disbursed since organization, \$265,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$25,000; Grand Valiant Commander, D. Kuabbe; Recorder, F. G. Roney, San Francisco, Cal.; Treasurer, Theo. Gier, Oakland, Cal.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,226; members, 147,025; benefits disbursed since organization, \$11,985,234; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,197,040; Supreme President, Miss Kate Mahoney, Troy, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Rorer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Costelloe, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World—Founded 1892; great hives, 3; subordinate hives, 2,892; members, 171,618; benefits disbursed since organization, \$10,896,986; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$909,249; Supreme Commander, Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, Miss Frances Partridge, Port Huron, Mich.

Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Founded 1886; great hive, 1; subordinate hives, 885; members, 49,943; benefits disbursed since organization, \$6,696,941; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$352,646; Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves, Headquarters, Port Huron, Mich.

Loyal Americans of the Republic—Founded 1896; number of grand lodges, 1; subordinate lodges, 638; members, 15,973; benefits disbursed since organization, \$2,912,343; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$215,630; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Karper Building, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Ramsey, Chicago, Ill.

Loyal Orange Institution—Founded 1688; supreme grand lodge, 1; members (1913), 150,000; Supreme Grand Master, Thomas A. Taylor, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, Wm. J. Kirkland, 2217 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Loyal Order of Moose—Founded 1888; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,610; members, 615,846; Dictator, M. M. Garland, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, Wm. T. Giles, Anderson, Ind.

Maccabees, The—Founded 1883; supreme tent, 1; grand camps, 9; subordinate tents, 4,813; members, 279,614; benefits disbursed since organization, \$56,523,918; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$4,067,748; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

Master Mates and Pilots, American Association—Founded 1889; national harbors, 10; harbors, 34; members, 6,000; President, John H. Pruett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, M. D. Tenniswood, 318 Vine Street, Camden, N. J.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; subordinate rulings, 544; members, 18,942; benefits disbursed since organization, \$6,218,293; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$392,017; Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Ducwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm—Membership, 25,000. Grand Secretary, Sidney D. Smith, Hamilton, New York.

Mystic Workers of the World—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,041; members, 78,220; benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,777,177; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$553,118; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

National Union—Founded 1881; senate councils, 747; members, 62,483; benefits disbursed since organization, \$39,587,340; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$2,405,514; President, Frank E. Ferguson, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, Ohio; Treasurer, C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio.

New England Order of Protection—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; members, 54,672; benefits disbursed since organization, \$12,819,288; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$1,016,141; Warden, Frank E. Hill, New Haven, Ct.; Secretary, D. M. Frye, 18 Fremont St., Mass.; Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

Orioles, Order of—Founded 1910; State grand nests, 9; subordinate lodges, 261; members, 97,605; disbursements not reported; President, Fred J. Seames, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, Chas. F. Pfaffman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Livingston, Baltimore, Md.

Owls, Order of—Founded 1904; home nest, 1; subordinate nests, 1,927; members, 297,642; President, John W. Talbot; Secretary, George D. Beroth; Treasurer, Frank W. Bailey. Headquarters, "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

Patriotic and Protective Order of Stags—Founded 1914; supreme drove, 1; local droves, 53; members, 8,487; Supreme Director, W. R. Dupree, St. Louis, Mo.; Recorder, W. E. Rogers, Louisville, Ky.; Treasurer, B. E. Carrm, St. Louis, Mo.; PreLect, J. H. Knowles, New York City.

Protected Home Circle—Founded 1886; grand circles, 9; sub-circles, 607; members, 87,376; benefits disbursed since organization, \$8,401,109; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$819,487; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Offices, Sharon, Pa.

Rechabites, Independent order of—Founded 1832; grand tents, 4; subordinate tents, 4,037; members (Great Britain and America), 701,040; High Chief Ruler, Chas. T. Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, John C. Moore, 811 6th St., Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Lola V. Marks, Washington, D. C.

Red Men, Improved Order of—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 65; subordinate branches, 5,269; members, Jan. 1, 1914, 495,954; benefits disbursed since organization, \$32,962,201; benefits disbursed 1913, \$1,619,113; Great Luchoonee, Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.; Great Senior Sagamore, Thos. J. Heffries, Atlanta, Ga.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.; Great Keeper of Wampum, D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Royal League—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 9; subordinate councils, 244; members, 32,052; benefits disbursed since organization, \$9,631,036; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$714,791; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago; Treasurer, J. W. Fernald, Chicago, Ill.

Scottish Clans, Order of—Founded 1878; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 165; members, 17,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$1,744,486; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$130,250; Royal Chief, Alexander G. Findlay, Seattle, Wash.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, 906 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, Duncan MacLubes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shield of Honor—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 106; members, 9,020; benefits disbursed since organization to Dec., 1913, \$3,917,652; benefits disbursed last fiscal year to March 31, 1913, \$190,660; Supreme Master, Milton C. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Charles E. Siegmund, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Seltzer, Baltimore, Md.

Sons of St. George, Order—Founded 1871; grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 325; members, 32,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$3,643,498; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$175,750; Supreme President, Chas. C. Meurisse, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, Wm. J. Trembath, 804 Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Wm. H. Penny, New York.

Union Fraternal League—Founded 1893; grand assemblies, 3; subordinate assemblies, 100; members, 5,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$281,846; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$23,505; President, John Merrill, Boston; Vice-President, P. J. Tetrault, Holyoke, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

United American Mechanics, Order of—Founded 1845. State councils, 17; sub-councils, 464; members, 34,414; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$115,236; National Councilor, Geo. S. Sides, Harrisburg, Pa.; National Secretary, H. O. Holstein, 420 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Haddonfield, N. J.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of—Founded 1853; State councils, 31; sub-councils, 2,244; members, 205,405; benefits disbursed since organization, \$9,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$818,143; National Councilor, A. D. Wilkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Councilor, C. B. Webb, Statesville, N. C.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

United Commercial Travellers of America, Order of—Founded 1888; grand councils, 28; subordinate councils, 556; membership, 74,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,441,053; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$596,741; Supreme Councilor, Claude Duval, Kansas City, Mo.; Supreme Secretary, Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, O.; Supreme Treasurer, W. L. Whitacre, Columbus, O.; Supreme Office, Columbus, O.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodges, 40; sub-lodges, 4,500; members, 350,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$250,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$12,000,000; Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Receiver, Edwin F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern—Founded 1883; head camp, 1; local camps, 14,115; members, 908,139; benefits disbursed since organization, \$137,934,529; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$11,966,336; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.

Woodmen of the World—Founded 1891; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 10,825; members, 692,447; benefits disbursed since organization, \$55,543,508; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$6,706,291; Sovereign Commander, W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.

Yeomen of America—Founded 1898; national council, 1; local councils, 547; members, 17,607; benefits disbursed since organization, \$960,372; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$102,923; President, Fred B. Silsbee, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, George Johnson; Secretary, W. O. Guyton; Treasurer, Lee G. Metcalf. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Grand Sire—C. A. Keller, San Antonio, Texas.
D. Grand Sire—Robert T. Daniel, Griffin, Ga.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.

Grand Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Chaplain—J. A. Lucas, Illinois.
Grand Marshal—Harper Wilson, Winnipeg, Man.
Grand Guardian—H. R. Perkins, Rhode Island.
Grand Messenger—W. G. Nye, Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES, 1913.

JURISDICTION.	No. of Members.	JURISDICTION.	No. of Members.	JURISDICTION.	No. of Members.
Alabama	20,016	Manitoba	10,186	Oregon	19,691
Alberta	7,459	Maritime Provinces ..	11,048	Pennsylvania	157,751
Arizona	2,194	Maryland	14,184	Quebec	5,797
Arkansas	24,482	Massachusetts	60,436	Rhode Island	6,430
British Columbia	7,026	Michigan	62,200	Saskatchewan	6,815
California	46,099	Minnesota	23,032	South Carolina	3,350
Colorado	14,082	Mississippi	2,946	South Dakota	12,658
Connecticut	23,648	Missouri	63,657	Tennessee	31,527
Delaware	3,426	Montana	6,305	Texas	43,242
District of Columbia ..	1,815	Nebraska	24,694	Utah	3,304
Florida	4,229	Nevada	1,596	Vermont	7,589
Georgia	33,092	New Hampshire	15,513	Virginia	28,639
Idaho	8,174	New Jersey	30,332	Washington	27,942
Illinois	105,062	New Mexico	2,471	West Virginia	27,038
Indiana	84,044	New York	126,294	Wisconsin	19,732
Iowa	59,199	North Carolina	16,299	Wyoming	3,118
Kansas	49,458	North Dakota	7,245		
Kentucky	28,372	Ohio	87,788		
Louisiana	4,506	Oklahoma	33,850		
Maine	26,042	Ontario	51,974		
				Total	1,609,096

The lodge membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, 45,300; Denmark, *3,487; Germany, 6,692; Netherlands, 696; Sweden, 6,819; Switzerland, 568 (total, 63,562) is 1,672,658, female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

*Report for 1913 not received.

STATISTICS OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FROM 1830 TO DEC. 31, 1913.

Initiations in subordinate lodges, 4,095,956; members relieved, 4,288,523; widowed families relieved, 341,287; members deceased, 435,049. Total relief, \$154,656,000.37; total revenue, \$331,490,271.66.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, 1; quasi-independent grand lodges (Australasia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland), 6; grand lodges, 68; grand encampments, 57; subordinate lodges, 18,153; subordinate encampments, 3,580; Rebekah Lodges, 9,750; lodge members, 1,673,869; encampment members, 233,310; Rebekah Lodge members, 733,011. Total number of persons belonging to the Order, 2,167,053; total relief paid in 1913, \$6,186,015.50; total receipts of subordinate bodies for 1913, \$18,950,609.48; total expenses of grand and subordinate bodies for 1913, \$9,988,538.61; invested funds of grand and subordinate bodies Dec. 31, 1913, \$66,163,274.48.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District: Percy Hooker Prov. G. M.; W. Y. O'Brien, Deputy Prov. G. M.; Wm. E. de Banke, Prov. C. S., 1674 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This order was founded in 1800 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand by 411 districts, 5,100 lodges, and 1,500,000 members, with a capital of over \$80,000,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Edward H. Morris, Chicago, Ill. *Deputy Grand Master*—J. C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md. *Grand Treasurer*—W. David Brown, New York, N. Y. *Grand Secretary*—J. F. Needham, N. W. cor. 12th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ending July 15, 1914: Lodges, 4,928; Households of Ruth, 3,848; P. G. M. Councils, 283; Patriarchies, 210; D. G. Lodges, 41; Juvenile societies, 1,179; district grand households, 30. Total number of branches, 10,410. The total membership is 542,196. The general meetings are biennial. Next one will be held at Washington, D. C., 1916.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE.—*Int. Chief Templar*—Edward Wavrnisky, M. P., Stockholm, Sweden. *Int. P. Chief Templar*—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England. *Int. Vice-Templar*—Lars O. Jensen, Norway. *Int. Secretary*—Tom Honeyman, 160 Hill Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Int. Treasurer*—Herman Blume, Hamburg, Germany. Next Session: Minneapolis, Minn., 1917.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE.—*N. C. T.—Ben. D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.* *N. V. T.—Mrs. F. A. W. Janney, Philadelphia, Pa.* *N. Sec.—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.* *N. Treas.—J. L. Youngberg, Worcester, Mass.* *N. A. Sec.—C. A. Carlson, New Britain, Ct.* Next Session: San Francisco, Cal., 1915.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Ouelda County, N. Y. State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West, and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Rev. R. Hensley Stavert, Harcourt, New Brunswick, Can.; *M. W. Associate*—Horatio B. Wood, Newport, R. I.; *M. W. Scribe*—Hoss Slack, 4539 N. 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; *M. W. Treasurer*—M. M. Eavenson, Camden, N. J.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29, 1842. It is composed of subordinate, grand, and national divisions. It has five national divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. It has been introduced in India and South Africa. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 25,000, of whom 12,200 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 71st annual session of the National Division of North America will be held at Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 21, 1915.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Frank B. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.; *Supreme Vice-Regent*—Sam'l N. Hoag, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; *Supreme Secretary*—A. T. Turner, Boston, Mass.; *Supreme Treasurer*—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

The membership of the order Sept. 1, 1914, was 248,490; the number of grand councils, 32, and subordinate councils, 1,921. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to Sept. 1, 1914, 65,234. Benefits paid to Sept. 1, 1914, \$167,791,903.38. Emergency fund, Sept. 1, 1914, \$5,614,616.71.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Brig S. Young, Ada, Ohio; *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill; *Supreme Prelate*—Joseph H. Spearing, Columbia, Tenn.; *Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal*—Fred. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn. *Supreme Master of Eschequer*—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1913.

Alabama.....	11,349	Idaho.....	3,470	Michigan.....	23,554	N. Dakota.....	2,853	Utah.....	1,387
Alberta.....	1,010	Illinois.....	56,114	Minnesota.....	7,893	Ohio.....	84,752	Vermont.....	2,888
Arizona.....	2,015	Indiana.....	64,734	Mississippi.....	7,269	Oklahoma.....	7,966	Virginia.....	7,154
Arkansas.....	5,878	Iowa.....	26,581	Missouri.....	26,114	Ontario.....	3,829	Washington.....	11,365
Br. Columbia	4,573	Kansas.....	10,512	Montana.....	2,810	Oregon.....	7,114	W. Virginia.....	16,416
California.....	22,795	Kentucky.....	14,027	Nevada.....	6,624	Pennsylvania.....	54,445	Wisconsin.....	13,096
Colorado.....	7,599	Louisiana.....	6,225	Nevada.....	1,702	Quebec.....	678	Wyoming.....	1,365
Connecticut.....	8,795	Maine.....	16,915	New Hamp.....	6,921	Rhode Island.....	2,855	Subordinate	1,388
Delaware.....	2,088	Manitoba.....	2,855	New Jersey.....	15,019	S. Carolina.....	10,370	Lodges.....	1,388
Dist. of Col.....	1,234	Mar. Prov'y's.....	2,905	New Mexico.....	1,161	S. Dakota.....	2,926	Total.....	725,009
Florida.....	6,061	Maryland.....	10,459	New York.....	22,848	Tennessee.....	8,732		
Georgia.....	12,586	Massach'tts.....	27,570	N. Carolina.....	8,715	Texas.....	24,725		

Membership of the insurance department (life insurance), 67,673, representing an aggregate insurance of \$94,615,360. Membership of the military department, 19,782. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Portland, Ore., beginning August 1, 1916.

MEMBERSHIP OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, membership of principal fraternal organizations in United States and Canada is as follows:

Freemasons.....	1,671,427	Tribes of Ben Hur.....	105,943
Odd Fellows.....	1,609,096	Orioles, Order of.....	97,605
Modern Woodmen of America.....	908,139	Daughters of Liberty.....	90,549
Knights of Pythias.....	725,009	Protected Home Circle.....	87,376
Rechabites, Independent Order of.....	701,040	Knights of the Golden Eagle.....	81,992
Eastern Star, Order of.....	700,000	Fraternal Aid Union.....	80,000
Woodmen of the World.....	692,447	Mystic Workers of the World.....	78,220
Good Templars, Int'l Order.....	620,000	United Com'l Travellers of Am., Order of.....	74,000
Loyal Order of Moose.....	615,846	Court of Honor.....	73,563
Improved Order of Red Men.....	495,954	Order of Gleaners.....	72,000
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.....	426,479	Improved Order of Heptasophs.....	70,110
Order of Eagles.....	400,000	Knights and Ladies of Honor.....	67,500
Royal Arch Masons.....	384,773	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.....	63,700
Ancient Order of United Workmen.....	350,000	National Union.....	62,483
Knights of Columbus.....	327,750	Knights of the Modern Macabees.....	61,863
Order of Owls.....	297,642	New England Order of Protection.....	54,672
The Macabees.....	279,614	Hermann's Sons.....	52,000
Ancient Order of Hibernians.....	250,000	Daughters of America.....	50,000
Royal Arcanum.....	248,190	Ladies of the Modern Macabees.....	49,943
Knights Templar.....	232,985	Ancient Order of Foresters.....	44,698
Foresters of America.....	232,182	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.....	38,447
Independent Order of Foresters.....	218,074	Knights of Malta.....	36,000
Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics.....	205,405	United Order of American Mechanics.....	34,414
B'rith Abraham Order.....	200,760	Fraternal Brotherhood.....	33,041
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.....	200,500	Order of United Ancient Druids.....	32,487
Brotherhood of American Yeomen.....	177,794	Royal League.....	32,052
Ladies of the Macabees of the World.....	171,618	Sons of St. George.....	32,000
Loyal Orange Institution.....	150,000	Smaller organizations.....	205,410
Knights and Ladies of Security.....	144,103		
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.....	141,025		
		Total.....	15,674,220

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

THE estimates in the first two tables, except foot notes thereto, are by Whitaker's (London) Almanack; those of Religious Divisions in Europe and the World, by Gustav Sundbarg in *Webb-Mullhall*. A distinction should be observed between followers and actual communicants.

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

RELIGION.	No. of Followers.	RELIGION.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity	564,510,000	6 Judaism (a)	13,052,846
2 Confucianism and Taoism.....	300,830,000	7 Animism	158,270,000
3 Hinduism	210,540,000	8 Shintoism	25,000,000
4 Mohammedanism	221,825,000	Unclassified.....	15,280,000
5 Buddhism	138,031,000		

BY CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

RELIGION.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	North America.	South America.	Oceania.
Christianity. (See table below.)						
Confucianism and Taoism.....		300,000,000	30,000	100,000		700,000
Hinduism.....		210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000
Mohammedanism.....	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000
Buddhism.....		138,000,000	11,000			20,000
Judaism (a).....	9,950,175	484,359	404,836	2,144,061	50,000	19,415
Animism.....		42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000
Shintoism.....		25,000,000				
Unclassified.....	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000		150,000
Total Non-Christians	14,750,175	863,484,359	149,875,836	10,379,061	1,420,000	42,919,415

(a) According to the London *Jewish Chronicle*, 1914.

CHRISTIANITY.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	PROTESTANT CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Roman Catholic.....	272,860,000	All Denominations.....	171,650,000
Eastern Churches.....	120,000,000	Total Christians.....	564,510,000

CHRISTIANITY BY CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.

RELIGION.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	North America.	South America.	Oceania.
Catholic Churches:						
Roman Catholic.....	183,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000
Eastern Churches.....	98,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000		
Protestant Churches.....	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000
Total Christians.....	374,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	12,700,000

Coptic Church has 706,322 followers (Egyptian census 1907); Nestorians 80,000; Jacobites 70,000.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE AND WORLD BEGINNING OF PRESENT CENTURY.

COUNTRY AND CONTINENT.	NUMBER OF					
	Christians.			Jews. (a)	Mohammedans. ‡	Other Non-Christians.
Protestants.	Roman Catholics.*	Total.*				
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	36,400,000	5,600,000	42,000,000			
France.....	700,000	38,100,600	38,800,000			41,000
Germany.....	35,400,000	20,300,000	55,700,000			20,000
Austria-Hungary.....	4,300,000	35,900,000	44,400,000		600,000	40,000
Italy.....	100,000	32,400,000	32,500,000			
Spain.....	8,000	18,600,000	18,608,000			25,000
Russia.....	4,000,000	12,100,000	100,200,000	(a) 6,064,415	3,800,000	340,000
Total Europe.....	(c) 98,400,000	179,100,000	382,500,000	(c) 9,950,000	(c) 8,200,000	(c) 900,000
Asia:						
India.....	1,000,000	1,900,000	2,900,000		62,500,000	229,600,000
China.....	200,000	1,100,000	1,300,000		30,000,000	368,700,000
Japan.....	40,000	70,000	100,000			51,900,000
Russian Asia.....	25,000	12,500,000	12,500,000		14,600,000	600,000
Other countries.....	1,200,000	12,000,000	13,200,000		63,400,000	52,000,000
Total Asia.....	2,500,000	27,500,000	30,000,000	484,359	170,500,000	702,800,000
Africa.....	2,500,000	6,300,000	8,600,000	404,836	68,000,000	67,700,000
America.						
United States.....	64,100,000	11,000,000	75,100,000	(See note b)		100,000
Rest of No. Amer.....	4,900,000	26,800,000	31,700,000			300,000
South America.....	400,000	37,400,000	37,800,000			1,500,000
Total America.....	69,400,000	75,200,000	144,600,000	2,194,061		1,900,000
Australasia.....	4,700,000	1,000,000	5,700,000	19,415	3,000	800,000
Total for World.....	177,300,000	394,100,000	571,400,000	(a) 13,052,846	246,700,000	774,100,000

* The totals are given to the nearest hundred thousand, and include Christians not separately specified. For countries outside Europe, Roman Catholics are not separately specified, but are included under the heading "Others." It is estimated that there are about 89 million Roman Catholics outside Europe, thus making a total in the world of about 268 millions, as against 177 million Protestants. Greek Catholics numbered 119,300,000. Buddhists and Brahminists about 550 millions. † Including Greek Catholics. ‡ Readjustment of boundaries owing to the European war has doubtless affected the figures given in table.

(b) The London *Jewish Year Book* for 1910 estimated the number of Jews in the United States at 1,903,926; Russia, 5,082,243, and in the world, 11,625,656. (c) Including countries not enumerated.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late Special Agent of the United States Census, and published (in 1914), in the Bulletin of Church Statistics, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

DENOMINATIONS.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.	DENOMINATIONS.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
ADVENTISTS:				CHURCH OF GOD (WINKBRENNAR- IAN)	509	595	41,475
Evangelical.....	c 8	c 18	c 481	CHURCHES OF THE LIVING GOD (COL.); Christian Workers for Friendship	c 51	c 44	c 2,676
Advent Christian.....	c 728	c 550	c 26,799	Apostolic.....	c 20	c 15	c 712
Seventh-Day.....	538	1,881	68,198	Church of Christ in God.....	c 20	c 9	c 858
Church of God.....	c 32	c 20	c 611	Total Churches Living God.....	101	68	c 4,926
Life and Advent Union.....	c 12	c 12	c 509	CHURCHES OF NEW JERUSALEM:			
Churches of God in Jesus Christ.....	61	66	2,224	General Convention.....	109	138	8,500
Total Adventists.....	1,179	2,547	98,822	General Church.....	75	19	1,101
BAPTISTS:				Total Churches New Jerusalem.....	137	157	9,601
Regular, North.....	8,250	9,534	1,291,668	COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES:			
Regular, South.....	14,909	24,288	2,522,633	Shakers.....	....	c 15	c 516
Regular, Colored.....	13,720	16,774	1,984,952	Amans.....	....	c 7	c 1,756
Six Principle.....	10	16	731	Total Communistic Societies.....	....	22	2,272
Seventh-Day.....	101	76	7,927	CONGREGATIONAL	6,150	6,100	748,340
Free.....	805	1,110	68,440	DISCIPLES OF CHRIST:			
Freewill.....	914	854	57,231	Disciples of Christ.....	5,592	9,076	1,362,711
General.....	c 100	c 76	33,600	Churches of Christ.....	c 2,100	c 2,643	c 156,638
Separate.....	c 26	c 196	5,180	Total Disciples of Christ.....	7,692	11,725	1,519,369
Baptist Church of Christ.....	c 99	c 93	6,416	EVANGELICAL BODIES:			
Primitive.....	c 1,500	c 2,992	c 103,311	Evangelical Association.....	1,014	1,644	111,702
Primitive Colored.....	c 1,380	c 797	c 35,076	United Evangelical Church.....	52	956	75,343
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predes- carnarian.....	c 35	c 55	c 781	Total Evangelical Bodies.....	1,539	2,600	187,045
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	c 75	c 48	c 1,823	FAITH ASSOCIATIONS:			
Total Baptists.....	42,808	57,364	6,129,467	Apostolic Faith Movement.....	....	c 6	c 533
BRETHREN (DUNKARDS):				Faith Missions.....	c 30	c 11	c 703
Conservatives.....	3,017	993	95,000	Metropolitan Church Association.....	c 29	c 6	c 466
Old Order.....	222	72	3,500	Hepziba Faith Association.....	c 36	c 10	c 293
Progressive.....	200	219	20,700	Missionary Church Association.....	c 35	c 32	c 1,276
Seventh-Day (German).....	7	14	260	Heavenly Recruit Church.....	c 53	c 27	c 933
Total Dunkard Brethren.....	3,446	1,291	119,460	Apostolic Christian Church.....	c 19	c 42	c 4,588
BRETHREN (PLYMOUTH):				Christian Congregation.....	c 26	c 9	c 395
Brethren (I.).....	....	c 134	c 2,933	Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored).....	c 11	c 3	c 425
Brethren (II.).....	....	c 128	c 4,752	Total Faith Associations.....	241	146	9,572
Brethren (III.).....	....	c 81	c 1,724	FREE CHRISTIAN ZION CHURCH.....	c 20	c 15	c 1,835
Brethren (IV.).....	....	c 60	c 1,157	FRIENDS:			
Total Plymouth Brethren.....	....	403	10,566	Orthodox.....	1,324	909	100,568
BRETHREN (RIVER):				"Hicksite".....	99	211	19,837
Brethren in Christ.....	173	68	3,731	"Wilburite".....	c 47	c 48	c 3,880
Old Order, or Yorker.....	c 24	c 9	c 423	Primitive.....	c 10	c 8	c 171
United Zion's Children.....	c 22	c 28	c 749	Total Friends.....	1,476	1,167	124,216
Total River Brethren.....	224	105	4,903	FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE.....	c 3	c 3	c 376
BUDDHISTS:				GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT.....	c 59	c 66	c 54,704
Chinese Temples.....	c 1	c 62	....	GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.....	1,051	1,345	261,468
Japanese Temples.....	c 14	c 12	c 3,165	JEWISH CONGREGATIONS (b).....	c 1,034	c 1,769	c 143,000
Total Buddhists.....	15	74	3,165	LATTER-DAY SAINTS:			
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC:				Ulth Branch.....	1,968	820	295,000
Catholic Apostolic.....	c 14	c 11	c 2,907	Reorganized.....	1,600	700	60,000
New Apostolic.....	c 19	c 13	c 2,020	Total Latter-Day Saints.....	3,568	1,520	356,000
Total Catholic Apostolic.....	33	24	4,927	LUTHERANS:			
CATHOLIC EASTERN:				General Synod.....	1,566	1,831	329,699
Armenian Apostolic.....	15	21	55,000	United Synod, South.....	276	489	51,638
Russian Orthodox.....	132	181	65,000	General Council.....	1,567	2,361	471,072
Greek Orthodox.....	80	70	175,000	Synodical Conference.....	2,945	4,722	831,120
Syrian Orthodox.....	26	26	43,500	United Norwegian (Independent Synod):	589	1,570	165,906
Servian Orthodox.....	25	25	60,000	Ohio.....	627	1,028	133,403
Rumanian Orthodox.....	5	5	20,000	Buffalo.....	30	42	5,200
Bulgarian Orthodox.....	3	3	20,000	Hauge's.....	169	361	40,600
Total Eastern Catholics.....	291	331	438,500	Eivelsen's.....	6	26	1,100
CATHOLICS WESTERN:				Texas.....	21	32	4,500
Roman Catholic.....	18,568	14,651	13,657,787	Iowa.....	548	95	11,912
Polish Catholic.....	32	3	16,000	Norwegian.....	410	1,084	96,005
Total Western Catholics.....	18,600	14,681	13,673,787	Danish in America.....	65	107	13,098
CHRISTADELPHIANS:				Icelandic.....	15	43	3,538
Christadelphians.....	c 70	c 1,412	....	Inmanuel.....	35	58	17,000
CHRISTIANS:				Snowai (Finnish).....	32	134	15,070
Christians.....	1,129	1,182	102,942	Finnish National.....	22	72	8,000
CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC (DOWIE):				Finnish Apostolic.....	70	309	22,000
Christian Catholic.....	c 35	c 17	c 5,865				
CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS:							
Christian Scientists.....	2,694	1,347	*85,093				
CHRISTIAN UNION:							
Christian Union.....	308	272	14,807				

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DENOMINATIONS.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.	DENOMINATIONS.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
LUTHERANS —Continued:				NONSECTARIAN BIBLE FAITH			
Norwegian Free.....	172	371	23,000	CHURCHES.....	c 50	c 204	c 6,396
Danish United.....	126	217	13,031	PENTECOSTAL BODIES:			
Church of the Lutheran Brethren.....	13	18	2,000	Pentecostal Church.....	610	618	22,517
Independent Congregations.....	90	205	27,500	Other Pentecostal Associations.....	c 115	c 30	c 1,429
Total Lutherans.....	9,994	16,010	2,388,722	Total Pentecostal Bodies.....	725	648	23,937
SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL				PRESBYTERIANS:			
BODIES:				Northern.....	9,286	9,987	1,402,633
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant.....	402	850	50,000	Cumberland.....	929	1,600	122,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission.....	152	154	18,500	Cumberland (Colored).....	c 375	c 196	c 18,066
Norwegian Evan. Free.....	75	153	4,400	Welsh Calvinistic.....	94	154	14,326
Total Scandinavian Evangelical	629	857	72,900	United.....	990	994	142,081
MENNONITES:				Southern.....	1,781	3,409	300,771
Mennonite.....	560	257	14,148	Associate.....	c 12	c 22	c 786
Bruderhof.....	32	20	1,033	Associate Reformed, South.....	113	154	14,182
Amish.....	176	91	11,114	Reformed (Synod).....	143	110	9,015
Old Amish.....	74	25	1,385	Reformed (General Synod).....	16	18	8,400
Amish (Conservative).....	34	14	893	Reformed (Covenant).....	.....	1	40
Reformed.....	32	14	1,029	Reformed in the U. S. & Canada.....	1	1	393
General Conference.....	172	112	12,797	Total Presbyterians.....	13,740	16,646	2,027,698
Church of God in Christ.....	11	9	300	PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:			
Old (Wisler).....	20	12	1,271	Protestant Episcopal.....	5,444	7,819	986,697
Bundes Conference.....	46	27	2,425	Reformed Episcopal.....	83	80	10,800
Defenceless.....	16	10	733	Total Protestant Episcopal.....	5,527	7,899	997,407
Brethren in Christ.....	149	97	5,013	REFORMED:			
Miscellaneous.....	91	48	4,646	Reformed (Dutch).....	774	707	191,640
Total Mennonites.....	1,413	736	57,337	Reformed (German).....	1,210	1,776	306,337
METHODISTS:				Christian Reformed.....	154	212	29,309
Methodist Episcopal.....	18,783	28,291	3,415,768	Hungarian Reformed.....	30	68	6,400
Union American M. E.....	160	200	18,500	Total Reformed.....	2,168	2,763	463,686
African Methodist Episcopal.....	5,000	6,000	620,000	Reformed Catholic †.....	7	6	3,250
African Union Meth. Protestant.....	200	125	4,000	SALVATIONISTS:			
African Methodist Episcopal Zion.....	3,552	3,130	568,008	Salvation Army.....	2,731	869	27,038
Methodist Protestant.....	1,371	2,348	180,388	American Salvation Army.....	c 59	c 20	c 436
Wesleyan Methodist.....	705	660	18,765	Total Salvationists.....	2,790	889	27,474
Methodist Episcopal (South).....	7,007	15,991	1,996,677	SCHWENKFIELDERS.....	6	6	1,000
Congregational Methodist.....	337	333	15,629	SOCIAL BRETHRENS.....	c 15	c 17	c 2,262
New Congregational Methodist.....	c 59	c 35	c 1,782	SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.....	7	6	2,450
Zion Union Apostolic.....	c 23	c 45	c 3,039	SPIRITUALISTS.....	.....	2,000	200,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal.....	2,993	2,997	236,077	THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.....	.....	145	4,189
Primitive.....	70	83	7,284	UNITED BRETHREN:			
Free Methodist.....	1,217	1,165	33,277	United Brethren.....	1,931	3,649	308,587
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal.....	40	58	4,000	United Brethren (Old Constitution) ‡.....	833	694	19,512
Independent Methodist.....	2	2	1,161	Total United Brethren.....	2,764	4,166	328,099
Total Methodists.....	41,529	61,523	7,126,068	UNITARIANS.....	531	477	c 70,542
MORAVIAN BODIES:				UNIVERSALISTS.....	† 702	709	51,716
Moravian.....	142	122	19,463	INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.....	267	873	48,673
Union Bohemian and Moravian.....	4	21	1,000	Grand Total for 1913.....	176,024	223,735	38,058,428
Total Moravian Bodies.....	146	143	20,463				

The aggregate of 38,058,428 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics (communicants, but not unconfessed minors). It does not give all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—EDITOR OF THE ALMANAC.

NOTE.—(b) The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States as 1,903,926. (c) Census of 1906. † Statistics incomplete. ‡ Returns for 1912. * For 1907. † Returns for Mennonite Brethren in Christ are for 1913. All the rest are for 1911.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For the Protestant bodies the average seating capacity was three times the average membership per organization, while for the Roman Catholic Church the average membership was almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

The floor space of the large cathedrals of the world is as follows, in square feet: St. Peter's, Rome, 227,069; Seville, Spain, 124,000; Milano, Italy, 107,000; St. John the Divine, New York City, 99,500; Cologne, Germany, 91,464; St. Paul's, London, 84,025; York, England, 72,800; Amiens, France, 71,208; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 70,000; Chartres, France, 68,260; Lincoln, England, 66,900; Winchester, England, 64,200; Notre Dame, Paris, 64,108; Westminster, England, 61,729; St. Patrick's, New York City, 55,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Rt. Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore Street, Washington, D.C.
 Rt. Rev. Aluigi Cossio, D.D., Auditor, Washington, D.C. Secretary, Rev. John Foersch, D.D.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland.....	James Gibbons, Cardinal, Cons.	1868	New York, New York.....	John M. Farley, Card'l, Cons.	1885
Boston, Massachusetts.....	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal.....	1901	Oregon City, Oregon.....	Alexander Christie.....	1898
Chicago, Illinois.....	James E. Quigley.....	1899	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	Edmond F. Prendergast.....	1911
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Henry Moeller.....	1904	St. Louis, Missouri.....	John Joseph Glennon.....	1896
Dubuque, Iowa.....	James J. Keane.....	1878	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	John Ireland.....	1875
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	Sebastian G. Messmer.....	1892	San Francisco, California.....	Patrick W. Riordan.....	1883
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	James Blenk.....	1899	Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	J. B. Pitaval.....	1902

BISHOPS.

Albany, New York.....	Thos. M. Burke.....	1894	Leavenworth, Kansas.....	John Ward.....	1911
Alexandria, Louisiana.....	Cornelius Van de Ven.....	1904	Lincoln, Nebraska.....	J. H. Tihen.....	1911
Alton, Illinois.....	James Ryan.....	1888	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	John B. Morris.....	1906
Altoona, Pennsylvania.....	Eugene A. Garvey.....	1901	Los Angeles, California.....	Thomas Conaty.....	1901
Baker City, Oregon.....	Charles O'Reilly.....	1903	Louisville, Kentucky.....	Denis O'Donoghue.....	1900
Baltimore, Maryland.....	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary).....	1909	Manchester, New Hampshire.....	G. A. Guertin.....	1904
Baltimore, Maryland.....	T. J. Shahan, (Rector, Cath- olic University).....	1914	Marquette, Michigan.....	Frederick Eis.....	1899
Belmont, North Carolina.....	Leo Hald, V. A.....	1886	Mobile, Alabama.....	Edward P. Allen.....	1897
Belleveille, Illinois.....	Henry Althoff.....	1910	Nashville, Tennessee.....	Thomas S. Byrne.....	1894
Bellevue, North Dakota.....	Vincent Warble, O. S. B.....	1910	Natchez, Mississippi.....	John E. Gunn.....	1911
Boise, Idaho.....	J. Glorieux.....	1885	Newark, New Jersey.....	John E. O'Connor.....	1901
Boston, Massachusetts.....	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxiliary).....	1909	New York.....	Thomas G.onas (Auxiliary).....	1904
Brooklyn, New York.....	C. E. McDonnell.....	1892	New York.....	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary).....	1914
Brooklyn, New York.....	George Mundelein (Auxiliary).....	1909	Ogdenburg, New York.....	Henry Gabriels.....	1892
Buffalo, New York.....	Charles H. Colton.....	1903	Oklahoma, Oklahoma.....	Theodore Meerschaert.....	1901
Burlington, Vermont.....	Joseph Rice.....	1910	Omaha, Nebraska.....	Richard Scannell.....	1887
Charleston, South Carolina.....	H. P. Northrop.....	1882	Peoria, Illinois.....	J. L. Spalding (Retired).....	1877
Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	P. A. McGovern.....	1912	Peoria, Illinois.....	Edmund J. Dunn.....	1909
Chicago, Illinois.....	A. J. McGavick.....	1899	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	J. J. Mcort (Auxiliary).....	1907
Chicago, Illinois.....	P. Rhode (Auxiliary).....	1903	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	S. S. Otynsky (Ruthenian).....	1907
Cleveland, Ohio.....	John Parrelly.....	1909	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	Regis Canevin.....	1903
Columbus, Ohio.....	J. J. Hartley.....	1904	Portland, Maine.....	Louis S. Walsh.....	1906
Corinda, Kansas.....	J. F. Cunningham.....	1898	Providence, Rhode Island.....	M. Harkins.....	1887
Corsair, Texas.....	Paul Nussbaum.....	1913	Richmond, Virginia.....	D. J. O'Connell.....	1908
Covington, Kentucky.....	C. P. Maas.....	1885	Rochester, New York.....	Thos. E. Hickey.....	1903
Crookston, Minn.....	Timothy Corbett.....	1910	Rockford, Illinois.....	Peter J. Muldoon.....	1901
Dallas, Texas.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch.....	1911	St. Augustine, Florida.....	M. J. Carley.....	1914
Davenport, Iowa.....	James Davis.....	1904	St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	James Trobec (Retired).....	1897
Denver, Colorado.....	N. C. Matz.....	1896	St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	James Trobec (Retired).....	1897
Des Moines, Iowa.....	A. Dowling.....	1912	St. Joseph, Missouri.....	M. F. Burke.....	1893
Detroit, Michigan.....	John S. Foley.....	1888	St. Paul, Minnesota.....	John G. Lawler (Auxiliary).....	1910
Detroit, Michigan.....	Edward D. Kelly (Auxiliary).....	1911	Sacramento, California.....	Thomas Grace.....	1896
Duluth, Minnesota.....	James McGoldrick.....	1889	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Lawrence Scanlan.....	1878
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	John F. Fitzmaurice.....	1897	San Antonio, Texas.....	John W. Shaw.....	1910
Fall River, Massachusetts.....	Daniel F. Feehan.....	1907	San Francisco, California.....	Edward J. Hanna (Auxiliary).....	1912
Fargo, North Dakota.....	James O'Kelly.....	1910	Savannah, Georgia.....	Benj. J. Keiley.....	1900
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	Herman Alerding.....	1900	Seattle, Washington.....	Edward J. O'Dea.....	1896
Galveston, Texas.....	N. A. Gallagher.....	1883	Scranton, Pennsylvania.....	M. J. Hoban.....	1906
Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	H. J. Richter.....	1883	Sioux City, Iowa.....	Philip J. Garrigan.....	1909
Great Falls, Montana.....	M. Lenihan.....	1904	Sioux Falls, South Dakota.....	Thomas O'Gorman.....	1896
Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	Joseph J. Fox.....	1904	Spokane, Wash.....	A. F. Schinner.....	1914
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	John W. Shanahan.....	1899	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	Thomas D. Beaven.....	1892
Hartford, Connecticut.....	John Nilan.....	1910	Superior, Wisconsin.....	J. M. Kondekka.....	1903
Helena, Montana.....	John P. Carroll.....	1904	Syracuse, New York.....	John Grimes.....	1903
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	F. S. Chatard.....	1878	Toledo, Ohio.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Schrenks.....	1911
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	Joseph Chartrand (Coadj.).....	1900	Trenton, New Jersey.....	James A. McFaul.....	1894
Kansas City, Missouri.....	Thomas Lillis.....	1904	Tucson, Arizona.....	Henry Granjon.....	1900
Kearney, Nebraska.....	J. A. Duffy.....	1913	Wheeling, West Virginia.....	P. J. Donahue.....	1894
La Crosse, Wisconsin.....	James Schwabach.....	1893	Wichita, Kansas.....	J. J. Hennessy.....	1883
Lead City, South Dakota.....	Joseph Schub.....	1910	Wilmington, Delaware.....	John J. Monaghan.....	1897
			Winona, Minnesota.....	Patrick Heffron.....	1910

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope Benedict XV., Giacomo Della Chiesa, born 1854; year of accession 1914.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.	NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Agliardi, Antonio.....	Chancellor, S. R. C.....	Italian.....	82.....	1896	Falconio, Diomedeo, Rp. of Vell-tri.....	American.....	72.....	1911	
Cassetta, Francesco.....	Pref. Cong. Const.....	Italian.....	73.....	1899	Vannutelli, S.....	Dean S. Coll.....	Italian.....	80.....	1887
De Lai, G.....	Sec. Const. Cong.....	Italian.....	61.....	1893	Vannutelli, V.....	Pref. Segnatura.....	Italian.....	78.....	1899

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Amette, L. A.....	Abp. Paris.....	French.....	64.....	1911	Ferrari, Andrea.....	Abp. Milan.....	Italian.....	64.....	1894
Andrieu, P. P.....	Abp. Bordeaux.....	French.....	65.....	1907	Francica-Nava, G.....	Abp. Catania.....	Italian.....	68.....	1899
Arcoverde de.....	Abp. Rio Janeiro.....	Brazilian.....	64.....	1905	Gasparri, P.....	Secretary of State.....	Italian.....	62.....	1907
Bacilieri, F.....	Bp. Verona.....	Italian.....	72.....	1901	Gibbons, James.....	Abp. Baltimore.....	American.....	80.....	1886
Bauer, Francis S.....	Abp. Olmutz.....	Austrian.....	73.....	1911	Gotti, Gerolamo.....	Pref. Propaganda.....	Italian.....	80.....	1915
Begun, L. N.....	Abp. Quebec.....	Canadian.....	74.....	1914	Harrera, Martin de.....	Abp. Compostella.....	Spanish.....	79.....	1887
Bello, M. Patriarch.....	Lisbon.....	Portuguese.....	72.....	*1911	Logue, Michael.....	Abp. Armagh.....	Irish.....	74.....	1893
Belmonte, G. di.....	.....	Italian.....	63.....	1911	Lorezell, B.....	.....	Italian.....	61.....	1907
Boschi, Giulio.....	Abp. Ferrara.....	Italian.....	76.....	1901	Luzend, A.....	Abp. Palermo.....	Italian.....	56.....	1907
Bourne, Francis.....	Abp. Westminster.....	English.....	53.....	1911	Lyson, L. H. J.....	Abp. Rheims.....	French.....	72.....	1907
Cavallari, A.....	Patriarch Venice.....	Italian.....	65.....	1887	Mafr, B.....	Abp. Pisa.....	Italian.....	56.....	1907
Csernoch, J.....	Abp. Strigonia.....	Aus-Hung.....	62.....	1914	Martinielli, S.....	Pref. Cong. Rites.....	Italian.....	56.....	1901
De Cabrieres.....	Bp. Montpellier.....	French.....	84.....	1911	Menendes, y G. V.....	Abp. Toledo.....	Spanish.....	62.....	1914
De Cos y Macho.....	Abp. Valladolid.....	Spanish.....	76.....	1911	Mercier, D.....	Abp. Mechlin.....	Belgian.....	63.....	1907
De Hornig, B. C.....	Bp. Veszprem.....	Austrian.....	74.....	1912	Merry del Val, R.....	Abp. St. Peter's.....	Spanish.....	49.....	1903
De Skrbnicky, L.....	Abp. Prague.....	Austrian.....	51.....	1901	Netto, G. Seb.....	Patriarch Lisbon.....	Portuguese.....	73.....	1884
Di Pietro, Angelo.....	Pro-Pref. Datory.....	Italian.....	86.....	1893	O'Connell, Wm. H.....	Abp. Boston.....	American.....	54.....	1911
Dubillard, F. V.....	Abp. Chambéry.....	French.....	69.....	1911	Piffi, G.....	Abp. Vicenza.....	Austrian.....	50.....	1914
Farley, John M.....	Abp. New York.....	American.....	72.....	1914	Pompli, R.....	.....	Italian.....	51.....	1911

*Publicly, 1914.

† Retired.

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—Continued.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.	NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Prisco, Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	78	1896	Sevin, H. I.	Abp. Lyons	French	82	1914
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	64	1899	Vaszary, Claude	Primate Hungary	Hungarian	82	1893
Rinaldini, A.		Italian	70	1907	Von Bettinger, F.	Abp. Munich	German	64	1914
Santos, E. R. y.	Abp. Seville	Spanish	67	1911	Von Hartmann, F.	Abp. Cologne	German	63	1914
Serafini, D.	Tit. Abp. Seleucia	Italian	62	1914	Vico, A.		Italian	67	1911

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Billet, L.	French	68	1911	Guislain, F.	Italian	61	1914	
Bialetti, C.	Italian	58	1911	Legu, M.	Italian	54	1914	
Casagrande de Azevedo	Prof. Cong. Re-lig. It. Fran.	99	1906	Tecchi, S.	Italian	60	1914	
Della Volpe, F.	Prof. Cong. Index	Italian	70	1899	Van Rossum, W.	Dutch	60	1911
Gasquet, Aidan	Pres. Vulgate Com. English	68	1914					

† Retired.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cardinals, 3; archbishops, 14; bishops, 99; archabbots, 2; abbots, 15; clergy, 18,568; churches, 14,611; seminaries, 82; students, 7,062; colleges for boys, 230; academies for girls, 680; parishes with schools, 5,403; attendance, 1,429,859; orphan asylums, 289; orphans, 48,814; children in institutions, 1,669,391; homes for aged, 107. Total Roman Catholic population, 16,067,965. (Report from Kennedy's Official Catholic Directory.)

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE.

Diocese.	Cons.	Diocese.	Cons.
Alabama—Charles Minerogore Beckwith, Selma	1902	New York—Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo	1893
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Seattle, Wash.	1895	“ Albany: Richard H. Nelson	1902
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix	1911	“ Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City	1903
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock	1911	North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh	1894
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890	“ E. Carolina: Vacant	.....
“ Sacramento: W. H. Moreland	1899	“ Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)	1898
“ San Joaquin: Louis C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno	1911	Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland	1889
“ Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena	1896	“ Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor, Toledo	1914
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmsted, Denver	1902	“ Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati	1889
“ Western: Benjamin Brewster (missionary), Glenwood Springs	1909	“ Theodore I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus	1913
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford	1897	Oklahoma—Francis K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie	1893
Dakota, N.—J. Fontz Tyler (miss.)	1914	“ East: Theodore P. Thurston (miss.)	1911
Dakota, S.—George Baker, Jr., Sioux Falls	1912	Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland	1914
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington	1903	“ Eastern: Robert L. Faddock (miss.), Baker City	1907
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding	1909	Pennsylvania—Philip Mercer Rhinelander, Philadelphia	1911
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville	1886	“ Thos. J. Garland, Coadjutor, Philadelphia	1911
“ Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando	1901	“ Pittsburgh: Conradt Whitehead	1882
Georgia—Frederick E. Reese, Savannah	1908	“ Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem	1887
“ Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson	1892	“ Harrisburg: James H. Darlington	1905
I Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary), Boise	1899	“ Erie: Rogers Israel	1910
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson	1900	Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, Jr., Providence	1911
“ Wm. E. Toll, Suffragan	1911	South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston	1907
“ Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett	1904	Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis	1893
“ Springfield: Edward W. Osborne	1904	Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin	1892
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis	1899	“ Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett	1874
“ John H. White, South Bend	1895	“ West: James S. Johnston, San Antonio	1888
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1899	“ William T. C. Peters, Coadjutor	1914
“ Harry S. Longley, Suffragan, Des Moines	1912	“ North: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo	1910
Kansas—Frank K. Millsbaugh, Topeka	1895	Utah—Paul Jones (missionary), Salt Lake City	1914
“ Sallia: Sheldon Munson Griswold	1903	Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington	1894
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1905	Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond	1897
“ Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1896	“ William C. Brown, Coadjutor (elect)	1885
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans	1891	“ Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk	1883
Maine—Robert Colman, Portland	1900	“ B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg	1906
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore	1909	West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg	1878
“ Easton: William Forbes Adams	1875	“ W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charleston	1899
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston	1893	Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb	1806
“ Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield	1911	“ Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller	1900
“ Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston	1913	Washington—Olympia: Fred W. Keator, Tacoma	1902
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit	1906	“ Spokane: Vacant	.....
“ Marquette: Gerson M. Williams	1896	Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne	1909
“ Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids	1906	Africa—Liberia: S. D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia	1885
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis	1899	Brazil—Lucien L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul	1899
“ Frank A. McElwain, Suffragan, Faribault	1912	China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)	1893
“ Dutch: James D. Morrison	1897	“ Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson	1903	“ Nanking: D. Trumbull Huntington	1912
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis	1867	Cuba—Vacant	.....
“ F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor, St. Louis	1905	Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1904
“ West: Sidney C. Partridge	1900	“ Kyoto: Henry St. G. Tucker (missionary)	1912
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena	1880	Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
“ William E. Faber, Coadjutor (elect)	.....	Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1904
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha	1899	Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (miss.), Manila	1901
“ Western: George A. Beecher	1910	Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.)	1913
Nevada—Vacant	.....	Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Colorado, Cal.	1890
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord	1906	Arthur S. Lloyd, President Board of Missions, N. Y. City	1909
New Mexico—Frederick B. Howden (miss.)	1914	William M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Gallion, O.	1897
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton	1914	James H. Van Buren, late Bishop Porto Rico, Indianapolis	1902
“ Newark: Edwin S. Lines	1903	William C. Gray, late Bishop of Southern Florida	1892
New York—David H. Greer, New York City	1904	Lemuel H. Wells, late Bishop of Spokane	1892
“ Charles S. Burch, Suffragan, New York City	1911	Albion W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Swannoe, Tenn.	1904
“ Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1902		

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

<i>Residence.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill.	1888	John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
James M. Thoburn	Madison, Wis.	1888	William A. Quayle	St. Paul, Minn.	1908
Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C.	1896	Charles W. Smith	St. Louis, Mo.	1908
Joseph C. Hartzell	New York City, N. Y.	1896	Wilson S. Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
David H. Moore	Indianapolis, Ind.	1900	Edwin H. Hughes	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
John W. Hamilton	Boston, Mass.	1900	Frank M. Bristol	Omaha, Neb.	1908
Frank W. Warner	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India	1904	Homer C. Stuntz	Argentina, S. America	1912
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa.	1914	Theodore S. Henderson	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1912
William F. McDowell	Chicago, Ill.	1904	William O. Shepard	Kansas City, Kan.	1912
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904	Naphtali Luccock	Helena, Mont.	1912
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904	Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col.	1912
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904	Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga.	1912
Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904	Richard J. Cooke	Portland, Ore.	1912
Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Afr. (Monrovia)	1904	Wilber F. Thinkield	New Orleans, La.	1912
John E. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1904	John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1912
Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Seoul, Korea	1904	William P. Eveland	Miss. Bis., Manila, P. I.	1912
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908			

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST

Alphens W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.	1882
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex.	1888
W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison	Birmingham, Ala.	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla.	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C.	1906

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner	Atlanta, Ga.	1880
John Hurst	Baltimore, Md.	1912
B. T. Tanner	Philadelphia, Pa.	1888
B. F. Lee	Wilberforce, Ohio	1892
Wm. H. Chappelle	Columbia, S. C.	1912
Joshua H. Jones	Wilberforce, Ohio	1912
Evans Tyree	Nashville, Tenn.	1900
James M. Connor	Little Rock, Ark.	1912

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Smith, Washington, D. C.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holley, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Courell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.	Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	Arthur L. Fingelley	Charleston, S. C.
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City		

Bishops Sergius, of North America, and Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The following statistics of Sunday-Schools were compiled for the World's Seventh Sunday-School Convention, Zurich, Switzerland, 1913:

COUNTRIES.	Sunday-Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	COUNTRIES.	Sunday-Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
EUROPE:				Formosa	117	199	2,049
Austria	307	767	8,881	Siam	92	46	863
Belgium	145	542	7,209	China	2,103	5,641	90,585
British Isles	50,100	725,119	7,588,951	Japan	3,684	6,828	200,017
Bulgaria	57	100	2,536	Turkey in Asia	480	1,600	43,816
Denmark	1,376	5,250	92,200	AFRICA	8,996	23,835	490,998
Finland	8,351	16,443	173,486	NORTH AMERICA:			
France	1,900	7,000	67,000	Alaska	50	196	2,222
Germany	9,000	20,000	950,000	United States	154,291	1,520,379	13,732,841
Greece	6	8	200	Canada	10,096	80,788	729,994
Hungary	448	1,034	12,953	Labrador	12	50	450
Italy	389	1,112	15,925	Newfoundland	529	3,252	35,263
Netherlands	2,060	5,140	209,000	West Indies	2,165	12,257	168,013
Norway	1,636	8,051	127,720	Central America	102	452	5,882
Portugal	29	107	2,048	Mexico	460	1,854	19,613
Russia	884	5,803	66,019	SOUTH AMERICA:	1,133	2,909	52,849
Sweden	94	210	6,500	Australia	7,152	52,641	563,614
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,567	Bismarck Archipelago	191	359	5,945
MALAYASIA:				Fiji Islands	1,089	2,349	22,176
Philippines	328	937	15,176	Hawaiian Islands	207	780	11,321
Dutch E. Indies	22	175	24,029	New Hebrides	190	404	3,509
ASIA:				New Guinea	178	305	9,387
Persia	78	339	4,399	New Zealand	287	420	5,794
Ceylon	423	947	16,294	Other Islands	707	2,010	36,911
India	14,203	27,367	538,350	THE WORLD	297,866	2,624,896	26,076,593
Korea	2,839	6,434	137,610				

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world, according to this report, was 28,701,459. The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non-Evangelical Protestant churches. The next World's Convention will be held in Tokio, Japan, 1916. According to Joseph H. Meier, editor of Kennedy's Official Catholic Directory, there are 10,875 Catholic Sunday-Schools attended by 2,850,000 Catholic children in the United States. No official Sunday-School figures are gathered by the Church authorities.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., Chicago, Ill. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. Geo. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa. | *Treasurer*—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessner Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Temperance Board at Conestoga Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Dr. W. J. Martin, Davidson, N. C. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C. | *Secretary and Treasurer*—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. | *Christian Education and Ministerial Relief*—Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.

* Commonly known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

Next Assembly at Newport News, Va., May 20, 1915.

ALLIANCE OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

This organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 30,000,000 persons not counting 10,000,000 of the Reformed in the Lutheran Church. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Next meeting of General Assembly, Rochester, N. Y., May 20, 1915. (Communicants, 1,458,085.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

Next meeting of General Assembly, Newport News, Va., May 20, 1915. (Communicants, 310,604.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D. D., 224 Ridge Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.

Next meeting of General Assembly, Loveland, Col., May 26, 1915. (Communicants, 192,221.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Lockwood (acting), East Millstone, N. J.

Next meeting of General Synod, Asbury Park, N. J., June 3, 1915. (Communicants, 123,143.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Acting Stated Clerk—Rev. J. Rauch Stein, Bethlehem, Pa.

Next meeting of the General Synod, Dayton, Ohio, May 16, 1915. (Communicants, 312,501.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. L. Chestnut, Coudersville, Ill.

Next meeting of the General Synod, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1915. (Communicants, 3,000.)

SYNOD, CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Henry Beets, LL. D., 77 Lagrave Avenue S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Next meeting of Synod, Roseland, Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21, 1916. (Communicants, 33,181.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. A. S. Rogers, Rock Hill, S. C.

Next meeting of Synod, November, 1915. (Communicants, 15,000.)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Mr. James S. Tibby, 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Next meeting of the Synod, Parnassus, Pa., June 2, 1915. (Communicants, 9,315.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. E. Jones, 4362 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Next meeting of General Assembly, September, 1916. (Communicants, 14,252.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., 68 St. Famille Street, Montreal, Canada.

Next meeting of General Assembly, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, June 3, 1915. (Communicants, 314,832.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.

Next meeting of the Synod (place not fixed when ALMANAC was printed), July, 1915. (Communicants, 10,000.)

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

The following statement has been prepared by H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary of the General Conference:

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ was preached extensively in the United States and Europe during 1840-1844, and found adherents in many denominations. The circulation of books and journals on this question deepened the interest, and this study and agitation brought about the formation of a movement which assumed definite form in 1846 in the New England States and was later organized as the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. The chief tenets of this body are a belief in the literal, personal second appearance of Christ, yet without ever setting a time for that event, and the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. They believe that the dead sleep until Christ's second coming; that the righteous dead are then raised to life, and that the living righteous are made immortal. Their total communicants throughout the world is 122,386. They have 126 organized conferences, 101 mission fields, 3,589 churches, 70 advanced educational institutions, 510 primary schools; total enrolment, 17,769.

Beginning in 1894, active work was begun in non-Christian lands, and has been continued until the present, so that a segregation of the work conducted in non-Christian and non-Protestant lands, from the foregoing figures, indicates the following: Mission work is carried forward in 67 countries, with a total force of 1,606. There are 696 churches, 20,355 adherents, 9,610 pupils in 206 schools taught by 362 foreign and native teachers.

The headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.

The Mormons is a term applied to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. This church was organized April 6, 1830, with six members, by Joseph Smith, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. After being driven by mobs from various places in Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, they settled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. The total church membership is about 450,000, and the number of missionaries, about 2,000.

LATTER DAY SAINTS' REORGANIZED CHURCH.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. Its membership now numbers 71,702. It has about 1,000 active ministers in the field, 33,062 Sunday-school members and 637 Sunday-schools. It claims to be the church in succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith in 1830. It was reorganized in 1860, and is presided over by Joseph Smith, of Independence, Mo., son of the Prophet. *Presiding Bishop*—Edmund L. Kelley, Independence, Mo. *General Church Secretary*—Richard S. Salyards, Lamoni, Iowa. The only church of this denomination in New York City is at Park Place and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Pastor*—E. B. Hull, 1339 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

Chairman—Fred P. Haggard. *Vice-Chairman*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—F. C. Stephenson. *General Secretary*—Harry W. Hicks. *Treasurer*—James S. Cushman. Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. *General Secretary*—William Shaw, L. L. D. Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In July, 1914, there were more than 75,000 societies, with a membership of about 4,000,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, China, India, Japan, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their sub-divisions. Headquarters, Christian Endeavor House, 31 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The First Day Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1791, still active, led to the formation of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union in 1817. With other similar societies it was changed to the American Sunday-school Union in 1824. Its object is twofold: To establish and maintain Sunday-schools; to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It is a voluntary union of Christians of different denominations to teach the truths of our common Christianity as they are taught in the Bible.

Its great field is the rural districts. The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and one missionary in 1821. The American Sunday-School Union now issues a thousand works and nine periodicals. In ninety years it has circulated \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of Bibles, testaments and religious works. In ten years it founded 24,614 Sunday-schools, with 943,930 members; resulting in 97,076 hopeful conversions and 914 churches. In ninety years the Union has founded 127,720 Sunday-schools, with 5,677,970 members. It employs Sunday-school missionaries, who have organized an average of four new Sunday-schools for each day of the last ninety years. Its benevolent work costs \$225,000 yearly. Officers: *President*, Martin L. Finckel; *Vice-Presidents*, Richard Ashhurst, Clarkson Clothier, James F. Stone, M. D.; *Recording Secretary*, William H. Hirst; *Treasurer*, John E. Stevenson. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia Pa.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union.

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the national and in nearly every State organization. All the States have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society, as were the refuges for erring women.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded by Frances E. Willard in 1883, and has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willards Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

THE VEDANTA SOCIETY.

The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1894 by Swami Vivekananda of India and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda. The object of the society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the society with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Meditation Room is at 135 West Eightieth Street, New York City.

The officers of the society are: *President*—W. N. Goodyear. *Vice-President*—R. D. Davidson. *Secretary*—Wm. T. Williams.

The society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. There are also centres in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C., besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.

The Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older organization, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is an order, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its emblem is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its motto is "Magnanimiter Crucem Sustine" and its watchword "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its Constitution is framed, as far as is possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*—Mrs. A. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md. *General Secretary*—Emma E. Behlendorf. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

UNITED BRETHREN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

The union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,147 societies, with 86,051 members. Each conference is called a Branch and holds its annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans formed. The *Watchword* is the organ of the union. Dr. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. The *General Secretary*—Rev. O. T. Deever, Dayton, Ohio, is elected by the General Conference to serve for Quadrennium. The work is under the supervision of a Board of Control. Rev. J. G. Huber of Dayton, Ohio, is Chairman of the Board and also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, having direct supervision of the Christian Endeavor work.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Christian Science Committee on Publication contributes the following statement: Christian Science is a religion based on the Bible, which was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. Her interpretation of the Scriptures, which she named Christian Science, is set forth in a book entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875. Since then it has been often reprinted, with occasional revisions of its wording, before her decease. Other works by the same author are "People's Idea of God" (1856), "Christian Healing" (1856), "Unity of God" (1857), "Retrospection and Introspection" (1891), "Rudimental Divine Science" (1891), "No and Yes" (1891), "Church Manual" (1895), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1896), "Christ and Christmas" (1897), "Christian Science Versus Pantheism" (1898), "Pulpit and Press" (1898), "Messages to the Mother Church" (1900, 1901, 1902), "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (1913).

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., founded in 1879 and known as "The Mother Church" is the parent organization of the Christian Science denomination. Local churches, known as branches of "The Mother Church," are situated in towns and cities throughout the world, but mainly in countries where the English language is spoken. "The Mother Church" is governed by a board of five directors, while the branch churches are self-governed, subject only to a limited supervision by "The Mother Church" as defined in the Church Manual. At present the number of local organizations is 1,471, a considerable number of which have beautiful and costly church edifices.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the place of preaching is taken by the reading of a "lesson-sermon" composed of selections from the Bible and from "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The remainder of the Sunday service consists of hymns, a solo, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and a responsive reading from the Bible.

The Wednesday night meeting includes a shorter "lesson-sermon," hymns, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and testimonies of Christian Science healing from voluntary speakers. Formerly the congregations were largely made up of women, but at present this church claims to be attended by a greater percentage of men than is apt to be the case in other churches.

The Christian Science Publishing Society, under the auspices of "The Mother Church," issues a quarterly periodical named "The Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lessons;" a monthly periodical, "The Christian Science Journal;" a monthly, "Der Herald der Christian Science;" a weekly, "The Christian Science Sentinel," and a daily, "The Christian Science Monitor," the latter being a daily newspaper of general circulation devoted to clean journalism, but including in each issue an essay or article on Christian Science.

Christian Scientists are unique among religionists by reason of the extent to which they rely on the practice of their religion for the prevention and cure of disease. For this they assign several reasons. They have found Christian Science most effective and reliable for this purpose; they believe it to be the same method of healing that was used and taught by Christ Jesus; they expect that this method of dealing with evil, as it becomes better known and more generally practised, will abate and ultimately abolish sin and mortality.

In this way the Church of Christ, Scientist, is regarded as a necessary agency in the restoration of original Christianity and the realization of the highest ideal in religious hope and faith.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters was removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India, where the President, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides. Its objects are three: (a) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or color; (b) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; (c) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now twenty-three territorial sections, each presided over by a General Secretary, three by Presidential Agents: America, England, Wales, India, Scandinavia, Holland, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Finland, Russia, Bohemia, South Africa, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Netherlands, Finland, Burma, Austria, Norway, and New Zealand. Three non-sectionalized countries with Presidential Agents: South America, Spain and Ireland. During the 39 years of its existence it has admitted 30,000 members and chartered over 1,405 branches. The membership at present of the American section is about 4,665; there are 153 branches. Although there is but one dogma in the society, namely, the belief in the Universal Brotherhood of Man, yet Reincarnation and Karma are among some of the basic stones of the Theosophical system. *General Secretary*—A. P. Warrington, Krotova, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., contributes the above statement.

THE NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. The object of said association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy, and religion of spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 1,000; State associations, 24; other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 400; public meetings not organized as societies, 500; camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 200; membership of avowed Spiritualists, 600,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena and frequent attendants upon public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000; number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 500; total valuation of church, temple and camp meeting property, \$6,000,000.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, 749 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago; *Secretary*—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa. Headquarters, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. The next annual convention will be held in Rochester, N. Y., October, 1915.

THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD AND THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge, and now, under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the world's Theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy, and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its Constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

The official publication of the organization is *The Theosophical Path*.

Secretary—Mr. J. H. Fussell, Point Loma, Cal.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP.

This organization, founded by Rev. Rufus W. Miller in Reading, Pa., in 1888, held its first federal convention in the city of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of twenty-six evangelical denominations, among them the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Progressive Brethren, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, Federal, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "any man can belong to the brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the brotherhood in the United States is 1,000, and the membership 30,000; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 1,972 members. The office of Rev. R. Howard Taylor, General Secretary, is at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

"The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer: To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service: To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church." There are now 1,500 active chapters with a membership of about 15,000 men.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with 500 chapters and 4,500 men. A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men, and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200. It is also well organized in New Zealand.

The brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about 6,000 members.

The officers are: *President*—Edward H. Bonsall. *Editor of St. Andrew's Cross and General Secretary*—Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. The officers are: *Moderator*—Rev. Chas. R. Brown, D. D., New Haven, Ct. *Secretary*—Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Ct. Next meeting, New Haven, Ct., October, 1915.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

President—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York City. *General Superintendent*—Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio. *Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895, and is installed in all the States and Territories, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

The league throughout the nation employs about 830 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has about 150 offices from which were distributed during the year more than 2,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

President—Harry Friedenwald. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky. *Secretary*—Bernard A. Rosenblatt. *Treasurer*—Louis Robison. Societies, 106; camps, 60; Circles of Young Judaea, 120. Office, 142 Henry Street, New York City.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church: *President*—Bishop Frank M. Bristol, Omaha, Neb. *General Secretary*—Wilbur F. Sheridan, D. D. *Treasurer*—Edwin H. Forkel, Chicago, Ill. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 1020 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 800,000. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of over 100,000.

Officers of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church South: *President*—Bishop J. H. McCoy, D. D. *General Secretary*—Rev. Fitzgerald S. Parker, D. D. *Junior League Secretary*—Ada Trawick. The general organ of the league is the *Epworth Era*, published monthly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Tex., and Richmond, Va. The league in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in December of the same year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. The Epworth League includes an organization for adolescent boys called the Knights of Ezeloh, and a parallel organization for girls called the Girls of Epworth. It has now 3,838 chapters, with a total membership of 133,108.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Catholic Educational Association was organized at St. Louis in 1904. It consists of three general departments, the Seminary, College, and School and embraces in its membership representatives from all the Catholic Educational Establishments in the United States. It issues in November a report of the year's work and of the annual convention held each year in the last week of June. The Eleventh Annual Convention was held in Atlantic City, N. J., June 29 to July 2, 1914. An enormous spread of sectarian education was indicated in the reports submitted to the Board of Trustees, showing that 1,700,000 children were being instructed in the parochial schools at an annual cost of from \$12 to \$17 a child, as compared to a public school average ranging from \$34 to \$35. The disparity was attributed to the fact that nuns who act as teachers received from \$10 to \$25 a month, practically giving their services free. *Honorary President*—James Cardinal Gibbons. *President-General*—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Rector of the Catholic University at Washington. *Secretary-General*—Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., 1651 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio. Office of the association is at Columbus, Ohio.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

Officers.—*Cardinal Protector*—Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli. *Chancellor*—Archbishop James E. Quigley. *President*—Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley. *Recording Secretary*—Mr. Warren A. Cartier. *Treasurer*—Mr. John A. Lynch. Headquarters, McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States. To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

 SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

This great Roman Catholic organization, founded in Paris, France, in which its head office is located, has branches in every part of the civilized world. Its principal mission is the care of the poor in their homes to the end that the unity of the family may be preserved, but it conducts many other works of charity, such as free employment bureaus, Summer homes, boys' clubs, hospital and prison visitation committees, etc.

The local or parish branches of the society are known as conferences; these conferences are grouped in sections under the jurisdiction of Particular and Central Councils, and the latter, in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of four Superior Councils. The office of the Superior Council of New York is located at No. 375 Lafayette Street, New York City. New Orleans, La., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., and Boston, Mass., also have Superior Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows: *Spiritual Director*—The Rt. Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D. D. *President*—Thomas M. Muiry. *Secretary*—Edmond J. Butler. *Treasurer*—Michael J. Scanlan.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

President and Treasurer—Rt. Rev. Joseph Frerl. *Vice-President*—Rev. Geo. J. Julliard. *Secretary*—Very Rev. John J. Dunn.

The society protects missionaries in 325 vicariates and prefectures in Africa, Asia, Oceania, the United States, and the non-Catholic countries of Europe. It is the oldest missionary organization in the Catholic Church, dating back to 1822. Since its foundation it has given six and a half millions of dollars to the various missions of the United States.

The official publication is "The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," issued bi-monthly and

distributed from the New York headquarters. The New York Diocesan Office is at 462 Madison Avenue, and the National Office at 627 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Total membership in the world 1,000,000. New York membership 150,000.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of twenty-four national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The federation has the approval and blessing of 102 archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. National headquarters is at 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. The officers are as follows: *President*—Chas. I. Denechaud, New Orleans, La. *First Vice-President*—Thos. Flynn, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—F. W. Heckenkamp, Jr., Quincy, Ill.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION.

President—Most Rev. J. M. Farley, of New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Very Rev. Thomas A. Daly, C. S. P., Washington, D. C. *Directors*—Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, Philadelphia, Pa.; Right Rev. Mathew Harkins, Providence, R. I.; Very Rev. John J. Hughes, C. S. P., New York; Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P.; Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, S. S., Baltimore, Md.

The Catholic Missionary Union was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, November, 1896. Its object is to arouse the Catholic people and clergy of the United States to greater missionary activity; to train priests to be Home Missionsaries; to establish bands of Diocesan Missionaries in the United States, and to present the truths of the Catholic Church to all the people in a purely expository manner, without any controversy or religious rancor. Its home and training college is the Apostolic Mission House on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

THE CATHOLIC FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America is incorporated under the laws of New York State to train missionaries for heathen lands.

In connection with its work it publishes books, pamphlets and other reading matter, including a monthly periodical, *The Field Afar*.

Its incorporators include His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Very Rev. James A. Walsh, Superior of the society; Rev. Thomas F. Price, Vice-President; Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Very Rev. John J. Dunn; the Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Major John F. O'Rourke and Michael Maginnis.

Although having its centre in New York the work is a national one, being organized under the protection of the entire American hierarchy.

Its offices and seminary are located on a large tract of land, "Maryknoll," reached from the Ossining railroad station, and situated part in Ossining and part in New Castle, N. Y.

THE GUILD OF THE LOVE OF GOD.

Object: To unite all faithful Catholics by prayer and service, and to promote mutual recognition and friendship by the adoption of a distinctive badge.

The guild admits to membership only those who go to confession. Members are pledged to help other members anywhere, at any time, and therefore isolated and lonely Catholics are especially invited to join this guild.

Sub-Warden—Rev. C. T. Pfeffer, Laurel, Del. *Secretary-General*—Rev. F. S. Devona, St. Clair, Mich. A quarterly magazine entitled *Caritas* is published by the society.

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

President—Edward S. Clinch, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—W. C. Blitting, D. D., 5109 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. Maurice A. Levy, Brooklyn, *Treasurer*—Frank L. Miner, Des Moines, Ia.

The purposes of the convention, as defined in its by-laws, are "to give expression to the opinions of its constituency upon moral, religious and denominational matters, and to promote denominational unity and efficiency for the evangelization of the world."

The next meeting will be held in Los Angeles, Cal., 1915.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

President—Rev. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark. *Secretary*—Prof. R. B. Hudson, Selma, Ala. *Treasurer*—Rev. A. J. Stokes, Montgomery, Ala.

The object of the convention is to do foreign mission, home mission, educational, publishing, Young People's Union and other work of a religious nature; this work to be done through and by its seven boards.

The membership of the National Baptist Convention as reported by the statistician at the last National Baptist Convention was 2,614,581.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

President—Lucius Burrows, Americus, Ga. *Secretaries*—Oliver F. Gregory, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Hight C. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.

It shall be the design of the convention to promote foreign and domestic missions, and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, which shall fully respect the Independence and equal rights of the churches. Next meeting, Houston, Texas, May 12, 1915.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction meets annually. The Forty-second Session—1915—will be at Baltimore, Md., May 12-19. *President*—Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York City. *General Secretary and Treasurer*—William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the National Conference is to be a forum for discussion of the various problems of philanthropy, penology and social progress. The conference does not formulate platforms nor adopt resolutions calling for action. Proceedings published, cloth bound, about 500 pages, price \$2.

The Secretary's office includes a bureau of information on all subjects concerning charity and correction, service free to members of the conference. Annual dues, \$2.50. Sustaining membership, \$10. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR ORGANIZING CHARITIES.

The chief work of the association is to carry the message of organized charity throughout the country, and to assist in the formation of new societies, in response to a call which will probably exceed all present resources for such work.

Executive Committee—John E. Moors, Boston, Mass., Chairman; W. E. Cummer, Vice-Chairman; *Treasurer*—W. Frank Persons. *General Secretary*—Francis H. McLean. General Office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Secretary—H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES.

The First Annual Conference was held in 1883, when Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who was a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, invited a number of those interested in Indian affairs to a meeting at Mohonk Lake to confer regarding measures affecting the interests of the Indians. On Mr. Smiley's death his brother, Daniel Smiley, succeeded him as host of the conferences.

In 1904 the scope of the conference was enlarged to include the peoples of the Philippines, Porto Rico and other dependencies of the United States.

The conference seeks to clarify public opinion on these great questions through free discussion by those having first-hand knowledge of existing conditions.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The first of these annual conferences was held in 1895. The purpose is specifically to create and direct public sentiment in favor of international arbitration and an international court, and generally to encourage the substitution of pacific methods for war in settling disputes between nations. The conference maintains a permanent office.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

The Federal Council was organized as the chief consummation of the National Federation of Churches at its first meeting, held in Philadelphia, December 2-8, 1908. It is the delegated congress of thirty leading Christian bodies which are constitutionally federated for the purpose of providing this congress, through which to realize their fellowship and united action. The Federal Council, through its Commissions and Secretaries, seeks to organize efficient State and local federations, to secure co-operation in home missionary work, and to promote moral reform and social service by the churches throughout the United States.

The following churches are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist (North), Free Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Lutheran General Synod, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal (South), German Evangelical Synod, Colored Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Mennonite, Moravian, Presbyterian, Presbyterian (South), Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Commissions on Christian Unity and Social Service, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal, Seventh-Day Baptist, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical, National Baptist Convention.

The Council has active Commissions on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Sunday Observance, Evangelism, Peace and Arbitration, Temperance, Family Life, Social Service, and Christian Education. The executive and field work of the Council is in charge of the Executive Secretary, Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland, D. D.; Rev. E. B. Sandford, D. D., is Honorary Secretary; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Ph. D., is Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. The officers may be addressed at the National office, 105 East 22d Street, New York City. An office in Washington, D. C. (Woodward Building), is in charge of Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., *Associate Secretary*.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes and through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 3,000 members, including laymen, college Presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training.

The officers are: *President*, Bishop Charles D. Williams, Detroit, Mich. *Secretary*, Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LUTHER LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

President—Wm. C. Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The League is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The Constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation, and it is non-synodical in character. The membership of the various organizations is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations, and four foreign countries. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the city of New York, April 19, 1888, also in Canada, Porto Rico, Japan, China and India.

WORLD'S PURITY FEDERATION.

This federation and the committee out of which it grew have been at work since November, 1900, and represents the largest and first real organized movement in North America, in a national and international sense, for the eradication of the traffic in women (white slave traffic); for the annihilation of public vice; for a higher and single standard of morals, and for the safe and sane instruction of the young in sex hygiene. Departments of work are maintained covering every phase of social purity work. An International Purity Congress is held every two years. This congress meets July 18-24, 1915, at San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The International headquarters is at La Crosse, Wis. The officers are: *President*, B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis.; *First Vice-President*, Rev. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, Canada; *Second Vice-President*, Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, Colorado; *Secretary*, Herbert E. Gernert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Dr. W. D. Lawrence, Minneapolis, Minn.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.*

Officers of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America: *President*, Rev. John G. Fagg, 34 Gramercy Park, N. Y. City; *Vice-President*, Rev. Henry Harmeling, (Grand Haven, Mich.); *Stated Clerk* (ad interim) and *Permanent Clerk*, Rev. Henry Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. R. Van Nest; Foreign Missions, W. H. Van Steenberg and Rev. J. J. Amerman, D.D.; Domestic Missions, James Wiggins; Education, John F. Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Wm. I. Chamberlain; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D. Domestic Missions Office; *Secretary*, Wm. T. Denareat; Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D. D.; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk. Denominational headquarters, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The General Synod meets at Asbury Park, N. J., June 3, 1915.

* Known formerly as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

STONY BROOK ASSOCIATION.

The Stony Brook Association has established a Summer colony and Chautauqua at Stony Brook, L. I.

The Chautauqua season will cover each year from the first of July to the first of September. Civic, educational, agricultural and religious conferences are held.

President—Rev. J. F. Carson; *First Vice-President*—W. P. Youngs; *Second Vice-President*—Rev. N. W. Welis; *Treasurer*—W. J. Bolen; *Secretary*—Rev. T. W. Campbell, 28 Washington Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y. Business office, 1250 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

The Union is a federation of all young people's societies connected with Baptist Churches in the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*—Rev. Frank L. Anderson, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. John R. Webb, Peterborough, Ont.; W. W. Hamilton, D. D., Lynchburg, Va.; Carl D. Case, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y. *General Secretary*—Rev. Wm. E. Chalmers, Philadelphia, Pa. *Recording Secretary*—Rev. F. L. Hardy, Lebanon, Ind. *Treasurer*—Albert D. Henderson, Chicago, Ill. The Union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings.

SILVER BAY ASSOCIATION.

President—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—I. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Recording Secretary*—R. L. Wensley. *General Secretary*—C. L. Gates, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,550 acres, including a large main building, cottages, auditorium, athletic field, and dormitory. Conferences were held June 19 to August 29, 1914, attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows:

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians.
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry.
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Sumner A. Eliot, D.D., Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Williams, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

Officers.—*President and General Superintendent*, Rev. A. B. Simpson. *Secretary*, Rev. J. D. Williams. *Treasurer*, David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names. The objects of the alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fullness, the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes at home and in heathen countries." Its income in 1910 was over three hundred thousand dollars. Connected with the alliance are the Missionary Training Institute, Institute for the Training of Workers, Berachah Home, and a high school at Nyack. Headquarters of the alliance, 690 Eighth Ave., N. Y.

CHRISTIAN UNITY FOUNDATION.

Incorporated July 18, 1910. Its purpose is to promote Christian unity at home and throughout the world, by the method of research and conference. Bishop Courtney, rector of St. James's, New York, is President of the Foundation; Rev. Arthur Lowndes, Secretary; Francis E. Huntington, Treasurer. Lawson Purdy is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans is Chairman of the Committee on Research. Headquarters, 143 E. 37th Street, New York.

UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

The Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces. The Convention is composed of the officers of the General Convention, of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of State conventions, and of clerical and lay delegates from the State conventions. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over \$500,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the Convention are: *President*—Rev. M. D. Shutter, D. O., Minneapolis, Minn. *Secretary*—Rev. W. H. Skeels, Watertown, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass. The denomination has a membership of 64,825.

THE BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE.

President—Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, New York. *American Secretary*—Rev. R. H. Pitt, Richmond, Va. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, London W. C., England. *Treasurer for the United States*—E. W. Stephens, Columbia, Mo. *Treasurer for Canada*—E. M. Sipprell, St. John, N. B. *Treasurer for Europe*—Herbert Marnham, London, England. *Deputy President for the Eastern Hemisphere*—Rev. John Clifford, London, England.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

General Officers—*President*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., New York; *Treasurer*, Irving Grinnell; *General Secretary*, H. K. Graham. The society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1851. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages. It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2. Rescue of the drunkard. 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee-houses, workmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive wholesome resorts. It has established the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery, New York, and the Longshoremen's Rest, 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A religious body founded on military principles by the late General, William Booth, at Mile End, England, July 5, 1865.

The United States is divided into two departments, with the National Headquarters in New York City. Miss Evangeline Booth is in charge, with Col. William Peart as Chief Secretary. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

The Department of the West, which administers the affairs of the Western States, has its headquarters in Chicago. Commissioner Thomas Estill is in charge, with Col. George French as Territorial Secretary.

International Statistics, June, 1913: Countries and colonies occupied, 58; languages in which salvation is preached, 34; corps and outposts, 9,415; social institutions, 1,142; day schools, 572; naval and military homes, 10; officers and cadets (including social), 15,988; persons without rank wholly employed, 5,601; officers and cadets engaged in social work, 2,800; local officers (senior and junior), 55,658; bandsmen (senior), 23,313; bandsmen (junior), 2,553; songsters, 13,092; corps cadets, 11,551; number periodicals issued, 81; total copies per issue, 1,029,804.

The following statistics refer to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1913: Field Statistics—Corps and outposts, 869; indoor meetings, 190,003; indoor attendance, 7,353,336; open-air meetings, 160,396; converts, 47,921; local officers and bandsmen, 6,866; company attendance, 1,000,891; junior meetings, 61,409; junior meetings attendance, 1,810,223; War Cry published, 4,142,683. Workingmen's Hotels—Hotels, 91; accommodation, 7,674; beds supplied, 2,062,416; meals supplied, 112,252. Industrial Homes—Homes, 124; accommodation, 3,139; men admitted, 18,371; men passed out, 17,989; meals supplied, 2,856,249; beds supplied, 939,309. Children's Homes—Homes, 5; accommodation, 400; beds supplied, 126,914; meals supplied, 380,441. Rescue and Maternity Homes—Homes, 28; accommodation, 908; girls admitted, 1,918; girls passed out, 1,989; meals supplied, 698,801; beds supplied, 238,444; children admitted, 1,202; children passed out, 1,184; women in homes, 502; children in homes, 573.

Slum Work—Posts, 16; sick cases visited, 1,463; families visited, 33,049; persons temporarily assisted, 82,531; meals supplied, 31,507; nurseries, 8; children sheltered, 44,724. Prison Work—Hours spent visiting, 10,564; prisoners prayed with and advised, 18,723; prisoners assisted on discharge, 1,878; situations found, 247. Missing Friends—Inquiries, 1,346; persons found, 198.

General Statistics—Christmas dinners (1912), 281,867; Thanksgiving dinners (1912), 20,744; persons afforded temporary relief outside industrial homes and hotels, 691,597; mothers given Summer outings, 7,791; children given Summer outings, 41,292; men found employment outside Army institutions, 81,216; women found employment outside Army institutions, 12,543; meals given outside Army institutions, 217,729; beds given outside Army institutions, 86,836; pounds of ice distributed, 1,800,654; pounds of coal distributed, 5,010,227.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social and Christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It was subsequently incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the Membership act of the State of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, which represents the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only eighteen years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal centres of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 43 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country. During the past year the commissioned workers in their vocation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 26,957 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities. In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 240,046 free lodgings have been given, and 299,891 have been paid for by work and other means, while 628,775 free meals were given, and 411,381 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, that is, the Volunteer Hospital work, which hospital is located at Beekman and Water Streets, New York City, in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 1,184 ambulance calls, 362 major operations, 5,529 days' treatment given to patients in the surgical and medical wards, 11,230 new cases treated, 17,855 old cases treated, and a total during the year of not less than 34,644 cases of all kinds surgically and medically treated in the institution. In addition, physicians connected with the hospital made visits to 102 homes.

The Volunteer Prisoners' League has embraced upward of some 81,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly 30 State prisons, and over seventy per cent. of those having left the prisons are, through their Hope Halls, living reformed and honest lives. Through the Fresh Air branch of the work many thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid hills and lakes, rivers and dales. From the regimental reports of Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 831,815 persons were gathered to their indoor services, while 1,892,555 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, their open-air stands. By these services 5,253 were led to promise that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in the State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of The Volunteers of America is at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The principal officers are General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Presidents; General Edward Fielding, Vice-President; Colonel Walter J. Crafts, Treasurer, and Colonel James W. Merrill, National Secretary. (The above statement was prepared by General Ballington Booth).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Officers of the International Committee, Office, No. 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. *Chairman*—Alfred E. Marling. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—Richard C. Morse. *General Secretary Foreign Work*—John R. Mott. *Executive Secretary*—Frederic B. Shipp. The International Committee consists of 69 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 111 secretaries in the home and 140 in the foreign fields.

Officers of the World's Committee. Headquarters, No. 3 Rue Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. *President*—Dr. Paul des Gouttes. *Treasurer*—August Rappard. *General Secretaries*—Emil Sautter and Christian Philidus. The committee is composed of members representing America, Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Korea, Japan and India.

Officers of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York. General office, No. 215 West 23d Street, New York. *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretary*—F. W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 62,229, divided as follows: General, 36,591; Railroad, 9,842; Student, 2,767; Boys' Departments, 12,611; County and Small Town, 488. A triennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 242 associations in the State, is held in February.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York. General office, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*—W. Fellowes Morgau. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sloan. *General Secretary*—Henry M. Orne.

There are 8,906 associations in the world, of which 2,357 are in North America. The total membership of these American Associations is 625,593; they occupy 788 buildings of their own, valued at \$74,379,533, and have 497 libraries. They have 84,577 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 331,451 in their physical departments, and 138,505 different students in Bible classes. They employ 4,103 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State and international (including foreign department)—\$14,162,083.

THE WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eighteen National Associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, Brazil, Hungary and China. The headquarters is in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square West. The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London. *Mrs. Montague Waldegrave*, President; *Miss Clarissa Spencer*, General Secretary.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." 239 city associations, 702 student associations and 11 county associations are members of the national organization. There are 11 Territorial Committees. Special work instituted for immigrant women, colored and Indian students, professional art students and nurses. Each year twelve Summer conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and Association work. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at 135 East 52d Street, New York. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*. The national organization is a member of the World's Association; its Student Committee is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. National headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. *President of National Board*—Grace H. Dodge. *General Secretary*—Mabel Cratty.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 175 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts and periodicals at the Home Office amount to 788,045,890 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of \$793,537.39, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporteurs have made 14,203,799 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 17,267,506 volumes. The grand total of its gratuitous distributions has been to the value of \$2,602,381.85. The society is wholly dependent upon donations and legacies for the support of its benevolent work. Offices, Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, New York. *President*—William Phillips Hall. *General Secretary*—Judson Swift, D. D.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contributions and co-operation of all. The officers are a President and many Vice-Presidents. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D.; Acting Recording Secretary, Rev. H. J. Scudder. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1914, were 5,251,176 volumes, and for the ninety-eight years of the existence of the society, 103,519,891 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, had distributed to March 31, 1914, 253,373,295 volumes.) The offices of the society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

UNITED CATHOLIC WORKS.

President—His Eminence Cardinal John M. Farley, 452 Madison Avenue, New York City; *Vice-Presidents*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G.; Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., 460 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Secretary*—Louis J. Ehret, 71 East Eighty-second Street, New York City. Council consists of the officers and Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. J. McMahon, George Macdonald, Frank W. Smith, 840 West End Avenue, New York City; Emerance Kelly, Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue, 5 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York City.—(Report of 1913.)

UNITED CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

This is a new department of the denomination commonly known as the Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, otherwise called "Campbellites." This "Church of Christ" is, in the United States, divided into about three parties: the "Antis," or Reactionary party, about 150,000 in numerical strength; the "Conservatives," or Conventional sort, 800,000 strong, and the "Progressives," or Conference kind. The latter, about 50,000 in numbers, having organized a national office at Portland, Ore., when, in 1911, the American Convention met at that place in national convention and a bishop was elected with headquarters in Portland, Ore. Soon after this the new department was incorporated in the name of the "United Christian Conference of the Disciples of Christ," and the Rt. Rev. St. D. Martin was selected as their bishop. The *Christian Century*, a weekly organ published at Chicago, is recognized as their journalistic leader. They also have Eastern headquarters at Newark, N. J., and a bishop at that point who supervises the affairs of the Eastern States, the Rt. Rev. J. D. Meade.

CHURCH OF GOD.

The purposes of the Church of God are to gather together into one all the children of God and to evangelize the world by preaching the whole truth of the New Testament.

Its teachings are absolutely nonsectarian and entirely orthodox. The New Testament alone is its creed.

President—J. C. Blaney. *Vice-President*—C. J. Blewitt. *Secretary-Treasurer*—M. Anna Blewitt. Headquarters, 2132 Grand Avenue, New York City.

THE BIG SISTERS.

The Big Sisters is an incorporated organization of women which helps unfortunate children. Object: To promote the welfare and improvement of children, especially girls who have been brought before the Children's Courts, and others whose physical, mental and moral development have suffered because of bad environment or other conditions, and to enlist women who individually will take a friendly interest in such children and will aid them to become good citizens.

President—Mrs. Willina K. Vanderbilt. *Secretary*—Mrs. Ralph Sanger. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr. *General Secretary*—Mrs. Madeline Evans. *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Cornelia Green. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

The purpose of the association is to promote the temporal, mental, moral, religious, social and physical welfare of young Jewish women, and more particularly of those dependent upon their own exertions for their support. There are about one thousand sustaining members in the association. Associate membership, \$1.00 yearly; sustaining active membership, \$5.00 yearly; patron, \$10.00 yearly.

President—Mrs. Israel Unterberg, 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. A. N. Cohen, 154 West Eighty-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Adolf Guggenheim, 166 West Seventy-second Street, New York City; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, 1109 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Simon Liebovitz, 31 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman. Headquarters, 31 West 110th Street, New York City.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

President—Very Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan. *Secretary*—T. E. McCloskey. *Treasurer*—Rev. J. V. Moylan. Members, 100,000. Headquarters—804 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Commander-in-Chief—Brevet Gen. Thos. A. Hubbard, 60 Wall Street, New York City. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Membership descends to the direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,902.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.	Philadelphia.	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y.	N. Y. City....	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine....	Portland....	Apr. 25, 1866	First Lieut. Horatio Staples....	83 West St., Portland
4	State of Mass....	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades.....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal....	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Brevet Col. Wm. C. Alberger....	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis....	Milwaukee....	May 15, 1874	Lieut. Amos P. Foster.....	Hathaway Bldg., Milw'ee
7	State of Illinois..	Chicago.....	May 8, 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason.....	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	District of Col....	Washington..	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee....	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio....	Cincinnati....	May 3, 1882	Major W. R. Thrall.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich....	Detroit.....	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift....	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn....	St. Paul.....	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark.....	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Oregon..	Portland....	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall.....	R. 9, Ainsworth B., P't'd
13	State of Mo....	St. Louis....	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb....	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kansas..	Leavenworth	Apr. 23, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor.....	Leavenworth. [Molnes.
16	State of Iowa....	Des Moines..	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngman B., Des
17	State of Col....	Denver.....	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley.....	Kittredge Bldg., Denver
18	State of Ind....	Indianapolis.	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash....	Seattle.....	Jan. 14, 1891	Mr. Walter B. Beals.....	Haller Bldg., Seattle.
20	State of Vt....	Burlington..	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams..	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md....	Baltimore....	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore, Md.

Instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, Flanders Building, Philadelphia, *Recorder-in-Chief*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Commodore Commanding—Sherburne C. Van Tassel, Youkers, New York. *Fleet Captain*—W. H. Comstock, Denver, Col. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Robt. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Carter C. Morgan, Lafayette, N. Y. *Fleet Secretary and Purveyor*—Henry F. McCollum, 40 Shelter St., New Haven, Ct. Organized 1887. 7,000 members, 1,500 contributing members. 20 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This society was organized April 13, 1883, with an office in New York at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership. (Report of 1913.)

THE AMERICAN CROSS OF HONOR.

President—Thomas H. Herndon, 2904 Thirteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—
Secretary—Harry A. George *Treasurer*—Richard Stockton. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

This order was organized in 1898 and incorporated by act of Congress in 1906. The regular membership is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor, and its object is to encourage and promote the saving of life throughout the world, both through individual effort and by advocating the principles of universal peace.

Bronze crosses of honor are conferred in certain cases where great heroism is shown in saving human life. A gold cross of honor is awarded in exceptional cases to persons who by great daring have greatly distinguished themselves in saving life, and this cross is conferred biennially upon some person nominated by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution of Great Britain, for the most heroic service in saving life.

The President of the United States is Honorary President of the order. M. Armand Fallières, ex-President of France, the German Emperor, the King of Great Britain, the King of Italy, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Andrew Carnegie are honorary members.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

National President—Samuel D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind. *Vice-President*—J. C. Strayer, York, Pa. *Secretary*—Chas. H. Stees, 1617 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1915, Washington, D. C. Membership, 257,000.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Governor-General—Howland Pell, New York. *Secretary-General*—Clarence Storm, Room 1306, 43 Cedar Street, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Wm. Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial or British authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or other high civil officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain.

THE ORDER OF THE POUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

Governor-General—William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield, N. Y. *Secretary-General*—Henry S. Kissam, New York Society, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—George E. Scranton.

The order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary war; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. There are State societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is Geo. C. Batcheller, 130 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *Secretary*, Eugene J. Grant, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

Grand Sachem—John R. Voorhis, *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Thomas F. McAvoxy, Edward C. Sheehy, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Julius Harburger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Wanhope Lynn, William Dalton, Thomas Darlington. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*—Bryan P. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so-called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had, for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the society.

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General.....	Hon. Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President-General.....	Hon. James Simons, LL.D., S. C.
Secretary-General.....	Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L. H. D., R. I.
Assistant Secretary-General.....	Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer-General.....	Mr. Charles Isham, Ct.
Assistant Treasurer-General.....	Mr. Henry Randall Webb, Md.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed, and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution, and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers, or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau, and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902.

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783. Gen. George Washington, LL D., Va.	1839. Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1800. Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL D., N. Y.	1844. Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1805. Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL D., S. C.	1848. Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scaumbold Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1825. Major-Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.	1854. Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL D., N. Y.
1829. Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL D., N. J.	1896. Hon. William Wayne, A. M., Pa.
	1902. Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784. Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL D., Va.	1839. Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1787. Major-Gen. Thomas Millin, A. M., Pa.	1844. Hon. Horace Binney, LL D., Pa.
1799. Major-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL D., N. Y.	1848. Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL D., N. Y.
1800. Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL D., S. C.	1854. Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL D., Mass.
1805. Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.	1866. Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1811. Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL D., Mass.	1872. Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1825. Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL D., N. J.	1881. William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1829. Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.	1887. Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
	1896. Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.
	1902. Hon. James Simons, LL D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783. Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.	1857. Mr. Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1799. Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.	1875. Mr. George Washington Harris, Pa.
1829. Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.	1884. Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL D., L. H. D., R. I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1914. The next triennial meeting will be held at Asheville, N. C., in May, 1917.

The address of the Secretary-General is the Union Club, New York.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting May, 1914, was 1,007. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Wilson, ex-President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Generals Miles and Chaffee, and ex-President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—Continued.

The following are the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries of the several State societies:

STATES.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.*
New Hampshire	Francis Collin Martin.....	Daniel Gilman.....	Horace Morison.
Massachusetts.	Winslow Warren.....	Horatio Appleton Lamb...	David Greene Haskins, Jr.
Rhode Island.	Asa Bird Gardiner.....	George W. Olney.....	Charles L. F. Robinson.
Connecticut....	Henry Larcom Abbott.....	Morris Woodruff Seymour...	Bryce Metcalf.
New York.....	Talbot Olyphant.....	Francis Key Pendleton.....	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey....	James W. S. Campbell.....	William Pennington.....	Henry D. Maxwell.
Pennsylvania..	Harris Elic Sproat.....	Tilghman Johnston.....	Grant Weidman.
Delaware.....	Philip Howell White.....	John Osgood Platt.....	Leonard E. Wales.
Maryland.....	Oswald Tilghman.....	Henry Randall Webb.....	Thomas E. Sears.
Virginia.....	Francis T. A. Junkin.....	Robert W. Massie.....	Levin Joyous.
North Carolina.	Wilson Gray Lamb.....	John Collins Daves.....	M. De Launcey Haywood.
South Carolina.	James Simous.....	Daniel E. Huger Smith.....	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia.....	Walter Glasco Charlton....	William Hall Milton.....	George Francis Tennille.

* Post-office addresses of Secretaries are as follows: Massachusetts, Boston; Rhode Island, Hartford, Ct.; Connecticut, 60 Wall Street, New York City; New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City; New Jersey, Easton, Pa.; Pennsylvania, Lebanon; Delaware, Wilmington; Maryland, Baltimore; Virginia, Richmond; North Carolina, Raleigh; South Carolina, Charleston; Georgia, Savannah; New Hampshire, Boston, Mass.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

General President—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York City.
General Vice-Pres.—Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Gen. Vice-Pres.—Walter Gilman Page, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
General Treasurer—James A. Sample, Wash., D. C.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, Ohio.
General Historian—Holdridge O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was instituted in New York City December 18, 1875, on the motion of John Austin Stevens, to be composed exclusively of gentlemen of Revolutionary war ancestry; reorganized December 4, 1883, to include civil officers who materially assisted in establishing American Independence, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "perpetuate the memory of the men who, in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the Anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the Evacuation of New York by the British Army, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that war; to inspire among the members and their descendants the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of national importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members."

Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the national Government, representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. The triennial meetings of the general society are held in the city of Washington.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Presidents*—Robert Olyphant, Ralph Peters and John R. Delafield. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Frances Taverner, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

There are thirty-one State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,000, that of the New York Society being over 2,200 and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,100.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General—Rogers Clark B. Thruston, Ky. *Vice-Pres.-Gen.*—William K. Boardman, Tenn.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Jno. H. Moore, U.S.N. (ret'd) D.C. *Treasurer-General*—John H. Burroughs, N. Y.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Alvin W. Foolson, Ohio. *Registrar-General and Secretary-General*—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, D. C.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Herman W. Fernberger, Pa. *Historian-General*—David L. Pierson, N. J.
Vice-Pres.-Gen.—Lieut.-Col. M. W. Wood, U. S. A. (retired), Idaho. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Wm. Force Whitaker N. J.

A society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots and others was organized in San Francisco, Cal., after the centennial parade of July 4, 1876, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," from whence was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and became part of the National Society in that year. State societies exist in forty-three States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and France. The total membership of the organization is about 13,000.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890. The following are the officers: *President*—Louis Annin Ames. *Secretary*—Walter B. Hopping, 220 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntington. *Historian*—Josiah C. Pumpelly.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. William Cumming Story. *Vice-President-General*—Mrs. Henry L. Mann. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. Gains M. Brumbaugh. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Julius C. Burrows. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. William C. Boyle. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. Membership, 109,916; 1,480 local chapters exist in the States, the District of Columbia, Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines, presided over by regents.

Eligibility—Any woman who is of the age of eighteen years, is descended from an ancestor who, "with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United

Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least two members of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrar-General, who reports on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S.

Commander-in-Chief—Charles F. Sherman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—William F. Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Fred. E. Munger, Detroit, Mich. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Lake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the city of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late civil war. There are now about 1,154 camps, with a membership of 55,000 distributed among 28 divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the *Commandery-in-Chief*. Each camp has its own officers, the head officer being the *Commander*. The principal officer of the division is the *Division Commander*.

Lafayette Camp No. 140 (Division of New York) by roster of February 14, 1914, had 262 members and 4 associate members. *Commander*—James B. Turk. *Secretary*—Frederick F. Richardson, 62 William Street, New York City.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Mrs. Bessie Wallace Bowser, Indianapolis, Ind., is *National President*, and Mrs. Emma Finch, Indianapolis, Ind., *National Secretary*.

New York Division, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, U. S. A., Mrs. Ida B. Lange, *President*, 185 East Ninety-third Street, New York City. A patriotic order, organized to assist the needy veteran and his family, to perpetuate the memory and history of the heroic dead of the civil war, 1861 to 1865, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

This organization is composed of the male descendants of men who fought in the Confederate Army or Navy during the civil war. It was formed in 1896 for benevolent, social and historical purposes. The following are the officers: *Commander-in-Chief*—Seymour Stewart, St. Louis, Mo. *Adjutant-in-Chief*—Nathan Bedford Forrest, Memphis, Tenn. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

SOCIETIES OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Society of the Philippine War Veterans.—*Commander-in-Chief*—John C. Loper, Des Moines, Iowa. *Adjutant-General*—Fredein Kensel, 537 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—Dr. John W. Goggin, 1305 Heyworth Building, Chicago, Ill. Any officer, soldier or sailor of the regular or volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war or the Philippine insurrection is eligible to membership.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Thomas S. Crago, Waynesburg, Pa. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—A. K. Harvey, San Francisco, Cal. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—A. V. Kennedy, Albany, N. Y. *Adjutant-General*—R. G. Woodside, 329 Bakewell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This society is composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam or the Philippines, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who since July 4, 1902, have served in the Philippines, and whose service entitled them to campaign badges, issued by the Government of the United States.

Its objects are to preserve and strengthen fraternity among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to care for the widows and orphans of deceased comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to cultivate the spirit of patriotism; to work for the universal spread of liberty, equal rights and justice to all men; and to preserve and defend the United States of America from all her enemies whomsoever.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted February 2, 1899. Headquarters, 78 Broad Street, New York City. Officers of the National *Commandery*: *Commander-in-Chief*—Capt. Charles W. Newton, Hartford, Ct. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad Street, New York City. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad Street, New York City. The *Commander* of the New York *Commandery* is Brig.-Gen. Adolph L. Klue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898, to preserve the history of events in the Campaign of the Army and Navy in Cuba, between July 14 and 17, 1898. *President*—Major-Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, U. S. A. *First Vice-President*—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. *Second Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. A. A. Harbach, U. S. A. *Third Vice-President*—Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U. S. A. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Chas. A. Williams, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Gen. Philip Reade. Annual dues \$1, life membership \$25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Illinois and the District of Columbia. Membership, 4,120.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans, Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which was added in 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and in 1908 the Veteran Army of Philippines. *Commander-in-Chief*—C. F. Cramer, Cleveland, Ohio. *Senior Vice-Commander*—E. R. Burkor, Providence, R. I. *Adjutant-General*—Arthur C. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines prior to 1902 are eligible to membership. Headquarters, Citizens Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

United States Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 44,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. Wm. C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind. *First Vice-President*—G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS.

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby. *Recorder-General*—Major Hamilton Rowan. For the purpose of paying just homage to the memory of those who conquered that we might live, and to inculcate and foster in all citizens that love of country and flag and that ambition for honorable achievement upon which so largely depends the maintenance of our high position among nations. An applicant for membership in the society must be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and reputation, who is: (a) A lineal descendant of an ancestor who served as a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Deputy-Governor of any of the thirteen colonies. (b) A member of the Council of War of any of the thirteen colonies. (c) A lineal descendant of a military or naval officer under authority of the colonies which afterward formed the United States, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to April 19, 1733. (d) A military or naval officer who has served with honor as a commissioned officer of the United States, in the army, navy, marine corps or revenue cutter service, in any war in which the United States has been engaged, or a lineal descendant thereof. (e) A lineal descendant of a companion of the Society of the American Wars. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Membership, 997. New York State Commandery: *Commander*—Captain Francis M. Gibson. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Lieut. Rufus George Shirley. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Henry S. Coiding, 251 West Ninety-second Street, New York City. *Recorder*—Major W. T. Romaine, Army and Navy Club, New York City. Membership, 200.

DESCENDANTS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The society was founded July 4, 1907, at Jamestown, Va. Its purpose is to help educate the people in love and patriotism to country, and to encourage a devotion which will stimulate them to offer upon the altar of their country their lives and property (if necessary) for its continuance and prosperity. Eligibility: Persons who are over twenty-one years of age and are lineally descended from one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa. *President*—Charles L. Davis, Schenectady, N. Y. *Secretary*—Carl M. Kneass, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—John S. Braxton, Philadelphia, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the city of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the four foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the institution of the order the United States has fought two foreign wars (war with Spain and China campaign). By an amendment to the Constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

State commanderies now exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Colorado, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Rear-Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N. *Secretary-General*—Major David Banks, 111 Broadway, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Gen. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge-Advocate-General*—J. Alston Cabell. Present membership, about 1,500 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was formed at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, California, and Washington. The Triennial Congress will be held in September, 1915, at Plymouth, Mass. The officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*—Thos. S. Hopkins. *Secretary-General*—John Packwood Tilden, 44 E. 23d St., New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Henry H. Belknap.

ORDER OF WASHINGTON.

This society is similar to the Orders of Chivalry instituted in Europe. Its purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a national pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a landowner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position in colonial days and also had a descendant who assisted the Colonies in attaining their independence.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Washington, D. C., *Commander*; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Washington, D. C., *Vice-Commander*; Howard P. Wright, 1743 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C., *Secretary-General*; Dr. Charles H. Bowker, Washington, D. C., *Treasurer-General*; Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal., *Vice-Chancellor* and *Historian-General*.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

President—Admiral J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—Col. George A. Porterfield, Charlestown, W. Va. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Abert, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William Tayloe Snyder, Washington, D. C.

This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are 220 members.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, New York. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Henry T. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Fred M. Goss, Mass. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Frank P. Whiting, New York.

The general society was organized in the city of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." The office of the general society is 33 W. 42d St., New York City.

New York State Society—*Regent*—Mrs. Everett M. Raynor, 464 E. 138th Street, New York City. *Secretary*—Miss Edith P. Gambrell, 2032 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the national Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the society. The *President* is Mrs. John F. Berry, 140 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Secretary*—Miss K. J. C. Carville, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAUGHTERS.

President-General—Mrs. Betty W. Taylor. *Secretary-General*—Miss Mary Florence Taney. *Recording-General and Treasurer*—Mrs. Georgina Hodge Bailey.

The society was organized May 1, 1907, and its object is to perpetuate in enduring form the memory of the women of the Colonial period from 1607 to 1775. Headquarters, Covington, Ky.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

President-National—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Mathias Steelman, New Jersey. The office of the National Society is at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

Eligibility—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military or naval service during the war of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the war of the Revolution), provided the applicant be acceptable to the society. In all the States the initiation fee is \$1. The *President* of the New York State Society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the *Corresponding Secretary* is Miss Eloise Raud Butler.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Wm. R. Stewart. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. John Francis Yawger. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. James D. Shipman, 20 West 128th Street, New York City. The purpose of the association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the war of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Harry L. Keeffe, Walthill, Neb. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Eugene Rellley, 508 Park Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. William B. Williams, Lapeer, Mich.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 18 East Eighth Street, New York City. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Ira Davenport. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. E. W. Humphreys. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Miss Borrowe. *Historian*—Miss Julia Livings on Delafield.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the city of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the war of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of national importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This society has already a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

NATIONAL SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. R. Miller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Haverford, Pa.

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America is composed of forty corporate societies, of which there is one in each of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia, and in twenty-six other States. It was founded as a memorial of the Thirteen Colonies. Membership is by invitation only. The membership is about 9,000. It holds a biennial council in Washington, D. C.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York maintain the Van Cortlandt House Museum in Van Cortlandt Park and give scholarships at the Teachers' College and the University of Rochester. The society supports four classes in the City History Club, and gives a gold watch annually to the best cadet on the training ship Newport. It has a library of 1,700 genealogical and historical volumes at the rooms of the society, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

President—Mrs. William Bedlow Beckman. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Charles Stebbins Fairchild, Mrs. F. F. Thompson. *Treasurer*—Miss Julia McAllister. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, 4 E. 72d Street, New York City. Membership, 652.

DAUGHTERS OF HOLLAND DAMES.

Descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherland.

The objects of the society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect commemorative and durable memorials to be lasting tributes to the early Dutch settlers.

Directress-General—Mrs. William T. Helmuth, 302 Central Park West, New York City. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, 644 Salem Road, Elizabeth, N. J. *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Alice Hart Neafe, 23 Prospect Ave., Goshen, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, Mount Vernon, New York.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

The Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va. (237 of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington), is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the association in 1856 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty-two States.

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys, Dover, Del. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, Essex Farm, Riderwood, Md. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John J. Pringle, Chieora Wood, Georgetown, S. C. *Treasurer*—Arthur T. Price, 1711 M Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National President—Mrs. Mary A. Jameson, Marine City, Mich. *National Secretary*—_____. *National Treasurer*—Nellie R. McMillian, Leavenworth, Kan. *National Counsellor*—Mrs. Edith B. Brown, Pacific Grove, Cal.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

President—Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, Brandon, Miss. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. B. B. Ross, Auburn, Ala. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Ransom Williams, Newton, N. C. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Edward C. Schnabel, New Orleans, La. *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. B. Tate, Pulaski, Va.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the Constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. The organization now has 1,380 chapters in the United States, North and South, and city, 1 Chapter in the City of Mexico. The organization has 90,000 members.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN CAMP OF NEW YORK.

The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was organized April 11, 1890, incorporated December 5, 1911. "Its object shall be to perpetuate the memories of our fallen comrades, to bury our dead and minister to the wants of the living who are needy and worthy Confederate soldiers and sailors, avoiding everything partaking of partisanship in religion or politics, and to lend our aid to the maintenance of law and order."

Commander—Charles V. Wagner. *Lieut.-Commander*—Major Richard H. Gordon. *Adjutant*—Capt. Clarence R. Hatton. *Paymaster*—R. B. Minis. Meetings held last Thursday of each month. Headquarters Hotel Astor, New York City.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President—Major-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa. *Recording Secretary*—Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio. The society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters is at Cincinnati.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. L. Deam. *Secretary*—Byron W. Bonney, 624 C Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S. Rov. Organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

This society was organized in Washington, D. C., June 7, 1898, by Eugenia Washington, Helen M. Boynton, and Pella H. Mason. The objects are to preserve the history of Colonial and Revolutionary times, to inculcate patriotism in the present generation, and in times of war to obtain and forward supplies for field hospitals. *President*—Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox, Brightwood, D. C.; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*—Mrs. Noble N. Potts, Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*—Mrs. William M. Hownay, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

President—Gen. Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Corresponding Secretary*—Lieut. C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga, Tenn. *Executive Committee*—Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Chairman; Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Capt. J. W. Foley, Sergt. D. M. Steward, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Col. John Tweedale, Capt. W. M. Rule, H. Clay Evans, officers of the society, *ex-officio*. The society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President—Col. Andrew Cowan. *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. *Secretary*—Brevet Col. Horatio C. Klug, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 1,800.

ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

President—Joseph Fifer, Springfield, Ill. *Treasurer*—Capt. E. C. Dougherty. *Secretary*—(vacant.) The association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

President—J. G. Phelps Stokes, Yale University. *Secretary*—Leroy Scott. *Treasurer*—Morris Hillquit, New York Law School. *Organizing Secretary*—Harry W. Laidler, Wesleyan University.

This society has chapters for the study of socialism in sixty-five colleges and universities in the United States and alumni chapters in Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Springfield, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, Boston, Fresno, Cal., and Washington. Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES.

President—Thomas F. Kane, President University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. *Vice-President*—Benjamin I. Wheeler, President University of California, Berkeley, Cal. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. *Executive Committee*—The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer of the association; Andrew A. Kincannon, Superintendent of Public Schools, Memphis, Tenn.; Samuel Avery, Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

This society was organized by men nominated and elected by the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting in 1898, with a view to the advancement of art, music and literature. Qualification for membership is notable achievement in art, music or literature. The number of members is limited to two hundred and fifty.

President—Brander Matthews. *Secretary*—Henry D. Sedgwick, 120 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS.

The American Federation of Arts is an association of art organizations and departments and of individuals. It was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, which was called by the Regents of the National Academy of Art. Yearly conventions have been held since that time. The federation has 200 chapters and 1,000 associate members.

The federation publishes a monthly magazine, *Art and Progress* and *The American Art Annual*. The objects of the federation are to unify the art interests of the country and to stimulate popular interest in art of all kinds. It acts as a clearing-house for public opinion in matters of legislation and civic art.

President—Robert W. de Forest, New York. *First Vice-President*—Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Lella Mechlin, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—N. H. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS.

Perpetual Secretary—Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, New York City. *President*—Dr. Thomas G. Lewis, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—E. B. Webster, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—C. N. Murray, 1639 W Street S. E., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—J. D. McLaren, Washington, D. C. Organized and incorporated, Washington, D. C., 1910. Object: The promotion of the study of sciences, arts, and letters on an international basis. Meetings at Oriental University Hall, 1400 Chapin Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Annual dues \$2.00. Membership, 75.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

The American Society of Landscape Architects was organized 1899. Seventy-five members. *President*—Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Ailing S. De Forest, Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF USELESS GIVING.

President—Mrs. August Belmont. *Treasurer*—Miss Anne Morgan. *Secretary*—Miss Miriam K. Oliver. Headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. The object of this society shall be to eliminate through co-operative effort the custom of giving indiscriminately at Christmas and to further in every way the true Christmas spirit of unselfish and independent thought, good-will, and sympathetic understanding of the real needs of others. Any girl or woman is eligible who, accepting the object of the society and signing a membership card, agrees to further its purpose by joining an existing squad, or by herself forming a squad. The dues shall be 10 cents a year. Each member shall be given an S. P. U. G. button, which shall be worn during all campaigns.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Secretary—Dr. John D. Long, 406 Second Avenue, Astoria, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Mary Allen Stuart, New York City.

TRAVELER'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—V. J. Schoenecker, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis. *Vice-President*—William O'Neill, Denver, Col. *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. S. Logan, 915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 48,000.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President—Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Vice-President*—Lieut. Joseph Packard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve Vice-Presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 800.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Commander—Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.
Army of Northern Virginia Department. Commander—Lieut.-Gen. Theodore S. Garnett, Norfolk, Va.; *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. V. White, Norfolk, Va.
Army of Tennessee Department. Commander—Lieut.-Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.
Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.
Trans-Mississippi Department. Commander—Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth, Tex.
Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Ft. Worth, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ. This association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its Constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the association is at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,796. Number of members, according to last report, estimated about 40,000 to 50,000. The last reunion of the veterans was at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1914, and the next will be held at Richmond, Va.

ARLINGTON CONFEDERATE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defence of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented. It is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs. Lillian Pike Roome, No. 1419 Clifton Street, Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*, Wallace Streater.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ASSOCIATION.

President—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Louis A. Ames, 99 Fulton Street, New York. *Treasurer*—Major Henry L. Swords, U. S. Custom House, New York. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure national and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The association is composed of individual members and also the members of the flag committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Incorporated by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, 1624 H. Street N. W., Washington, D. C. *President*—Woodrow Wilson. *Vice-President*—Robert W. De Forest. *Treasurer*—John Skelton Williams. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis. *National Director*—Ernest P. Bicknell. *Executive Committee*—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Robert W. De Forest, Franklin K. Lane, Robert Lansing, Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Surg.-Gen. William C. Braisted U. S. A., James Tanner.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE DRAGON.

President—Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A. *Vice-Presidents*—Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, U. S. N.; George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps. *Registrar*—Major Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

SOCIETIES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York was instituted in New York City, November 25, 1790, exclusively by officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution, and was duly confirmed as a separate corps in the organized militia of the State by Governor George Clinton, March 3, 1791. Congress, in its militia laws of 1792, 1874, 1903 and May 27, 1905, enacted that it should retain "accustomed privileges" as a component part of the organized militia, supplemental to the National Guard and the status of the corps, as part of the active militia, has also been embodied in several State statutes.

When composed wholly of Revolutionary veterans, it was in the military service of the United States, June 25 to July 2, 1812, and September 2, 1814, to March 2, 1815, and afterward recruited exclusively from veterans war of 1812, until 1890, when the surviving veteran original members amended their regulations to admit male descendants of original members or male descendants of those who served honorably in the war of 1812 and the war of the Revolution, which limitation was fixed by law March 9, 1895.

On January 8, 1826, the Military Society of the War of 1812 was formed at New York City exclusively by officers of the regular army, navy and volunteer services of that war, and consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and was constituted by law the Civic Associ-

ation of the Corps for 'patriotic and other laudable purposes'. Its last Revolutionary member, Daniel Spencer, died March 4, 1854, aged 95; its last war of 1812 member, Hiram Cronk, died May 13, 1905, aged 105.

The officers are: *Colonel-Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner. *Vice-Commandant*—John Hone. *Brig.-Major*—Charles Eliot Warren, 60 East 42d Street, New York City. *Quartermaster*—Walter Lispenard Suydam. *Paymaster*—James Mortimer Montgomery. *Chaplain*—F. Landon Humphreys.

The officers are commissioned, and the Corps, with the National Guard, form a part of the active militia of the State.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Composed of federated State societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, the members of each of which State societies are borne upon the membership roll of the general society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Herbert M. Leland, 10 Post-Office Square, Boston, Mass. *Registrar-General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, M. D., Orange, N. J. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—A. Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF ONEIDA.

President—Joseph M. Deuel, 125 W. 80th Street, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Samuel A. Beardsley, 50 Wall Street, New York; James L. Bennett, Chas. R. Carruth, 2 Rector Street, New York. *Secretary*—Chas. H. Wilson, 2 Rector Street, New York. *Treasurer*—Charles E. Cady, 2 Rector Street, New York. *Executive Committee*—Elihu Root, James R. Sheffield, James E. Duross, A. Delos Kneeland, and Wm. F. Miller.

ARMY AND NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

The legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 336 such members.

Commander—Wm. D. Dickey, 381 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Orville T. Chamberlain, Elkhart, Ind. *Junior Vice-Commander*—John McCloy, United States Navy. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Wm. S. Hubbell, Bible House, New York. *Adjutant*—John Brosnan, 381 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Judge-Advocate*—Benjamin F. Tracy, 2 Rector Street, New York City. *Chief-of-Staff*—Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

President—Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—Herbert L. Satterlee, New York City. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Robert W. Neeser, 247 5th Ave., New York City.

The Sixty-second Congress of the United States, Second Session, enacted the following law incorporating the Naval History Society:

Sec. 2. That the object of such corporation shall be to discover and procure data, manuscripts, writings, and whatever may relate to naval history, science, and art, and the surroundings and experiences of seamen in general and of American seamen in particular, and to preserve same by publication or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That said corporation shall have the right to hold meetings at any place in the United States, but annual meetings for the election of officers shall be held in the city of Washington, where the principal office of said corporation shall be.

Sec. 5. That the said corporation shall have the power to take and hold, by gift, grant, purchase, or devise, real and personal property not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, which shall not be divided among the members of the corporation, but shall be used and administered as a trust for the purposes of the corporation, and so far as unexpended transmitted to their successors for the further promotion of such purposes.

Sec. 6. That the government of such corporation shall be vested in a board of eleven managers, to be elected by the members of such corporation, and the corporation shall have such officers as its Constitution and by-laws may prescribe.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and Commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California and Illinois. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated.

General Commander—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-Commanders*—Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Brig.-Gen. James Forney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N. *General Recorder*—Wm. A. Dripps (late U. S. N.), Philadelphia, Pa. *General Registrar*—Alex. W. Russell (late U. S. N.), Pennsylvania. *General Treasurer*—Julius A. Kaiser (U. S. N. ret.), Philadelphia, Pa. *General Judge-Advocate*—M. B. Field (late U. S. N.), New York.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

National Commander—H. Oden Lake. *Adjutant-General*—Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Inspector-General*—Alfred E. Binder, Philadelphia, Pa. *Judge Advocate-General*—L. E. Fugit, 505 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United

States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. There are twelve garrisons in Greater New York. National Headquarters—412 14th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

Russell Sage Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, April 1, 1907, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The foundation does not attempt to relieve individual or family need, but aims to eradicate the causes of distress.

TRUSTEES.—*President*—Mrs. Russell Sage. *Vice-President*—Robert W. de Forest. *Treasurer*—Cleveland H. Dodge; John H. Finley, John M. Glenn, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and Alfred T. White. *General Director*—John M. Glenn. Office, 130 E. 22d Street, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees \$10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added \$2,000,000 to his gift in 1907, and \$10,000,000 in 1911, making a total endowment of \$22,000,000.

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above. The trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the institution are conducted by an executive committee, chosen by and from the board of trustees, acting through the President of the institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of 16th and P Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution—*Chairman*, Elihu Root; *Vice-Chairman*, Charles D. Walcott; *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge; Robert S. Brookings, Simon Flexner, William N. Frew, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Henry P. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, Henry White, George W. Wickersham, Robert S. Woodward.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York, incorporated by an act passed by the New York Legislature June 9, 1911, was organized November 10, 1911.

The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the charter, are as follows:

"Section 1. Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, S. H. Church, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram, and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications, and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

The incorporators met at Mr. Carnegie's house, Friday afternoon, November 10, 1911, accepted the charter, adopted the Constitution and By-Laws, and elected the following officers:

President—Andrew Carnegie. *Vice-President*—Elihu Root. *Treasurer*—Robert A. Franks. *Secretary*—James Bertram, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Carnegie transferred to the corporation, for its corporate purposes, \$125,000,000 par value first mortgage gold bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

The business of founding and aiding libraries and educational institutions, which has been carried on by Mr. Carnegie as an individual for many years, has been turned over to the corporation.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904, and brought to the attention of the commission within three years of the date of the act.

Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. The commission has awarded 972 medals—602 bronze, 354 silver and 16 gold. In addition to the medals, \$1,061,387 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and for educational and other special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1914, on monthly allowances. Pensions in force as of this date amount to \$72,720 annually. The commission has also awarded \$169,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., \$10,000; from the California earthquake, \$54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., \$35,000; at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., \$25,000; at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., \$10,000; at McMurtain Mine, McMurtain, Okla., \$15,000; at Jed Mine, Jed, W. Va., \$10,000, and for relief of Ohio and Indiana flood sufferers, \$10,000.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

ON December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie of New York transferred to a Board of Trustees \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, the income of which is to be devoted to "hastening the abolition of international war." The methods by which the annual income can best be expended for this purpose were left to be determined by the Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of the following members:

Ellhu Root.
Robert S. Brookings.
Thomas Burke.
Nicholas Murray Butler.
*John L. Cadwalader.
Joseph H. Choate.
Cleveland H. Dodge.
Charles W. Elliot.
R. A. Franks.
* Deceased.

Arthur William Foster.
John W. Foster.
Austen G. Fox.
William M. Howard.
Samuel Mather.
Andrew J. Montague.
Henry S. Pritchett.
George W. Perkins.
J. G. Schmidlapp.
James Brown Scott.

James L. Slayden.
*Albert Keith Smiley.
Oscar S. Straus.
Charles L. Taylor.
Charlemagne Tower.
Andrew D. White.
John Sharp Williams.
Robert S. Woodward.
Luke E. Wright.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Smiley has been filled by the election of Hon. Robert Bacon.

The officers of the endowment are Senator Ellhu Root, President; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Vice-President; Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary, and Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Treasurer. These officers have been annually re-elected. The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and Messrs. Butler, Fox, Montague, and Pritchett. The headquarters of the Endowment are at Nos. 2 and 4 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., which property has recently been purchased. The trustees operate under a series of by-laws.

They have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, viz.: Division of Inter-course and Education, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Acting Director; Division of Economics and History, Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, Director; and Division of International Law, of which Dr. Scott, the Secretary, is the Director.

The first division has established a European Bureau at 24 Rue Pierre Curie, Paris, of which M. Jules-Jean Prudhommeaux is Secretary-General. A European Advisory Council has also been established, of which Baron d'Estarkles de Constant is the President.

This division has conducted its work of propaganda by co-operation with other existing peace organizations in this country and in other countries; by a series of international visits of representative men to and from this country; and by a series of publications for gratuitous distribution, the most important of which thus far are "Some Roads Toward Peace," by Dr. Charles W. Elliot, containing observations and impressions in China and Japan in 1912; and the report of an international commission appointed to conduct an inquiry into the "causes and conduct of the two Balkan wars."

The second division, the purposes of which are "to promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war, and of practical methods to prevent and avoid it," works in co-operation with a Committee of Research, consisting of nineteen of the leading economists of Europe, Japan, and the United States who have blocked out an elaborate schedule of researches, to be carried forward by well known students and professors. More than a hundred studies of this character have been arranged for, and several of these are about to be published, including a large volume on "Armaments and Armament Industries of the Leading Nations."

The Division of International Law has for its purpose "to aid in the development of international law and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries; to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes." This division is now engaged in the preparation of a collection of all known international arbitrations and a companion work consisting of all known arbitration treaties. It has published a treatise on the neutrality laws of the United States, and has other similar studies in preparation. The Institute of International Law has accepted its invitation to act as the advisor of the division regarding the conduct and development of its work. The trustees have approved a plan for the maintenance of a Summer or vacation school of international law at The Hague, of which teachers and students of the subject from all countries may take advantage.

The main activities of the endowment are thus arranged on scientific lines, the results of the activities and researches of the latter two divisions to be utilized and popularized as a part of the propaganda of the first division. The plans of the trustees contemplate a world-wide international co-operation in each branch of the endowment's work. While these plans have been seriously interrupted, and may be somewhat modified by the European war, the outbreak of that war enormously emphasizes and illustrates the importance and the necessity of its work.

The annual meeting of the trustees is held at Washington on the second Friday of April, and a special meeting of the board occurs on the second Friday of November in each year.

The offices of the first two divisions are at 407 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City. The Division of International Law occupies the headquarters building of the endowment in Washington.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM.

(Department of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.)

Founded 1897. W. J. Holland, LL. D., Director. Established on the broadest lines for the promotion of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge. Collections, valued at more than \$1,000,000, especially rich in the fields of zoology, paleontology, ethnology, and industrial art. Publishes *Annals*, 8vo. (9 vols. issued); *Memoirs*, 4vo. (6 vols. issued); *Annual Reports*, 8vo. (16 vols. issued).

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

An institution founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906. The institution is endowed with \$15,000,000, to provide retiring allowances for teachers and officers of colleges, universities, and technical schools in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, and with \$1,250,000 to provide for educational inquiry and publication. By the eighth annual meeting of the trustees in 1913, 315 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 83 pensions to widows of teachers, at an annual cost of \$616,470. The amount of the average retiring allowance is \$1,703.51, the average age of retirement being about seventy years.

In the administration of its endowment, the foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The President of the foundation is Dr. Henry S. Pritchett; Secretary, Clyde Furst; address, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE UNION SOCIETY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

President-General—Hon. Edward C. Smith, Vermont. *Registrar-General*—Mayhew W. Bronson, Larchmont, New York. *Secretary-General*—Henry H. Andrew, 507 West End Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Frederic W. Lincoln, 17 State Street, New York City.

The society was founded in 1909 "To perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States, rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the National Government and Union cause during the civil war." *Eligibility*—Any loyal Union man who between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, served as President, Vice-President, Justice of Supreme Court, Cabinet Officer, Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Senator, Member of House of Representatives, Special Commissioner or Executive Secretary of the United States, citizens who received by name the thanks of Congress for valuable services rendered to the Government during the civil war, Loyal Governor of Loyal State, Lieut-Governor, Secretary of State, State Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Commissioned Officer, Governor's Military Staff, President of State Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, Executive Secretary, State Executive, Counsellor, Office of State Provost Marshal's Department on recruiting duty for United States Military or Provisional Governor of secession State. Any other loyal Union man may be elected to membership who outside the military or naval service of the United States between the aforesaid dates, rendered services to the National Government and Union cause, which may be considered by the General Board of Managers to have been of sufficient value to warrant his election to membership in the society. Any man twenty-one years of age is eligible to membership who is descended from any of the foregoing classes provided he may be found worthy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, New York. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Northrop, New York. *General Secretary*—George Milbank Hersey, 701 Publicity Building, Boston, Mass.

To furnish our National Capital with a building which will provide facilities for the holding of congresses and conventions—both national and international. The building will also provide office accommodations for the many societies of National scope devoted to the advancement of mankind which require National headquarters, such as the patriotic, scientific, educational, art, literary, sociological and civic virtue organizations. It will also set apart a room for each State (which appropriates its quota of the total amount to be raised) so that a permanent exhibit of the State's resources may be accessible to the vast number of people visiting the National Capital. It is to cost \$2,000,000 and will have an endowment fund of \$500,000 for maintenance. The building may also be used for inaugural receptions and special public meetings authorized by Congress. The structure which is to embody this idea is to be known as the George Washington Memorial. In a broader sense it will fulfil Washington's wish expressed in his Farewell Address, to "promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." President Taft signed the bill on March 4, 1913, giving the association permission to erect this building in the north end of the reservation known as Armory Square, bounded by Sixth and Seventh Streets West, and B Street South, Washington, D. C. The Governors of forty States have accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of Advisory Councils being organized or appointed in their respective Commonwealths.

THE UNITED STATES HAY FEVER ASSOCIATION.

President—Rev. Guy Roberts, Bethlehem, N. H. *Vice-President*—William M. Patterson, New York. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Percy F. Jerome, 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.

Forty-one years ago the United States Hay Fever Association came into existence as a joke. But very soon it was discovered that real service might be rendered hay fever sufferers through organization. The "joke" became a "practical" one and has so remained to date. The forty-first annual convention of the association was held at Bethlehem, N. H., on September 2, 1914. The object of the association is the seeking for information which will serve to relieve sufferers with hay fever and their mutual benefit and comfort. Not only hay-feverites, but the townspeople and proprietors of hotels of places exempt from hay fever, the manufacturers of remedies for hay fever, and especially physicians who have made a study of this disease are invited to become members of the association, that all may work together for the best results.

Col. M. Richard Muckle of Philadelphia, who was for seven years President of the association and who is ninety years of age, claims to be the oldest hay fever sufferer. He has had the disease seventy-six years.

NEGRO RURAL SCHOOL FUND, JEANES FOUNDATION.

The Negro Rural School Fund, amounting to \$1,000,000, was established in 1907 by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a resident of Philadelphia. The income of the fund is used in assisting the community and small rural public schools for negroes in the Southern States by supplying county superintendents with the salary of a supervising industrial teacher, who introduces simple forms of home industries in the schools and supervises them. The board consists of: *President*—James H. Dillard. *Vice-President*—Walter H. Page. *Treasurer*—George Foster Peabody. *Secretary*—R. R. Moton. *Director*—James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va. *Field Agents*—B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La., and W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute, Va.

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in 1815, merged with the American Peace Society in 1828, re-founded in 1906 and incorporated in 1910. It has a membership of 1800, with branches in Poughkeepsie, Albany, North Tonawanda, and elsewhere.

Its purpose is "To foster a spirit of justice and good will among the nations, to promote the judicial settlement of international disputes and to support public measures which tend to remove causes of enmity, to unite nations in friendly co-operation and to hasten the coming brotherhood of man."

Both men and women are eligible for membership in the society, and receive free its monthly magazine and tickets to its annual course of lectures. These were given in 1913-1914 by ex-President Taft on "The United States and Peace."

The officers of the society are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Secretary*—Samuel T. Dutton. *Treasurer*—Central Trust Company of New York, Forty-second Street branch. Marlon Tilden Burritt, Department Secretary, Women's Organizations. Headquarters, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Honorary President—Mrs. Abigail S. Duniway, 170 Ford Street, Portland, Ore. *President*—Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, 605 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash. *Vice-President-at-Large*—Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Lowell Mellett, 1025

Fortleth Avenue N., Seattle, Wash. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Leona Cartee, 1011 North Eighth Street, Boise, Idaho. *Treasurer*—Dr. Cora Smith King, 63 The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

The object of this association is to educate women voters in the exercise of their citizenship and to secure legislation in equal suffrage States in the interests of men and women, of children, and the home. To aid in the further extension of woman suffrage in the United States. Congressional Headquarters, 63 The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE

FOR SECURING AN EFFECTIVE BALLOT.

President—Wm. Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; W. S. U. Ren, Oregon City, Ore.; Alice Thacher Post, Washington, D. C. *General Secretary-Treasurer*—Clarence Gilbert Hoag, Haverford, Pa.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

President—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—Gordon Knox Bell. *Secretary*—Richard Welling. *Treasurer*—Henry Bergli. *General Manager*—William K. Horton. *Superintendent*—Thomas F. Freely. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York.

DAUGHTERS OF MICHIGAN.

President—Mrs. Stanley Lyman Otis. *Secretary*—Miss Louise Streeter-Warren. *Treasurer*—Mrs. John W. Weadoek. Headquarters, Hotel Biltmore, New York City.

PARLIAMENT OF PEACE AND UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

An International permanent organization for the promotion of peace and universal brotherhood, founded March 3, 1913. *President*—Katherine Tingley, foundress. *Secretary*—Danel de Lange, Point Loma, Cal. The Parliament of Peace will convene at Point Loma, Cal., during 1915 in connection with the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego.

SANTA CLAUS ASSOCIATION.

President—Milton P. Bagg. *Vice-President*—J. Parke Channing. *Treasurer*—J. Adams Brown. *Secretary*—John D. Gluck.

The association is supported by public subscription and entirely by volunteer labor. It is tri-form of welfare work, which has for its principal object the purveying of Christmas spirit in the home. Headquarters—347 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SOCIETAS ROSICRUCIANA IN AMERICA.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1912. Has jurisdiction throughout the United States, operating through a high council and subordinate colleges, also maintaining colleges on the African West Coast. Is in fraternal communication with councils in Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Egypt. Officers: *Imperator*—G. W. Plummer. *Praemonstrator*—Geo. Lewis. *Cancellarius*—Carlyle Moore. *Secretary-General's* address, Masonic Temple, 310 Lenox Avenue, New York City. Object: "The teaching and study of moral philosophy and ethical principles through the exploration of the archaeological, historical and traditional subjects of Rosicrucianism, Freemasonry, Druidism and other arcane organizations.

NATIONAL ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.

President—Chas. William Burrows. *Secretary-Treasurer*—George T. McIntosh. Headquarters—627 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOCIETY OF NEW YORK STATE WOMEN.

The society was organized in 1909 and incorporated in 1912.

The object of this society is to promote interest along all lines pertaining to the development in New York State of the fine arts, civic and State prosperity, the betterment of conditions affecting women and children, the advancement of education in matters connected with the history of New York State and the encouragement of good fellowship among the members.

Men are eligible to associate membership; initiation fee, \$2; yearly dues, \$3; meeting place, Waldorf-Astoria, second Thursday in month.

The officers and their addresses in New York City are: *President*—Mrs. Gerard Bancker, 2528 Broadway. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Robins A. Lau, 2528 Broadway. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. William K. Kirchner, 1290 Fulton Avenue. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Arthur H. Leary, 107 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

STATE DEMOCRATIC FORUM.

Objects: That the women of the city, State and Nation give more and better service to the Government; to teach our women, help them, make them more useful, and broaden their field of activity along lines they can fill to the credit of the forum, the party, and with honor to themselves. To work in close sympathy with the Democratic party; to help it at all times, after asking its representatives in what way we can be of the most assistance. We ask all loyal Democrats to join and help us, and we assure them each member will be fitted to some place of usefulness. Dues, one dollar a year; meeting place, Hotel Astor, first Thursday in each month at 3 P. M.

President—Mrs. Robins A. Lau, 2528 Broadway, New York City. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. William P. Jenkins, 427 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*—Mrs. William B. Smith, 314 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York City. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. W. H. Krehner, 1290 Fulton Avenue, New York City.

THE NON-SMOKERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The Non-Smokers' Protective League was organized in New York, May 9, 1910. *President*, Dr. Chas. G. Pease. *Secretary*, John S. Nichols. *Directors*: Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse. *President* David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Cornell; Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Prof. Thomas B. Stowell, University of Southern California; Prof. Winfield S. Hall, Northwestern University; Prof. W. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. J. W. Seaver; Dr. Stephen F. Peckham, Brooklyn, and William H. Douglas, William B. Chapman, Asa F. Smith, Horace Greeley Knapp, Charles H. Valentine, George A. Rutherford, T. O. Abbott, Alphonse Major, New York; G. L. Fabri, New York; F. W. Roman, University of S. Dakota, and Dr. Charles G. Pease of New York City. Membership is open to any one in sympathy with the purposes of the league.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

President—Walter L. Durack, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Edward M. Cutler, New York City. There are forty-six associations with a membership of 63,000.

CONGRESS OF STATES SOCIETIES.

President—Mrs. Thomas J. Vivlan. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robins A. Lau, 2528 Broadway, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, 221 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Bertha L. Saule, 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

President—Charles L. Huson. *Vice-President*—Charles F. Stahl. *Treasurer*—John McGuinness. *Secretary*—Henry E. Smolen. Headquarters, 220 Broadway, New York City. Life Saving Stations in all boroughs of Greater New York. Complement of officers, including borough and district officers and men, comprises 26 divisions, 1,007 members, 126 commissioned officers.

ANTI-HORSE-THIEF ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1854; national order, 1; State orders, 6; sub-orders, 1,350; membership 45,000.

The aim and object of the A. H. T. A. are concisely stated in the following preamble to the Constitution of the association:

We, the State order, including the delegates representing the subordinate orders of the "Anti-Horse-Thief Association," of the Kansas Division and its jurisdiction.

In order to aid in the upholding of civil laws. To insure the safety of our people and the security of their property against loss by thieves, robbers, murderers, vagrants, tramps, incendiaries, and all violators of law, and to secure to us and our families the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness in the possession of our honest reward of labor with equal and just rights to all.

National President—E. Hitt Stewart, Kahoka, Mo. *National Secretary*—C. M. Myers, Caldwell, Kan. *President, Kansas Division*—W. D. Kreamer, Arkansas City, Kan. *Secretary*—G. J. McCarty, Coffeyville, Kan.

THE GATEWAY MOVEMENT.

The Gateway Movement is a campaign of agitation, education and legislation through the press, pulpit and lyceum in support of MY PLATFORM. Officers: *President*—George S. Lovelace (Great Commander Knights of the Maccabees). *Vice-Presidents*—Malcolm J. McLeod, Louis N. Hilsendegen. *Founder and Secretary*—John F. Hogan (publisher and editor *The Gateway Magazine*). Office, 1124 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

MY PLATFORM—To combat socialism; to uphold our representative form of government; to safeguard rights of life, liberty and property; to promote respect for constituted authority; to assist in a better mutual understanding between capital and labor, rich and poor, employer and employé; to sustain workmen in their demand for just compensation; to support employers in their right for reasonable profits; to make clear that the interests of both sides are mutual, and based on loyalty in its broadest sense; to advocate individual initiative as the basis for all social, industrial and political progress; to defend integrity of family, love of country, reverence for God.

BALD-HEAD CLUB OF AMERICA.

President—Robert J. Orr, Pittsfield, Mass. *Vice-President*—John H. Belden, Hartford, Ct. *Secretary*—A. P. Chapman, Falls Village, Ct. *Treasurer*—W. H. Hart, Falls Village, Ct. *Commissioner of Publicity*—John Rodemeyer, Canaan, Ct.

Organized in Falls Village, Ct., 1912. One of the conditions mentioned in the application for membership is the statement printed therein that the applicant's "bald spot is not less than three inches in diameter," and a further purpose is to promote social and fraternal relations between bald heads and cultivate a sentiment of sympathy for men who have hair. Membership fee, \$1.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

"This association, which was founded by Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, has approached the problem of exceptional development from the point of view of the normal, or potentially normal, child as representing an actual, positive asset in human society. In doing this, this association has endeavored to elaborate a suitable and scientifically tenable classification and terminology which would enable students of this problem to understand the different types of exceptional development in their true perspective. It is the purpose of this association to evolve methods by which this human waste can be avoided, just as modern processes of manufacture and industry have led to saving what was formerly waste material and what is now often turned into products more valuable than the original object of production." Organized in New Jersey in 1905.

President—Dr. Ira S. Wile, New York City. *Vice-President*—A. A. D'Ancona, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Waldemar H. Groszmann, Plainfield, N. J. *Educational Director*—Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Plainfield, N. J.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTMASTERS.

The National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898.

The association consists of postmasters and assistant postmasters of the first and second class post-offices in the United States, and Presidents and first Vice-Presidents of State associations of postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are honorary members.

Article 3 of the Constitution declares that: "The object of this association is to aid in the improvement of the Postal Service of the United States through the mutual interchange of ideas of members of the association and officials of the Post-Office Department."

The annual meetings are attended by the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus of the Post-Office Department who address the conventions and answer questions pertaining to the practical work of the post-office.

President—D. T. Gerow, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—H. G. Eastman, Oklahoma, Okla. *Second Vice-President*—J. N. Perrine, Oil City, Pa. *Third Vice-President*—F. R. Schaal, Hammond, Ind. *Fourth Vice-President*—J. H. Harrison, Denver, Col. *Fifth Vice-President*—Edward Yanish, St. Paul, Minn. *Honorary President*—Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. *Treasurer*—F. C. Sites, Harrisburg, Pa. *Secretary*—W. C. Markham, Baldwin City, Kan.

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY.

This society was organized 1908. Its purposes are to cultivate closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds between Scandinavian-Americans. In the season of 1913-14 the society arranged a Scandinavian concert in New York and lectures by prominent Scandinavians. Headquarters, 25 West 45th Street, New York. *President*—John Aspeger. *Secretary*—T. Langland Thompson.

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

Consists of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, incorporated in 1911, to hold in trust and administer an endowment of more than \$500,000, given by the late Niels Poulsen, and other funds which may be entrusted to their care in order to cultivate closer intellectual relations between residents of the United States and the Scandinavian countries. The foundation carries out this end by granting stipends to students, and aids to educational undertakings by publishing the Scandinavian classics, Scandinavian monographs, and the American-Scandinavian Review, and by maintaining a bureau in New York. In the Scandinavian countries it is represented by Advisory Committees appointed by the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Headquarters, 25 West 45th Street. *Secretary*, Henry Goddard Leach.

AMERICAN CIVIC ALLIANCE.

The specific objects of the American Civic Alliance are to encourage the co-operation of all civic and non-partisan interests, in every part of the nation, in improving the standards of American citizenship, in increasing the efficiency of American institutions for the service of popular welfare, and in preserving and promoting distinctively American ideals.

Annual fees, \$10, \$5 or \$2 a year. Life membership, \$100. Annual meeting, the last Monday in December. Headquarters, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

CECIL RHODES, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will, dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three years' course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made from three to nine from each of the British Colonies, two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all, and fifteen from Germany. Mr. Rhodes desired that in awarding the scholarships account should be taken of different qualities—literary and scholastic attainments, love of outdoor sports, strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity, kindness, etc., high moral character, and desire to serve in public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In most of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. The upper age limit must be twenty-four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to \$1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable a man to pay the expenses of vacations as well as terms. The first instalment is not payable until the student has actually gone into residence at Oxford, so he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

The full number of scholarships, when all are filled, is, as at present, 189; and this number should be maintained from year to year, vacancies being filled as the men complete their three years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in October, 1913. The next qualifying examinations will be held in all States of the Union in October, 1915.

Hitherto scholars have been elected in all States of the Union in two successive years, while in each recurring third year none were chosen. In the future the election of Rhodes Scholars will be spread over three years. To effect this change, scholars will hereafter be elected from 32 States each year. The 48 States have for this purpose been divided into three groups (A, B and C) of sixteen each.

For the year 1916 scholars will be elected from groups A and B; for 1917 from groups A and C; and for 1918 from B and C, and subsequently in the same combination year by year.

The qualifying examination will be held *each year* (in the month of October) in all the States of the Union.

The division of the States into groups for the purpose above mentioned is as follows:

A.	A.	B.	B.	C.	C.
Maine.	Maryland.	California.	Michigan.	Arizona.	North Carolina.
New Ham'shire.	New Jersey	Washington.	Missouri.	Delaware.	North Dakota.
Vermont.	Virginia.	Oregon.	Iowa.	Florida.	Oklahoma.
Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Colorado.	Georgia.	Idaho.	South Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Indiana.	Nebraska.	Texas.	Louisiana.	South Dakota.
Connecticut.	Kentucky.	Kansas.	Alabama.	Montana.	Utah.
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.	Minnesota.	Arkansas.	Nevada.	West Virginia.
New York.	Tennessee.	Wisconsin.	Mississippi.	New Mexico.	Wyoming.

The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information may also be obtained from The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London S. W., or from F. J. Wylie, Secretary to the Rhodes trustees, 9 South Parks Road, Oxford, England.

National Municipal and Civic Organizations.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President—William Dudley Fouke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Chas. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; Chester H. Rowell, California; John Stewart Bryan, Richmond, Va.; Dudley Tibbits, Troy, N. Y.; A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; George McAneeny, New York City; C. G. Kidder, New Jersey. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 703 North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chairman Executive Committee*—M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J. The league is composed of individuals and associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or National parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the league may withdraw at any time.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

President—John J. Ryder, Omaha, Neb. *First Vice-President*—Chas. L. Willerts, Buffalo, N. Y. *Secretary*—Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Chas. J. Steiss, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows: The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the league includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada. (Report of 1913.)

THE MODERN HISTORIC RECORDS ASSOCIATION.

Founded by Alexander Konta in 1911. Its specific objects include the use of the photographic plate as the most durable means of preserving records and documents; of the phonograph for the preservation of the utterances of celebrities; of moving picture machines in obtaining records of important events; and the application of all other suitable means for transmitting to posterity a vivid and comprehensive record of the life and civilization of the day. The association is not a commercial body. *President*—Herbert L. Bridgman. *Secretary*—Wm. George Jordan. *Treasurer*—E. M. Cravath. Headquarters, the National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, New York City.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. B. Dealey, Dallas, Tex.; Chas. H. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Can.; Geo. W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa. *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrons, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York City.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates a Federal Bureau of National Parks; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment; it conducts a city planning department, and directs a national crusade against the "typhoid" fly. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

SOCIETY OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

President—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn. *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick, 4200 16th St., Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the Building Departments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU.

International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon. *Secretary*—Rev. Henry Anstadt. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D. Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling among native races in Africa and elsewhere. The bureau has drawn fifteen laws that have passed Congress. Is now promoting bills for Federal censorship of motion pictures and prohibition of interstate telegraphing of race gambling bets.

NATIONAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Established in 1910 to improve housing conditions, both urban and suburban, in every practicable way. Local associations or committees affiliated with the National Association are being established in many American cities. *Secretary and Director*—Lawrence Veiller. *Field Secretary*—John Ihlder. Headquarters, 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

President—Frederic R. Condert. *Secretary*—Edward S. Cornell. *Treasurer*—Joseph A. Herron. Headquarters, 1 West 34th St., New York City. To prevent the improper and unreasonable use of the public highways and public roads and places by the owners and users of horses, carriages, bicycles, automobiles and all other vehicles; to enforce and protect the rights of the members of this corporation and the public in the reasonable and proper use of such public highways, public roads and places, endeavor to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads by public authority; and in furtherance, and not in way of limitation upon the objects above enumerated, to endeavor to bring about reasonable and uniform rules and regulations for the use of the public highways, roads and places throughout the United States of America; to aid in the enforcement of the laws in respect thereto, and so far as may be lawful to aid in securing any such changes or modifications thereof as may be found necessary or proper. The society has a children's farm-garden in New York City (Jones's Wood), Sixty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues; play-ground for small children. Sixty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Established for the purpose of keeping children off the street and out of harm's way.

CHAUTAQUA INSTITUTION.

Chancellor—John H. Vincent. *President*—George E. Vincent. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Secretary*—Arthur E. Bestor. *Treasurer*—Fred W. Hyde. *Director*—Arthur E. Bestor. The *Chautauqua Assembly*, now *Chautauqua Institution*, was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. The annual assembly during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y., is a sixty-day programme of lectures, addresses, concerts, recitals, and various forms of platform entertainment, out-of-door recreation, and highly organized social group life. Local assemblies patterned after the parent Chautauqua in the United States number nearly 3,000.

The *Chautauqua Summer Schools* (Percy H. Boynton, Principal of Summer Schools) are annually conducted during six weeks of the assembly season. Faculty, 115; courses, over 200. In fourteen departments; six in academic subjects usually pursued in academies and colleges, eight in special professional work in Library Training, Domestic Science, Music, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, etc. Over 3,500 students annually.

The *Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle* (E. H. Blichfeldt, Manager), organized at Chautauqua in 1878, continues the educational influence of the assembly throughout the year. More than 50,000 members have been enrolled. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed. The time required is about one-half hour daily for nine months. Diplomas are granted to those who complete the course. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending \$5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year), to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BROADER EDUCATION.

National Society for Broader Education of New York was organized in December, 1909; incorporated January, 1910, under the laws of New York. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life; in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people."

The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1914 its speakers delivered 812 lectures, its singers gave 210 concert lectures, several hundred sermons, conducted 521 discussions, conducted efficiency campaigns in 53 towns, and organized and equipped 12 libraries. *President*—George Edward Reed, Wilmington, Del. *Managing Director*—Guy Carleton Lee, Ph. D., 55 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Dr. H. H. Langsdorf, 172 West High Street, Carlisle, Pa.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES AND SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools were established by D. L. Moody. The season is from May 1 to about Sept. 15. Headquarters, East Northfield, Mass. Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School constitute what are commonly known as The Northfield Schools. *President*—W. R. Moody. *Clerk*—A. G. Moody.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater of Connecticut placed in the hands of trustees the sum of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and magnificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. The board consists of William A. Slater, *President*; Richard H. Williams, *Vice-President*; John A. Stewart, John M. Glenn, Cleveland H. Dodge, Wickliffe Rose, David F. Houston, Francis P. Venable, William Lawrence, James H. Dillard, Fairfax Harrison, Charles Scribner. The *Treasurer* is the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. *Director*—Jas. H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va. *Field Agents*—W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., and B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La. *Office Secretary*—Miss G. C. Mann, Charlottesville, Pa. The fund has grown through judicious investment, and the trustees have now an annual income of about \$80,000, which is used in encouraging industrial training in institutions for the colored race in the South.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York February 27, 1902, and incorporated by act of Congress, signed January 12, 1903. The following are members of the board: Frederick T. Gates, *Chairman*; L. G. Myers, *Treasurer*; Wallace Buttrick, *Secretary*; E. C. Sage and Abraham Flexner, *Assistant Secretaries*; Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Green, Anson Phelps Stokes, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, and George E. Vincent. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. Office, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board, the outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem Conferences, is organized with these officers: *President*—Frank R. Chambers, New York. *Treasurer*—George Foster Peabody, New York. *Executive Secretary*—A. P. Bourland, Washington, D. C. The purpose of this board is to co-operate with State and local authorities in building up country life throughout the South.

CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

President—J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh, N. C. *First Vice-President*—J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky. *Second Vice-President*—S. C. Mitchell, Newark, Del. *Treasurer*—William A. Blair, Winston-Salem, N. C. *Executive Secretary*—A. P. Bourland, Washington, D. C.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together citizens of all callings to further community development in the South.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

A Roman Catholic Chautauqua or Summer School was opened at New London, Ct., in the Summer of 1892 under the auspices of distinguished clergymen and laymen, and the first meetings were held from July 30 to August 14. The association has since acquired a site at Cliff Haven, near Flattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, upon which the necessary buildings have been erected, and here the Summer School is held annually for ten weeks, from July to September. The work of the institution is continued throughout the year by means of reading circles and study clubs on the University Extension plan. *President*—Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., 7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908; New York, 1910; Chicago, 1912. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the league, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500,000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. B. Atherton, New York City.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun.

Board of Regents, Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; William J. Stone, Member of the Senate; Henry F. Hollis, Member of the Senate; Scott Ferris, Member of the House of Representatives; Ernest W. Roberts, Member of the House of Representatives; Maurice Connolly, Member of the House of Representatives; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Fairbanks, citizen of Indiana.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with national scientific bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions and of various scientific researches, and standard tables. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 265,000 volumes and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloging and library work have been published. The Institution supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and forty-seven paintings, representing some of the best work of one hundred and five American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of treaties entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of scientific, literary and governmental publications between the Government of the United States and foreign Governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and since its establishment more than 4,000,000 packages, containing many millions of publications, have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, and the LANGLEY AERODYNAMICAL LABORATORY are also branches of the Institution.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 4, 1909.

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19... (year date of publication) by ... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of \$1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the copyright office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee (\$1) during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of \$1, sending therewith: (a) in the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of \$1.00 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, \$1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, \$2; if more than one thousand words in length, \$1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyright, he may also secure the renewal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1903, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

STATE FLOWERS.

The following are "State Flowers," as adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective States:

Alabama.....	Golden Rod	Montana.....	*Bitter Root
Arizona.....	†Ocotillo	Nebraska.....	Golden Rod
Arkansas.....	Apple Blossom	New Jersey....	††Golden Rod and Violet
California.....	Golden Poppy	New Mexico.....	Cactus
Colorado.....	Columbine	New York.....	Rose
Connecticut.....	Mountain Laurel	North Dakota....	Wild Rose
Delaware.....	Peach Blossom	Ohio.....	*Scarlet Carnation
District of Columbia.....	†Nasturtium	Oklahoma.....	Mistletoe
Florida.....	*Orange Blossoms	Oregon.....	Oregon Grape
Georgia.....	Cherokee Rose	Pennsylvania.....	*Daisy and Violet
Idaho.....	Syringia	Rhode Island....	Violet
Illinois.....	The Native Violet	South Dakota....	Anemone Patens
Indiana.....	Carnation	Tennessee.....	Golden Rod
Iowa.....	Wild Rose	Texas.....	Blue Bonnet
Kansas.....	Sunflower	Utah.....	Sego Lily
Kentucky.....	Golden Rod	Vermont.....	Red Clover
Louisiana.....	Magnolia	Washington.....	Rhododendron
Maine.....	†Pine Cone and Tassel	West Virginia....	Rhododendron
Maryland.....	Black Eyed Susan	Wisconsin.....	Violet
Michigan.....	Apple Blossom	Wyoming.....	Blue Fringed Gentian
Minnesota.....	Moccasin	Hawaii.....	Lehua
Mississippi.....	Magnolia		

In other States the scholars or State Legislatures have not yet taken action. * Adopted by State Legislature, not by public school scholars. † Not adopted but generally accepted. ‡ A slight preference for the former.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet. In the United States the carnation is worn on the late President McKinley's birthday.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Referendum has been defined as "the referring of legislation to the people for final rejection or acceptance"; the Initiative as "the giving to the people the right of proposing legislation to be acted upon." It has been further said that the Referendum as it is now generally advocated requires that no law save a strictly defined class of urgent measures for the public peace, health and safety, which usually must have a two-thirds or three-fourths majority to pass, shall go into effect without waiting a fixed time, say ninety days. If, during this time, a part of the voters, say ten per cent. sign a petition for the Referendum on that law, it would not go into effect till the next regular election, when the people would vote on it, and if a majority voted "no" it would not be a law. The Initiative gives the people the power to originate laws. If a certain percentage of the voters, say ten per cent., sign a petition for a law and file it with the proper official it must come before the Legislature and perhaps be referred to the people. Sometimes the law requires that legislation be referred to the people, whether they petition it or not. This is called the "Compulsory Referendum." Where the Referendum is taken only when a certain number petition for it, it is called the "Optional Referendum." The Referendum and the Initiative provide for direct legislation, that is, legislation directly by the people.

For adoption by States from 1897 to 1908, see 1913 ALMANAC, from 1909 to 1913 inclusive, see 1914 ALMANAC.

1914—Returns from three referendum questions submitted to the voters of Massachusetts at the general election of this year showed that the State had abolished party enrolment for primary elections and had granted Saturday half-holidays for State employes.

The voters of California adopted a proposed law prohibiting prize fights.

Washington cast a majority for an initiative prohibition law and for an initiative law prohibiting the collection of fees from workers for securing employment.

Louisiana adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of all elective State of-

icers except Judges, by a vote of 23,208 for to 7,650 against.

In Wisconsin a majority was cast against the initiative and referendum and against the recall of elective officers, except judicial officers.

A proposed amendment to the State Constitution of Kansas providing for the recall of public officers was carried by a vote of 240,240 for to 135,630 against.

South Dakota adopted an initiative and referendum law relating to school laws.

Missouri—A referendum on the Full Crew law rejected the law by a vote of 159,892 to 324,384.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, \$23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of \$75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from thence are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost \$100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost \$20,000; the Toner collection (24 484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1914) about 2,253,309 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs numbering about a million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, state, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

The library is rich in special collections acquired since 1897.

In **Prints**—the Hubbard collection, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; Noyes works of Japanese artists; Garrett, 19,113 prints (on deposit); George Lothrop Bradley, 1,980 engravings; prints issued by the Government calceographies of France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Austria-Hungary.

Manuscripts—The PAPERS OF NINE PRESIDENTS: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson. AMERICAN STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS: Franklin R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman, Gideon Welles (deposited); James H. Hammond, J. L. M. Curry. MILITARY PAPERS: Pickett papers, Gen. George B. McClellan; Gen. W. T. Sherman. DIPLOMATIC: Wm. Short papers. NAVAL PAPERS: Preble; John Paul Jones. COMMERCIAL HISTORY: Ellis, 1805-1853; Bourne, 1776-1816; Galloway (early part of the eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore; Edward Dixon, merchant of Port Royal, 1743-1796. Middle papers (Bank of the U. S.), deposited. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Papers of William Thornton; George Watterston. EUROPEAN ARCHIVES: Stevens Index, 1763-1783; upward of 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American Colonial history. STATE PAPERS: Continental Congress; House of Representatives. COLONIAL DOCUMENTARY HISTORY: Records of Virginia Company; Spanish papers of New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. SCIENTIFIC: Maury papers. MEXICAN HISTORY: Yturbide papers; Inquisition papers, 1759. LITERARY: Louise Chandler Moulton collection of letters.

Maps—The Kohl Collection; manuscript maps of Lord Howe (and many other manuscript maps); the Lowery Collection of maps of SPANISH POSSESSIONS NOW WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Printed Books—The Weber library (Sanskrit literature, 3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets); Hattala (Slavic, about 1,500 volumes); Yudin (Russian, 80,000 volumes); the Huitfeldt-Kass (Scandinavian, 5,000 volumes); the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula (deposited); the DeRiad collections of Hebraica, comprising upward of 14,000 titles, were given to the Library by Mr. Jacob II. Schiff in 1912 and 1914.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of \$6,347,000 (limit by law, \$6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost \$585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of General Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, General Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floorspace is 326,195 square feet, or nearly 8 acres. The book stacks including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 100 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1914—\$606,085.00. For service and contingent expenses, \$406,760.00; purchase of books, \$98,000.00; building and grounds, \$101,325.00.

Library Service.—Library proper, 255 employés; copyright, 91; distribution of cards, 34; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 128. Total, 508. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office.—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign Governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant

Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans.—While not a lending Library, but a reference Library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators, engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the library in question to supply, and which at the time, are not needed in Washington.

Hours.—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays, and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

The Main Reading Room, and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library.—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Waterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration.—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

President—Frederick A. Scheffler, 85 Liberty Street, New York City. *Secretary*—George H. Guy, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry J. Hoeltge, New York City. Membership 792.

The object of the society is: "The dissemination of the knowledge of theoretical and applied electricity—to be accomplished by periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of relevant topics, by collective visits to places of interest, and by such other means as may be advised by the Executive Committee—and the promotion of social intercourse among its members." Headquarters, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.
 German by more than 120,000,000 of people. Spanish by more than 55,000,000 of people.
 Russian " " " 90,000,000 " " Italian " " " 40,000,000 " "
 French " " " 60,000,000 " " Portuguese " " " 30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickeys calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English.....	3,681	Spanish.....	108
Low German.....	126	Portuguese.....	21
Dutch.....	207	Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin,	
Scandinavian.....	693	French or other sources.....	2,493
German.....	333	Slavonic.....	31
French from Low German.....	54	Lithuanian.....	1
" " Dutch or Middle Dutch.....	45	Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Per-	
" " Scandinavian.....	63	sian and Sanskrit.....	163
" " (1) German.....	85	European non-Aryan languages.....	20
" " (2) Middle High German.....	27	Semitic: Hebrew.....	99
" " (3) Old High German.....	174	Arabic.....	272
" " (4) Tenticonic.....	225	Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including	
" (Romance languages).....	297	Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Aus-	
" from Latin.....	4,842	tralian.....	135
" " Late Latin.....	828	African languages.....	32
" " Italian.....	162	American.....	102
Celtic.....	170	Hybrid.....	675
Latin (direct).....	2,880	Unknown.....	12
Provençal, from Latin.....	25		
Italian.....	99	Total.....	19,160

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littré's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of the "Trustees of the Astor Library," the "Trustees of the Lenox Library," and the "Tilden Trust," May 23, 1895, twenty-one trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations; in 1902 the number of Trustees was increased to twenty-five, of which number the Mayor of the city of New York, the Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen serve *ex officio*. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the city of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system that would serve the needs of scholars and of the general reading public as well. An act was passed by the Legislature and approved May 19, 1897, giving the city the necessary authority to issue bonds for the construction of a building on the present site and to contract with the New York Public Library for its occupancy. Carrère & Hastings were appointed architects of the building on December 9, 1897. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902, and the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The building is in the form of a rectangle 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square; it has a cellar, basement, and three upper floors. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 768 readers in the main reading room and seats in other public rooms bring the total capacity up to 1,760. In the main stack room are 331,530 feet (63.3 miles) of shelving, with capacity for about 2,500,000 volumes. Book stacks in the special reading rooms amount to about 70,000 feet, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes.

The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. On the basement floor, with entrance from Forty-second Street, are the rooms for circulation of books, for children's reading, for newspapers, a Library School and its offices, and public telephones; on this basement floor, with entrance on Fortieth Street, are the shipping rooms and the printing and binding offices. On the first floor are the business offices of the circulation department, the offices of the Bursar, a reception room, an exhibition room, and reading rooms for current periodicals, technology, patents. On the second floor are the offices of the Director, a lecture room, the ordering and cataloguing rooms, and reading rooms for Jewish literature, Oriental literature, Slavonic literature, science, economics and sociology, and public documents. On the third floor are the public catalogue room and the main reading room, the latter occupying nearly the whole of the west front of the building, in size about 300 feet long by 80 feet wide, with seats for 768 readers. Along the south side of the third floor are special reading rooms devoted to American history, maps, and engravings. Along the Fifth Avenue front are the art and architecture reading room, the Stuart room, the picture galleries, and the manuscripts division. Along the north front of the third floor are reading rooms for music and for genealogy and local history.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the library, the buildings to be leased to the library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for \$250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 33 East 1 roadway. By the end of 1911 thirty-two branches had been opened under this contract.

The Trustees of the library are John W. Alexander, William W. Appleton, Andrew Carnegie, Cleveland H. Dodge, John Murphy Farley, Samuel Greenbaum, Frederic R. Faalsey, John F. Eny Hammond, Lewis Cass Lydard, J. P. Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, Henry Faircliff Osborn, William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, Chas. Howland Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Henry W. Taft, William Stewart Tod; Mayor of the city of New York, *ex officio*; Comptroller of the city of New York, *ex officio*; President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex officio*.

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman*; Mark Ash, D. P. Ingraham, J. H. McMahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, George W. Smith, Lucius Willmerding, John Henry Hammond, *Director and Head Librarian*; Edwin H. Anderson.

CENTRAL BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, 40TH TO 42D STREET—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. every week day (including holidays). Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. The picture galleries and some of the special reading rooms close at 6 P. M. on week days. The adult circulation room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on week days (including holidays), 2 to 6 P. M. on Sundays. The children's room is open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and is closed on Sundays.

CIRCULATION BRANCHES—476 Fifth Avenue (Central Circulation); 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square); 192 East Broadway (Seward Park); 61 Rivington Street; 388 East Houston Street (Hamilton Fish Park); 66 Leroy Street (Hudson Park); 49 Bond Street; 135 Second Avenue (Otendorfer); 331 East 10th Street (Tompkins Square); 251 West 13th Street (Jackson Square); 228 East 23d Street (Epiphany); 209 West 23d Street (Muhlenberg); 303 East 36th Street (St. Gabriel's Park); 457 West 40th Street; 123 East 50th Street (Cathedral); 742 Tenth Avenue (Columbus); 121 East 58th Street; 328 East 67th Street; 190 Amsterdam Avenue (Riverside); 1465 Avenue A (Webster); 222 East 79th Street (Yorkville); 444 Amsterdam Avenue (St. Agnes); 112 East 96th Street; 206 West 100th Street (Bloomingdale); 174 East 110th Street (Aguilar); 201 West 115th Street; 9 West 124th Street (Harlem Library); 224 East 125th Street; * 78 Manhattan Street (George Bruce); 103 West 135th Street; 503 West 145th Street (Hamilton Grange); 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue (Washington Heights); 535 West 179th Street (Fort Washington); 321 East 140th Street (Mott Haven); 759 East 160th Street (Woodstock); 910 Morris Avenue (Melrose); 78 East 168th Street (High Bridge); 610 East 169th Street (Morrisania); 1866 Washington Avenue (Tremont); 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue (Kingsbridge); 5 Central Avenue, St. George; 75 Bennett Street, Fort Richmond; 132 Canal Street, Stapleton; 7430 Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days.

Statistics for year ended June 30, 1914: Volumes consulted in reference department, 1,953,984; number of readers using above volumes, 622,501; volumes taken out from circulation branches for home use, 8,824,289; volumes and pamphlets in reference department, 1,251,208; volumes in circulation department, 1,019,165.

* Open about April 1, 1915.

American Learned Societies.

- Actuarial Society of America.**—President, James M. Craig, New York; Vice-Presidents, William A. Hutcheson, Henry Moir; Secretary, Robert Henderson, 346 Broadway, New York City; Treasurer, David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Editor of the "Transactions," Wendell M. Strong, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the Council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members: Fellows, now numbering 146, and associates, 125. Besides including the actuaries of life insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.
- American Academy of Medicine.**—President, Woods Hutchinson, M. D., New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles McIntire, M. D., Easton, Pa.; Editor of the "Bulletin," Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa. Object—To maintain a proper educational standard for the medical profession and to investigate the various problems of "medical sociology." Initiation fee, \$5; dues, \$3 per annum. Present membership, 731. Organized 1876. Incorporated 1913.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science.**—President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the "Annals," Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia P. O., Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 6,450, distributed among every State and 35 foreign countries. Annual fee, \$5; fee for life membership, \$100. Annual meeting held in April.
- American Antiquarian Society.**—President, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Chas. L. Nichols, M. D., Worcester, Mass.; Librarian, Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, \$5; annual dues of New England members, \$5.
- American Asiatic Association.**—President, Willard Straight; Vice-President, Lowell Lincoln; Secretary, John Ford, P. O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the empires of China, Japan, and Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceania. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, \$10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science.**—President, Charles William Elliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Secretary, F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The association was organized in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 8,100. Admission fee, \$5; annual dues, \$3. Life membership, \$55.
- American Association of Anatomists.**—President, Prof. G. Carl Huber, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Chas. R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical School, New York City. Has 330 members. Annual dues, \$5.
- American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.**—President, Charles L. Bonifield, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. Ernst Gustav Zinke, 4 W. 7th Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 21-23, 1915.
- American Association of Original Surgeons.**—President, B. E. Dawson, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, A. E. Henwood, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Treasurer, C. E. Sayre, Chicago, Ill. Next meeting, New York City, September, 1915.
- American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.**—President, Leo Loeb, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President, John F. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. Frank B. Mallory, Boston, Mass.
- American Association of Public Accountants.**—Membership consists of all accounting societies organized in the various States and some individual members at large. President, J. Porter Joplin, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, A. P. Richardson, 55 Liberty Street, New York City; Treasurer, Carl H. Nau, Cleveland, Ohio.
- American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.**—President, Miss Caroline A. Ya e; Vice-President, Edmund Lyon; General Secretary, Harris Taylor. Founded by Alexander Graham Bell. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
- American Astronomical Society.**—President, Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Philip Fox, Evanston, Ill. Organized 1899. Membership, 285.
- American Bar Association.**—President, William H. Taft, New Haven, Ct.; Secretary, Geo. Whitlock, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 7,500. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. (Report of 1913.)
- American Cancer Research Society.**—President, L. D. Rogers, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, W. A. Guild, M. D., Des Moines, Ia.; Treasurer, E. Mather, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; Headquarters, 1430 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. (Report of 1913.)
- American Chemical Society.**—President, T. W. Richards, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C. The society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Annual dues, \$10. Total membership, 7,100.
- American Climatological and Clinical Association.**—President, Henry Sewall, M. D., Denver, Col.; Secretary, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, San Francisco, Cal., June 18-19, 1915.
- American Dermatological Association.**—President, Sigmund Pollitzer, 51 E. 60th Street, New York City; Secretary, Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
- American Dialect Society.**—President, W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Harvard University; Treasurer, Prof. George D. Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes "Dialect Notes" yearly. Annual fee, \$1. Membership, about 255.
- American Economic Association.**—President, Prof. John H. Gray, University of Minnesota; Secretary, Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Organized 1885. Has 2,500 members; annual dues, \$5; life membership, \$100. The objects of the association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. John W. Torbett, Marlin, Tex.; Secretary, Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 E. 11th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Dr. Emil Heuel, 151 W. 87th Street, New York City. Organized 1890. Membership, 280.

American Entomological Society.—President, Phillip P. Calvert; Secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object—The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society.—President, Mr. Daniel B. Fearing, Newport, R. I.; Vice-President, Prof. Jacob Reighard, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Recording Secretary, Prof. Raymond C. Osburn, The Aquarium, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Chas. H. Townsend, The Aquarium, New York City; Treasurer, C. W. Willard, Westery, R. I. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, \$2. Membership, 700. Next annual meeting, San Francisco, Cal.

American Folklore Society.—President, Dr. P. E. Goddard, New York; Permanent Secretary, Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of "The Journal of American Folklore" (quarterly), \$3 per annum.

American Forestry Association.—President, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, S. Bethlehem, Pa.; Secretary, P. S. Ridsdale, 1410 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 8,000.

American Geographical Society.—President, A. M. Huntington; Vice-Presidents, Walter S. James, John Greenough, Anton A. Raven; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell; Recording Secretary, Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the society, Broadway and 156th St., New York City. The objects of the society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,200. Annual dues, \$10; no entrance fee.

American Gynecological Society.—President, Thomas J. Watkins, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, Le Roy Brown, M. D., 148 W. 77th Street, New York. Organized 1876.

American Historical Association.—President, H. Morse Stevens, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Secretary, W. G. Leland, A. M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, \$3. Membership, 2,928.

American Institute of Architects.—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. President, E. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, D. Knickerbocker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Lawrence Murrain, St. Louis, Mo. The Institute has 38 chapters, 313 fellows, 749 members, 41 corresponding and 91 honorary members. Initiation fee is \$30; yearly dues, fellows, \$25; members, \$20. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Paul M. Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West 39th Street, New York. Annual dues, associates, \$10; members, \$15; fellows, \$20; entrance fee, \$5, \$15 and \$20 respectively. Monthly meetings in New York from October to May, and in various cities throughout the country. Organized 1884. Prints its "Proceedings" monthly, and "Transactions" annually. Membership, October 1, 1914, 7,555.

American Institute of Homoeopathy.—President, Byron E. Miller, M. D., 816 Broadway Building, Portland, Ore.; Secretary, Sarah M. Hobson, M. D., 917 Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 3,300 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, Benj. B. Thayer, New York; Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th Street, New York; Treasurer, Geo. C. Stone, New York. Membership, October 1, 1914, 4,720. Organized 1871.—Incorporated 1905. Annual dues, \$10.

American-Irish Historical Society, The.—Founded 1897.—President, Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York; Vice-President, Richard C. O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, John J. Lenehan, New York. Membership, 1,200.

American Jewish Historical Society.—Founded 1892.—President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, New York City; Recording Secretary, Samuel Oppenheim, New York.

American Laryngological Association.—President, Dr. Thos. Hubbard, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, Harmon Smith, M. D., 44 West 49th Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 87. (Report of 1913.)

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society.—President, Dr. Robert Levy, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 104 E. 40th Street, New York City.

American Library Association.—Organized 1876. Object—To promote the welfare of Libraries in America. President, H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary, George B. Utley, 78 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Membership, 3,000.

American Mathematical Society.—President, E. B. Van Vleck; Secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, J. H. Tanner; Librarian, D. E. Smith. Meetings held at Columbia University, New York. Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, \$5; annual dues, \$5; life membership, \$50. Membership, 700. The society publishes two journals, the "Bulletin" and the "Transactions," and is located at 501 W. 116th Street.

American Medical Association.—President, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary, Dr. Alex. R. Craig; Editor and General Manager, Dr. George H. Simmons. Office of the association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at San Francisco, Cal., June 21-25, 1915. Annual fee, \$5. Membership, 75,729; fellowship, 42,460.

American Medico-Psychological Association.—President, S. E. Smith, M. D., Richmond, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Binghamton, N. Y.

American Medico-Pharmaceutical League.—President, Otto Henry Rohde, M. D.; Vice-President, Dr. Enoch Mather, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, Samuel F. Brothers, M. D., 96 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Eugenie R. Eliscu, M. D., New York. Object—To federate the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions of America, with a view to fostering all that appertains to their mutual welfare, in their relations to each other and to the public at large. Membership, 4,000.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Prof. Chas. Brookover, Univ. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; Secretary, T. W. Galloway, Decatur, Ill.; Treasurer, Prof. T. L. Hankinson, Charleston, Ill.; Custodian, Magnus Pfaffm, Mendville, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, \$3; annual dues, \$2. Membership, 350. Research funds, \$3,500.

American Nature Study Society.—President, Anna B. Comstock, New York; Vice-Presidents, M. A. Bigelow, New York; Otis W. Caldwell, Illinois; B. M. Davis, Ohio; B. M. McCready, Ontario; C. A. Stebbins, California; Secretary-Editor, Elliot R. Downing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools. The official organ is the "Nature Study Review."

American Neurological Association.—President, Dr. Henry Hunn, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, Alfred Reginald Allen, M. D., 2013 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Report of 1913.)

American Numismatic Association.—President, F. D. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.; General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; Treasurer, Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of numismatics. Federal charter granted by special act of Congress, 1912. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, The.—Audubon Park, Broadway and 156th Street, New York.—Governors, Edw. D. Adams, H. R. Drowne, Wm. B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.; Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 400.

American Ophthalmological Society.—President, M. H. Post, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 196.

American Oriental Society.—President, Morris Jastrow, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia University, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, George C. O. Haas, College of the City of New York; Treasurer, F. W. Williams, New Haven, Ct. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polyneesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes a quarterly journal. Annual fee, \$5; no admission fee. Membership, 325.

American Ornithologists' Union.—President, Dr. Albert K. Fisher; Secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, \$5; members, \$4; associates, \$3. Membership, 1,126.

American Orthopedic Association.—President, George P. Packard, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Ralph R. Fitch, M. D., 365 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

American Osteopathic Association.—President, Dr. C. A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Dr. I. F. Craig, Orange, N. J. Founded 1897. Annual fee, \$5. Membership, 3,200.

American Otological Society.—President, Dr. Charles W. Richards, 1317 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Dr. John B. Rae, 247 West 70th Street, New York.

American Pedinric Society.—President, George N. Acker, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Next annual meeting at Cape May, N. J., May 26-28, 1915.

American Pharmaceutical Association.—Organized 1851. President, Caswell A. Mayo, New York City; Secretary, William B. Day, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

American Philatelic Society.—Organized 1884. President, Chas. A. Coolidge, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary, Wm. E. Ault, 331 East Chestnut Street, Jeffersouville, Ind. Next convention, San Francisco, Cal., August, 1915.

American Philological Association.—President, Prof. Edward Capps, Princeton University; Vice-Presidents, Prof. Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, and Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale University; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University, New York. Initiation fee, \$5; annual dues, \$3. Total membership, 690. The association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Association.—Founded 1900. Secretary, Prof. E. G. Spaulding, Princeton, N. J.

American Philosophical Society.—President, William W. Keen; Secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos P. Brown, and H. F. Keller. Office of society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1727.

American Physical Society.—President, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University; Secretary, A. D. Cole, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

American Proctologic Society.—President, Louis J. Krouse, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred J. Zobel, M. D., 518 Shreve Building, San Francisco, Cal.

American Psychological Association.—President, Robert S. Woodworth, Columbia University, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, R. M. Ogden, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 285. Annual dues, \$1.

American Public Health Association.—President, Dr. William C. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass. (Report of 1913.)

American Roentgen Ray Society.—President, Dr. A. L. Gray, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, Dr. W. F. Manges, 264 S. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Social Science Association.—The association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. Membership, about 1,000. Annual fee, \$5.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President, Hunter McDonald; Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; Treasurer, John F. Wallace. Regular meetings first and third Wednesday's of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 p. m. at the society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 7,700 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—Secretary, Mrs. Corinne Woolverson, Osage, Iowa. A national society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archaeologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 440.

American Society of Landscape Architects.—President, Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass. Vice-President, James Sturgis Fray, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, Alling S. De Forest, 222 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, Henry V. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—President, James Hartness, Springfield, Vt.; Secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. Society house, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 5,960. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December; monthly meetings, October to May in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Initiation fee, members and associate members, \$25; juniors, \$15. Annual dues, members and associate members, \$15; juniors, \$10. The society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, Samuel F. Clarke, Williams College, Williams-town, Mass.; Secretary, Bradley M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, J. Arthur Harris, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Organized 1883. Annual dues, \$1. Membership, 350.

American Society for Psychical Research.—Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. H. Hyslop, LL. D., 154 Nassau St., New York. Associates' dues, \$5; members, \$10; fellows, \$25. Publications: monthly "Journal," and annual "Proceedings." Headquarters, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

American Sociological Society.—President, E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Secretary and Treasurer, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago. Organized 1905 to encourage the scientific study of society. Membership, 660. Holds annual meetings. Publishes annual "Proceedings" and the "American Journal of Sociology." Annual dues, \$3.

American Statistical Association.—President, John Koren, Boston, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, Chas. P. Neill, Charles S. Gettemy, Joseph A. Hill, Edward B. Phelps, Charles H. Verrill, Secretary, C. W. Duten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, S. B. Pearnain. Membership, 675. Annual dues, \$2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association.—President, George E. Armstrong, Montreal, Can.; Secretary, Robert G. Le Conte, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 153.

American Therapeutic Society.—President, F. M. Pattenger, Los Angeles, Cal.; Secretary, Lewis H. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, A. Ernest Gallant, New York. Meeting to be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1915. Organized May 1, 1900.

American Urological Association.—President, Dr. William E. Lower, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary, Dr. Henry L. Sanford, 1021 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Archæological Institute of America.—President, F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Mitchell Carroll, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Organized 1879. Has 3,200 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, \$10.

Arctic Club of America.—President, Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. (retired); Secretary, Felix Riensberg, 345 Amsterdam Avenue, New York. Organized 1894. Membership, 150. (Report of 1913.)

Association of American Physicians.—President, S. J. Meltzer, New York; Secretary, Geo. M. Kober, M. D., 1819 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 160 active and 25 associate members.

Astrological Society, The.—Incorporated at Albany, N. Y., 1912. President, Dr. Altan Z. Stevenson; Secretary, David Ferro; Treasurer, Dr. Thomas J. Hovell. Headquarters, 1629 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Botanical Society of America.—President, Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Prof. George T. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. Has 291 members. Founded 1893. Annual dues, \$5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906.

Geological Society of America.—President, Arthur P. Coleman, Toronto, Canada; Secretary, E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Treasurer, William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 367 fellows. Entrance fee, \$10; annual dues, \$10.

Illuminating Engineering Society.—President, A. S. McAllister; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Langan; Treasurer, L. B. Marks. General Offices, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

Medical Association of the Southwest.—President, S. S. Glasscock, M. D., Kansas City, Kan. Secretary, F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla.

Medico-Legal Society.—Meetings held monthly, on the third Wednesday, at Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. "Medico-Legal Journal" is its official organ. There are Vice-Presidents for each of the States and Territories and all the principal foreign countries. Total membership, about 1,800.

National Academy of Sciences.—President, Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; Home Secretary, Arthur L. Day, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C. The Academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy holds a stated session each year in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 136 members and 45 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 E. 22d Street, New York City).—President, Dr. George M. Kober; Vice-Presidents, Lee K. Frankel, Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, Sir Wm. Osler; Executive Secretary, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy.—President, Albert S. Priddy, Lynchburg, Va.; Secretary, Arthur L. Slaw, Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, \$5.

National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—President, Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Otto T. Bannard, New York City; Secretary, Gifford W. Beers, 50 Union Square, New York City. Objects are to work for the conservation of mental health, to help raise standards in the treatment of mental diseases and mental deficiency, to promote the study of mental diseases and to disseminate information regarding their causes, treatment and prevention. Organized 1900.

National Geographic Society.—President, Henry Gannett; Vice-President, O. H. Tittmann; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Director and Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, \$2. There are 320,000 members.

New York Zoological Society.—President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; Chairman Executive Committee, Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine Street, William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, \$10; life membership, \$200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the management of the society.

Society for Electrical Development.—President, Henry L. Doherty; General Manager, J. M. Wakeman; Secretary-Treasurer, James Smleton, Jr. Headquarters, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. Organized in 1912 to carry out, in a broad way, the work of co-operative electrical development. Membership, 633.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.—President, Anson Marston, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; Secretary, F. L. Bishop, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Treasurer, W. O. Wiley, No. 432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 1,450 members from 149 engineering colleges, 18 manual training and trades schools; 400 members are practitioners and are not teachers.

AMERICAN LEARNED SOCIETIES—Continued.

Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, \$4.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section).—Chairman, G. W. Thompson, New York City; Local Secretary, Parker C. McIlhiney, 50 East 41st Street, New York City. Membership, 977. The society is international, while the New York and New England branches are the American representatives. The officers of the general society are: President, Prof. G. G. Henderson; Secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London S. W., England.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Robert M. Thompson; Secretary-Treasurer, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. Object.—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West 39th Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, \$10; annual dues, \$10. Juniors, membership fee, \$5; annual dues, \$5. Has 900 members, associates and juniors.

Southern Medical Association.—President, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond, Va.; Secretary, Dr. Seale Harris, Mobile, Ala.

THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

(From a Statement Prepared by Dr. Talcott Williams, Director.)

THE School of Journalism in Columbia University, New York City, on the Pulitzer Foundation opened September 30, 1912. On November 1, 1914, it had in all 167 students, of whom 36 are women. Divided by classes, there are 61 in the first-year class, 46 in the second-year class, 33 in the third year class, and 27 in the fourth-year class. Of the women who will take their degree in the School of Journalism, 29 are in Barnard, and 25 of the men at present registered in Columbia College are taking courses in the School of Journalism. Of the first-year class entering last Fall, 45 are men and 16 are women. Of this number, 41 men entered on examination and 4 under the provision laid down by the late Joseph Pulitzer in his gift, that students of maturity, experience and marked fitness should be admitted without examination. Of the women, 15 entered Barnard College, to be there two years, on examination, and 1 without examination. This provision, as Mr. Pulitzer expected, has enabled a number of journalists to enter the school. On pursuing courses for two years with credit, these students are admitted to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Literature in Journalism. This degree was conferred on 15 graduates in the course at the last commencement of Columbia University; of the fourth-year class, 14 were in the school last year in the third-year class, and 13 are graduates of other colleges. This is a notable step toward giving the school a graduate character.

The total attendance is far larger than was expected and establishes the leading position of the school among institutions of its kind in this or any other country. The number attending is greater in proportion to the number of journalists in the country than the number attending the law and medical courses in Columbia University is in proportion to the number of those practicing law and medicine. In September, 1913, the school entered its new building, for which \$500,000 was provided by Mr. Pulitzer's bequest. The building is excellently equipped in every way for training in journalistic work, and contains a reference library, files of a hundred daily papers, American and foreign, and a morgue of 400,000 newspaper clippings made under the supervision of the Director during the last thirty years.

No step in professional education has attracted wider public attention or awakened a more general approval in the American press. When Mr. Pulitzer proposed the school twelve years ago its plan, purposes and need were all challenged. From the announcement of the appointment in February, 1912, of its Director, Talcott Williams, formerly of the NEW YORK WORLD staff and for 38 years in active journalism, to its successful opening and full operation the school has commanded the confidence of newspapers and journalists. One-third of its teaching staff of 25 have been in active service on newspapers.

The plan of the school and its course of study were approved and at many points directed by an Advisory Board of twelve journalists, including Mr. John Langdon Heaton, of the editorial staff of the NEW YORK WORLD; Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of the Press Publishing Company (the NEW YORK WORLD), and Mr. George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The other journalists on this Advisory Board, of which President Butler of Columbia University is a member, are Samuel Bowles, *Springfield Republican*; Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News*; St. Clair McKelway, *Brooklyn Eagle* (Chairman); Charles Ransom Miller, *New York Times*; Edward Page Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, *Associated Press*, New York; Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe*, and Samuel Calvin Wells, *Philadelphia Press*.

The administrative work of the school is conducted by an Administrative Board, composed of President Butler, the Director, Talcott Williams; the Associate Director, Prof. John W. Cunliffe; Frederick P. Keppel, Dean of Columbia College; William P. Trent, Professor of English Literature; Henry R. Senger, Professor of Political Economy; James T. Shotwell, Professor of History; Ashley H. Thorndike, Professor of English, and Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics.

While there are 31 universities and colleges which give courses in various phases of journalism and several which have schools of journalism, no other school has an endowment so large, reaching \$1,000,000 at present, with other gifts in prospect from the Pulitzer estate; none has a course giving so much time to the solid study needed for the training of the journalist, and this has also the crowning advantage of a metropolis like New York in which to train its students in reporting by sending them to see and to write upon events as they come in the life of a great city. The City Hall, the departments and the regular newspaper assignments have all been used to train men in getting news as well as in writing it. Attendance on first-night performances is employed in training for dramatic criticism. From the second year on, the students are under direction and correction, writing articles on financial and business subjects, editorials, special articles, and in other fields of newspaper work. The headquarters of the political parties in New York City have given opportunity for training in National and State politics.

This practical training in the work of the journalist in the greatest news centre of the country comes in the last two years, but of the four years' course four-fifths are devoted to the study of history, constitutional law, political science, economics, statistics, American and European literature, etc.; a mastery of either French or German is insisted on. These studies follow the lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer in his plan for the school. They are taught with the comprehensive thoroughness only possible in a great university. The work and study required is on a professional standard. Taking the technical work of reporting and their studies, the students of the school are working as hard as in a newspaper office, covering the same range of subjects and writing under close supervision and correction from men trained as journalists.

Literature of 1914.

BY FREMONT RIDER.

The European war overshadowed American book publication in 1914 as it did every other line of business enterprise. To it can be blamed the marked falling off in number of publications, due in part to publishing ventures postponed, in part to difficulty in securing delivery of importations.

FICTION in 1914, in contrast to the year previous, was mediocre. Several books on DANCING reflected the popular craze; while FEMINISM and DRAMA continued to inspire the book makers. Toward the end of the year began the flood of WAR books, which threatens to inundate us next year.

The following 700 odd titles, out of some 12,000 published in 1914, aim to include the most important, not only in the sense of having more or less enduring value, but also because of their popularity, possibly transient, but no less significant, as evidenced by sales or repute. Where choice was necessary, emphasis has been laid on the popular and practical, rather than the scholarly and theoretical. Endeavor has been made in other words to list books of legitimate interest to the stenographer as well as the economist, to the farmer as well as the reader of belles-lettres. The classification adopted is a rough adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification for books, which is in wide international library and bibliographical use.

Several topics of special current interest receive special attention: Note, for example, the headings: WOMAN, EUGENICS, EUROPEAN WAR, DANCING, MEXICO, RAILROADS, PANAMA.

FICTION.

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THE PRODUCTION OF BOOKS.

American Publications, 1913 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,156; theology and religion, 944; literature, essays, 733; general encyclopaedias, general works—bibliographies, miscellaneous, 152; medical, hygiene, 600; juvenile, 622; poetry and drama, 679; law, 692; biography, genealogy, 681; history, 538; description, geography, travel, 558; education, 324; fine arts, 264; music, 111; business, 221; domestic economy, 145; philosophy, 324; sociology and economics, 977; philology, 335; science, 790; applied science, technology, engineering, 781, agriculture, 490; games, sports, and amusements, 194. Total, 1913, 12,230; 1912, 10,903; 1911, 11,123; 1910, 13,470; 1909, 10,901; 1908, 9,254; 1905, 8,112; 1900, 6,356; 1897, 4,928.

Of the productions of 1913 there are 9,085 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1913 (including new editions)—Religion, 889; philosophy, 280; education, 307; philology, 197; fiction, 2,504; juvenile, 668; law, jurisprudence, etc., 319; sociology, 921; travels, geography, 793; history, 523; biography, 543; technology, 699; poetry and drama, 697; medicine, public health, etc., 478; agriculture, gardening, 248; domestic arts, 97; literature (general), 448; business, 230; fine arts, 254; music, 73; games, etc., 174; science, 732; general works (encyclopaedias, magazines, etc.), 305. Total, 1913, 12,379; 1912, 12,067; 1911, 10,914; 1910, 10,804; 1909, 10,725; 1908, 9,821; 1907, 9,914; 1902, 7,351.

German Publications, 1912—Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 508; theology, 2,772; law and political science, 3,422; medicine, 2,060; natural sciences, mathematics, 1,852; philosophy and theology, 709; education, books for the young, 5,316; language, and literature, 2,227; history, 1,542; geography, 1,418; military science, 683; commerce, industrial arts, 2,236; architecture and engineering, 1,248; domestic economy, agriculture, 1,183; drama and popular literature, 5,211; art, 1,159; year-books, 637; miscellaneous, 638. Total, 1912, 34,801; 1911, 32,998; 1910, 31,281; 1908, 30,317; 1907, 30,075; 1906, 28,703; 1905, 28,886; 1901, 25,331.

French Publications, 1912—Religion, 862; sociology, 2,164; science, 549; medicine, 735; history, 1,253; geography, travel, 428; literature, 2,236; art, 290; education, 922; printed in foreign languages, 206. Total, 1912, 9,645; 1911, 10,396; 1910, 10,830; 1909, 11,200 (estimated); 1908, 8,805; 1907, 10,785; 1906, 10,898; 1900, 13,562.

The book productions in Japan in 1911, were 43,244; Russia, in 1910, 29,057; both inflated by pamphlet and periodical material. Switzerland, 1912, 1,591; Italy, 1912, 11,294; Denmark, April, 1912-March, 1913, 3,532; Holland, 1912, 3,799; Belgium, 1912, 2,403; Poland, 1911, 3,436; Spain, 1912, 2,778; Rumania, 1901, 1,739; Sweden, 1904, 1,474; Bulgaria, 1909, 1,400; Norway, 1911, 1,342; Serbia, 1888, 258; Luxembourg, 1912, 74; Ireland, 1902, 180; Iceland, 1903, 212; Uruguay, 1906, 110; Greece, 1908, 53; Argentina, 1886, 899; Egypt, 1898, 164; Turkey, 1890, 924; Mexico, 1888, 167; Chile, 1891, 385; India, 1895, 8,000; Austria, 1908, 2,867 (in German only); Canada, 1910, 94; Ceylon, 1909, 422; Hungary, 1912, 2,032.

The total book publications of the world annually approximate 160,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions. M. Iwinski estimates the number of books published since the invention of printing to the end of 1908 at 10,378,365.

Mr. Fremont Rider, editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, furnished the statistics from which the above figures were compiled.

THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

THE Dickens Fellowship is a world-wide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos, Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed. To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them."

The Fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. Headquarters, Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London. Branches of the Fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australasia and New Zealand, 24,500 members in all. It is estimated that there are 24,000,000 copies of Dickens' works extant.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESS.

The *American Newspaper Annual and Directory*, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1914 as follows:

Alabama.....	243	Indiana.....	762	Nebraska.....	641	South Carolina....	168
Alaska.....	25	Iowa.....	944	Nevada.....	41	South Dakota.....	415
Arizona.....	68	Kansas.....	735	New Hampshire....	110	Tennessee.....	311
Arkansas.....	324	Kentucky.....	309	New Jersey.....	379	Texas.....	1,081
California.....	933	Louisiana.....	222	New Mexico.....	124	Utah.....	114
Colorado.....	401	Maine.....	139	New York.....	2,112	Vermont.....	98
Connecticut.....	156	Maryland.....	171	North Carolina....	300	Virginia.....	255
Delaware.....	35	Massachusetts...	572	North Dakota....	362	Washington.....	415
Dist. of Columbia.	83	Michigan.....	721	Ohio.....	1,115	West Virginia....	217
Florida.....	202	Minnesota.....	763	Oklahoma.....	596	Wisconsin.....	686
Georgia.....	358	Mississippi.....	233	Oregon.....	299	Wyoming.....	89
Idaho.....	169	Missouri.....	987	Pennsylvania....	1,358		
Illinois.....	1,826	Montana.....	253	Rhode Island.....	55		22,975

The total number of newspapers published in New York City (Manhattan and Bronx), 981. In Porto Rico, 30; Hawaii, 36; Philippines, 32; Canada, as follows: Alberta, 127; British Columbia, 126; Manitoba, 146; Saskatchewan, 170; Yukon, 3; New Brunswick, 54; Nova Scotia, 76; Ontario, 662; Prince Edward Island, 13; Quebec, 162; Newfoundland, 20.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 24,245; Germany, 8,049; Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,000; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 1,000; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005; Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes, *Washington Star*, *First Vice-President*—Charles H. Grasty, *Baltimore Sun*, *Second Vice-President*—Daniel D. Moore, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, *General Manager*—Melville E. Stone, *Asst. General Manager*—Frederick Roy Martin, *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt, *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs, *New York Times*; Clark Howell, *Atlanta Constitution*; W. L. McLean, *Philadelphia Bulletin*; Charles A. Rook; *Pittsburgh Dispatch*; Charles W. Knapp, *St. Louis Republic*; Victor F. Lawson, *Chicago Daily News*; Frank B. Noyes, *Washington (D. C.) Star*; Herman Ridder, *New York Staats-Zeitung*; V. S. McClatchy, *Sacramento Bee*; A. C. Weiss, *Duluth Herald*; C. H. Clark, *Hartford Courant*; W. H. Cowles, *Spokane Spokesman Review*; Samuel Bowles, *Springfield Republican*; W. Y. Morgan, *Hutchinson News*, and R. M. Johnston, *Houston Post*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, *Pittsburgh (Pa.)*, *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, *Birmingham (Ala.) Dixie Manufacturer*; Elden Small, *Detroit News*; Ada Tower Cable, *Bradford (Pa.) Herald*; Thomas F. Smith, *New York*, *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, *Reading (Pa.)*, *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, *Brooklyn (N. Y.)*, *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, *Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)*; Walter B. Frost, *Providence (R. I.)*; Louise Allen Osborne, *Scranton*; E. W. Humphreys, *Woodstown (N. J.)*; James C. Garrison, *N. Y. City Press*; Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich, *Washington (D. C.)*; A. G. Anderson, *Toledo (Ohio)*; C. Frank Rice, *Boston Press Club*; Giles H. Dickinson, *Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican*; H. B. Laufman, *Pittsburgh Leader*; Libbie Luttrell Morrow, *Nashville Banner*; Harriet Hayden Finck, *Philadelphia*, *Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association*; Belta A. Lockwood, *Washington (D. C.) Peacemaker*.

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ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE.

A national organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "State pond" in the United States, and "Provincial pond" in Canada, and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the national officers: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Fred. W. Ransom, *Ohio Pond*; Grand Supervisor of the Flock, J. B. Stewart, *Ontario Prov. Pond*; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, E. G. Carlisle, *Illinois Pond*; Grand Welder of the Goose Quill, B. A. Lehnberg, *Wisconsin Pond*; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, W. J. Sonnen, *Illinois Pond*; Grand Guardian of the Nest, Gus M. Wise, *Indiana Pond*, *Grand Nest Office*, 1305 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

NATIONAL MODEL LICENSE LEAGUE.

President—T. M. Gilmore, *Louisville, Ky.*, *Vice-President*—George G. Brown, *Louisville, Ky.*, *Treasurer*—O. H. Irvine, *Louisville, Ky.*, *Secretary*—G. R. Washburne, *Louisville, Ky.*

The purpose of the organization is to conduct a national educational campaign in favor of legislation intended to take the liquor question out of politics and to put law-breakers out of the liquor business. It advocates limitation of licenses in proportion to population, thus preventing undue competition; mandatory penalties suspending and cancelling licenses of law-breakers; moderate license fees enabling the license holder to make a legitimate profit, and the renewal of a license so long as the holder obeys the law, and so long as the business is not outlawed by vote of the people, thereby relieving the liquor dealer of the domination of politicians.

The league's legislative plan has been adopted as a whole by Indiana and Ohio, and in part by Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Louisiana, Iowa, Connecticut and Oregon. The league was organized in October, 1907. Its membership comprises leading distillers, brewers, wholesalers and retailers throughout the country, and includes numerous professional and business men.

ILLITERACY.

(Statistics supplied by the Bureau of the Census for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)
 The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in the case of countries marked with an asterisk (*), which base illiteracy on inability to read.

COUNTRY.	P. C. Illiterate	Basis.	Year.	COUNTRY.	P. C. Illiterate	Basis.	Year.
EUROPE:				AMERICA—Continued.			
Austria	92.6	Population over 10 yrs.	1900	British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Belgium	12.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Canada	17.1	Population over 5 yrs.	1901
Belgium*	8.5	Army recruits	1908	Chile*	49.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1907
Bulgaria	65.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1905	Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Bulgaria	58.4	Marriages	1901-10	Cuba*	56.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1899
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907	Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
England and Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10	Mexico	75.3	Population over 11 yrs.	1900
France	14.1	Population over 10 yrs.	1904	Newfoundland	45.8	Population over 5 yrs.	1901
France	3.3	Army recruits	1907	Porto Rico	66.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
France	4.1	Marriages	1901-10	AUSTRALIA:			
German Empire	0.02	Army recruits	1908	New South Wales (f.)	4.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Greece (b)	57.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1907	New South Wales	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
Greece	30.0	Army recruits	Nodate	New Zealand (g)	1.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1916
Hungary (c)	40.9	Population over 12 yrs.	1900	New Zealand	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Ireland	17.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1901	Queensland (h)	10.6	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Ireland	8.1	Marriages	1901-10	Queensland	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
Italy*	48.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1901	South Australia (f)	4.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Italy	30.6	Army recruits	1905	South Australia	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Italy	38.7	Marriages	1901-10	Tasmania	6.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Maltese Islands (d)	57.5	Population over 5 yrs.	1901	Tasmania	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Netherlands (The)	1.0	Army recruits	1910	Victoria (i)	3.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (The)	2.2	Marriages	1901-10	Victoria	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Poland	59.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1897	Western Australia (j)	4.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Portugal*	73.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1900	Western Australia	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
Prussia	0.03	Army recruits	1905	ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Prussia	0.4	Marriages	1901-10	Ceylon (All races)	78.3	All ages	1901
Rumania	61.2	Population over 7 yrs.	1909	Ceylon (European race)	11.9	All ages	1901
Rumania	64.5	Army recruits	1908	Ceylon (Other than European)	78.4	All ages	1901
Russia	70.0	Population over 10 yrs.	1897	India	92.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1901
Russia	61.7	Army recruits	18-4	Philippine Islands (k)	55.5	Population over 10 yrs.	1903
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10	Russia (l)	87.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1897
Serbia (e)	78.9	Population over 11 yrs.	1900	Hawaii	26.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1910
Serbia	36.7	Marriages	1901-10	AFRICA:			
Spain	58.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1900	Algeria (m)	7.7	Army recruits	1909
Sweden	0.3	Army recruits	1907	Cape of Good Hope (All races)	65.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Switzerland	0.5	Army recruits	1905	Cape of Good Hope (European race)	6.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1903-04	Cape of Good Hope (Other than European race)	86.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
AMERICA:				Egypt (b)	92.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1907
Continental U. S., total population	7.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Natal (European race)	2.0	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Native white, native parents	3.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Orange River Colony (European race)	7.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Native white, foreign or mixed parents	1.1	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Orange River Colony (Aborigines)	90.6	Population over 5 yrs.	1904
Foreign-born white	12.7	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Orange River Colony (Mixed and other colored)	85.9	Population over 5 yrs.	1904
Negro	30.4	Population over 10 yrs.	1910	Transvaal (European race)	3.9	Population over 10 yrs.	1904
Indian	45.3	Population over 10 yrs.	1910				
Chinese	15.8	Population over 10 yrs.	1910				
Japanese	9.2	Population over 10 yrs.	1910				
Argentina	54.4	Population over 6 yrs.	1895				
Bolivia	82.9	Population over 7 yrs.	1900				
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890				

(a) Huchner's Annual Tables, 1901. (b) Percentage is based on number "illiterate"; but no definition of this term is given in the census report. (c) Includes Croatia and Slavonia. (d) Native Mltese population. (e) Servian Year Book, 1906. (f) Excluding aborigines. (g) Excluding Chinese. (h) Excluding 5,670 nomadic aborigines. (i) Including Chinese and aborigines. (j) Excluding full-blooded aborigines. (k) Civilized population. (l) Caucasus, Siberia and Central Asia. (m) Statistique Generale de l'Algerie.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS IN UNITED STATES IN 1910.

STATES.	P. C.	STATES.	P. C.	STATES.	P. C.	
United States	7.7	Iowa	1.7	Mississippi	22.4	
New England	5.3	Missouri	4.3	West South Central	13.2	
Maine	4.1	North Dakota	3.1	Arkansas	12.6	
New Hampshire	4.6	South Dakota	2.9	Louisiana	29.0	
Vermont	3.7	Nebraska	1.9	Oklahoma	5.6	
Massachusetts	5.2	Kansas	2.2	Texas	9.9	
Rhode Island	5.7	South Atlantic		16.0	Montana	6.9
Connecticut	6.0	Delaware	7.2	Idaho	4.8	
Middle Atlantic	5.7	Maryland	4.9	Wyoming	3.2	
New York	5.5	District of Columbia	15.2	Colorado	3.7	
New Jersey	5.6	Virginia	8.8	New Mexico	20.2	
Pennsylvania	5.9	West Virginia	15.5	Arizona	20.9	
East North Central	3.4	North Carolina	25.7	Utah	2.5	
Ohio	3.2	South Carolina	20.7	Nevada	6.7	
Indiana	3.1	Georgia	13.8	Pacific	3.0	
Illinois	3.7	Florida	17.4	Washington	2.0	
Michigan	3.3	East South Central	12.1	Oregon	1.9	
Wisconsin	3.2	Kentucky	13.6	California	3.7	
West North Central	2.9	Tennessee	22.9			
Minnesota	3.0	Alabama				

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES.	INCOME IN 1913.				Property.				Benefactions in 1912 for Endow- ment.
	From Tuition and Other Education- al Services.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Gov- ernment.	Total Receipts, Exclusive of Additions to Endow- ments	Libraries, Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus, Machinery, and Furniture.	Value of Buildings. (*)	Productive Funds.	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
United States.	30,919,176	16,569,808	\$5,443,210	\$36,545,381	17211649	\$64,204,619	360,353,851	350,038,287	\$6,046,474
N. Atlantic Div.	9,298,936	8,429,768	1,764,413	34,221,727	7,552,404	21,929,248	98,460,645	171,781,504	7,889,503
N. Central Div.	6,943,288	4,506,310	926,427	33,056,069	5,623,180	24,305,494	79,807,324	90,335,110	4,369,304
S. Atlantic Div.	2,143,452	944,102	1,288,536	10,325,059	1,723,591	6,010,532	37,692,850	20,088,366	1,850,381
S. Central Div.	1,411,971	1,184,020	533,829	7,236,624	967,735	4,479,232	19,752,259	20,324,874	193,315
Western Div.	1,121,529	1,505,608	930,000	8,815,902	1,344,739	7,480,133	24,640,763	47,508,433	1,742,971
North Atlantic Division.									
Maine.....	140,289	888,914	80,000	1,410,611	248,054	466,317	2,236,661	3,727,908	274,981
N. Hampshire.....	153,779	194,301	80,000	781,875	156,600	418,000	2,160,000	4,000,000	91,071
Vermont.....	89,003	77,152	80,000	404,093	138,689	358,000	1,598,250	1,560,360	30,363
Massachusetts.....	2,477,681	2,290,033	80,000	8,636,662	1,866,716	2,977,022	22,151,939	50,654,451	2,925,509
Rhode Island.....	115,721	133,958	80,000	509,715	230,409	1,601,238	1,715,476	4,326,995	.....
Connecticut.....	568,923	965,244	65,000	2,437,832	1,168,800	536,527	1,980,709	18,066,684	1,451,653
New York.....	3,493,774	2,348,278	1,139,415	13,122,107	2,107,556	8,929,777	39,138,973	56,882,992	1,997,501
New Jersey.....	337,251	265,000	80,000	1,179,987	411,444	403,200	1,501,500	6,918,557	699,599
Pennsylvania.....	1,917,515	1,266,888	80,000	5,738,840	1,224,186	6,239,167	25,977,137	25,443,287	518,626
South Atlantic Division.									
Delaware.....	9,125	4,980	70,000	117,962	20,150	179,000	160,000	83,000	.....
Maryland.....	252,928	239,833	661,870	2,271,760	347,963	1,969,285	13,535,587	6,352,393	359,372
D. of Columbia.....	262,329	56,581	163,500	954,119	318,574	176,294	3,969,341	407,433	7,832
Virginia.....	524,627	302,458	63,333	1,844,632	330,466	924,994	5,673,422	5,477,328	109,521
West Virginia.....	68,219	31,411	70,000	529,624	61,875	180,815	1,225,575	682,389	46,787
N. Carolina.....	368,448	84,167	66,500	1,218,917	255,671	851,614	2,968,968	2,968,955	1,058,615
S. Carolina.....	281,005	62,765	55,000	1,205,424	167,803	810,576	4,259,208	1,448,264	86,077
Georgia.....	327,038	84,926	33,333	1,278,655	153,056	510,550	3,589,909	1,855,284	203,177
Florida.....	59,730	70,394	55,000	567,757	60,539	308,874	1,243,662	805,650	1,000
Porto Rico.....	.....	6,587	50,000	236,179	7,500	104,600	126,192	7,132	.....
So. Cent. Div.									
Kentucky.....	150,743	129,435	72,750	973,368	163,238	594,588	2,607,194	2,711,365	41,438
Tennessee.....	344,587	219,677	80,000	1,244,239	235,007	1,424,124	3,925,906	4,143,077	62,894
Alabama.....	116,200	87,328	57,500	533,659	87,100	448,180	2,030,000	1,040,933	840
Mississippi.....	101,019	91,823	55,818	953,786	93,229	484,286	2,196,608	1,445,874	.....
Louisiana.....	202,601	341,410	58,897	913,474	112,798	713,930	2,490,406	7,477,286	.....
Texas.....	394,542	214,150	67,500	1,756,179	174,388	668,726	4,573,745	2,721,739	83,293
Arkansas.....	65,941	16,580	66,364	301,542	51,260	392,850	694,500	451,100	2,700
Oklahoma.....	36,328	84,117	75,000	550,377	50,715	524,538	1,233,900	333,506	2,150
North Central Division.									
Ohio.....	1,177,343	637,683	50,000	4,399,343	990,242	4,296,623	13,677,350	16,781,773	1,086,383
Indiana.....	623,008	257,496	80,000	2,258,398	468,472	1,521,363	5,833,506	5,098,907	180,347
Illinois.....	1,920,983	1,363,926	79,532	7,598,321	1,163,599	5,356,050	15,407,322	30,141,519	1,247,838
Michigan.....	613,276	262,533	80,000	2,591,280	555,183	2,353,784	5,112,966	4,349,941	109,339
Wisconsin.....	612,861	197,357	80,000	2,732,308	361,517	1,656,446	5,370,394	3,596,113	143,780
Minnesota.....	337,925	146,432	80,000	2,815,554	302,533	1,560,345	6,805,331	3,255,287	148,961
Iowa.....	639,037	356,329	80,000	3,297,690	494,244	2,943,583	8,677,652	5,719,564	963,058
Missouri.....	610,933	478,104	76,875	2,364,670	569,773	2,070,788	9,126,242	10,851,492	134,291
North Dakota.....	60,945	162,651	80,000	742,214	81,536	475,000	1,363,580	3,062,700	.....
South Dakota.....	86,351	92,785	80,000	700,968	78,152	398,004	1,616,287	1,011,284	67,702
Nebraska.....	223,940	240,085	80,000	1,578,146	204,623	610,811	2,844,962	4,217,065	189,394
Kansas.....	237,668	110,837	80,000	1,977,177	361,106	1,065,687	3,952,042	2,349,395	119,226
Western Division.									
Montana.....	11,585	21,322	80,000	399,338	43,388	334,700	649,500	1,331,650	.....
Wyoming.....	3,798	11,758	80,000	203,706	35,000	179,000	302,500	51,007	.....
Colorado.....	281,791	64,971	80,000	1,123,446	242,364	1,119,652	3,378,427	1,857,325	173,378
New Mexico.....	2,929	4,242	80,000	213,478	29,386	201,944	271,325	.....	.....
Arizona.....	5,788	520	80,000	214,763	20,000	115,000	245,000	10,500	.....
Utah.....	41,494	39,664	80,000	498,505	60,332	382,700	832,600	143,080	.....
Nevada.....	3,089	12,643	80,000	216,321	24,520	151,750	477,436	305,954	.....
Idaho.....	2,920	68,894	80,000	271,839	34,462	182,770	585,516	818,005	.....
Washington.....	115,323	52,848	80,000	1,054,082	138,004	845,653	2,301,920	6,198,480	4,075
Oregon.....	83,098	113,265	80,000	813,996	108,559	461,196	1,804,537	4,314,882	303,807
California.....	619,574	1,115,381	80,000	3,744,168	600,864	3,470,328	13,713,002	32,477,650	1,261,711
Hawaii.....	140	.....	50,000	62,260	9,860	35,500	69,000	.....	.....

* Not including grounds aggregating \$87,557,158 in value.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION—Continued.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

STATES.	Number of Institutions.	PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.		STUDENTS IN 1913.									
		Total Number.		Preparatory Departments.		Collegiate Departments.		Graduate Departments.		Professional Departments.		Total Number.*	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
United States.....	596	24,982	5,913	37,372	19,957	120380	69,767	8,264	3,820	35,750	1,119	216,626	118,939
North Atlantic Division.	116	8,087	1,368	8,617	2,832	40,868	13,229	3,566	1,296	10,208	207	65,674	25,168
North Central Division.....	217	9,293	2,459	15,812	7,489	43,087	31,241	2,967	1,586	13,801	625	85,152	53,608
South Atlantic Division.....	113	2,569	966	5,070	4,208	13,629	6,704	644	115	4,449	54	24,786	13,778
South Central Division.....	98	2,469	766	5,157	4,422	11,570	5,702	349	128	4,443	131	22,552	14,354
Western Division.....	52	2,464	455	2,716	1,006	11,226	7,891	738	695	2,849	102	18,456	11,655
North Atlantic Division.													
Maine.....	5	220	10	48	0	1,422	403	15	5	210	4	1,770	412
New Hampshire.....	2	166	4	77	0	1,484	31	13	0	27	0	1,601	31
Vermont.....	3	137	7	0	0	637	245	1	1	144	0	782	246
Massachusetts.....	17	1,495	365	70	50	7,042	5,592	907	188	2,563	27	10,540	6,235
Rhode Island.....	2	107	6	0	0	840	211	55	25	0	0	923	242
Connecticut.....	4	443	5	64	12	3,207	9	254	27	271	0	3,828	133
New York.....	35	3,121	568	5,455	1,905	13,857	8,010	1,697	831	4,215	107	26,404	11,951
New Jersey.....	6	341	11	634	33	2,378	1	151	0	48	0	3,135	81
Pennsylvania.....	42	2,057	292	2,269	829	10,101	3,727	473	219	2,790	69	16,691	5,837
South Atlantic Division.													
Delaware.....	1	25	0	0	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	169	0
Maryland.....	14	526	75	1,013	258	1,731	673	216	40	408	35	3,378	1,126
District of Columbia.....	7	570	40	585	80	1,187	611	167	20	2,324	15	4,425	800
Virginia.....	23	384	170	709	743	2,577	1,288	73	7	584	0	4,563	1,689
West Virginia.....	5	116	43	197	181	583	379	13	7	53	2	1,017	853
North Carolina.....	20	311	166	558	863	2,744	1,095	108	5	576	0	3,862	2,664
South Carolina.....	19	251	151	830	656	2,246	1,045	21	21	144	0	3,353	2,305
Georgia.....	18	283	234	736	735	1,840	1,151	37	8	366	2	2,922	3,119
Florida.....	5	84	55	343	465	372	270	6	5	53	0	805	801
Porto Rico.....	1	19	32	109	227	180	192	3	2	0	0	292	421
South Central Division.													
Kentucky.....	17	340	114	673	706	1,106	781	28	14	364	3	2,994	2,043
Tennessee.....	24	499	169	1,714	1,302	1,879	876	175	9	1,521	31	5,215	2,684
Alabama.....	9	232	26	462	59	1,311	375	26	7	323	1	2,195	477
Mississippi.....	12	142	147	505	729	1,526	682	19	2	151	0	2,127	2,773
Louisiana.....	8	402	74	251	458	1,037	410	38	50	850	6	2,173	1,114
Texas.....	15	496	135	997	756	3,318	1,806	48	34	754	30	5,124	3,322
Arkansas.....	7	179	60	325	263	583	357	2	1	284	39	1,221	959
Oklahoma.....	6	179	41	230	147	810	415	13	11	196	21	1,509	982
North Central Division.													
Ohio.....	10	1,430	408	2,497	913	6,544	5,702	195	146	1,347	29	13,179	9,085
Indiana.....	19	896	184	1,903	511	5,090	2,170	164	39	1,721	106	11,016	4,024
Illinois.....	53	1,868	448	3,259	1,657	7,109	6,230	1,381	790	3,776	147	16,391	11,606
Michigan.....	11	653	75	582	119	4,920	1,673	230	79	1,322	31	7,033	2,142
Wisconsin.....	10	909	151	478	38	3,567	2,170	305	94	1,001	22	5,966	2,729
Minnesota.....	9	553	103	1,271	489	2,420	1,814	113	79	789	55	4,820	2,721
Iowa.....	26	753	358	1,472	1,071	4,203	4,006	127	81	797	125	7,263	6,880
Missouri.....	26	870	213	1,547	1,178	3,151	1,898	158	69	1,215	20	6,265	4,468
North Dakota.....	5	139	63	383	189	458	413	20	5	161	9	1,235	1,325
South Dakota.....	8	168	70	336	272	588	400	10	6	110	1	1,304	966
Nebraska.....	11	432	153	679	308	1,870	1,791	158	116	990	35	4,317	2,728
Kansas.....	19	717	232	1,405	744	3,167	2,434	111	82	572	39	6,709	4,934
Western Division.													
Montana.....	3	64	16	98	34	248	169	9	3	31	1	399	250
Wyoming.....	1	31	14	14	29	69	88	4	4	9	0	96	138
Colorado.....	9	344	109	281	156	1,646	1,558	76	61	399	15	2,829	2,055
New Mexico.....	3	55	14	151	72	112	59	1	0	0	0	821	139
Arizona.....	1	36	8	48	26	108	37	3	6	0	0	170	84
Utah.....	2	111	10	282	124	785	568	29	16	55	1	1,109	772
Nevada.....	1	32	9	0	0	167	145	0	6	0	0	167	151
Idaho.....	2	61	14	27	33	234	175	5	0	37	0	310	316
Washington.....	7	317	59	582	180	1,724	1,267	67	73	260	17	2,946	1,837
Oregon.....	10	289	73	331	243	1,396	852	31	20	409	27	2,841	1,555
California.....	12	1,109	124	902	109	4,718	2,968	513	506	1,658	41	7,331	4,294
Hawaii.....	1	15	5	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	34	94

* Includes 38,185 other students, 13,248 men and 24,937 women, special or unclassified students, in music, art, oratory, business, etc.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1914, 1914.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. of the Enrolled in Average Attendance.	Length of School Year in Days.	Whole No. of Teachers.	Per Cent. of Men Teachers.	Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.	Estimated Value of All Public Property Used for School Purposes.	Total Amount Expended for Schools.	Expended Per Capita of Total Population.	Cost Per Capita of Average Attendance.
United States...	18,182,957	72.35	13,302,303	73.2	158.0	547,289	20.9	\$62.23	1,266,382,277	\$82,886,793	\$5.05	\$36.30
N. Atlantic Div. ...	4,333,060	68.50	3,463,033	79.9	180.9	135,737	13.3	71.96	498,560,921	158,786,190	5.89	45.85
S. Atlantic Div. ...	2,602,175	66.15	1,693,542	65.1	131.5	65,174	24.8	46.86	71,607,726	31,596,994	2.51	18.66
S. Central Div. ...	3,952,913	71.19	2,500,860	63.3	129.5	93,652	33.9	53.37	100,237,642	49,299,148	2.76	19.71
N. Central Div. ...	5,960,320	76.17	4,640,372	77.9	164.8	208,142	19.2	60.58	462,753,245	182,078,430	6.93	39.24
Western Div. ...	1,334,469	81.09	1,004,392	75.3	164.1	44,584	18.0	81.42	133,222,843	61,126,031	8.22	60.85
N. Atlantic Div. :									<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		
Maine.....	139,957	81.07	107,768	77.0	164.2	7,528	10.9	45.72	8,404,385	3,151,917	4.19	29.25
N. Hampshire....	63,186	65.49	49,524	78.4	169.0	2,978	8.2	51.28	5,775,409	1,826,643	4.21	36.88
Vermont.....	64,518	77.26	52,160	80.8	160.0	3,432	8.5	40.63	5,060,416	1,812,267	5.06	34.80
Massachusetts....	546,914	70.17	458,065	83.8	186.0	16,433	9.8	72.45	80,890,732	22,502,955	6.44	49.13
Rhode Island....	81,799	62.22	64,878	79.3	194.1	2,428	6.2	68.98	8,520,972	2,404,652	4.23	37.06
Connecticut.....	197,852	74.29	155,735	78.7	184.2	5,491	6.6	60.46	20,982,007	6,217,127	5.38	39.92
New York.....	1,457,391	67.28	1,164,992	79.9	187.5	46,996	11.3	93.87	52,806,162	57,936,136	6.96	49.73
New Jersey.....	459,189	71.35	348,238	75.8	187.8	13,506	13.0	81.68	205,508,543	20,374,527	7.59	58.51
Pennsylvania....	1,322,264	66.58	1,061,673	80.3	171.0	36,945	22.1	52.16	110,612,295	42,557,986	5.34	40.09
S. Atlantic Div.:												
Delaware.....	35,902	70.39	22,519	62.7	170.0	943	13.4	43.96	1,600,000	605,000	2.93	26.87
Maryland.....	228,425	66.01	147,893	64.7	179.5	5,738	15.6	56.52	10,822,070	4,129,747	3.13	27.92
Dis. of Columbia	57,781	84.71	46,231	80.0	179.2	1,737	12.3	104.58	9,813,245	2,989,513	5.72	64.66
Virginia.....	409,825	64.02	264,835	64.6	138.9	11,017	17.8	41.73	11,112,992	5,262,130	2.50	19.81
West Virginia...	284,757	76.88	194,900	68.4	137.0	9,312	45.3	46.69	10,542,688	5,030,940	3.93	25.81
North Carolina...	525,507	71.83	332,546	63.3	109.2	11,415	26.5	35.77	7,380,616	3,777,125	1.66	11.36
South Carolina...	331,587	63.90	217,011	65.4	92.0	7,123	22.2	53.90	4,944,234	2,380,714	1.53	10.97
Georgia.....	571,230	66.51	357,243	62.5	142.0	13,105	23.1	45.54	11,431,421	5,094,430	1.89	14.26
Florida.....	157,161	68.19	110,364	70.2	122.2	4,284	22.5	47.85	3,960,470	2,327,395	2.90	21.09
S. Central Div.:												
Kentucky.....	513,118	75.19	292,569	57.0	139.2	11,089	48.5	51.46	12,045,931	6,699,879	2.89	22.90
Tennessee.....	539,911	80.93	385,888	68.3	127.8	11,437	34.7	47.70	12,192,663	5,837,031	2.49	15.01
Alabama.....	429,725	61.32	255,491	59.5	132.4	9,697	33.3	38.09	8,343,651	3,708,118	1.68	14.51
Mississippi.....	492,736	81.74	301,922	61.3	123.0	10,953	26.7	37.99	3,110,300	2,806,562	1.52	9.30
Louisiana.....	287,988	64.53	173,597	60.3	132.0	6,828	21.3	55.51	8,553,942	4,608,427	2.68	26.52
Texas.....	830,642	64.86	560,173	67.4	132.0	22,042	29.3	63.99	30,023,027	14,497,750	3.55	25.88
Arkansas.....	409,748	79.92	261,747	63.9	117.9	10,175	49.6	52.88	10,131,822	8,537,549	2.35	14.66
Oklahoma.....	449,027	79.07	286,273	63.8	136.0	11,730	28.7	58.70	15,336,370	7,605,034	4.11	26.56
N. Central Div.:												
Ohio.....	853,002	73.59	659,044	77.3	165.5	28,459	29.6	63.16	76,870,709	28,858,413	5.89	43.79
Indiana.....	532,821	77.79	404,862	80.0	168.0	17,504	33.4	66.01	41,279,295	16,445,656	6.00	38.16
Illinois.....	987,379	68.92	850,009	87.6	158.0	30,473	18.9	73.05	110,860,323	34,217,582	6.89	39.56
Michigan.....	555,137	77.89	464,536	83.7	172.0	18,244	14.4	58.91	40,223,747	16,730,370	5.77	36.01
Wisconsin.....	428,460	66.75	323,718	73.8	175.7	12,260	11.0	50.79	20,530,000	11,763,878	4.92	36.33
Minnesota.....	446,033	76.68	335,951	75.3	162.0	16,073	10.8	54.01	37,827,800	15,224,507	7.09	45.32
Iowa.....	507,109	86.33	398,631	72.7	172.0	26,748	9.7	51.67	31,409,354	14,634,982	5.58	39.70
Missouri.....	687,820	79.03	493,444	71.7	157.4	18,626	27.0	57.56	43,111,128	14,720,866	4.41	29.83
North Dakota...	139,361	78.02	99,686	71.5	146.3	7,869	16.6	55.80	9,755,351	4,559,062	8.00	54.76
South Dakota...	132,764	76.76	87,792	66.1	167.1	6,564	16.3	50.93	8,267,739	4,109,642	6.58	46.81
Nebraska.....	285,220	86.11	213,488	74.9	158.5	10,939	13.4	57.97	18,934,024	8,757,228	7.18	41.02
Kansas.....	395,064	85.86	298,128	75.5	172.0	14,103	18.7	69.73	23,685,905	11,168,256	6.41	37.43
Western Div.:												
Montana.....	70,565	80.24	50,836	72.6	165.4	2,805	14.2	73.09	6,500,000	3,354,934	8.27	66.00
Wyoming.....	26,062	81.31	19,877	75.0	147.5	1,225	14.2	60.51	1,496,948	997,023	6.31	50.16
Colorado.....	177,428	88.47	120,326	67.8	175.0	5,752	15.8	68.42	14,281,916	6,527,569	7.62	54.25
New Mexico....	61,027	59.00	40,018	65.6	125.0	1,598	31.9	62.37	1,648,122	1,112,840	3.13	27.81
Arizona.....	33,310	61.09	22,812	68.5	155.5	877	13.7	86.67	1,545,021	1,321,631	5.94	57.93
Utah.....	92,129	80.33	75,313	81.7	155.6	2,637	26.6	79.83	7,804,714	3,626,696	9.18	43.15
Nevada.....	11,098	74.55	8,190	73.8	145.0	629	12.9	87.57	1,343,103	625,562	6.90	76.88
Idaho.....	84,962	88.92	66,359	78.2	162.0	2,710	25.4	82.24	7,209,725	2,959,124	8.17	44.59
Washington....	224,410	79.92	170,041	75.8	174.0	8,041	19.2	71.53	25,450,747	10,526,934	8.21	61.91
Oregon.....	139,520	86.98	112,067	80.3	143.5	5,189	19.3	64.22	12,389,308	6,095,111	8.34	54.39
California....	414,078	82.65	318,668	77.0	173.4	13,248	14.5	105.33	53,259,239	23,978,621	9.30	75.68

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS IN UNITED STATES, 1913.

STATES.	PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		STATES.	PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.		No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Schools.	No. of Stud'ts.
United States.	11,277	1134,771	2,168	148,238	Alabama...	169	12,536	54	2,812
N. Atlantic Div.	2,318	346,721	684	52,727	Mississippi...	156	8,717	28	1,686
S. Atlantic Div.	5,113	464,831	553	35,256	Louisiana...	110	7,521	33	1,839
S. Central Div.	1,263	79,794	344	23,150	Texas...	510	39,718	94	6,523
N. Central Div.	1,644	116,920	389	23,867	Arkansas...	138	9,505	17	768
Western Div.	939	126,505	198	13,238	Oklahoma...	202	13,651	20	680
N. Atlantic Div.					N. Central Div.				
Maine.....	181	11,937	34	2,938	Ohio.....	825	73,745	72	3,615
N. Hampshire	60	6,325	27	2,648	Indiana.....	617	50,055	33	2,173
Vermont.....	71	5,254	18	1,524	Illinois.....	656	69,384	94	6,670
Massachus'ts.	236	65,462	96	8,531	Michigan.....	388	45,951	42	3,357
Rhode Island.	22	7,085	16	1,184	Wisconsin...	304	37,076	36	3,007
Connecticut..	64	15,952	54	3,904	Minnesota...	239	33,008	48	4,266
New York.....	644	126,174	239	15,956	Iowa.....	576	44,444	86	3,986
New Jersey...	148	28,895	64	4,379	Missouri....	434	38,489	72	4,338
Pennsylvania.	892	79,637	136	11,663	N. Dakota...	158	7,206	11	527
S. Atlantic Div.					S. Dakota...	139	7,541	9	508
Delaware....	21	2,006	5	307	Nebraska....	365	23,332	24	1,295
Maryland....	91	10,274	45	2,936	Kansas.....	412	34,600	26	1,514
Dist. of Col.	5	5,632	26	1,397	Western Div.:				
Virginia.....	295	15,567	69	4,772	Montana....	48	4,558	11	757
West Virginia.	87	7,282	17	1,149	Wyoming....	22	1,562	3	187
N. Carolina..	242	12,750	75	5,506	Colorado...	120	17,149	13	545
S. Carolina..	162	7,760	31	1,611	New Mexico..	28	1,722	6	150
Georgia.....	273	14,552	59	4,471	Arizona....	13	1,601	6	358
Florida.....	86	3,971	20	1,001	Utah.....	38	5,683	19	3,680
S. Central Div.					Nevada.....	16	912	5	898
Kentucky....	180	12,149	74	3,649	Idaho.....	68	5,522	8	598
Tennessee...	179	13,213	69	5,910	Washington..	217	23,510	32	1,299
					Oregon.....	138	12,624	18	1,018
					California...	231	51,662	82	4,346

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.			LAW SCHOOLS.			MEDICAL SCHOOLS.*					
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Regular.			Homeopathic.		
							Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1904-1905...	156	1,094	7,411	96	1,190	14,714	120	4,532	24,012	18	640	1,199
1905-1906...	150	1,103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24,927	18	703	1,083
1906-1907...	162	1,236	8,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907-1908...	156	1,345	8,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
1908-1909...	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,345	18,553	116	6,802	20,519	17	780	947
1909-1910...	184	1,453	11,012	114	1,534	19,587	112	6,607	19,983	14	690	897
1910-1911...	193	1,495	10,834	116	1,570	19,615	104	6,769	17,773	10	553	851
1911-1912...	182	1,502	11,242	118	1,707	20,760	98	6,734	17,239	11	648	864
1912-1913...	179	1,369	10,965	124	1,460	20,878	94	6,624	16,130*	10	549	891

* There were 4 Eclectic Schools, with 117 instructors and 217 students in 1912-13.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLMENT IN 1913.

GRADES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			GRADES.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.		Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (kindergarten primary and grammar).....	17,200,000	1,535,000	18,735,000	Schools for the feeble-minded, Gov. rnment Indian schools...	10,209	559	10,768
Secondary (high schools and academies).....	1,134,771	148,238	1,283,009	Schools in Alaska supported by the Government.....	34,413	.....	34,413
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions).....	21,857	61,757	83,614	Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities (estimated).....	3,563	.....	3,563
Universities and colleges.....	79,178	122,652	201,830	Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions (estimated).....	3,000	.....	2,000
Professional schools.....	11,437	54,149	65,586	Private kindergartens (estimated).....	.....	20,000	20,000
Normal schools.....	87,172	7,283	94,455	Miscellaneous (art, music, etc. estimated).....	.....	53,000	53,000
Total for the above.....	18,534,414	1,999,079	20,463,493	Total for special schools...	544,972	294,662	839,634
City evening schools.....	425,000	.....	425,000	Total for all schools in the United States.....	19,079,366	2,923,741	21,803,127
Business schools.....	.....	160,557	160,557				
Reform schools.....	50,812	.....	50,812				
Schools for the deaf.....	13,002	516	13,518				
Schools for the blind.....	4,973	.....	4,973				

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1914.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

ORGAN- IZED.	Colleges, For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents*	Vol- umes in Library
1896	Adelphi College†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	S. Parkes Cadman, D. D.	41	506	15,828
1852	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. B. W. Anthony, D. D.	18	200	10,000
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	State.	Wm. B. Bizzell.	135	866	.....
1889	Agnes Scott College.	Decatur, Ga.	Non-Sect.	F. H. Gaines, LL. D.	30	279	6,000
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.†	Auburn, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.	76	820	26,000
1867	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyter'n	H. M. Crooks, A. B.	16	156	4,500
1861	Albion College.	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26	516	21,000
1895	Albright College.	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	John Francis Dunlap, A. M.	21	214	10,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col.†	Alcorn, Miss.	State.	J. A. Martin, B. S.	27	599	1,500
1836	Alfred University.	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D.	45	468	26,000
1815	Allegany College.	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D. D.	22	418	31,000
1887	Alma College.	Alma, Mich.	Presbyter'n	Thos. C. Blaisdell, A. M.	28	275	25,369
1891	American Univ.†	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D.	.....	.....	20,000
1821	Amherst College (y)	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Alexander Meiklejohn.	43	420	165,000
1852	Antioch College.	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect.	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	18	200	11,000
1872	Arkansas College.	Batesville, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	Ark. Com' r'd Col.† (y)	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	Wm. L. Darley, D. D.	13	211	1,000
1890	Asbury College.	Wilmore, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Henry C. Morrison, D. D.	20	320	.....
1869	Atlanta University.	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. B.	28	418	14,000
1818	Auburn Theol. Sem' y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	13	65	35,450
1869	Augsburg Seminary.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran.	George Sverdrup, Jr.	16	150	8,000
1890	Augustana College.	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran.	Gustav A. Andreen, Ph. D.	32	655	15,604
1858	Baker University.	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Wilbur N. Mason, D. D.	31	519	30,500
1835	Baldwin-Wallace Col.	Berea, O.	Methodist.	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B.	52	651	16,500
1839	Barnard College† (d)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Virginia C. Gildersleeve, D'n	101	633	530,000
1863	Bates College.	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	George C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	28	468	39,334
1845	Baylor University.	Waco, Tex.	Baptist.	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	49	1,500	3,000
1880	Bellevue College.	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyter'n	Wm. E. Nicholl (Act.).	14	115	6,000
1846	Beloit College.	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Edward Dwight Eaton, D. D.	35	375	54,200
1871	Benedict's.	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist.	Byron W. Valentine, A. B.	34	657	7,900
1855	Berea College.	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	53	1,177	29,000
1881	Bethany College.	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran.	Rev. E. F. Philblad, A. M.	41	814	10,000
1840	Bethany College.	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples.	Thos. E. Cranblat, LL. D.	30	455	9,000
1893	Bethel College.	Newton, Kan.	Mennonite.	J. W. Kiefer (Act.)	21	232	4,000
1857	Blackburn College.	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyter'n	Wm. M. Hudson, D. D.	13	90	4,000
1871	Bonebrake Th. Sem't.	Dayton, O.	U. Brethren	Rev. J. P. Landis, Ph. D.	7	70	4,000
1869	Boston University.	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Lemuel Herbert Murdin.	170	1,827	62,000
1794	Bowdoin College.	Brunswick, Me.	Non-Sect.	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D. D.	86	483	168,513
1857	Bowdon College.	Bowdon, Ga.	City.	Glenn Parrott, M. A.	12	609	6,000
1880	Bridgewater College.	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	John S. Flory, Ph. D., A. M.	19	190	10,000
1877	Brigham Young Col.†	Logan, Utah.	Latter Day.	C. N. Jensen.	29	750	7,000
1764	Brown University (y)	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect.	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., A. M.	85	961	205,000
1880	Bryn Mawr Col.†	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Thomas, LL. D.	66	472	74,293
1846	Bucknell University.	Lewisburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John H. Harris, LL. D.	48	700	32,000
1850	Butler College.	Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	Thos. Carr Howe, Ph. D.	18	315	12,802
1828	Campbell College.	Holton, Kan.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Wm. C. T. Adams, A. M.	13	200	3,000
1890	Campion College.	Pr'riedu Ch'n, Wis.	Catholic.	Rev. Geo. R. Kister, S. J.	34	337	15,100
1870	Canisius College.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Catholic.	Rev. Geo. J. Krin, S. J.	12	132	4,000
1867	Carleton College.	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	Donald J. Cowling, D. D.	38	456	26,991
1879	Carlisle Indian Sch.†	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Oscar H. Lipps (Supervisor)	44	995	2,648
1900	Carnegie U. of Tech. (c)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. A. Hammerschlag (Dir.)	197	3,033	250,000
1851	Carson & Newman C.†	Jeff. City, Tenn.	Baptist.	W. M. Burnett, D. D.	21	416	1,800
1846	Carroll College.	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyter'n	Julius O. Carrier, D. D.	21	300	9,500
1870	Carthage College.	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran.	Rev. H. D. Hoover, Ph. D.	20	171	8,000
1851	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect.	Charles S. Ifove, Ph. D.	48	547	11,086
1851	Catawba College.	Newton, N. C.	RefCh in U.S.	Rev. J. D. Andrew, A. B.	13	135	10,000
1903	Cathedral College.	New York City.	Catholic.	Rt. Rev. P. J. Hayes, D. D.	27	404	15,000
1858	Catholic Univ. Am. (f).	Washington, D. C.	Catholic.	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shanah, D. D.	85	1,037	75,000
1857	Cedarville College.	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.	12	87	5,000
1857	Central College.	Fayette, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Paul H. Linn, D. D.	12	177	12,000
1853	Central College.	Pella, Iowa.	Baptist.	John Wm. Bailey, Ph. D.	18	211	7,700
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.†	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Otto E. Krlege, D. D.	25	359	10,000
1785	Charleston College.	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Harrison Randolph, LL. D.	10	83	20,029
1849	Christian Bros. Col. (y)	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic.	Bro. Lawrence Sixtus, LL. B.	42	412	11,416
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1853	Christian Univ.†	Canton, Mo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	Citadel Mil. Col.	Charleston, S. C.	State.	Col. O. J. Bond, LL. D.	15	237	8,000
1902	Clark College.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D.	24	142	70,000
1878	Clark University.	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Foster, D. D.	40	440	6,000
1889	Clark University.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	G. Stanley Hall, LL. D.	27	127	60,000
1896	Clarkson College Tech	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John P. Brooks, M. S.	13	120	5,800
1893	Clensman Agri. College	Clensman Col., S. C.	State.	W. M. Riggs, B. S., LL. D.	64	816	13,480
1851	Coe College.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Independent.	John A. Marquis, D. D.	28	508	18,000
1813	Colby College.	Waterville, Me.	Baptist.	A. J. Roberts, A. M.	27	450	50,000
1819	Colgate University. (y)	Hamilton, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Elmer Burritt Bryan, A. B.	44	496	68,100

ORGAN- IZED.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc- tors.*	Stu- dents.*	Vol- umes in Library
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	City.....	Dr. Sidney E. Mezes.....	225	8,465	62,661
.....	College of Puget S'd.	Tacoma, Wash. ..	Meth. Epis.	E. H. Todd, D. D.	24	394	7,000
1851	College of the Pacific†	San Jose, Cal. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	Colorado Agr. Col.† ..	Ft. Collins, Col.	State.....	Charles A. Lory, LL.D.	60	1,050	.....
1874	Colorado College.....	Colorado Sp's, Col	Non-Sect. ...	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	66	606	73,500
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col.	State.....	Wm. Geo. Haldane, B. S.	21	240	12,000
1754	Columbia Univ. (d.) ..	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect. ...	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Ph. D.	920	14,098	530,000
1839	Concordia College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran ..	Rev. Martin Luecke.....	12	249	10,000
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col.†	Storrs, Ct.	State.....	Chas. L. Beach, B. S.	30	230	15,000
1890	Converse College† ..	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect. ...	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.	25	287	6,128
1896	Cooper College.....	Sterling, Kan.	Un. Presb.	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	17	189	450
1853	Cornell College.....	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Methodist ..	Rev. T. Nicholson.....	38	686	39,457
1868	Cornell University (c)	Ithaca, N. Y.	Non-Sect. ...	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M.	700	6,496	423,570
1889	Cotner Univ.† ..	Bethany, Neb.	Disciples ..	W. Oeschger, LL. D.	25	261	5,000
1878	Creighton Univ. (p) ..	Omaha, Neb.	Catholic ..	Rev. F. A. McMenamy, S. J.	150	1,322	48,000
1883	Dakota Wesley. Univ.†	Mitchell, S. Dak. ..	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Grant Seaman, Ph. D.	29	440	10,300
1889	Daniel Baker College†	Brownwood, Tex. ..	Presbyter'n	A. E. Porter (Act.) ..	17	147	2,000
1769	Dartmouth College.....	Hanover, N. H.	Non-Sect. ...	Ernest Fox Nichols, LL. D.	116	1,392	125,000
1837	Davidson College.....	Davidson, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Wm. Jos. Martin, LL. D.	14	311	24,688
1903	Defiance College.....	Defiance, O.	Christian ..	P. W. McReynolds, D. D.	26	456	6,000
1833	Delaware College.....	Newark, Del.	State.....	Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	23	200	20,500
1851	Denison University† ..	Granville, O.	Baptist.....	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.	50	800	50,000
1897	De Paul Univ.	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic ..	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M.	75	900	62,000
1837	DePaul University† ..	Greencastle, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Geo. R. Grose, D. D.	42	972	50,000
1865	Des Moines Col.† ..	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist.....	John A. Earl, D. D., B. A.	24	568	10,000
1783	Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.	Methodist ..	J. H. Morgan (Acting).....	29	493	30,000
1872	Doane College.....	Crete, Neb.	Congregat'l	Wm. O. Allen, A. B., A. M.	22	199	12,958
1831	Drake University† ..	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independent	H. M. Bell, LL. D.	80	1,408	26,000
1866	Drew Theol. Sem.	Madison, N. J.	Meth. Epis.	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D.	16	175	125,419
1873	Dryry College.....	Springfield, Mo. ..	Non-Sect. ...	James G. McMurtry, A. M.	31	544	30,500
1873	Dubuque College.....	Dubuque, Iowa.	Catholic ..	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	31	425	8,800
1900	Eastern College.....	Manassas, Va.	Non-Sect. ...	Hervin U. Roop, LL. D.	20	200	5,000
1859	Earham College.....	Richmond, Ind.	Friends.....	Robt. L. Kelly, LL. D.	30	430	25,000
1855	Elmira College.....	Elmira, N. Y.	Non-Sect. ...	Rev. A. C. MacKenzie, D. D.	20	261	11,000
1889	Elon College.....	Elon College, N. C.	Christian ..	W. A. Harper, M. A.	27	396	10,157
1838	Emory & Henry Col. .	Emory, Va.	Methodist ..	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph. D.	18	223	11,000
1836	Emory College.....	Oxford, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. James E. Dickey, D. D.	17	260	35,000
1882	Emporia College.....	Emporia, Kan.	Presbyter'n	Henry C. Culbertson, LL. D.	20	181	14,000
1830	Erskine College.....	Due West, S. C.	Ref. Presb.	James S. Moffatt, D. D.	9	140	10,000
1855	Eureka College.....	Enreka, Ill.	Non-Sect. ...	H. O. Pritchard, A. M.	23	189	12,000
1832	Fairmount College.....	Wichita, Kan.	Congregat'l	Walter H. Rollins, A. B.	20	317	32,000
1887	Fargo College.....	Fargo, N. Dak.	Congregat'l	John W. Hansel.....	29	555	7,330
1884	Findlay College.....	Findlay, O.	Ch. of God..	Wm. Harris Guyer.....	19	477	5,875
1866	Fisk University† ..	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-Sect. ...	Rev. C. W. Morrow (Act.) ..	50	.....	.....
1905	Florida State College†	Tallahassee, Fla. .	.....	Edw. Couraid, Ph. D. ....	.....	418	8,000
1841	Fordham University.	Fordham, N. Y. C.	Catholic ..	Thos. J. McCluskey, S. J.	154	1,526	74,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall.	Lancaster, Pa.	Ref. in U. S.	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	18	329	38,000
1834	Franklin College† ..	Franklin, Ind.	Non-Sect. ...	Elijah A. Hanley, D. D.	15	205	19,000
1818	Franklin College.....	New Athens, O.	Non-Sect. ...	E. M. Baxter, LL. D.	15	127	3,100
1898	Friends University† ..	Wichita, Kan.	Friends.....	Edmund Stanley, A. M.	19	380	9,000
1851	Furman University....	Greenville, S. C.	Baptist.....	Edwin McN. Potat, D. D.	18	253	7,000
1864	Gallaudet College.....	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect. ...	Percival Hall, M. A.	15	115	5,000
1817	General Theol. Sem. .	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean.	15	137	58,535
1872	Geneva College.....	Beaver Falls, Pa. .	Ref. Pres. .	Wm. H. George, A. M.	16	236	4,000
1829	Georgetown College.	Georgetown, Ky.	Baptist.....	M. B. Adams, D. D.	27	300	5,000
1815	Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	Catholic ..	Very Rev. A. J. Donlon, S. J.	196	1,626	153,000
1821	Geo. Washington U.†	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect. ...	Chas. H. Stockton.....	189	1,611	45,740
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech. .	Atlanta, Ga.	State Inst.	Kenneth G. Matheson, A. M.	11	1,002	12,000
1885	Goucher College.....	Baltimore, Md.	Meth. Epis.	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D.	26	413	12,000
1895	Graceland College.....	Lamoui, Ia.	Latter Day.	Samuel A. Bugess, A. B.	13	203	8,500
1892	Grand Island Coll.† ..	Grand Island, Neb.	Baptist.....	Rev. Geo. Taft, B. S.	35	412	8,000
1892	Greenville College.....	Greenville, Ill.	Free Meth..	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M.	20	345	5,000
1891	Greer College.....	Hoopston, Ill. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	Grinnell College.....	Grinnell, Ia.	Non-Sect. ...	John H. T. Main, Ph. D.	52	663	50,000
1854	Grove City College.....	Grove City, Pa.	Non-Sect. ...	A. T. Ormond, LL. D.	38	360	11,000
1888	Guilford College.....	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends.....	Lewis L. Hobbs, LL. D.	17	263	5,255
1862	Gustav. Adolph. C.† ..	St. Peter, Minn.	Lutheran ..	O. J. Johnson, B. D.	33	359	12,000
1812	Hamilton College.....	Clinton, N. Y.	Non-Sect. ...	M. W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D.	20	190	65,000
1854	Hamline Univ.† ..	St. Paul, Minn. (z) .	Meth. Epis.	S. F. Kerfoot, D. D.	25	370	15,777
1776	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp. -Sidney, Va.	Presbyter'n	Rev. H. T. Graham, D. D.	9	115	18,000
1868	Hampton N. & A. I.† ..	Hampton, Va.	Non-Sect. ...	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D.	130	1,309	34,219
1827	Hanover College.....	Hanover, Ind.	Presbyter'n	Wm. A. Mills, LL. D.	20	297	23,000
1834	Hartford Theol. Sem.†	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect. ...	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D.	25	75	105,000
1836	Harvard Univ. (d)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect. ...	Abbott Lawrence Lowell.....	803	4,366	121,000
1873	Hastings College.....	Hastings, Neb.	Presbyter'n	R. B. Chone.....	17	275	5,000
1933	Haverford College.....	Haverford, Pa.	Friends.....	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D.	22	180	63,000
1907	Hawaii College.....	Honolulu, ..	Non-Sect. ...	A. L. Dean.....	20	128	.....
1855	Hedding College.....	bingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Walter D. Agnew, D. D.	15	200	2,500
1850	Heidelberg Univ.† ..	Tiffin, O.	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	32	484	14,000
1890	Henderson Brown C.†	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Methodist ..	Rev. Geo. H. Crowell, Ph. D.	19	230	.....
1880	Hendrix College† ..	Conway, Ark.	Methodist ..	I. H. Reynolds, LL. D.	12	265	14,000
1894	Henry Kendall C.† ..	Dulsa, Okla.	Presbyter'n	Fred. W. Hawley, D. D.	17	213	3,000
1889	Highland Park Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Presbyter'n	Geo. P. Magill, A. M., D. D.	50	1,800	7,000
1856	Highland Univ.† ..	Highland, Kan.	Presbyter'n	W. Gilbert James, A. B.	9	136	5,000

630 Universities and Colleges of the United States—Continued.

ORGANIZED.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc-tors.	Stu-dents.	Vol-umes in Library
1855	Hillsdale College	Hillsdale, Mich.	Non-Sect.	Jos. W. Mauck, LL. D.	24	475	14,650
1850	Hiram College	Hiram, O.	Non-Sect.	Miner Lee Bates, A. M., LL. D.	21	221	13,000
1839	Hwassee College	Hwassee Col., P'n	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A. M.	7	143	3,000
1822	Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Lyman P. Powell, D. D.	22	121	52,000
1843	Holy Cross College	Worcester, Mass.	Catholic.	Rev. Jos. N. Dinand, S. J.	34	572	40,000
1896	Hope College	Holland, Mich.	Ref. of Am.	Ame Vennema, A. M., D. D.	23	400	21,000
1842	Howard College	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist.	J. M. Shelburne, D. D.	14	196	15,000
1869	Howard Payne Col. f.	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist.	Jas. M. Carroll, D. D.	13	819	4,000
1867	Howard Univ. f (c)	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Stephen M. Newman, A. M.	135	1,500	25,000
1870	Hunter College	New York City	Non-Sect.	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.	20	3,771	18,569
1853	Huron College	Huron, S. Dak.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Harry M. Gage, A. M.	23	398	8,292
1829	Illinois College	Jacksonville, Ill.	Presbyter'n	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	26	370	18,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ. f	Normal, Ill.	State.	David Felmeley, LL. D.	93	3,123	28,000
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ. f	Bloomington, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Theodore Kemp, D. D.	44	688	15,000
1820	Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	State.	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D.	113	2,620	98,256
1868	Io. St. C. A. & M. Arts	Ames, Iowa	State.	Raymond A. Pearson	250	4,000	45,000
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ. f	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Edwin A. Schell, D. D.	26	314	15,000
1910	Jackson College	Tufts Coll., Mass.	Non-Sect.	Hermion C. Bumpus.	29	91	...
1909	Jamestown College	Jamesto'n, N. Dak.	Presbyter'n	Barehd H. Kroeze, D. D.	23	199	5,100
1901	James Millikin Univ. f	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyter'n	Geo. Emory Fellows, LL. D.	5	970	7,800
1887	John B. Stetson Un. f	De Land, Fla.	Baptist.	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., LL. D.	37	469	23,320
1876	Johns Hopkins U. (i)	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.	240	1,374	181,300
1839	Judson College	Marion, Ala.	Baptist.	Paul V. Bomar, D. D.	29	...	6,000
1876	Juniata College	Huntingdon, Pa.	Brethren.	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.	23	422	24,000
1833	Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist.	Herbert L. Stetson.	16	234	16,000
1853	Kans. State Agr. Col. f	Manhattan, Kan.	State.	Henry J. Waters, LL. D.	239	2,239	47,400
1886	Kansas Wesleyan U. f	Salina, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Robert P. Smith, D. D.	43	795	13,000
1866	Ky. Wesleyan Col. f	Winchester, Ky.	Methodist	James L. Clark, A. B.	6	115	5,000
1824	Kenyon College	Gambier, O.	Prot. Epis.	Rev. W. F. Peirce, D. D., LHD	14	130	35,000
1890	Kenka College	Kenka Park, N. Y.	Disciples	Jos. A. Serena, A. B.	15	100	18,000
1837	Knox College	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Thomas McClelland, D. D.	34	572	12,850
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn.	United Pres.	Ralph W. McGranahan, D. D.	28	472	4,520
1882	Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Wm. S. Kirkpatrick (Act.)	59	580	44,000
1859	Lake Erie College	Painesville, O.	Non-Sect.	Vivian B. Small, A. M.	26	133	12,300
1857	Lake Forest College	Lake Forest, Ill.	Presbyter'n	John S. Nollen, Ph. D.	19	203	26,529
1872	Lander College	Greenwood, S. C.	Methodist	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D.	20	283	5,692
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, O.	Presbyter'n	Wm. McKibbin, D. D., LL. D.	8	57	25,000
1863	La Salle College	Philadelphia, Pa.	Catholic	Rev. Brother Edward.	25	310	11,000
1847	Lawrence College	Appleton, Wis.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., D. D.	45	620	33,684
1856	Leander Clark Col. f	Toledo, Ia.	U. Brethren	Marion R. Drury, D. D.	20	229	8,000
1855	Lebanon Univ.	Lebanon, O.	Non-Sect.	Holly E. Cunningham, M. A.	18	300	10,000
1867	Lebanon Valley Col. f	Anville, Pa.	U. Brethren	Rev. Geo. D. Gossard.	27	345	5,000
1866	Lehigh University	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Henry S. Drinker, LL. D.	75	705	133,220
1891	Leland Stanford	Stanford Univ. Cal	Non-Sect.	John Casper Branner, LL. D.	229	1,879	239,133
1869	Leland Univ. f	New Orleans, La.	Baptist.	...	...	...	...
1856	Lenox College (y)	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A.	14	132	10,000
1874	Liberty College	Glasgow, Ky.	Non-Sect.	M. W. Hatton, A. M., LL. D.	13	140	1,000
1865	Lincoln College	Lincoln, Ill.	Presbyter'n	J. H. McMurray, Ph. D.	18	279	4,000
1898	Lincoln Mem'l Un. f	Harrowgate, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D.	21	703	7,122
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	Presbyter'n	John B. Rendall, D. D.	12	213	12,000
1849	Lombard College	Galesburg, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Huber W. Hurt	15	206	13,000
1908	Louisiana State U. f	Baton Rouge, La.	State.	C. Cottingham, M. A.	15	212	2,000
1860	Louisiana State U. f	Baton Rouge, La.	State.	Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D.	87	1,434	36,300
1852	Loyola College	Baltimore, Md.	Catholic	Rev. Wm. J. Ennis, S. J.	20	430	40,000
1912	Loyola University	New Orleans, La.	Catholic	A. E. Otis, S. J.	62	385	15,500
1869	Loyola Univ. (m)	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. John Mathery, S. J.	137	1,432	51,000
1885	Macalester Col. f	St. Paul, Minn.	Presbyter'n	T. M. Hodgman, A. M., LL. D.	37	400	13,600
1853	Manhattan College	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	28	258	18,196
1835	Marietta College	Marietta, O.	Non-Sect.	Geo. W. Hinman, Ph. D.	16	192	65,000
1864	Marquette Univ.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Catholic.	Jos. Grimmelsman, S. J.	240	1,670	13,000
1856	Maryland Agr. Col. f	College Park, Md.	State	Harry J. Patterson, D. Sc.	40	428	8,000
1819	Maryville College	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.	55	769	15,000
1867	Mass. Agr. College	Amherst, Mass.	State	Kenyon L. Butterfield.	60	606	45,000
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech. f	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Richard C. MacLaurin, LL. D.	275	1,800	127,147
1829	McCormick Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	10	184	38,575
1828	McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	John F. Harmon, D. D.	16	365	10,000
1857	McMinnville College	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist.	Rev. L. W. Riley, A. B.	15	269	5,000
1885	Mechanics Institute	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Carleton B. Gibson, M. A.	75	3,344	3,500
1838	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist.	Wm. R. Pickard, LL. D.	23	357	20,000
1899	Meredith College	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist.	R. T. Vann, D. D.	27	392	5,000
1909	Miami University	Oxford, O.	State.	Raymond M. Hughes, A. M.	48	650	42,193
1857	Mich. Agr. College	E. Lansing, Mich.	State.	J. L. Snyder, LL. D., Ph. D.	130	2,018	38,000
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines.	Houghton, Mich.	State.	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	25	138	26,000
1800	Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-Sect.	John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D.	28	337	44,295
1887	Midland College	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rutus B. Peery, D. D., A. M.	18	210	10,000
1875	Milligan College	Milligan, Tenn.	Disciples	J. T. McKissick, A. M., B. D.	16	155	5,000
1885	Mills College	Oakland, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Luella C. Carson, LL. D.	32	199	15,010
1892	Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.	Meth. Ep. S.	Alfred F. Watkins, D. D.	16	275	15,000
1876	Milton College	Milton, Wis.	7th Day Bap	W. C. Daland, A. M., D. D.	14	125	10,000
1848	Milton University	Baltimore, Md.	...	Wm. Jas. Heaps, A. M.	31	...	...
1880	Mis's'p'l A. & M. C. f (y)	Agrie' Coll., Miss.	State.	G. R. Hightower.	77	1,150	29,000
1826	Mississippi College	Clinton, Miss.	...	...	...	...	...
1869	Missouri Val. Col. f	Marshall, Mo.	Presbyter'n	William H. Black, D. D.	15	205	15,351
1887	Missouri West. Col. f	Cameron, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. J. R. De Bra, D. D.	30	286	8,000

ORGAN- IZING YEAR	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc- tional Units, *	Stu- dents*	Vol- umes in Library
1856	Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	United Pres	T. H. McMichael, A. M., D. D.	27	438	.....
1883	Mont. State Col. f.	Bozeman, Mont.	State	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	49	724	13,274
1889	Mont. Wes'n Col. f.	Helena, Mont.	Methodist	Chas. L. Bovard, D. D.	12	125	.....
1866	Moore's Hill College	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Harry A. King, D. D.	20	350	6,000
1857	Morgan College	Baltimore, Md.	Meth. Epis.	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	24	310	.....
1894	Morningside Col. f.	Sioux City, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	Alfred E. Craig, D. D.	37	638	12,000
1888	Mount Angel College	Mount Angel, Ore.	Catholic	Rev. Placid Fuerst	26	150	20,000
1837	Mt. Holyoke College	S. Hadley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Mary E. Woolley, M. A., LL.D.	86	772	55,660
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	Catholic	Rev. B. J. Bradley	40	385	12,000
1846	Mt. Union College	Alliance, O.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. W. H. McMaster, M. A.	40	644	16,000
1867	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	John A. W. Haas, D. D.	14	173	22,000
1857	Municipal U. Akron	Akron, O.	.....	Parker R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	24	244	10,000
1837	Muskingum College	New Concord, O.	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D. D.	25	425	5,300
1888	Neb. Christian U. f.	Bethany, Neb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Neb. Wesleyan U. f.	University Pl., Neb.	Meth. Epis.	Clark A. Fulmer	38	863	8,419
1856	Newberry College	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	J. Henry Harms, A. M.	17	231	7,000
1784	New Brunswick T. S.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Refor. in A.	Rev. J. P. Searle, D. D.	8	29	51,700
1866	New Hamp. A. & M. C. f.	Durham, N. H.	State	Edward T. Fairchild, A. M.	50	478	32,000
1878	New Orleans Un. f.	New Orleans, La.	Meth. Epis.	Chas. M. Melden, D. D.	20	505	.....
1904	New Rochelle Col. f.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, Ph. D.	31	166	3,750
1825	Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Cent. Mass.	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D. D.	12	77	32,250
1831	New York Univ. (w.)	New York City (w.)	Non-Sect.	Elmer Ellsworth Brown	450	6,150	113,000
1856	Niagara University	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. M. A. Drennan, C. M.	20	250	15,000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts.	W. Raleigh, N. C.	State	Daniel Harvey Hill, LL. D.	62	739	.....
1893	N. C. St. Nor. & Ind. C.	Greensboro, N. C.	State	Julius J. Foust, LL. D.	65	633	7,000
1890	N. Dakota Agri. Col. f.	Agri. Col. N. Dak.	.....	John Henry Worst, LL. D.	65	1,050	24,973
1861	Northwestern Col. f.	Naperville, Ill.	Evangelical	Lawrence H. Seager, D. D.	22	349	10,500
1851	Northwest'n U. (mm)	Evanston, Ill. (h)	Meth. Epis.	Abram W. Harris, LL. D.	427	4,882	183,661
1865	Northwestern Col. f.	Watertown, Wis.	Lutheran	August F. Ernst	13	250	9,488
1819	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	Non-Sect.	Henry C. King, D. D.	18	190	15,666
1853	Oberlin College	Oberlin, O.	Non-Sect.	John W. Baer, LL. D.	181	1,809	144,485
1857	Occidental College	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D.	26	307	9,000
1870	Ohio Northern Un. f.	Ada, O.	Meth. Epis.	W. O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	40	1,764	.....
1841	Ohio State Univ. f.	Columbus, O.	State	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	417	4,943	108,500
1804	Ohio Wesleyan Univ. f.	Athens, O.	State	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D.	92	2,376	46,000
1841	Ohio Wesleyan Univ. f.	Delaware, O. (w)	Methodist	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D.	66	1,132	67,452
1891	Okla' a Ag. & Mech. C.	Stillwater, Okla.	State	L. L. Lewis, M. S. (Act.)	85	2,376	17,165
1859	Olivet College	Olivet, Mich.	Non-Sect.	E. G. Lancaster, Ph. D.	24	200	35,000
1865	Oregon St. Agri. Col.	Corvallis, Ore.	State	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.	131	2,435	28,200
1903	Oriental College (c)	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Helmuth P. Holler, Ph. D.	60	250	5,000
1865	Oskaloosa College	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Non-Sect.	John Meissner (Act.)	8	100	4,000
1865	Ottawa Univ. f.	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	Rev. S. E. Price, D. D.	20	308	7,500
1847	Otterbein Univ. f.	Westerville, O.	U. Brethren	Walter G. Clippinger, A. B.	27	451	17,000
1886	Onachita College	Arkadelphia, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	Pacific University f.	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect.	Chas. J. Bushnell, Ph. D.	30	205	17,000
1906	Panama University	Panama	State	Edwin G. Dexter (Rector)	32	512	6,000
1875	Park College	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyter'n	Arthur L. Wolfe, Ph. D.	24	450	25,000
1887	Parker College	Winnepago, Minn.	Meth. Epis.	John McCormick	9	104	4,000
1875	Parsons College	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyter'n	Lowell M. McAfee, LL. D.	19	267	7,800
1889	Payne University	Selma, Ala.	Meth. Epis.	Hiram E. Archer, LL. D.	16	400	300
1875	Peabody C. for Teach	Nashville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	Bruce R. Payne, A. M.	29	188	30,000
1873	Penn College (7)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	D. M. Edwards, B. S., A. M.	30	506	7,000
1870	Pennsylvania College	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Corah H. Coolidge (Act.)	28	251	3,500
1832	Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Wm. Anthony Granville	31	361	33,000
1862	Penna. Military Col.	Chester, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Charles E. Hyatt, LL. D.	15	90	2,200
1855	Penna. State College	State College, Pa.	State	Edwin E. Sparks, LL. D.	245	3,500	54,275
1877	Philander Smith Col. f.	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	23	491	2,000
1889	Polytechnic Institute.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	42	700	10,000
1887	Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. Blaisdell, D. D.	43	515	22,000
1904	Potomac University	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	240	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	189	3,577	106,349
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. R. Stevenson, LL. D.	16	173	97,586
1746	Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	Non-Sect.	Jno. G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	202	1,599	320,701
1356	Pritchett College	Glasgow, Mo.	Non-Sect.	U. S. Hall, A. B.	10	90	3,000
1871	Proseminar College	Elmhurst, Ill.	Evangelical	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	170	3,231
1869	Purdue University	Lafayette, Ind.	State	W. E. Stone, LL. D.	190	2,399	44,000
1879	Radcliffe College (f)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Te Baron R. Briggs, LL. D.	131	582	32,000
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Asiland, Va.	Meth. Ep. S.	R. E. Blackwell, A. N., LL. D.	16	190	16,000
1893	" Woman's Col.	Lynchburg, Va.	Ind' p'g' f' Bd.	Wm. A. Webb, Litt. D.	45	584	13,000
1887	Redfield College	Redfield, S. Dak.	Congregat'l	Edward Arthur Fath, Ph. D.	11	149	10,000
1824	Rensselaer Poly. I.	Troy, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. E.	63	635	10,827
1892	Rhode Isl. St. Col. f.	Kingston, R. I.	State	Howard Edwards, LL. D.	28	275	20,925
1912	Rice Institute	Houston, Tex.	Non-Sect.	Edgar Odell Lovett, Ph. D.	35	255	.....
1832	Richmond College	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	F. W. Boatwright, M. A., LL. D.	36	416	20,460
1876	Rio Grande College	Rio Grande, O.	Baptist	Simeon H. Blug	11	340	4,000
1850	Ripon College	Ripon, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Silas Evans, A. B., LL. D.	24	222	21,243
1853	Roanoke College	Salem, Va.	Lutheran	J. A. Morehead, A. M., D. D.	21	191	25,000
1850	Rocheater Theol. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y.	Baptist	J. W. A. Stewart (Act.)	16	.....	41,000
1857	Rock Hill College	Ellicott City, Md.	Catholic	Brother Dorotheus, F. S. C.	18	150	9,000
1847	Rockford College	Rockford, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D.	39	230	6,000
1885	Rollins College	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect.	W. F. Blackman, Ph. D.	20	200	10,000
1874	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect.	C. Leo Mees, Ph. D.	22	190	17,500
1766	Rutgers College	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Non-Sect.	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D.	55	445	76,843
1846	Scarritt Mor'ville C. f.	Morrisville, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Louis C. Perry	20	195	5,000

632 Universities and Colleges of the United States—Continued.

Organ- ized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Institu- tions* In- crease.	Sta- tents*	Vol- umes in Library
1867	Scotia Seminary†§	Concord, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. W. Verner, D. D.	20	282	3,900
1856	Seton Hall College†	South Orange, N. J.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. J. F. Mooney, D. D.	16	261	20,000
1865	Shaw University†§	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.	30	447	5,000
1875	Shorter College†	Rome, Ga.	Baptist	A. W. Van Hoose	26	240	2,000
1827	Shurtleff College†	Alton, Ill.	Baptist	Geo. Milton Potter, A. B.	15	138	20,000
1891	Simmons†	Abilene, Tex.	Baptist	Jefferson D. Sanderfer	19	506	6,000
1899	Simmons College†	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	123	1,068	21,557
1860	Simpson College†	Indianola, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Francis L. Strickland, D. D.	29	472	10,000
1871	Smith College†	N'hampton, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Marion L. Burton, D. D.	135	1,640	48,000
1883	So. Dak. St. C. A. & M.	Brookings, S. Dak.	State	Elwood C. Perlisho	70	903	16,000
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem.†	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist	E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.	12	400	23,000
1857	Southern University†	Greensboro, Ala.	Meth. Ep. S.	C. A. Rush	11	111	10,000
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	J. R. Dobyns	10	99	14,000
1888	Southwestern C. t.	Winfield, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	F. E. Mossman, A. M., D. D.	30	413	6,000
1869	Southwestern Univ.†	Georgetown, Tex.	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Chas. M. Bishop, D. D.	56	1,202	20,000
1830	Spring Hill College	Spring Hill, Ala.	Catholic	E. Cummings, S. J.	29	223	29,000
1890	State Col. of Wash't	Pullman	State	Enoch A. Bryson, A. M.	150	1,537	39,351
1866	State Univ. of Ky.†	Lexington, Ky.	State	Henry S. Barker	106	1,215	28,186
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†	Iowa City, Iowa	State	Thos. H. Machride, Ph. D.	275	2,900	110,000
1899	St. Anselm's College	Manchester, N. H.	Catholic	Rev. Ernest Helmtetter	20	171	8,000
1858	St. Benedict's Col.	Atchison, Kan.	Catholic	Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.	20	230	27,400
1848	St. Charles College (y)	Catonsville, Md.	Catholic	Rev. M. F. Dinneen	23	180	10,000
1886	St. Ignatius College	Cleveland, O.	Catholic	John B. Furay, S. J.	26	463	16,000
1896	St. John's College	Annapolis, Md.	Non-Sect.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	13	200	10,000
1868	St. John's College	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	St. John's College (ij)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Catholic	V. Rev. J. W. Moore, C. M.	45	815	18,000
1857	St. John's Univ.	Collegeville, Minn.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	45	439	42,000
1891	St. Joseph's College	Rensselaer, Ind.	Catholic	Rev. Hugh Lear	24	310	10,000
1895	St. Joseph's Seminary	Dunwoodie, N. Y.	Catholic	Very Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	13	210	23,000
1856	St. Lawrence Univ.†	Canтон, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D. D.	85	595	40,000
1818	St. Louis Univ.	St. Louis, Mo.	Catholic	Bernard J. Otting, S. J.	252	1,471	74,512
1893	St. Mary's College	Oakland, Cal.	Catholic	Brother Vellian	18	375	12,000
1869	St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan.	Catholic	Wm. J. Wallace	29	469	26,696
1821	St. Mary's College	St. Mary, Ky.	Catholic	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.	10	110	6,500
1878	St. Mary's College	Dayton, Ohio	Catholic	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly	47	469	25,500
1857	St. Meinrad College	St. Meinrad, Ind.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt	21	260	32,000
1886	St. Olaf College†	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran	Rev. L. A. Vigness	32	515	.....
1890	St. Stanislaus's Col.	Chicago, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. L. J. Zapala, C. R.	14	230	6,500
1860	St. Stephen's College	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	William C. Rodgers, D. D.	10	70	20,500
1868	St. Viator College	Kankakee, Ill.	Catholic	Rev. J. P. O'Mahony, C. S. V.	50	400	7,000
1857	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	Non-Sect.	A. C. Humphreys, Sc. D., LL. D.	34	394	11,375
1851	Suomi College†	Hancock, Mich.	Fin. Synod.	Rev. J. K. Nikander, D. D.	13	103	.....
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†	Selinsgrove, Pa.	Lutheran	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, D. D.	22	327	15,245
1869	Swarthmore Col.†	Swarthmore, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D.	48	420	26,000
1870	Syracuse University†	Syracuse, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	James R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	300	4,000	91,403
1857	Tabor College†	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Dean.	13	.....	16,000
1867	Talladega College (e)	Talladega, Ala.	Congregat'l	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M., D. D.	40	668	15,000
1883	Tarkio College† (y)	Tarkio, Mo.	Un. Presb.	Jos. Addison Thompson	26	278	3,872
1846	Taylor University†	Upland, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.	20	293	6,000
1888	Teachers' College†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Russell, LL. D. (Dean)	187	3,479	68,600
1882	Teachers' Col. of Ind.†	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker	30	863	5,581
1884	Temple University†	Philadelphia, Pa.	Partly State	Rus. H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	236	3,525	9,200
1873	Texas Christian Un.†	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Disciples	F. D. Kershner, M. A.	34	572	3,801
1891	Throop Col. Tech.	Pasadena, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D.	20	84	5,569
1798	Transylvania Univ.†	Lexington, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Richard H. Crossfield	20	300	16,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.	Non-Sect.	F. S. Luther, LL. D.	25	250	80,000
1900	Trinity College	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Sister Catherine Aloysius	30	187	18,530
1852	Trinity College†	Durham, N. C.	Meth. Ep. S.	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., LL. D.	45	690	46,000
1869	Trinity University†	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbyter'n	Sam'l L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	22	350	5,600
1884	Tri-State College†	Angola, Ind.	State	I. M. Sniff, A. M.	24	1,200	3,500
1852	Tufts College (hh)	Tufts Col., Mass. (e)	Non-Sect.	Hermion C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	242	1,223	71,608
1834	Tulane University†	New Orleans, La.	Non-Sect.	Robert Sharp, A. M.	281	2,650	74,000
1794	Tusculum College†	Greeneville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	C. O. Gray, D. D.	18	200	8,500
1881	Tuskegee Institute†	Tuskegee, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Booker T. Washington, D. D.	183	1,527	20,000
1858	Union Chris'n Col.†	Merom, Ind.	Christian	Daniel A. Long	14	165	5,400
1891	Union College†	College View, Neb.	Adventist	Harvey A. Morrison, A. M.	30	316	5,000
1795	Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D.	44	475	50,000
1845	Union University†	Jackson, Tenn.	Baptist	A. T. Barrett, A. M., Ph. D.	19	240	10,000
1836	Union Theol. Sem.†	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Francis Brown, D. D.	25	251	117,000
1821	Univ. of Alabama†	University, Ala.†	State	Geo. H. Denny, LL. D.	135	1,350	32,000
1885	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz.	State	R. B. Von Kleiss Smid	41	450	22,000
1872	Univ. of Arkansas†	Fay'teville, Ark. (g)	State	J. C. Futral, M. A.	80	800	25,000
1860	Univ. of California†	Berkeley, Cal.	State	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D.	434	7,526	282,072
1866	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Ch't'n'ga, Tenn.†	Meth. Epis.	Fred. Whitto Hixson, D. D.	26	708	15,000
1892	Univ. of Chicago†	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Harry P. Judson, A. M.	274	7,301	431,362
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†	Cincinnati, O.	City Inst.	Chas. W. Dabney, LL. D.	238	2,190	79,400
1876	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col.	State	Livingston Farrand, M. A.	206	1,350	77,174
1864	Univ. of Denver†	Denver, Col.	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buechel, D. D., LL. D.	127	1,159	37,971
1879	Univ. of Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Catholic	Wm. F. Dooley, S. J.	50	628	25,000
1905	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	State	A. A. Murphee, LL. D.	65	492	15,000
1785	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	State	D. C. Barrow, LL. D.	68	632	40,000
1892	Univ. of Idaho†	Moscow, Idaho	State	Melvin A. Brannon, A. B.	70	562	35,000
1868	Univ. of Illinois†	Urbana, Ill.	State	E. J. James, LL. D.	704	5,539	308,000
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan.	State	Frank Strong, LL. D. (Chan.)	200	2,625	100,900

ORGAN- IZED.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instruc- tors.*	Stu- dents*	Vol- umes in Library
1837	Univ. of L'sville†	Louisville, Ky.	City	..... (aa)	123	557	7,000
1868	Univ. of Maine †	Orono, Me.	State	Robert Judson Aley, LL.D.	130	1,150	50,116
1874	Univ. of Maryland†	Annap. & Balti.	Non-Sect.	Thos. Fell, Ph.D., LL.D.	211	1,200	25,000
1783	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich.	State	H. B. Hutchins	460	6,258	337,417
1848	Univ. of Miss' pit †	University, Miss.	Non-Sect.	Joseph N. Powers, LL.D.	31	495	26,000
1868	Univ. of Minnesotaf	Minneapolis, Minn.	State	Geo. E. Vincent, LL.D.	496	8,972	185,000
1839	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo. (a)	State	Albert R. Hill, LL.D.	54	434	35,500
1893	Univ. of Montanaf	Missoula, Mont.	State	Edwin B. Craighead, LL.D.	255	4,133	115,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraskaf	Lincoln, Neb.	State	Sam. Avery, Ph.D. (Chan.)	43	330	26,806
1892	Univ. of Nevadaf	Reno, Nev.	State	Archer W. Hendrick	21	116	12,000
1793	Univ. of N. Carolinaf	Albuquerque, N.C.	State	David R. Boyd, Ph. D.	92	976	73,000
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota †	Chapel Hill, N. C.	State	Edward K. Graham, LL.D.	99	1,217	53,647
1842	Univ. of N'e Dame.	University, N. D.	State	Frank L. McVey, LL.D.	99	1,150	85,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahomaf	Notre Dame, Ind.	Catholic.	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C.	130	1,377	24,000
1876	Univ. of Oregont	Norman, Okla.	State	Stratton D. Brooks, LL.D.	1,386	50,800	
1740	Univ. of Penna. (z)	Eugene, Ore.	State	Prince L. Campbell	569	6,332	450,000
1787	Univ. of Pittsburgh†	Philadelphia, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D.	320	2,830	20,000
1903	Univ. of P'to Ricot	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Sam'l B. McCormick (Chan.)	38	500	61,167
1850	Univ. of Rochester†	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Gov'tment.	E. M. Bainter, B. S.	43	400	27,500
1855	Univ. of Santa Clara.	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL.D.	250	2,649	26,000
1880	Univ. of S. Cal.†	Santa Clara, Cal.	Catholic	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.	37	551	50,000
1807	Univ. of S. Carolina †	Los Angeles, Cal.	Meth. Epis.	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D.	55	450	25,000
1883	Univ. of S. Dakotaf	Columbia, S. C.	State	Wm. S. Currell	31	264	35,165
1857	Univ. of the South	Vermilion, S. Dak.	State	Robert L. Slagle, M. A.	37	1,101	11,000
1896	Univ. of S. Minn.†	Sewanee, Tenn.	Prof. Epis.	Rt. Rev. A. W. Knight, D. D.	31	264	35,165
1794	Univ. of Tennessee†(c)	Austin, Minn.	Non-Sect.	Wm. W. Meiners, A. M., Dean	208	3,189	35,000
1883	Univ. of Texas†	Knoxville, Tenn.	Non-Sect.	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL.D.	281	2,617	99,816
1850	Univ. of Utah†	Austin, Tex. (s)	State	Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D.	80	1,041	38,757
1791	Univ. of Vermont†	Salt Lake City, U.	State	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D., D. Sc.	100	600	91,600
1819	Univ. of Virginia.	Burlington, Vt.	State	Guy Potter Benton, D. D.	103	919	80,000
1861	Univ. of Washington†	Charlottesville, Va.	State	F. A. Alderman, D. C., LL.D.	177	3,340	66,715
1848	Univ. of Wis.†	Seattle, Wash.	State	Henry Landes (Act.)	651	6,765	297,016
1866	Univ. of Woostert	Madison, Wis.	State	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	46	583	38,413
1886	Univ. of Wyoming†	Wooster, O.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Louis E. Holden, D. D.	50	423	35,000
1857	Upper Iowa Univ. †	Laramie, Wyo.	Meth. Epis.	Clyde A. Dunwavy, LL.D.	16	185	16,860
1893	Upsala College†	Fayette, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	Richard W. Cooper, Litt. D.	15	90	2,675
1869	Ursinus College†	Kenilworth, N. J.	Lutheran	Rev. Peter Froeberg, A. B.	16	189	15,000
.....	U. S. Indian School.	Collegeville, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Geo. Leslie Onwaka	135	668	92,000
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy.	See Carlisle India n School.			125	960	53,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	West Point, N. Y.	U. S. Gov't	Col. C. r' e P. Townsley, Supt.	80	850	26,848
1889	Utah Agri. College †	Annapolis, Md.	U. S. Gov't	Capt. W. F. Fullam	209	5,700	15,000
1873	Valparaiso Univ. †	Logan, Utah.	State	John A. Whitsoe, A. M., Ph. D.	125	1,100	53,000
1872	Vanderbilt Univ. †	Valparaiso, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Henry B. Brown, A. M.	121	1,120	86,000
1861	Vassar College†	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Ep. S.	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D., D. C. L.	135	1,120	86,000
1865	Va. Union Univ. ‡	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-Sect.		16	300	12,000
1842	Villanova College.	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	Geo. Rice Hovey, D. D.	37	393	13,000
1806	Vincennes Univ. †	Villanova, Pa.	Catholic.	Rev. E. G. Dohan, A. M.	12	70	.....
1903	Virginia Chris. Col. †	Vincennes, Ind.			24	375	12,000
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst.	Lynchburg, Va.	Disciples.	G. P. Coler (Act.)	53	626	16,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst.	Lexington, Va.	State	General E. W. Nichols	24	320	49,500
1832	Wabash College.	Blacksburg, Va.	State	J. D. Eggleston, A. M.	41	457	20,000
1834	Wake Forest College.	Crawf rdsville, Ind.	Non-Sect.	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D.	40	763	2,000
1866	Walden Univ. §	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, LL. D.	60	820	25,000
1865	Washburn College†	Nashville, Tenn.	Meth. Epis.	G. F. Durgin, A. M.	18	300	24,265
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col.	Topeka, Kau.	Non-Sect.	D. L. McFachron (Act.)	26	483	50,000
1782	Wash. & Lee Univ.	Washington, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Frederick W. Hinitt	8	152	3,600
1795	Washington Col. †	Lexington, Va.	Non-Sect.	Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D.	10	124	3,800
1782	Washington Col. †	Wash., Tenn.	Non-Sect.	Jas. T. Cooter, M. A., D. D.	156	1,532	39,351
1890	Wash. State Col. †	Chestertown, Md.	Non-Sect.	James W. Cain, LL. D.	197	1,644	142,589
1853	Washington Univ. †	Pullman, Wash.	Non-Sect.	Enoch A. Bryan, LL.D.	20	287	8,900
1851	Waynesburg College†	St. Louis, Mo.	Non-Sect.	David F. Houston (Chan.)	140	1,452	79,480
1875	Wellesley College.	Waynesburg, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. Ezra F. Baker, Ph. D.	33	196	23,400
1868	Wells College.	Wellesley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Ellen F. Pendleton (Dean)	40	340	4,300
1826	Wesleyan Fem. Col.	Aurora, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Kerr Duncan MacMillen	42	460	97,000
1831	Wesleyan Univ.	Macon, Ga.	Meth. Ep. S.	C. R. Jenkins, A. B.	33	253	16,000
1853	West. Col. for Women	Middletown, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Shanklin, LL. D.	24	256	10,000
1867	West. Maryland C. †	Oxford, O.	Non-Sect.	Wm. W. Boyd, Ped. D.	228	1,327	110,000
1826	West. Reserve Univ. (o)	Westminster, Md.	Methodist.	Rev. Thos. H. Lewis, LL. D.	11	86	35,000
1825	West'n Theo. Sem.	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect.	Charles F. Thwing, D. D.	12	177	2,500
1900	West L'f'te Univ. † (y)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Presbyter'n	Rev. James A. Kelso, D. D.	26	247	1,100
1849	Westminster College	West Lafayette, O.	Meth. Prot.	Aubrey F. Hess, D. D.	92	1,392	49,700
1852	Westminster Col. †	Fulton, Mo.			30	500	7,000
1867	West Virginia Univ.	N. Wilmington, Pa.	United Pres.	Robert M. Russell, D. D.	26	239	6,000
1890	W. Va. Wesley'n Col. †	Morgan'n, W. Va.	State	Frank B. Trotter (Act.)	26	175	7,500
1866	Wheaton College†	Buckhan'n, W. Va.	Meth. Epis.	Carl G. Doney, Ph. D., LL. D.	32	450	25,000
1834	Wheaton College.	Wheaton, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Chas. A. Blanchard	26	239	6,000
1883	Whitman College.	Norton, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Sam. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.	26	175	7,500
1903	Whittier College †	Walla Walla, Wn.	Non-Sect.	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	13	116	4,295
1890	Whitworth College †	Whittier, Cal.	Friends	Thomas Newlin, A. M., Ph. M.	19	200	5,000
1856	Wilberforce Univ. †	Tacoma, Wash.	Presbyter'n	Dr. D. D. McKay	45	560	11,000
1873	Wiley University †	Wilberforce, O.	A. Meth. Ep.	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	27	520	6,200
1844	Willamette Univ. †	Marshall, Tex.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. M. W. Dagan, Ph. D.	25	350	7,000
1903	Will' m & Vash'ti Col. †	Salem, Ore.	Meth. Epis.	Geo. H. Alden, Ph. D. (Act.)	14	250	3,000
		Aledo, Ill.	Non-Sect.	Ward L. Ray, A. M.			

ORGANIZED	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1693	William & Mary C....	Williamsburg, Va.	State.....	Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL. D.	20	237	17,000
1849	William Jewell Col....	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist....	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	32	463	25,285
1793	Williams College.....	Williamst' n, Mass.	Non-Sect....	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	56	495	77,145
1908	William Smith.....	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect....	Lyman Pierson Powell.....	24	98	55,000
1876	Wilmington Col. f....	Wilmington, O.	Friends.....	Samuel H. Hodgins.....	15	110	5,000
1863	Wilson College.....	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyter' n	Anna J. McKeag, Ph. D.	21	193	12,000
1836	Winthrop N. & I. C. f.	Rock Hill, S. C.	State.....	D. B. Johnson, A. B., LL. D.	63	891	24,311
1845	Wittenberg College f.	Spartanburg, O.	Lutheran...	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D.	43	922	18,000
1854	Wofford College.....	Spartanburg, S. C.	Sou. Meth...	Henry N. Snyder, LL. D.	19	518	28,456
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect....	Ira N. Hollis, A. M.	58	541	28,456
1701	Yale University (bb)...	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect....	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	457	3,272	900,000
1881	Yankton College.....	Yankton, S. Dak.	Non-Sect....	Rev. H. K. Warren, LL. D.	28	475	5,000
1890	York College.....	York, Neb.	U. Brethren.	M. O. McLaughlin, D. D.	21	215	2,000

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Commencement Day, 1915.	Graduates since Organization, '9.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.	COLLEGES. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Commencement Day, 1915.	Graduates since Organization, '9.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Adelphi C.....	June 10	971	R. Seldner, 1897.	Emporia C.....	June 2	336	W. J. Coulson, '89.
Agnes Scott C.....	May 26	1812	2 of Class of 1893.	Erskine C.....	June 1	850	W. K. Grillin, 1850.
Agr. & M.C. Tex.	June 8	1,097	W. Trencmann, '78	Eureka C.....	June 11	1,000	E. Dickinson, '60.
Ala. Poly. I.....	June 9	1,700	Rev. W. F. Glenn, '60	Fairmount C.....	June 2	238	Class of 1899.
Albright C.....	June 16	455	C. A. Derr, 1895.	Fargo C.....	June 16	163	J. Mullenbach, 1896.
Alcorn A. M. C.	May 26	308	A. Snodgrass, 1882.	Fordham U.....	June 14	1,862	Rev. A. Brann, 1857.
Alfred U.....	June 10	1,037	Mrs. A. Burdick, '47.	Franklin & M.....	June 10	1,743	P. C. Frugh, 1849.
Allegheny C.....	June 20	1,912	2 of Class of 1852.	Ga. Sch. of Tech.	June 9	592	G. G. Crawford, 1890.
Alma C.....	June 10	234	3 of Class of 1891.	Georgetown C.....	June 9	1,000	B. T. Blewitt, 1846.
Amherst C.....	June 39	5,399	Rev. W. S. Smith, '48	Georgetown U.....	June 15	6,369	F. M. Gunnell, 1844.
Asbury C.....	June 2	232	T. W. Shaunan, '93.	G. Washington U.	June 9	6,352	F. M. Gunnell, 1846.
Atlanta U.....	May 26	796	Lucy Laney, 1873.	Grand Is. C.....	June 9	....	Mrs. G. Paine, 1896.
Auburn Theo. S.	May 6	1,754	A. Dean, 1845.	Greenville U.....	June 2	....	W. W. Loomis, 1898.
Augustana C.....	May 27	2,418	D. A. Dahlsten, 1861.	Griannel C.....	June 16	1,744	E. O. Tade, 1858.
Baker U.....	June 3	900	2 of Class of 1866.	Grove City C.....	June 16	1,500	S. Dodds, 1881.
Bald-Wallace C.	June 3	....	Enma James, 1853.	Guilford C.....	June 1	307	R. C. Root, 1859.
Barnard C.....	June 2	1,377	7 of Class of 1893.	Gustavus A. C.....	June 3	1,290	J. Cavalin, 1875.
Bates C.....	June 23	1,835	J. S. Parsons, 1867.	Hamilton C.....	June 21	3,200	A. L. Rhodes, 1841.
Baylor U.....	June 6	1,867	Rev. W. Cleburne, 1856.	Hamline U.....	June 9	827	Mrs. Noble, 1860.
Bellevue.....	June 9	317	R. Paddock, 1839.	Hampton N. I.	May 27	2,607	.....
Beloit C.....	June 23	1,369	W. C. Hooker, 1851.	Hanover C.....	June 17	1,048	.....
Benedict C.....	May 12	701	M. W. Gilbert, 1883.	Hartford Th. S.	May 26	725	S. F. Bacon, 1850.
Berea C.....	June 9	251	G. L. Pigg, 1873.	Harvard U.....	June 24	2,750	Dr. Wellington, 1838
Bethany C. Kan.	June 3	1,663	N. E. Glad, 1891.	Haverford C.....	June 11	1,192	A. M. Kimber, 1840.
Bethany C. W. Va.	June 10	1,268	W. Giltner, 1853.	Heldeberg U.....	June 17	747	N. L. Brewer, 1855.
Boston U.....	June 2	7,981	.....	Highland Pk. C.	July 30	4,187	.....
Bowdoin C.....	June 24	6,137	Edward Robie, 1840.	Hillsdale C.....	June 17	1,303	Mrs. E. Potter, 1856.
Brig' n Young C.	June 3	....	E. R. Owen, 1887.	Hobart C.....	June 17	1,625	N. Barrows, 1844.
Bryn Mawr C.....	June 3	1,365	.....	Holy Cross C.....	June 16	1,458	G. H. Lloyd, 1850.
Bucknell U.....	June 16	1,784	Rev. J. M. Lyons, '61.	How'd Payne C.	June 8	416	J. D. Robnett, 1895.
Butler C.....	June 10	766	Mrs. A. Atkinson, 1856.	Howard U.....	June 2	3,000	.....
Campion C.....	June 18	336	Rev. J. Busch, 1884.	Huron C.....	June 9	84	F. A. Farrar, 1887.
Carleton C (Min.)	June 9	1,035	J. J. Dow, 1874.	Illinois C.....	June 9	....	T. J. C. Fagr, 1842.
Carlisle Ind. Sch.	May 19	500	.....	Ill. St. Nor. U.	June 10	2,469	2 of Class of 1860.
Carthage C.....	May 27	320	Rev. M. Cromer, 1875	Ill. Wes. U.....	June 9	1,611	P. Warner, 1861.
Cathedral C.....	June 16	121	.....	Indiana U.....	June 23	5,451	S. C. Parks, 1838.
Cent. West' n C.	June 3	650	2 of Class of 1870.	Iowa State C.....	June 13	3,379	E. S. Stanton, 1872.
Citadel Mil. Col.	June 15	952	.....	Iowa Wes' n U.	June 10	939	W. Mayne, 1854.
Clark C.....	June 17	354	Class of 1905.	Jas. Millikin U.	June 15	313	.....
Clemson A. C.....	June 8	1,011	.....	J. Hopkins U.....	June 8	2,984	3 of Class of 1878.
Coe C.....	June 9	541	S. W. Stockey, 1884.	Judson C.....	May 25	1,200	Mrs. T. Lee, 1847.
Col. City of N. Y.	June 17	4,500	J. R. Steers, 1853.	Junlata C.....	June 17	....	G. Brumbaugh, 1879.
Colorado Agr. C.	June 3	....	3 of Class of 1882.	Kalamazoo C.....	June 16	652	T. R. Palmer, '61.
Colorado C.....	June 9	785	F. Thackerman, 1882	Kan. St. Ag. C.....	June 17	2,628	.....
Columbia U.....	June 22	23,600	R. M. Olyphant, '42.	Kan. West' n U.	June 3	218	H. M. Mayo, 1895.
Cornell C.....	June 17	1,696	Matthew and Mary Cavanagh, 1858.	Kenyon C.....	June 14	915	W. G. LeDuc, 1848.
Cornell U.....	June 16	....	.....	Knox C.....	June 10	2,052	Rev. G. Bent, 1849.
Cotner U.....	June 10	205	F. Harris, 1890.	Knoxville C.....	June 8	506	Mrs. T. Johnson, '79.
Crelighton U.	June 21	1,495	J. Kinsler, LL. B. '91.	Lake Forest C.....	June 24	577	B. Mills, J. Chapman, 1879.
Delaware C.....	June 10	581	E. Whitaker, 1847.	Lander C.....	May 31	....	2 of Class of 1872.
DePaul U.....	June 9	2,841	J. Tingley, 1850.	Lawrence C.....	June 16	1,091	Rev. H. Colman, '57.
Doane C.....	June 16	449	D. E. Tromble, 1877.	Leander Clark C.	June 10	400	W. T. Jackson, 1864.
Drake U.....	June 16	4,440	J. E. Denton, 1882	Lehigh U.....	June 8	2,513	W. J. Kerr, 1870.
Drury C.....	June 10	518	4 of Class of 1875.	L. Stanford U.....	May 17	5,105	Class of 1892.
Earlham C.....	June 17	1,141	E. Test, 1863.	Lincoln C.....	June 15	421	S. Clay, 1868.
Eastern C.....	June 1	190	.....	Lincoln Mem. U.	May 9	76	.....
Elon C.....	May 25	297	Rev. C. Peel, 1890.	Lincoln U.....	June 9	2,069	Rev. H. Brown, '63.
Emory C.....	June 9	1,758	P. W. White, 1844.	Lombard C.....	June 2	547	W. R. Cole, 1854.
				Louisiana St. U.	May 31	958	T. L. Grimes, 1869.

COLLEGE— Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 639.		Commence- ment Day, 1915.	Graduates since Organi- zation.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.	COLLEGE— Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Commence- ment Day, 1915.	Graduates since Organi- zation.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Loyola C.....	June 17	893	E. F. Milholland, '56.	St. Louis U.....	June 21	4,800	B. Chambers, 1856.	
Loyola U.....	June 23	.....	Carter Harrison	St. Mary C.(Ohio)	June 15	5,000	G. J. Zuebelen, '54.
Macalester C.....	June 9	344	J. W. Cochran, 1889.	St. Olaf C.....	June 9	462	2 of Class of 1890.	
Manhattan C.....	June 15	616	J. P. McClancey, '66.	State C., Wash.....	June 10	1,050	All 1st Class.	
Marquette U.....	June 17	2,052	F. X. Bodden, 1888.	State U. of Iowa.....	June 16	8,000	D. E. Smith, 1858.	
Maryland Ag. C.....	June 16	630	F. Waters, 1866.	State U. of Ky.....	June 10	1,166	W. B. Munson, 1869.	
Maryville C.....	June 3	762	J. W. Cates, 1851.	Stevens I. Tech.....	June 8	1,824	J. Henderson, 1873.	
Mass. Agr. C.....	June 16	1,100	Class of 1871.	Syracuse U.....	June 16	1,300	G. W. Marsh, 1862.	
Mass. Inst. Tech.....	June 8	11,000	Class of 1868.	Swarthmore C.....	June 16	1,353	5 of Class of 1873.	
McKendree C.....	June 10	1,000	J. H. Roberts, 1848.	Syracuse U.....	June 9	7,500	Mrs. S. Gregory, 1854.	
Mechanics I.....	June 17	1,342	C. W. Fertig, 1891.	Talladega C.....	June 9	465	Rev. T. Benson, 1876.	
Mercer U.....	June 9	2,000	2 of Class of 1848.	Teachers C. of Ind.....	June 16	2,297	Mrs. L. Edwards, '84	
Miami U.....	June 10	.....	C. Stewart, 1847.	Temple U.....	June 12	4,433	T. T. Myers, 1894.
Mich. Agr. C.....	June 22	2,206	A. F. Allen, 1861.	Texas Chris. U.....	June 10	365	E. Milwee, 1876.	
Middlebury C.....	June 23	2,023	S. S. Sherman, 1838.	Transylvania U.....	June 10	.....	W. D. Pickett, 1843.
Milton C.....	June 17	367	Mrs. I. Whitmore, 1871.	Trinity C. (Ct.).....	June 23	2,150	D. S. Church, 1841.	
Montana St. C.....	June 2	224	Lucy Peck, 1896.	Trinity U.....	June 9	.....	J. S. Groves, 1871.
Monmouth C.....	June 10	1,640	Mrs. Thompson, '58.	Tufts C.....	June 16	4,135	H. Hersey, 1857.	
Moore's Hill C.....	June 16	.....	Mrs. J. Kahler, 1858.	Tusculum C.....	May 27	225	N. Hacker, 1860.
Morningside C.....	June 16	.....	J. B. Trimble, 1891.	Tuskegee I.....	May 27	2,047	J. T. Hollis, 1885.
Morgan C.....	June 3	3402	2 of Class of 1877.	Union C. (Neb.).....	May 24	405	H. A. Owen, 1894.	
Mt. Holyoke C.....	June 16	4,717	Mrs. Sarah Lane, '45	Union C. (N. Y.).....	June 9	6,000	S. K. Williams, 1837.	
Mt. St. Mary's C.....	June 18	.....	Rev. F. Silas, '53.	Union Th. S.....	May 18	2,418	Rev. W. Porter, '43.
Mt. Union C.....	June 17	966	S. F. De Ford, '59.	U. of Alabama.....	June 3	1,650	Dr. W. Wyman, '50.	
Muhlenberg C.....	June 17	783	4 of Class of 1868.	U. of Arizona.....	June 1	.....	Mrs. A. J. Gould, '95.
Municipal U.....	June 16	483	3 of Class of 1873.	U. of Arkansas.....	June 9	990	W. J. Waggener, '76.	
Muskingum C.....	June 17	770	Rev. A. Scott, 1851.	U. of Cal.....	May 12	10,465	J. A. Daly, 1864.	
Neb. Wes. U.....	June 9	625	Mary Bliss, 1890.	U. of Chattanooga.....	June 1	.....	Rev. J. Manker, 1871.
Newberry C.....	June 6	541	J. Houseal, 1869.	U. of Chicago.....	June 9	8,262	.....
New B' w k Sem.....	May 20	1,200	John F. Mesick, '37.	U. of Cincinnati.....	June 12	9,752	F. G. McFarlan, '77.	
New Hampshire A. & M.....	June 16	712	W. P. Ballard, 1871.	U. of Colorado.....	June 9	2,426	O. E. Jackson, 1882.	
New York U.....	June 9	23,311	2 of Class of 1843.	U. of Denver.....	June 3	2,766	P. V. Carlin, 1882.	
N. Car. Agr. M. A.....	May 25	773	R. W. Allen, 1893.	U. of Detroit.....	June 21	360	J. A. Russell, 1883.	
N. Car. Agr. C.....	June 8	214	R. B. Read, 1895.	U. of Georgia.....	June 16	6,900	J. B. Cumming, '54.	
N' w'n. C. (Ill.).....	June 17	537	F. Dreisbach, 1866.	U. of Idaho.....	June 9	485	3 of Class of 1896.	
N' w'n. U. (Ill.).....	June 9	15,004	H. M. Kidder, 1859.	U. of Illinois.....	June 16	11,494	N. C. Tieker, 1872.	
Norwich U.....	June 24	.....	C. B. Burnham, 1839.	U. of Kansas.....	June 9	5,567	L. D. L. Tosh, 1873.
Oberlin C.....	June 16	7,508	E. A. West, 1843.	U. of Maine.....	June 9	2,100	B. F. Gould, 1872.	
Ohio North'n U.....	May 27	3,500	P. P. Gray, 1874.	U. of Maryland.....	May 30	.....	J. Krozer, 1848.
Ohio State U.....	June 16	8,500	C. H. Dietrich, 1878.	U. of Michigan.....	June 24	29,614	T. R. Palmer, 1847.	
Ohio U.....	June 22	986	W. S. Smith, 1849.	U. of Minnesota.....	June 10	10,079	H. M. Williams, '73.	
Ohio Wes. U.....	June 16	4,928	S. W. Williams, 1848.	U. of Montana.....	June 3	.....	2 of Class of 1893.
Okla. A. & M. C.....	May 28	497	Class of 1896.	U. of Nebraska.....	June 10	6,042	W. Snell, 1873.	
Olivet C.....	June 16	912	Mrs. A. Williams, '63	U. of Nevada.....	June 16	732	F. H. Norcross, 1891.	
Oregon St. Ag. C.....	June 8	1,456	J. Currin, 1870.	U. of N. Dakota.....	June 16	912	2 of Class of 1889.	
Oriental U.....	Oct. 7	700	G. B. Riegel, 1907.	U. of Notre Dame.....	June 14	1,490	T. E. Howard, 1862.	
Ottawa U.....	June 9	525	Alice Boomer, 1888.	U. of Oklahoma.....	June 10	820	2 of Class of 1896.	
Otterbein U.....	June 17	1,100	Kate W. Hanby, '57	U. of Oregon.....	June 16	2,187	3 of Class of 1878.	
Pacific C.....	June 9	274	G. H. Durham, 1866.	U. of Pennsylvania.....	June 16	4,744	J. Horner, 1849.	
Park C.....	June 10	891	W. T. Scott, 1879.	U. of Penn.....	June 16	22,000	.....
Parsons C.....	June 10	453	H. Behotegny, 1880.	U. of Rochester.....	June 16	2,333	S. W. Stanley, 1851.	
Penn. C.....	June 9	1,807	W. E. Eyster, 1839.	U. of S. Cal.....	June 10	.....	3 of Class of 1884.
Penn. State C.....	June 9	2,590	J. N. Banks, 1861.	U. of S. Dakota.....	June 10	3,968	S. C. Red, 1885.	
Philander S. C.....	May 20	372	R. C. Childress, 1888.	U. of Texas.....	June 8	906	J. C. Hanna, 1873.	
Pomona C.....	June 16	909	Class of 1894.	U. of Utah.....	June 2	.....	W. Bradford, 1876.
Pratt I.....	June 21	8,772	.....	U. of Vermont.....	June 23	.....	.....
Princeton Theo. S.....	May 4	6,062	Rev. K. Wight, '48.	U. of Washington.....	June 16	2,423	Mrs. C. Witt, 1876.	
Princeton U.....	June 15	11,764	3 of Class of 1845.	U. of Wisconsin.....	June 16	10,806	F. O. Hand, 1859.	
Purdue U.....	June 9	4,750	C. J. Bohem, 1876.	U. of Wooster.....	June 17	1,632	J. C. Miller, 1871.	
Radcliffe C.....	June 24	1,428	Mrs. W. Clarke, '83.	U. of Wyoming.....	June 10	330	W. H. Bramel, 1891.	
R'd., M'con, W. C.....	June 1	557	2 of Class of 1896.	U. S. Mil. Acad.....	June 12	5,312	F. T. Bryan, 1846.	
Rens' P' r Poly. I.....	June 16	2,118	S. H. Marlette, 1841.	U. S. Naval Acad.....	June 4	4,300	J. H. Upshur, 1847.	
Rhode I' d St. C.....	June 15	255	15 of Class of 1894.	Valparaiso U.....	Aug. 12	15,500	Dr. C. Ingerson, 1875.	
Richmond C.....	June 9	1,114	A. R. Courtney, '52	Vanderbilt U.....	June 16	5,500	H. W. Morgan, 1875.	
Rio Grande C.....	June 17	95	Mrs. H. G. Bowles, '83	Vassar C.....	June 9	4,568	.....
Ripon C.....	June 16	600	Miss L. Adams, '57.	Virginia Mil. I.....	June 23	2,341	O. M. Knight, 1842.	
Roches' t Theo. S.....	May 12	1,534	W. W. Sawyer, 1851.	Virginia Poly. I.....	June 17	700	.....
Rockford C.....	June 16	302	Mrs. A. S. Moore, '54	Wabash C.....	June 16	1,145	J. M. Cowan, 1842.	
Rollins C.....	May 27	475	C. L. Guild, 1890.	Washburn C.....	June 10	820	J. Billard, 1870.	
Rose Poly. I.....	June 10	758	S. S. Early, 1885.	Wash. & Jeff. C.....	June 23	4,547	J. Y. Scouller, 1841.	
Rutgers C.....	June 16	.....	J. F. Mesick, 1834.	Wellesley C.....	June 15	.....	.....
Seton Hall C.....	June 12	540	L. E. Frith, 1862.	Wells C.....	June 8	554	Miss J. Daggett, '69.	
Shaw U.....	May 15	1,054	2 of Class of 1878.	West'n U. (Ct.).....	June 23	3,142	M. J. Talbot, 1843.	
Shorter C.....	May 25	507	Mary Darlington, '75	Western Md. C.....	June 16	928	W. S. Crouse, 1871.	
Smith C.....	June 15	5,960	Mrs. E. Brown, 1879.	West Virginia U.....	June 16	1,370	O. H. Dille, 1871.	
S. Dak. St. C. A. M.....	June 9	698	M. A. Laver, 1886.	W. Va. Wes. C.....	June 16	525	W. B. Cnright, 1891.	
Southwestern C.....	June 1	274	A. J. Graham, 1889.	Westmin. C. (Pa.).....	June 16	1,730	T. H. Hanna, 1856.	
Spring Hill C.....	June 17	1,653	D. Bienvend, 1854.	Wheaton C..... (Mass.)	June 16	619	Mrs. B. R. Amy, '43.	
St. Ignatius C.....	June 21	85	R. H. Fisher, 1894.	Wheaton (Ill.).....	June 6	.....	2 of Class of 1860.
St. John's (Md.).....	June 16	838	R. Magruder, 1853.	Whitman C.....	June 16	300	G. P. Anderson, '86.	
St. Lawrence U.....	June 10	1,300	S. Fleery, 1860.	Willamette U.....	June 16	400	Mrs. E. M. York, '59.	

COLLEGES.— Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 639.			COLLEGES.— Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 639.		
Commence- ment Day, 1916.	Graduates since Organi- zation.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.	Commence- ment Day, 1916.	Graduates since Organi- zation.*	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Wm. Jewell.....	June 15	700 D. C. Allen, 1855.	Wofford C.....	June 7	1,075 Chas. Petty, 1857.
Williams C.....	June 23	5,569 W. Porter, 1839.	Worcester Pol.I.	June 10	1,747 H. P. Armsby, 1871.
Winthrop N.I.C.	June 1	1,383 of Class of 1887.	Yale U.....	June 23	28,168 D. F. Atwater, 1839
Wittenberg C....	June 9	1,547 W. H. Wynn, 1851.	Yankton C.....	June 9	227 B.W. Burleigh, 1858*

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
ANNUAL COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS
DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE COLLEGES.
FOR COLLEGE BENEFICIATIONS SEE INDEX AT "BENEFICIATIONS."

COLLEGES— For explanation of signs, see page 639.				COLLEGES— For explanation of signs, see page 639.			
Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds— Amount of.	Tot. Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.	Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds— Amount of.	Tot. Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi C.....	\$190	.....	\$176,518	Des Moines C..	\$77	\$162	\$170,000
Adrian C.....	75	\$ 175	.....	Dickinson C..	500	(t)	778,868
Agnes Scott C..	110	240	7,324	Doane C.....	60	153	279,806
Ag. & M. C. Tex..	None	(a) 180	205,000	Drake U.....	100-150	180 up	800,000
Ala. Poly. I...f	Free	150	284,000	Drew Th. Sem. f	None	150-200	825,000
Albany C.....	60	144	193,000	Drury C.....	60	150-200	350,000
Albion C.....	50	144	493,000	Earham C.....	75	195	475,000
Albright C.....	75	160	250,000	Eastern C.....	80	200	324,931
Alcorn A. & M. C	None	55.50	211,000	Elmira C.....	175	275	228,000
Alfred U.....	60-75	200	400,000	Elon C.....	60	60-135	219,153
Allegheny C....	115	160	648,750	Emporia C....	60	200	119,000
Alma C.....	60	165	407,000	Erskine C....	62.50	100	93,353
Amherst C.....	140	.....	2,776,452	Eureka C. (f)..	60	114-200	180,000
Antioch C.....	54	100	115,000	Fargo C.....	75	180	.....
Atlanta U.....	20	100	101,863	Findlay C....	60	165	117,000
Auburn Th. Sem	None	170	782,861	Fordham U....	125	345	.....
Augustana C....	45	225	422,121	Franklin C., Ind	90	200	297,000
Baker U.....	65	180	220,000	Fr'nkn & M. C.	100	166.50	425,000
Baldwin - Wall- ace C.....	55	150	1,000,000	Furman U.....	65	124-135	225,000
Barnard C.....	160	365-495	1,419,896	General Th. S.	None	225	2,169,653
Bates C.....	85-90	160-200	870,464	Geneva C.....	150	160	205,774
Baylor U.....	103.50	235	222,979	George Wash. U	150	250-350	133,846
Beloit C.....	82	.....	1,347,483	Georgetown C.	60	160-295	270,000
Bellevue C....	60	170	15,084	Georgetown U.	150-175	300	.....
Benedict C....	18-25	80	150,000	Goucher C....	180	325	566,907
Berea C.....	27	69.60	1,128,909	Grinnell C....	70	250-400	1,305,337
Bethany, W. Va.	51	120	480,000	Grove City C..	84	150-200	81,802
Blackburn C..	60	100	130,000	Gulfport C....	75	60-160	180,000
Bonebrake ThS	None	200	235,000	G. Adolphus C.	60	180	250,000
Boston U.....	150	250-400	2,339,301	Hamilton C....	110	190	1,200,000
Bowdoin C....	125	200-300	2,310,829	Hamilne U....	75	200	510,000
Brown U.....	150	275	4,466,243	Hampden Sid. C	60	260 up	196,000
Bryn Mawr....	(y) 200	275 up	1,884,323	Hamp Nor & Agl.	(q)	132	2,709,344
Butler C.....	85-100	240-302	372,291	Harvard U....	150	170-500	27,812,721
Campbell C....	50	150	.....	Hastings C....	60	136	201,000
Carleton C....	85	200	49,500	Haverford C..	170	250-400	1,976,000
Carleton C....	53	200-250	842,271	Hedding C....	63	180	.....
Carnegie Inst..	5-20	250 up	8,000,000	Heldberg U....	65	250-300	275,000
Carson New C.	35-50	100-150	100,000	Hendrix C....	75	230	300,000
Carthage C....	60	140-175	250,000	Highland C....	50	160	40,000
Case Sc. Ap. Sc.	160	210-300	2,415,493	High'd Park C	60-90	126-180	.....
Catawba C....	60	100	38,000	Hillsdale C....	40-60	175-250	277,800
Cath. U. of Am.	100	240 up	3,730,005	Hobart C.....	100	350-500	758,475
Cedarville C..	45	200	85,000	Holy Cross C..	100	280	68,725
Central C. of Ia.	50	150-175	54,735	Hope C., Mich.	44	160	388,300
Central C. of Mo.	50	160	225,000	Howard C.....	75	150	96,000
Central Wes. C.	48-60	126	169,000	H'wd U. D.C..	(tz)	200	300,000
Christian U....	60	7	200,000	H'wd Payne C.	85	160	.....
Clark C., Mass(f)	65	189 up	1,500,000	Huron C.....	60	150	463,953
Clarkson C. T.	100	300	350,000	Illinois C....	70	170-225	386,717
Clemson Ag. C.	65	133.40	58,539	Ill. St. Nor. U.	20-	200-250	108,226
Coe C.....	75	175-250	750,000	Ill. Wes. U....	75-100	200-225	207,000
Col. Agri. C....	32	275	183,409	Indiana U....	50-125	270-370	760,110
Colgate U.....	80	300	1,838,600	Ind. St. C. A. M. (f)	(m) 50	350	121,201
Col. City of N. Y.	Free	None	**	Iowa Wes. U..	65	325	210,000
Colorado C....	70	190-230	1,042,009	Jas. Millikin U.	90-95	225-240	220,605
Col. St. of Mines	175	300	.....	Jamesstown C.	50	175	145,000
Columbia U. (b)	193-290	633	6,768,415	John H'pk'ns U	150-240	200 up	5,839,919
Conn. Agr. C..	(m)	250	.....	John B. Stet- son U. (f)..	72-80	165-206	1,023,000
Cooper C.....	55	250	200,000	Junata C.....	60-70	166-175	185,127
Cornell C., Ia..	70	230-350	629,423	Judson C.....	90	175	30,000
Cornell U., N. Y.	(ce)	200-500	13,973,542	Kalamazoo C.	66	175	538,978
Creghton U. (f).	e 80-150	200-400	2,700,000	Kan. St. Ag. C.	9-30	175	491,746
Dartmouth C..	140	366-550	3,900,000	Kenka C.....	75	150	50,000
Dartmouth C..	75	225	318,000	Kenyon C.....	75	174-224	372,348
Dellance C....	56.50	108-120	300,000	Knox C.....	50	230-280	504,000
Delaware C....	75	300	169,000	Laf'ette C. Pa.	100-150	200 up	607,678
Denison U....	75	150	824,000	Lake Erie C....	125	225	239,470
Depauw U....	100	160	921,039				102,159

COLLEGS—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 639.			Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidentl Charges.	COLLEGS—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 639.			Tuition. Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Tot. Income. Including Tuition or Incidentl Charges.		
				\$								\$			
Lake Forest C	\$80	200-320	\$769,297		\$64,422	Simmons C	\$150	260-300	\$2,239,273		\$505,069				
Lander C	50-60	140-150	6,100		38,121	Sim'on C. (Tex.)	75	200	101,800		\$29,100				
Leander Clark	50	150	203,500		26,489	Simonson C	80	175-200	262,000		105,861				
Lebanon Val. C	65	175	57,742		59,287	Smith C	150	300	1,652,722		759,375				
Lehigh U	100-200	300-400	1,314,000		238,516	Southern Bap. S	None	170	1,100,000	(c)	48,000				
Lel'd St'n'd U	40-50	100-400	24,000,000		1,461,000	Southern U	65	150	75,000		28,198				
Lincoln C	50	180	122,000		15,000	S. W. Pres. U	50	200	300,000		†† 3,270				
Lincoln U	135	(l)	649,784		50,042	S. W. U. (Tex.)	63	212	289,912		138,387				
Lombard C	9	18C	238,000		51,000	S. W. C. (Kan.)	60	144	150,000		30,000				
Louisiana St. U	(2)	60	130,50		223,948	State C. Wash.	None	300	. . . . .		566,878			
Macalester C	125	250-300	333,000		44,385	State U. of Ky. (j)	20-35	126-210	8,644		200,000				
Manhattan C	60	200	333,000		45,397	State U. of Iowa	20-50	250 up	259,733		912,804				
Marquette C	78	100	580,000		91,100	Stevens I. Tech.	285	280-360	884,000		132,885				
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	300	400-600	3,065,000	(c)	705,000	St. Lawrence U	70	200	659,000		50,000				
McCor. Th. Sem	None	240	1,727,467	(c)	98,062	St. Louis U	60-150	250 up	. . . . .		††131,000			
Merced U	70	120-200	634,594		27,779	St. Olaf C	65	120	275,950		113,268				
McIntosh C	72	95-155	98,702		63,491	Susquehanna C	85	140	70,000		32,000				
McMinnville C	61	250-300	60,349		28,512	Swarthmore C	165-200	250-350	1,615,164		298,689				
Mechanics I.	100	250	125,000		139,915	Syracuse U	75-175	400-300	2,011,643		616,492				
Miami U	25-40	135	115,315		242,179	Talladega C	25	100	185,636		50,215				
Mich. Ag. C	300	150	. . . . .		576,632	Farklo C. (j)	40	50-180	199,084		46,923			
Mich. C. of M's.	(h)	325	None		85,506	Teachers C. (Ind.	100	185	. . . . .		36,444			
Middlebury C	400	200	639,959		89,142	Teach. C. (N. Y.	200	146-402	2,222,712	(c)	636,164				
Midland C	60	150	80,000		25,000	Texas Christ. U	87.50	200	25,000		80,581				
Mills C. (j)	170	350	441,879	(c)	78,038	Throp C. of T.	170	250-300	550,000		71,575				
Millssaps C	55	135	251,897	(c)	39,049	Transylvania U	65	150	312,293		38,926				
Milton C	45-70	150-200	137,500		15,635	Trinity C	130	220-450	1,209,650	(c)	80,234				
Miss. Ag. & M.C. m	30-50	150-200	14,387		532,580	Trinity C., N. C.	90	200	1,590,316	(c)	95,931				
Monmouth C	60	165	283,554		99,248	Trinity U., Tex.	90	165-180	82,411		41,771				
Mont. St. C	15-20	250-350	519,719		260,151	Tufts C	100-175	250-400	2,000,000	(c)	95,815				
Moore's Hill C	50	150	75,000		20,000	Ulane U	145-175	135-200	4,360,973		411,063				
Morningside C	75	200	400,000		54,879	Tusculum C	25	102.50	173,571		35,406				
Mt. Holyoke C	150	275	1,426,173		342,696	Tuskegee I	4.50	100	1,942,112		473,764				
Mt. Union C	74	147-180	300,000		38,000	Union C., N. Y.	175	350-450	950,000		130,000				
Muhlenberg C	100	225	289,138		56,311	U. of Ala	25-75	225	560,000		150,000				
Municipal U	125	300-500	90,000		65,000	U. of Arkansas	20-30	140-300	130,000		250,000				
Muskingum C	65	135	121,541		41,513	U. of Ch'n'g (g)	75	200	400,000		65,000				
Neb. Wes. U	60	200	284,794		70,000	U. of Chicago	130	210	18,598,273	3,331,764					
N. Ham. C. & M.	60	175-216	948,000		124,327	U. of Cincinnati	50-150	160 up	822,307		368,133				
N. Rochelle C	130	300	. . . . .		160,134	U. of Col.	35-125	350	. . . . .		340,000		
Newton Th. I	None	250	800,000		45,000	U. of Denver	80-150	300 up	427,000		102,255				
New York U	100-200	250-300	1,370,000		75,403	U. of Georgia	None	150 up	372,202	††	14,875				
N. C. Ag. & M. C.	60	225-300	. . . . .		266,193	U. of Idaho	(v)	250-300	495,222		259,875			
N. C. St. N. & I	50	145	95,000		130,000	U. of Illinoi	(w)	44	260-600		2,778,387				
N. C. Western C	65	150	234,776		36,360	U. of Kan.	10-35	190-350	15,000		625,319				
N. h'w't'n U., Ill	110-175	250-500	4,257,783		960,528	U. of Maine	50-130	162-200	230,000		310,000				
Norwich U	100	212	127,603		63,851	U. of Maryland	75-170	175 up	150,000		250,000				
Northern C	100	155-316	2,636,080		395,321	U. of Mich'gan	(j) 60	162-320	940,284		2,202,860				
Ohio St. U	30	350	985,070		1,300,553	U. of Minnesota	50-200	250-500	1,605,356	3,033,891					
Ohio U. Athens	35	220	200,000		289,566	U. of Miss	55	125	700,000		130,226				
Ohio Wes. U	90	160	1,050,000		155,400	U. of Missouri (j)	None	150 up	1,272,839		1,202,888				
Oklahoma A. &	None	160-200	177,500		279,327	U. of Nebraska	(w)	250-400	795,000		1,332,000				
M. C.	None	160-200	177,500		279,327	U. of Nevada	None	162	300,365		197,311				
Olivet C	100	250-300	112,382		37,228	U. of N. Car	80	250	165		165,446				
Oregon St. Ag. C	54	224	. . . . .		715,924	U. of N. Dak	Free	183	1,705,700		229,992			
Ottawa U	64-74	144-180	231,762		47,615	U. of Oregon	None	300-350	. . . . .		344,445			
Otterbein U	75	162	225,000	(c)	54,553	U. of Penn.	150-200	185-350	. . . . .		485,943			
Pacific U. (Ore)	75	250-400	236,000		26,546	U. of Pittsburg	105-220	200 up	522,969		124,435				
Park C	50	75 up	482,866		82,708	U. of Rochester	135	225	1,666,577		170,855				
Parsons C	50	200-300	231,491		25,577	U. of S. Car	60	141	. . . . .		114,285			
P'b'dy C., Tch.	75	200-300	2,060,000		. . . . .	U. of the South	70	160-235	390,458		284,257			
Pennsylvania C	100	200	417,843	(c)	47,000	U. of Tenn.	(m) 80	175 up	25,000		896,386				
Penna. State C	None	162	592,913	(c)	680,851	U. of Texas	None	250 up	2,653,600		200,000				
Phil. Smith C	25	80	None		17,000	U. of Utah	20-100	180-250	206,000		250,000				
Politechnic In.	200	. . . . .	400,000		183,000	U. of Verm't (f)	110	125-225	916,311		208,561			
Pomona C	90	200-235	570,708		163,668	U. of Virginia	(d)	200-400	2,139,223	(c)	329,536				
Princeton Th. S.	None	175	3,209,873		143,677	U. of Wash.	(u)	300	3,000,000		566,175				
Princeton U	160	220 up	5,194,861		1,299,042	U. of Wis.	100	325-375	679,084		3,093,254				
Prenseminar C	60	100	5,000		38,443	U. of Wooster	100	250	1,144,435		122,907				
Purdue U	36-60	350	349,000	(c)	790,809	U. of Wyoming	None	350	60,000		243,639				
Radcliffe U	225-250	324	1,000,000	(c)	152,390	U. S. Mil. Acad.	†	†	†		1,245,230				
Ran. Macon C	100	175	330,670		40,652	U. S. Naval Acad	70-75	150 up	215,000		25,199				
Ran. Macon t.	102	200	385,000		194,739	Upper Iowa U	125	180	235,100		93,946				
Redfield C	60	150	250,000		11,000	Utah Ag. C	5	165	221,855		221,855				
Rensselaer P. I.	230	220-370	1,358,922		. . . . .	Vanderbilt U	150	200	2,450,000		250,000			
Rice Institute	None	300 up	10,000,000		480,000	Vassar C	150	350	1,655,257		739,640				
Richmond C	110	250	1,052,000		. . . . .	V. Christian C	75	150	. . . . .		39,714		
Rio Grande C	50	140	80,000		8,000	Va. Military I.	425	(i)	1,266		211,521				
Ripon C	95	176	252,036		60,042	Va. Union U	25	100	100,000	(c)	19,000				
Roanoke C	80	150-200	143,500		41,000	Wake Forest C	90	130	496,785		124,350				
Rockford C	100	300-340	194,251		79,778	Walden U	28	125	. . . . .		16,000			
Rollins C	50	150	236,000		43,411	Washburn C	75-80	175 up	363,000		103,578				
Rose Poly In.	125	300	850,000	(c)	49,900	Wash. C., (Md.)	50	171	None		(c) 42,541				
Rutgers C	160	250-350	740,000		350,000	Wash. C. (Tenn)	35	90	80,000		7,600				
Shurtleff C	80	200	183,232		19,000	Wash. & Jeff. C	120	200	637,599	(c)	63,141				

COLLEGES—Table Three. For explanation of signs see page 639.	Tuition, Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of	Tot. Income Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.	COLLEGES—Table Three. For explanation of signs see page 639.	Tuition, Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of	Tot. Income Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Wash. & Lee U.	\$95-125	153-243	\$877,049	(c)101,271	Wheaton C. (Mass.)	\$500	\$450	\$785,110	\$134,258
Washington U.	65-175	350	6,153,223	(c)549,597	Whitman C.	125	200	663,493	(c)70,504
Waynesburg C.	75	154	69,574	24,600	Whittier C.	70	175	150,000	19,710
Wellesley C.	200	325	2,056,225	1,465,768	Wm. & Vashti C.	60	240	115,000	20,000
Wells C.	150	350	364,200	145,329	Wm. Woods C.	65	265	50,000	
Wesleyan C.†	70	180	100,000	90,000	Williams C.	175	250-426	1,842,243	222,747
Wesleyan U.	140	120-300	2,167,194	(c)168,649	Wittenberg C.	75	125	516,000	(c)48,000
Western C.†	150	225	3,436,051	94,209	Worcester P. I.	190	335	819,651	208,779
Western R. U.	125	200	868,384	416,286	Wofford C.	75	140	192,521	48,676
Western Th. S.	None	200	11,104	(c)54,931	Yale U.	160 up		15,379,363	1,719,172
West Va. U.	(m) 50	150-275	115,104	338,708	Yankee C.	50	125	237,000	
W. Va. Wes. C.	45-75	100-200	112,000	60,000	York C.	60	144	25,000	
Wheaton C., Ill.	60	140-170	200,200	74,863					

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA.

ORGANIZATION	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 639.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library.
1881	Alma College†	St. Thomas, Ont.	Methodist	Robt. I. Warner, D. D.	21	200	2,500
1838	Arcadia University†	Wolfville, N. S.	Baptist.	Geo. Barton Cutten, D.	24	250	2,500
1818	Dalhousie†	Halifax, N. S.	Non-Sect.	A. Stanley MacKenzie, B.A.	86	417	28,000
1894	Haverall Ladies College.	Toronto, Ont.		N. W. Hoyles, Kc.	65	350	1,000
1789	Kings University†	Windsor, N. S.	Prot. Epis	Rev. T. W. Powell, D. D.	13	91	
1844	Knox Theo. College.	Toronto, Ont.	Presbyt'n.	Rev. Alfred Gandler, D.	9	140	22,000
1907	Macdonald College.	A. de Bellevue, Q.	Non-Sect.	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc.	50	407	9,000
1906	McGill Univ. Col.†	Vancouver, B. C.	Non-Sect.	Geo. E. Robinson (Act.).	24	340	1,600
1821	McGill University (kk)	Montreal, Can.	Indepen.	Wm. Peterson, M. A.	280	2,104	140,000
1887	McMaster University†	Toronto, Ont.	Baptist.	A. L. McCrimman, M. A.	30	300	20,000
1873	Montreal Diocesan Theo.	Montreal, Can.	Prot. Epis	E. I. Rexford, M. A.	5	30	7,000
1863	Mt. Allison University†	Sackville, N. B.	Methodist	Byron C. Borden, D. D.	21	250	12,000
1874	Ontario Ladies' Col.	Whitby, Ont.	Methodist	Rev. J. J. Hare, M. A.	22	185	7,000
1867	Presbyterian College.	Montreal, Can.	Presbyt'n.	John Selinger, D. D.	21	80	20,000
1855	Provincial Nor. Col.†	Truro, N. S.	State.	David Soloam, L. D.	20	425	4,000
1847	Queen's University†	Kingston, Ont.	Non-Sect.	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon.	125	1,610	67,000
1888	Ridley College.	St. Cath'n's, Ont.	Anglican	Rev. J. O. Miller, M. A.	15	160	2,500
1899	St. Andrew's College.	Toronto, Ont.		Rev. D. B. Macdonald, M.A.	18	250	
1851	Trinity College†	Toronto, Ont.	Prot. Epis	Rev. T. C. S. Macklem.	24	180	15,000
1845	Univ. of Bishop's Col.†	Lennoxville, Que.	Prot. Epis	Rev. R. A. Parrock.	9	60	11,500
1912	Univ. of Calgary†	Calgary, Alb.	Non-Sect.	F. H. Dougall (Act.).	11	268	
1852	Universite Laval U.	Quebec.	Non-Sect.	Mgr. Amedee Gosselin, M. A	70	474	100,000
1877	Univ. of Manitoba†	Winnipeg, Man.	State.	James A. MacLean, Ph.D.	43	881	12,790
1800	Univ. of New Brunswick†	Fredricton, N. B.	State.	Cecil C. Jones (Chan.).	18	165	10,000
1907	Univ. of Saskatchewan†	Saskatoon, Sask.	State.	Walter C. Murray, M. A.	41	381	
1855	U. of St. Fran. Xav. Col.†	Antigonish, N. S.	Catholic.	H. P. MacPherson, D. D.	19	225	22,000
1841	Victoria Col. & Univ.†	Toronto, Ont.	Methodist	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A.	28	610	25,008
1873	Wesleyan Theo. Col.	Montreal, Can.	Methodist	Rev. J. Smith, B. A.	4	100	5,000
1877	Wycliffe College.	Toronto, Ont.	Prot. Epis	Thos. R. O'Meara, LL.D.	8	118	

SOME FOREIGN COLLEGES.

1903	Aerl. & Forestry Col.	Morloka, Japan.	Im. Govt.	Yoshinaga Sato.	26	236	13,846
1530	College of France†	Paris, France.	State.	Maurice Croiset.		2,000	
1845	Cork University†	Cork, Ireland.	Non-Sect.	Sir Bertram C. A. Windle.	56	430	52,000
1832	Durham U.†	Durham & New Castle, Eng.	Non-Sect.	Henry Geo. Percy, K. G.	128	1,040	37,000
1737	Geo. August University. I. of Tokio.	Goettingen, Ger.	Non-Sect.	Dr. Kaufmann.	170	2,900	600,000
1901	Japan Women's Univ.	Tokio, Japan.	Private.			5,411	
1897	Kioto I. University.	Kioto, Japan.	Govt.	Junzo Naruse.	47	420	15,300
1668	Kungliga Karolinska U.	Lund, Sweden.	State.	Kenjiro Yamakawa, B.Ph.	181	1,543	32,000
1810	K. Frederick Wilhelm†	Berlin, Ger.	State.	Axel Koock, Ph. D.	125	1,378	220,000
1472	Ludwig-Maximilian's U.†	Munich, Ger.	State.	Dr. Planck.	520	9,000	
1818	Rheinloche Fried. Wilhelm U.†	Bonn, Ger.	State.	Dr. G. R. von Mayr.	365	7,718	691,484
1811	Royal Frederick's U.†	Christiana, Nor.	State.	Ernest Landsberg.	200	4,500	350,000
1875	Technology College.	Tokio, Japan.		B. H. M. Morgensterne.	180	1,500	500,000
1875	Tohoku I. U. Col. Ag.	Sapporo, Japan.	Im. Govt.			1,225	
1875	Tokio Commercial College	Tokio, Japan.	State.	Shosuke Sato, Ph.D.	134	808	39,683
1853	Univ. of Bonn.	Bonn, Ger.	State.	Z. Sano.	75	1,310	47,539
1853	Univ. of Edinburgh.	Edinburgh, Scot.				3,366	
1806	Univ. of France.	Paris, France.				2,916	
1451	Univ. of Glasgow†	Glasgow, Scot.	Non-Sect.	Sir D'ld Mac Allister, Ph.D.	209	2,916	250,000
1737	Univ. of Goettingen.	Goettingen, Ger.	State.	Dr. C. Runge.		3,000	600,000
1856	Univ. of Heidelberg.	Germany.		Dr. Rudolf Gottlieb.	183	2,264	
1904	Univ. of Leeds†	Leeds, Eng.	Non-Sect.	Duke of Devonshire (Ch'n)	165	1,320	30,000
1409	Univ. of Leipzig†	Leipzig, Ger.	State.	Dr. Otto Mayer.	260	6,000	570,000
1911	Univ. of Lisbon.	Lisbon, Portugal.	State.	Joao Almeida.	176	953	
1527	Univ. of Marburg†	Prussia.	State.	Dr. W. Troeltsch.	122	2,347	250,000
1742	Univ. of Munich.	Munich, Ger.				7,579	
1411	Univ. of St. Andrews†	St. Andrews, Scot.	State.	James Donaldson, M. A.	67	498	150,000
1477	Univ. of Tubingen.	Germany.	State.	Dr. John Belling.	132	2,048	
1582	Univ. of Wurzburg†	Wurzburg, Ger.	State.	Dr. Wilhelm Wien.	103	1,528	500,000
1851	Victoria University†	Manchester, Eng.	Non-Sect.		310	1,654	138,377
1365	Wien U.†	Wien, Germany.	Non-Sect.	Dr. Scorz Reinhold.	746	10,441	900,000

REFERENCE MARKS USED IN PRECEDING COLLEGE TABLES.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ¶ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also.
 (a) Co-education excepting in Art Department.
 (b) Co-education in Medicine and Law.
 (c) No restriction as to race.
 (d) Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer schools.
 (e) Branches at Tufts College and Boston.
 (f) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.
 (g) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.
 (h) And at Chicago.
 (i) Co-education in Graduate, Teachers' and Medicine Departments.
 (j) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.
 (k) Not Co-educational except in Art Dept.
 (l) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.
 (m) Formerly St. Ignatius Col., Co-educational in Graduate Departments.
 (n) Affiliated with Disciples of Christ.
 (o) Comprises Adelbert College for men. College for women and professional departments.
 (p) Co-education except in College of Arts and Science.
 (q) Co-education in Teachers' Courses and Summer Sessions.

(r) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.
 (s) Medical Department at Galveston.
 (t) Excluding Radcliffe and including the Summer School.
 (u) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., which is included in figures.
 (v) Also at Cleveland, Ohio.
 (w) Co-education in Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, Summer, and Commerce. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.
 (x) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn.; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.
 (y) Report at close of 1913.
 (z) Women admitted to Graduate, Law, Medical, Dental, Teachers' Courses, Biology and Music.
 (aa) Dean of Medical Dept., H. E. Tuley, M. D.; Law Dept., C. B. Seymour, LL. B.; Arts and Science Dept., John L. Patterson, M. A., M. Litt.
 (bb) Co-education in Graduate School for Ph. D. Art and Music.
 (cc) Including Summer School.
 (ce) Also a large law library.
 (ff) Co-education in Post-graduate Courses.
 (hh) Also have Jackson College for women.
 (ii) Women admitted as day students.
 (jj) Extension courses for both sexes.
 (kk) Co-educational in Faculty of Art.
 (mm) Co-educational except in Medical Dept.
 (ss) Professional departments are in Albany, N. Y.

TABLE THREE.

† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid \$709.50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about \$237 per annum.
 †† At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid \$600 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about \$24 per month. Each candidate must deposit \$280 before admission.
 ‡ Education of women only.
 †† Income from tuition, board or incidental charges only. ** Maintained by the city.
 (a) Including books.
 (b) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.
 (c) Exclusive of benefactions.

(d) Non-Virginians, \$150; Virginians, \$25. Average: academic, \$182-\$446; engineering, \$150; law, \$175; medicine, \$175.
 (e) Arts College, free.
 (f) Average.
 (g) Exclusive of books.
 (h) Residents, \$125; non-residents, \$260.
 (i) Living expenses included in tuition charges.
 (j) Report at close of 1913.
 (k) Medical and dental, \$200.
 (m) Free to State residents.
 (n) Law, \$150; medical, \$125.
 (q) \$100 provided by scholarship.
 (u) None except law, \$40.
 (v) Free, except law \$25, books \$30.
 (w) Medical, \$100; law, \$50; academic free.
 (x) Free, except law, \$75; pharmacy, \$50.
 (y) \$20-\$125 for graduates.
 (z) Free to citizens of United States.
 (bb) Law, \$40.
 (ce) Free to \$150.
 (tt) Medicine, \$160; law, \$50. None to undergraduates.

ACADEMIC DRESS.

Academic dress, the acknowledged badge of the scholar, is now worn by the majority of universities and colleges in this country. Mr. G. C. Leonard, Director of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Academic Costume at Albany, N. Y., adapted the gowns, hoods and caps now used in America from the English styles, to a system formulated by an Intercollegiate Commission, whereby the exact degree of each wearer may be determined. This code has been officially recognized by over five hundred institutions and the bureau is now chartered by the University of the State of New York.
 There are three distinct types of gowns and hoods—the bachelor's, the master's and the doctor's. The bachelor's gown is most commonly worn and has long pointed sleeves; the master's gown has long closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes; the doctor's gown has velvet bars on round open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. Caps worn with such gowns are the regulation mortar boards with black silk tassels.

COLLEGE COLORS.

Adelphi C.....	Brown-Gold.	Athletic.....	Red-Black.	Berea C.....	Cream-Blue.
Adrian.....	Canary-Black.	Atlanta U.....	Gray-Crimson.	Bethany C. (W.Va.).....	White-Green.
Ag. & M. C. Tex.....	Red-White.	Augustana C.....	Gold-Blue.	Bethany (Kan.).....	Yellow-Blue.
Ala. Poly. I.....	Orange-Blue.	Baker U.....	Orange.	Boston U.....	Crimson-White.
Albion C.....	Pink-Green.	Baliwin-Wal. C.....	Brown-Gold.	Bowdoin C.....	White.
Alcorn A. M. C.....	Purple-Gold.	Barnard C.....	Light Blue-White.	Brown U.....	Brown.
Alfred U.....	Purple-Old Gold.	Bates C.....	Garnet.	Bryn Mawr C.....	Yellow-White.
Allegheny C.....	Blue-Gold.	Baylor U.....	Green-Gold.	Bucknell U.....	Orange-Blue.
Auherst C.....	Purple-White.	Benedict C.....	Purple-Gold.	Butler C.....	Yale Blue-White.

Campion C.	Crimson-Black.	Miami U.	Red-White.	Tuskegee I.	Gold-Red.
Cavletan C.	Maize-Yale Blue.	Michigan Ag. C.	Green-White.	Union C.	Black-Red.
Carnegie I.	Tartan Plaid.	Michigan C. Mines.	Yellow-White.	Union C. (N. Y.)	Garnet.
Carroll C.	Orange-White.	Middlebury C.	Yale Blue-White.	U. of Alabama.	Crimson-White.
Carthage C.	Crimson-White.	Mims & M. C.	Maroon-White.	U. of Arizona.	Blue-Red.
Case Sch. Science.	Sea-Brown-White.	Monmouth U.	Red-White.	U. of Arkansas.	Cardinal.
Cathedral C.	Maroon-White.	Mont. St. C.	Blue-Gold.	U. of California.	Blue-Gold.
Catf. U. of America.	Yellow-White.	Morgan C.	Burnt Orange-Blue.	U. of Chattanooga.	Gold-Blue.
Central U. (Ia.)	Red-White.	Morningside C.	Maroon-White.	U. of Chicago.	Maroon.
Central Wes. C.	White-Navy Blue.	Mount Holyoke C.	Light Blue.	U. of Cincinnati.	Red-Black.
Christian Bros. C.	Purple-Gold.	Mt. Union C.	Royal Purple.	U. of Colorado.	Silver-Gold.
Clark C.	Scarlet-White.	Muskingum C.	Black-Magenta.	U. of Denver.	Crimson-Gold.
Clemson Ag. C.	Purple-Orange.	Nebraska Wes. U.	Yellow-Brown.	U. of Detroit.	Red-White.
Coe C.	Crimson-Gold.	N. H. C. A. & M.	Dark Blue-White.	U. of Florida.	Blue-Orange.
C. City N. Y.	Lavender.	New Orleans U.	Tan-Blue.	U. of Georgia.	Red-Black.
C. of Pacific.	Black-Gold.	New York U.	Violet.	U. of Idaho.	Silver-Gold.
Col. Ag. C.	Green-Gold.	N. C. Col. A. & M.	Red-White.	U. of Illinois.	Orange-Blue.
Colorado C.	Black-Gold.	N. C. St. N. & I. C.	White-Yellow.	U. of Iowa.	Old Gold.
Columbia U.	Light Blue-White.	North Dakota Ag.	Green-Yellow.	U. of Kansas.	Crimson-Blue.
Connecticut Ag. C.	Dark Blue-White.	Northwestern (Ill.)	Royal Purple.	U. of Louisville.	Scarlet-Black.
Cornell U.	Purple-White.	Oberlin C.	Crimson-Gold.	U. of Maine.	Light Blue.
Cornell U.	Carmelian-White.	Occidental C.	Orange-Black.	U. of Maryland.	Maroon-Black.
Crighton U.	Blue-White.	Ohio Nor. U.	Orange-Black.	U. of Michigan.	Maize-Azure.
Dakota Wes. U.	Blue-White.	Ohio State U.	Scarlet-Gray.	U. of Minnesota.	Old Gold-Maroon.
Dartmouth C.	Green.	Ohio Wes. U.	Red-Black.	U. of Mississippi.	Red-Blue.
Denison U.	Denison Red.	Ohio U.	Olive Green-White.	U. of Missouri.	Black-Old Gold.
Depauw U.	Old Gold.	Olvet C.	Crimson-White.	U. of Nashville.	Garnet-Blue.
Des Moines C.	Orange-Black.	Oregon Ag. C.	Orange.	U. of Nebraska.	Scarlet-Cream.
Dickinson C.	Red-White.	Oriental U.	Mandarin-Azure.	U. of Nevada.	Royal Blue.
Drake U.	Yale Blue-White.	Ottawa U.	Wheat Yellow.	U. of North Carolina.	White-Light Blue.
Drury C.	Scarlet-Gray.	Otterbein U.	Cardinal-Tan.	U. of North Dakota.	Pink-Green.
Earlham C.	Yellow-Cream.	Onachita C.	Purple-Gold.	U. of Notre Dame.	Gold-Blue.
Elon C.	Maroon-Old Gold.	Park C.	Canary-Wine.	U. of Oklahoma.	Crimson-Cream.
Eureka C.	Maroon-Old Gold.	Penn. C.	Orange-Navy Blue.	U. of Oregon.	Green-Yellow.
Fargo C.	Blue-Gold.	Penna. State C.	Navy Blue-White.	U. of Pennsylvania.	Red-Blue.
Fordham U.	Maroon.	Philander S. C.	Old Gold-Green.	U. of Pittsburgh.	Old Gold-Blue.
Franklin & M. C.	Blue-White.	Polytechnic I.	Blue-Gray.	U. of Rochester.	Yellow.
Furman U.	Blue-White.	Pomona C.	Navy Blue-White.	U. of Santa Clara.	Red-White.
George Washington U.	Buff-Blue.	Potomac U.	Orange-Navy Blue.	U. of S. Carolina.	Garnet-Black.
Georgetown U. (D. C.)	Blue-Gray.	Pratt I. (Brooklyn)	Yellow.	U. of S. Dakota.	Red-Silver.
Georgia Sch. T.	Old Gold-White.	Princeton U.	Orange-Black.	U. of Southern Cal.	Gold-Cardinal.
Goucher C.	Blue-Gold.	Purdue U.	Old Gold-Black.	U. of South'n Minn.	Pink-Green.
Grand Island C.	Orange-Blue.	Radcliffe C.	Crimson-White.	U. of Tennessee.	Orange-White.
Grinnell C.	Scarlet-Black.	Rand-Macon C.	Black-Yellow.	U. of Texas.	Orange-White.
Grove City C.	Crimson.	Rensselaer Poly. I.	Cherry-White.	U. of the South.	Purple-Old Gold.
Gustava A.	Ebon-Gold.	Rhode Island St. C.	Blue-White.	U. of Utah.	Crimson-Silver.
Hamilton C.	Blue-Buff.	Richmond C.	Red-Blue.	U. of Vermont.	Green-Gold.
Hamline.	Red-Gray.	Rippon C.	Crimson.	U. of Virginia.	Orange-Blue.
Hampton N. Ag.	Navy Blue-White.	Rockford C.	Purple-White.	U. of Washington.	Purple-Gold.
Harvard U.	Crimson.	Hollins C.	Blue-Gold.	U. of Wisconsin.	Cardinal.
Heidelberg U.	Black-Orange-Red.	Rose Poly. I.	Old Rose-White.	U. of Wooster.	Black-Gold.
Highland Park.	Purple-White.	Rutgers C.	Scarlet.	U. of Wyoming.	Brown-Yellow.
Hillsdale C.	Ultra-Marine (Blue).	Seton Hall C.	Blue-White.	U. S. Indian Sch.	Red-Old Gold.
Holy Cross C.	Purple-White.	Shaw U.	Garnet-White.	U. S. Mil. Acad.	Black-Gold-Gray.
Hope C.	Orange-Navy Blue.	Shorler C.	Orange-White.	U. S. Naval Acad.	Blue-Gold.
Howard U.	Blue-White.	Simmons C.	Purple-Gold.	Utah Ag. C.	White-Blue.
Hunter Col.	Lavender-White.	Simmons (Mass.)	Blue-Gold.	Valparaiso U.	Brown-Gold.
Huron C.	Purple-Gold.	Simon C.	Crimson-Gold.	Vanderbilt U.	Black-Gold.
Illinois C.	Yale Blue-White.	Smith C.	White.	Vassar C.	Rose-Gray.
Illinois St. Nor. U.	Red-White.	S. Dak. St. C. A. M.	Yellow-Blue.	Villanova C.	Blue-White.
Illinois Wes. U.	Olive Green-White.	Southwestern C.	Purple.	Virginia Mil. I.	Red White-Yellow.
Indiana U.	Crimson-Cream.	Southwestern U.	Black-Gold.	Virginia Poly. I.	Orange-Maroon.
Iowa State C.	Cardinal-Gold.	Spring Hill C.	Purple-White.	Wake Forest C.	Old Gold-Black.
Iowa Wes. U.	White-Purple.	State C. Washington.	Crimson-Gray.	Walden U.	Black-Red.
J. B. Stetson U.	Green-White.	State U. of Iowa.	Old Gold.	Washburn C.	Yale Blue.
James Millikin U.	Blue-White.	State U. of Ky.	Blue-White.	Wash. & Jefferson C.	Red-Black.
Johns Hopkins U.	Black-Old Gold.	State U. of Mont.	Silver-Copper-Gold.	Washington & Lee U.	Blue-White.
Junia C.	Blue-Gold.	State U. of S. D.	Vermilion.	Washington U. (Mo.)	Red-Green.
Kansas City U.	Purple-Orange.	Stevens I. of Tech.	Red-Gray.	Wellesley C.	Deep Blue.
Kansas St. Ag. C.	Royal Purple.	St. Charles C.	Blue-White.	Wells C.	Cardinal.
Kansas Wes. U.	Purple-Gold.	St. Ignatius.	Navy Blue-Gold.	Wesleyan C.	Lavender-Purple.
Knox C.	Purple-Gold.	St. John's C. (B'klyn)	Red-White.	Wesleyan U.	Cardinal-Black.
Knoxville C.	Old Gold-Maroon.	St. John's U.	Cardinal-Blue.	Western C.	Tyrian Blue.
Lafayette C. (Pa.)	Maroon-White.	St. Joseph C. (Ind.)	Purple-Cardinal.	Western Md. C.	Green-Old Gold.
Lander C.	Dark Blue-Old Gold.	St. Lawrence U.	Scarlet-Brown.	Western Reserve U.	Crimson-White.
Lawrence C.	Yale Blue-White.	St. Louis U.	Blue-White.	West Virginia U.	Old Gold-Blue.
Lehigh U.	Brown-White.	St. Mary's C.	Red-Blue.	West Virginia Wes. C.	Orange-Black.
Leiland Stan., Jr., U.	Cardinal.	St. Mary's C. (Ohio)	Red-Blue.	Wheaton C.	Blue-Gold.
Lincoln Mem. U.	Blue-Gray.	St. Olaf C.	Old Gold.	Wheaton C.	Dark Blue-White.
Louisiana State.	Old Gold-Purple.	St. Victor C.	Purple-Gold.	Whitman C.	Blue-Maize.
Loyola C.	Blue-Gold.	Sauquehanna U.	Orange-Maroon.	Wilberforce U.	Green-Gold.
Loyola U.	Crimson-Gold.	Swarthmore C.	Garnet.	Wiley U.	Royal Purple-White.
Macalester C.	Orange-Peacock-Blue.	Syracuse U.	Orange.	Williams U.	Cardinal-Old Gold.
Manhattan C.	Green-White.	Talladega C.	Crimson-Azure-Blue.	William Jewell C.	Red-Black.
Marquette C.	Blue-Gold.	Tarkio C.	Purple-Cream.	Williams C.	Royal Purple.
Maryland Ag. C.	Black-Orange.	Teachers C. (Ind.)	Green-White.	Winthrop N. I. C.	Garnet-Gold.
Maryville C.	Orange-Garnet.	Temple U.	Cherry-White.	Wittenberg.	Cream-Cardinal.
Mass. Ag. C.	Maroon-White.	Tex. Christ. U.	Purple-White.	Wofford.	Old Gold-Black.
Mass. I. Tech.	Crimson-Gray.	Trinity C. (N. C.)	Navy Blue.	Wooster C.	Black-Gold.
McKendree C.	Purple-White.	Trinity U. (Tex.)	Maroon-White.	Worcester Poly. I.	Gray-Red.
Mechnies I.	Blue-Gray.	Tufts C.	Brown-Blue.	Yale U.	Oxford Blue.
Mercer U.	Orange-Black.	Tulane U.	Olive Green-Blue.	Yankton C.	Yellow-White.
Neredith C.	Maroon.				

American College Fraternities.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

FRATERNITY.	Total Members- ship.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Chi Rho.....	1,102	13	1	12	Trinity, 1895.....	Dixon Ryan Fox, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi.....	8,500	24	7	23	Hamilton, 1832.....	Hunter S. Marston, New York City.
Alpha Kappa Psi.....	438	8	0	1	New York Univ, 1905.....	W. McLeod Murphy, N. Y. City.
Alpha Phi Alpha.....	846	15	2	5	Cornell Univ., 1906.....	Roscoe W. Ross, Washington, D. C.
Alpha Sigma Phi.....	1,771	15	0	15	Yale, 1845.....	Wayne M. Musgrave, N. Y. City.
Alpha Tau Omega.....	13,500	64	24	60	Va. Military Inst., 1865.....	Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Beta Theta Pi.....	19,924	79	22	75	Miami, 1839.....	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi.....	6,500	21	28	21	Princeton, 1824.....	Geo. M. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.
Chi Psi.....	5,500	18	12	18	Union, 1841.....	Harold G. Aron, New York City.
Delta Chi.....	4,116	23	5	21	Cornell, 1890.....	W. W. Bride, Washington, D. C.
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	17,500	43	12	43	Yale, 1844.....	James A. Hawes, New York City.
Delta Phi.....	8,334	12	5	11	Union, 1827.....	A. G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi.....	3,975	7	..	7	Columbia, 1847.....	(No Secretary.)
Delta Sigma Phi.....	1,728	11	2	8	Col. City of N. Y., 1899.....	Keenan J. McNally, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta.....	10,464	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859.....	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon.....	13,400	42	4	41	Williams, 1834.....	Walter Wilgus, New York City.
Kappa Alpha (North).....	1,300	8	2	8	Union, 1825.....	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South).....	12,000	48	15	35	Wash' ton and Lee, 1865.....	Wm. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Fla.
Kappa Sigma.....	13,327	80	17	66	University Va., 1869.....	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha.....	1,100	20	0	17	Boston Univ., 1909.....	Alvah S. Holway, Sandwich, Mass.
Phi Delta Chi (Phar.).....	2,700	15	3	12	Univ. Mich., 1883.....	William G. Gaessler, Ames, Iowa.
Phi Delta Theta.....	20,500	76	25	45	Miami, 1848.....	Hon. F. J. Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.
Phi Epsilon Pi.....	400	7	0	7	Col. City N. Y., 1902.....	Jesse Acker, New York City.
Phi Gamma Delta.....	15,000	59	25	56	Wash. & Jefferson, 1848.....	Harry B. Wassell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phi Kappa Psi.....	13,205	43	22	43	Wash. & Jefferson, 1852.....	Howard C. Williams, Cleveland, O.
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	5,400	27	17	27	University Penn., 1850.....	Richard M. Philler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	3,500	26	1	6	Mass. Agr. Coll., 1873.....	Donald H. McLean, Elizabeth, N. J.
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	6,000	40	11	26	University Va., 1868.....	P. T. Atkinson, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Pi Kappa Phi.....	600	10	4	3	Charleston Coll., 1904.....	E. R. W. Gunn, Oxford, Ga.
Psi Upsilon.....	12,455	24	1	23	Union, 1833.....	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	15,000	75	28	62	Univ. Alabama, 1856.....	Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Chi.....	12,060	65	21	65	Miami, 1855.....	William A. Trimpe, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu.....	10,000	69	10	61	Va. Military Inst., 1869.....	Walter J. Sears, Columbus, Ohio.
Sigma Phi.....	2,865	10	2	10	Union, 1827.....	Phillip J. Ross, New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon.....	3,000	34	12	2	Richmond College, 1901.....	W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Sigma Pi.....	1,232	10	1	10	Vincennes Univ., 1897.....	Wm. D. Ackers, Atlanta, Ga.
Theta Chi.....	1,600	14	0	12	Norwich Univ., 1856.....	Ralph C. Heath, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi.....	6,800	28	14	26	Union, 1848.....	J. Burt Wheaster, Newark, N. J.
Theta Xi.....	1,900	19	0	19	Rensselaer P. Inst., 1864.....	Hugh T. Wreaks, New York City.
Zeta Beta Tau.....	1,775	19	..	19	Col. City N. Y., 1898.....	Daniel Anslander, New York City.
Zeta Psi.....	5,730	24	10	22	N. Y. University, 1847.....	F. H. Nymeyer, New York City.
Total.....	283,758	1264	401	1090		

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Chi Omega.....	2,300	20	1	16	De Pauw Univ., 1865.....	Mrs. Charles E. Ely, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Delta Pi.....	4,000	21	2	..	Wesleyan F. Coll., 1851.....	Ethel L. Thayer, Boston, Mass.
Alpha Gamma Delta.....	700	13	1	3	Syracuse Univ., 1904.....	M'gt. Hobbs, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alpha Omicron Pi.....	1,252	15	0	7	Barnard College, 1897.....	Auna E. Many, New Orleans, La.
Alpha Phi.....	2,200	17	0	12	Syracuse Univ., 1872.....	Mrs. F. Wheelhan, Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta.....	1,414	19	0	12	Lombard College, 1898.....	Rosalie Ritz, Ottawa, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron.....	1,500	19	8	..	Mo. State Univ., 1888.....	Mrs. V. J. Adams, Knoxville, Tenn.
Chi Omega.....	2,752	25	2	11	Univ. Arkansas, 1895.....	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta.....	4,000	49	4	30	Boston University, 1888.....	Mrs. M. L. McCray, Dayton, Ohio.
Delta Gamma.....	3,538	26	12	7	Univ. Mississippi, 1874.....	M. Agnes Burton, Detroit, Mich.
Gamma Phi Beta.....	2,500	16	..	12	Syracuse Univ., 1874.....	Emma T. Lowd, New York City.
Kappa Alpha Theta.....	6,000	36	10	19	De Pauw Univ., 1870.....	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta.....	850	14	2	..	Va. State Normal, 1897.....	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	6,500	38	10	22	Monmouth Col., 1870.....	Mary McE. Rodes, Lexington, Ky.
Mu Pi Epsilon.....	939	17	0	0	Met. Coll. of Music, 1913.....	Mrs. Mary Pfan, Mt. Auburn, Ill.
Pi Mu.....	3,000	20	6	2	Wesleyan College, 1852.....	E. M. Ferguson, Washington, D.C.
Pi Beta Phi.....	7,000	47	2	26	Monmouth Col., 1867.....	Amy B. Ouken, Chapin, Ill.
Sigma Kappa.....	1,063	12	..	5	Colby College, 1874.....	Mrs. Ethel H. Weston, Old Town, Me.
Sigma Sigma Sigma.....	700	6	6	..	Va. State Normal, 1898.....	K. Ruth Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.
Zeta Tau Alpha.....	1,000	15	4	5	Va. State Normal, 1898.....	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total.....	52,598	445	70	189		

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Kappa.....	3,942	36	6	3	Dartmouth, 1888.....	John P. Sprague, Grinnell, Ia.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega.....	1,500	6	1	..	Univ. of Penn., 1891.....	Morris B. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma.....	1,050	10	3	4	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1893.....	Wm. H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi.....	1,500	19	5	4	Univ. Georgia, 1903.....	J. Calhoun McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Psi.....	4,400	27	9	10	Cheshire Mil. Ac., 1879.....	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu.....	5,300	31	1	..	Univ. Michigan, 1882.....	Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, Ill.
Omega Upsilon Phi.....	2,000	15	7	13	Univ. Buffalo, 1895.....	T. Carroll Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Alpha Gamma.....	2,000	9	2	5	N. Y. Hom. Med. Col., 1884.....	Richard H. Street, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Alpha Sigma.....	1,000	5	1	1	Belleuve Med. Col., 1886.....	E. J. G. Beardsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi.....	5,000	35	6	14	Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1891.....	David S. Long, Harrisville, Mo.
Phi Chi.....	7,000	37	11	16	Louisville Med. S., 1884.....	Dunning S. Wilson, Valley Sta'n, Ky.
Phi Delta.....	1,200	15	3	3	Long Is. Col. Hos., 1901.....	W. E. Lippold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Epsilon.....	1,000	10	0	5	Cornell U. Med. Col., 1904.....	J. H. Leiner, New York City.
Phi Rho Sigma.....	4,000	26	1	2	N' thwest U. Med S., 1890.....	James T. Churchill, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Theta Chi.....	375	35	..	1	Tufts Cl. Med. Sch., 1902.....	Arthur C. Wright, Boston, Mass.
Pi Mu.....	600	8	..	2	Univ. Virginia, 1892.....	B. C. Willis, Richmond, Va.
Total.....	41,867	324	56	83		

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—Continued.

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

FRATERNITY.	Total Membership.	Active Chapters.	Inactive Chapters.	No. Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
*Delta Theta Phi.....	5,340	83	2	17	Cleveland, 1900.....	A. B. Backer, Chicago, Ill.
Gamma Eta Gamma....	1,100	9	..	7	Univ. Me. Law S., 1901	Chas. M. Moon, Rochester, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Delta.....	2,560	32	10	20	N' thwest. U. L. S., 1902	Conger G. Roads, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Delta Phi.....	10,200	46	3	8	University, Mich., 1888	E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.
Totals.....	19,200	120	15	52		

* Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta and Theta Lambda Phi were consolidated in 1913, under the name Delta Theta Phi.

HONORARY AND MISCELLANEOUS FRATERNITIES.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 86 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is about 26,000—20,000 men and 6,000 women. Until 1883 the growth of the society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, many chapters having been organized. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Goucher College of Baltimore have since received charters. The first woman to be honored by election to the Senate was President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College. The present officers are: *President*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL. D., Amherst, Mass.; *Vice President*, Dean Edward A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; *Secretary*, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., 350 East 146th Street, New York City; *Treasurer*, David Layton, M. S., New York, N. Y. "The Phi Beta Kappa Key" is the official publication of the United Chapters which was authorized by the tenth National Council. The society is growing rapidly, many new members being received each year. The eleventh National Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the College of the City of New York on September 10, 1913, at which time the revived chapter at the University of Alabama received recognition and eight new chapters were granted. President Woodrow Wilson is a Phi Beta Kappa man, as are his predecessors, William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, and Hibben of Princeton are members, as is Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

Sigma Xi.—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having twenty odd chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences, together with a high standard of scholarship, constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Sigma Tau.—An honorary engineering fraternity for Juniors and Seniors with three requirements, viz., scholarship, practicality and sociability. It was founded February 22, 1904, at University of Nebraska and now has 452 members and eight chapters. Prof. F. A. Wirt of 815 Poynty Ave., Manhattan, Kan., is National Secretary.

Tau Beta Pi.—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 27 chapters and about 6,000 members. R. C. Mathews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the National Secretary.

Alpha Omega Alpha.—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1902. It now has 17 chapters and 1,600 members. Dr. William W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y., is the National Secretary.

Acacia Fraternity.—An intercollegiate organization for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 2,179 and 24 active chapters. The National Secretary is Harry E. Kilmer, Centerville, Mo.

Theta Nu Epsilon.—Is the only Greek letter inter-fraternal class society. It was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, was badly disorganized for several years and was reorganized in 1907. The society is incorporated under New York laws and is represented in fifty-three colleges of the United States, the membership being 16,000. Prof. Thomas J. Smull, of Ohio-Northern University, is President and the National Secretary is George R. Beecher, Lansford, Penn.

The Professional Fraternities now number over 50, with a membership exceeding 40,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering-Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "One-College" Fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are about 75, with a membership approximating 10,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 5,000.

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Rho.—Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of New York University School of Commerce; Isaac Joachim Schwatt, Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer; Right Rev. Frank A. McElwain, D. D., Suffragan Bishop of Episcopal Church in Minnesota; C. M. Spofford, Professor of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Carlton H. Hayes, Professor of History, Columbia University.

Alpha Delta Phi.—Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States; Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England; Hamilton W. Mable, author; Charles W. Elliot, ex-President of Harvard University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Francis Lynde Stetson, railroad magnate.

Alpha Phi Alpha.—Vernon Sandy, architect; Philip M. Thorne, lawyer; Dr. Whittington Bruce and Dr. S. Le Count Cook, surgeons; George B. Kellex, civil engineer.

Alpha Sigma Phi.—Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, ex-Secretary of United States Treasury Department; Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Ambassador to Turkey and Italy; Charles P. Taft, publisher; Henry Holt, publisher;

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued*.

Albert D. White, ex-Ambassador to Russia, Germany and Great Britain; George C. Holt, United States Circuit Court Judge, New York; Cyrus Northrup, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota; Homer B. Sprague, President of University of North Dakota; Fred B. Kernochan, City Magistrates' Court, New York; Hon. Charles B. Elliott, ex-Chief Justice of Philippines; Hon. Oscar R. Hundley, United States Circuit Judge in Alabama.

Alpha Tau Omega.—Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General; Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Luke Lea, United States Senator from Tennessee; Carmi Thompson, United States Treasurer; Erskine M. Ross, United States Circuit Court Judge; Willis D. Weatherford, International Secretary of Y. M. C. A.; Mazyck P. Ravenel, expert on bacteriology; Norval Richardson, Irving Bachelor and Leroy Scott, authors; C. R. Breckenridge, Ambassador to Russia.

Beta Theta Pi.—Willis Van Devanter, Joseph R. Lamar, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho; Townsend Scudder, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Edward C. Stokes, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Governor of New York; George Fitch, author; Willis O. Robb, Manager of New York Fire Insurance Exchange; William R. Baird, patent lawyer; Lee Cruce, Governor of Oklahoma; Frank G. Carpenter, correspondent; Charles D. Williams, Episcopal Bishop; Joseph A. Altsheler, editor and author, New York World; Edward S. Beck, managing editor, Chicago Tribune; William Tolman, social economist; Henry St. George Tucker, lawyer.

Chi Phi.—Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California; William A. Atterbury, Vice-President of Pennsylvania Railroad; Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina; W. H. Pope, Chief Justice of New Mexico; Sidney E. Mezes, President of the University of Texas; Dr. John B. Deven, surgeon; Newcome Carlton, President of Western Union Telegraph Company; Samuel M. Felton, President of Pennsylvania Railroad; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior Department.

Chi Psi.—William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Insurance Superintendent of New York; Walter Eli Clark, Governor of Alaska; Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer; Elbridge T. Gerry, humanitarian; Timothy E. Byrnes, railroad magnate; Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City; Robert Earle, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, New York; M. D. Dickinson, former United States Postmaster-General; J. W. Stewart, Governor of Vermont.

Delta Chi.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Port of New York; Fred W. Carpenter, United States Minister to Siam; Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany; E. E. O'Malley, ex-Attorney-General of New York; William R. Day, Ohio, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; William W. Bristow, counsel for United States in arbitration with Great Britain.

Delta Kappa Epsilon.—Robert E. Peary, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; White-law Reid, publisher; William R. Hearst, publisher; Owen Wister, author; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of United States; A. Barton Hepburn, banker; Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France; Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts; August Belmont, capitalist; J. P. Morgan, banker.

Delta Phi.—W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; Charles Scribner, John W. and Joseph Harper, publishers; Ulysses S. Grant, 3d., United States Army.

Delta Psi.—Charles A. Peabody, President of Mutual Life Insurance Company; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke E. Wright, ex-United States Secretary of War; Stuyvesant Fish, ex-President Illinois Central Railroad; J. Cleveland Cady, architect.

Delta Sigma Phi.—Arvid D. Anderson, Registrar of the College of the City of New York; William E. Waters, Professor of Greek, New York University; Walter Fischer, Professor of Romance Languages, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Esterbrooke, Professor of Chemistry, College of the City of New York.

Delta Tau Delta.—Champ Clark, Speaker of House of Representatives; A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; K. C. Babcock, President of University of Arizona; William Kent, M. E.; James E. Denton, M. E.; Will Carleton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, Vice-President and General Manager Edison Electric Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Delta Upsilon.—Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of Panama Canal Zone; Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; Sereno E. Payne, tariff expert; William T. Jerome, ex-District-Attorney of New York County; Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College, Hartford; M. Linn Bruce, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York; Erman J. Ridgway, publisher; Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant-General N. G. N. Y.

Kappa Alpha (Northern).—Horace White, ex-Governor of New York; Edward H. Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary; Clark Williams, ex-State Comptroller of New York.

Kappa Alpha (Southern).—Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas; Joseph W. Folk, Counsel for I. C. Commission; John Temple Graves, editor; Thomas Dixon, author; John S. Candler, of Georgia, jurist; Richmond P. Hobson, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Director of Census Harris; Clark Howell, editor of Atlanta Constitution; Kenneth J. Matheson, President Georgia School of Technology.

Kappa Sigma.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary United States Treasury Department; Dr. John Covert Boyd, Medical Director, United States Navy; P. P. Campbell, Representative in Congress from Kansas; Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of Christian Advocate; Rev. Richard J. Cooke, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Lyon G. Tyler, Presi-

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—Continued.

dent of William and Mary College; J. Harry Covington, Chief Justice District of Columbia.

Lambda Chi Alpha.—Major Edwin T. Cole, Professor of Military Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Roy G. Blakey, Professor Cornell University; Elmer C. Hondlette, Engineer Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission; Dr. Charles B. Bennett, Department of Physiology, University of California.

Rhi Delta Chi.—Caswell A. Mayo, editor of The American Druggist and President of American Pharmaceutical Association; Azor Thurston, State Chemist of Ohio; J. P. Remington, Dean of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of College of Pharmacy Columbia University.

Phi Delta Theta.—Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Brigadier-General Fred. Funston, United States Army; N. C. Young, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of North Dakota; L. H. Bailey, Director of College of Agriculture, Cornell University; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; J. C. McReynolds, Associate Justice United States Supreme Court; Thomas W. Hardwick, United States Senator from Georgia; Timothy S. Hogan, Attorney-General of Ohio.

Phi Gamma Delta.—Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States; A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; George W. Guthrie, United States Ambassador to Japan; Thomas A. Sterling, United States Senator from North Dakota; S. S. McClure, publisher; O. H. Cheney, President of Pacific Bank, New York; William F. McDowell, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Newton D. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland; Christy Mathewson, baseball pitcher; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Emigration, New York City; S. Christy Mead, Secretary of Merchants' Association, New York City.

Phi Kappa Psi.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon; Edgar F. Smith, Provost of University of Pennsylvania; James Whitcomb Riley, poet; Edwin James, President University of Illinois; Theodore P. Shonts, Street Railway Executive; J. Mitchell Palmer, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania.

Phi Kappa Sigma.—Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware; E. A. Alderman, President of University of Virginia; Claude A. Swanson, United States Senator from Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General United States Army, retired; Colonel William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Robert Strange, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Sigma Kappa.—George B. Cortelyou, President of Consolidated Gas Company, New York; Charles S. Howe, President of the Case School of Applied Science; Melville Davison Post, author; Thomas Fell, Provost of University of Maryland; George H. Davis, electric railway financier; J. E. Root, M. D., surgeon; Robert F. Wagner, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Pi Kappa Alpha.—Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator-elect from Alabama; William Alexander, Secretary of Equitable Life Assurance Society; St. George Tucker, President of St. Paul's College, Tokio, Japan; Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City; James Alston Cabell, lawyer and author; Dr. W. T. Howard, bacteriologist, Cleveland, Ohio; Edwin F. Swinney, capitalist; Robert M. Hughes, author; Dr. George Summey, editor; James Dickerson Haskins, Dean of University of Tennessee.

Psi Upsilon.—William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States; Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany; Chauncey M. Depew, ex-United States Senator from New York; Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist; John B. Stanchfield, attorney; John K. Bangs, author; Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Henry F. Lippitt, United States Senator from Rhode Island; Francis G. Newlands, United States Senator from Nevada; Robert Lansing, Assistant Secretary of United States State Department.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon.—Phllander C. Knox, ex-Secretary of State; J. M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War; John C. W. Beckham, ex-Governor of Kentucky; John G. Capers, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James Neill, actor; Charles B. Howry, Justice United States Court of Claims; Thomas Watson, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia; Key Pittman, United States Senator from Nevada; Henry Sydnor Harrison and John Edward Russell, authors.

Sigma Chi.—William E. Glasscock, ex-Governor of West Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illinois; A. H. Longino, ex-Governor of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; James Deering, President of International Harvester Company; George Ade, author; John M. Harris, President of Bucknell College; Booth Tarkington, author; Walter L. Fisher, ex-Secretary of Interior Department.

Sigma Nu.—Dr. Isadore Dyer, New Orleans, leprosy expert; H. D. Clayton, Federal Judge; Harvey Helm, Representative in Congress from Kentucky; Wade H. Ellis, ex-Assistant Attorney-General of United States; Walter J. Sears, litterateur, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. J. R. Sampay, D. D., theologian; Lee Worsham, President of National Conservation Congress; Charles G. Edwards, Representative in Congress from Georgia.

Sigma Phi.—Eugene H. Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Chester S. Lord, editor; United States Senator from New York; Gerritt Smith, composer; Bradley Martin, capitalist; Montgomery Schuyler, journalist; John E. Parsons, lawyer; Robert W. Patterson, editor Chicago Tribune; W. A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; George W. Hinman, President of Marietta College.

Theta Chi.—Charles F. Sayles, mechanical engineer; William R. Cutler, author and historian; George A. Converse, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; Charles H. Spooner, President of Norwich University; De Witt C. Webb, mechanical engineer; William F. Mead, architect; Burelgh F. Spalding, Chief Justice of North Dakota Supreme Court; Samuel W. Shattuck, Comptroller of University of Illinois; Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, United States Army.

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—Continued.

Theta Delta Chi.—Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota; O. P. Baldwin, editor of Baltimore Sun; John A. Dix, ex-Governor of New York; Henry L. Wilson, ex-United States Ambassador to Mexico; F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College; Willis S. Paine, ex-New York State Banking Superintendent; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; John B. McPherson, United States District Judge; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times.

Theta Xi.—Frederick H. Howland, editor Providence Tribune; Palmer C. Ricketts, Director Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; George Gibbs, electrical engineer; Henry Hodge, consulting bridge engineer; Onward Bates, ex-President of American Society of Civil Engineers; Butler Ames, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts; Mordecai T. Endicott, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, retired; William H. Wiley, civil engineer; H. M. Waite, City Manager, Dayton, Ohio; R. C. B. Thurston, President Sons of American Revolution.

Zeta Beta Tau.—Mitchell May, ex-Secretary of State, New York; Julius H. Kahn, Representative in Congress from California; Prof. I. Leo Sharfman, University of Michigan; Hon. Isadore Sobel, ex-President of National Postmasters' Association.

Zeta Psi.—Rev. Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Richard A. Ballinger, ex-Secretary of the Interior Department; Nelson Dingley, ex-Representative in Congress from Maine; George D. Robinson, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Rodney Welch and William H. McElroy, journalists; George W. Pepper, attorney; Nicholas F. Brady, capitalist; William K. Field, editor.

THE FORTY IMMORTALS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.*

YEAR ELECTED.	Name.	Born.	Predecessor.
1 1874	Alfred Jean François Mezières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
2 1886	Othénil P. de Cléron, Comte d'Haussonville.	Gurcy, 1843	Caro.
3 1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet.	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
4 1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet.
5 1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvion, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
6 1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp.
7 1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France)	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps.
8 1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemeil-Lacour.
9 1899	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac.
10 1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé.
11 1900	Paul Hervieu	Neully, 1857	Pailleur.
12 1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez.
13 1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier.
14 1903	Frédéric Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
15 1903	René Bazin	Angers, 1853	Legouve.
16 1905	Etienne Lamy	Cize, 1845	Gerard.
17 1906	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot	St. Omer, 1842	D'Andréet Pasquier.
18 1906	Maurice Barrès	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
19 1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel.
20 1907	Marquis de Ségur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
21 1908	Françis Charnes	Aurillac, 1848	Berthelot.
22 1908	Jean Richepin	Medca, Algeria, 1848	Thénriet.
23 1909	Raymond Poincaré	Bar-le-Duc, 1860	Gebhardt.
24 1909	Eugène Brieux	Paris, 1858	Halévy.
25 1909	Jean Aicard	Toulon, 1848	Coppée.
26 1909	René Doumic	Paris, 1860	Bossier.
27 1909	Marcel Prévost	Paris, 1862	Sardon.
28 1910	Monsieur Duchesne	Saint-Servan, 1843	Mathieu.
29 1911	Henri de Régnier	Honfleur, 1864	Melchior de Vogue.
30 1911	Denys Cochin	Paris, 1851	Comte Vandal.
31 1912	Hubert Lyautey	Nancy, 1854	Count Il'y Housaye.
32 1912	Emile Boutroux	Mon'uge(Seine) 1845	Hippolyte Langlois.
33 1914	Alfred Capus	Ais-en-Prov., 1857	Henri Poincaré.
34 1914	de La Gorce	Vannes, 1846	Thureau-Daugin.
35 1914	Bergson	Paris, 1859	Emile Ollivier.
36	Vacant		
37	Vacant		
38	Vacant		
39	Vacant		
40	Vacant		

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the Secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The office is at present vacant. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

Benefactions of 1914.

THE benefactions during 1914 amounted to about \$310,000,000. Gifts of donors under \$10,000 are not included in the following list.

Sir Julius Wernher, diamond merchant, of London, willed King Edward's Hospital Fund \$12,325,000, with an additional \$1,000,000 later.

F. H. Goff, originator of the Cleveland Foundation, announced that \$20,000,000 had been pledged for the purposes of the institution. The foundation was formed to provide for wealthy men a means of devoting during life or leaving at death a portion of their property for the public good.

James Campbell willed his entire estate, valued at between \$10,000,000 and \$16,000,000, subject to his wife's and daughter's life interest, to the St. Louis University, the leading Jesuit college of the West, for its medical department.

Among John D. Rockefeller's gifts, not including the money spent in the fitting up of the ship with provisions and clothing for the relief of the stricken families in the war zone, were \$1,019,908 to the University of Chicago; \$2,500,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; \$1,000,000 to the same institution for the study of animal diseases; \$300,000 to the building fund of the Y. M. C. A., to be given in instalments; \$225,000 for the purchase of the Grand Chenier tract of 85,000 acres of Louisiana, to be used as a refuge for wild fowl; \$250,000 to Stevens Institute; \$300,000 toward the erection in Washington of a memorial building to the women of the civil war, to be used as a headquarters of the American National Red Cross; 200 feet of hose to Rescue Hose Company of North Tarrytown, N. Y.; \$7,000 to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church; \$10,000 a year for ten years for the support of the American Academy in Rome; \$10,000 for the relief through the American Red Cross of suffering in Bulgaria due to the Balkan war; \$11,000 to the Salvation Army for the sufferers of the Empress of Ireland disaster; \$5,000 to the White Plains Y. M. C. A.; \$50,000 to the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass.; \$5,000 to the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the Police Department; \$25,000 to St. Vincent's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University; \$1,000,000 to Carnegie Institute of Technology; \$2,000,000 for the cause of international peace; \$100,000 to help raise the \$300,000 endowment fund for the New York Association for the Blind; \$100,000 to provide a foundation for a pension fund for the employes of the Zoological Park and the Aquarium; \$2,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution at Pittsburgh; \$25,000 to Stevens Institute of Technology; \$750,000 to the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo.; \$500 to the dispensary building fund of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases; \$5,000 to the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, to help their fund of \$100,000 which they are raising; \$20,000 to Dover, N. J., for the erection of a public library on condition that the city maintain it; \$40,000 to East Orange, N. J., for the improvement of its library building. Mrs. Carnegie gave \$5,000 to the Babies' Hospital in New York to endow two beds in memory of her nephew.

Francis A. Ogden of Texas willed his entire estate of several million dollars to the education of country children, especially those whose educational advantages are limited.

Col. O. H. Payne gave \$4,350,000 to Cornell University.

Baron Basile der Schlichting, a Russian who lived in Paris, left his collection of paintings, bronzes, etc., valued at \$2,000,000, to the Louvre in Paris.

George H. Hermann of Houston, Tex., left nearly \$3,000,000 for charitable purposes, among which were a hospital and two parks.

Subscriptions of \$2,200,000 in pledges were obtained by Wellesley College; \$750,000 was from the Rockefeller Foundation.

On the death of Mrs. Marie Eugenie Spencer, according to the will of her husband, William Augustus Spencer, half of his estate of \$2,164,060 goes to the New York Public Library.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Com-

missioner for Canada, designated that \$1,735,000 of his immense fortune was to go to educational institutions. Yale University received half a million dollars and the Royal Victor College, at Montreal, \$1,000,000. The other institutions named were St. John's College, Cambridge, \$50,000; University of Aberdeen, \$25,000 for the creation of a chair of agriculture; Presbyterian College, Montreal, \$60,000; Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., \$100,000; \$50,000 went to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and \$90,000 to various hospitals in England and Scotland. The fund for aged and infirm ministers of the Church of Scotland received \$50,000.

Delvory was made at Baltimore, Md., of securities valued at \$1,500,000, which were presented by the General Education Board to the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University. The gift to be known as the Wm. H. Welch Endowment for Clinical Education and Research.

Jane K. Sather of San Francisco, Cal., left \$1,450,000 to the University of California, of which amount \$700,000 was for chairs in history and classes. She also left a law endowment of \$20,000. This will is being contested.

The city of Berlin, Germany, received an anonymous gift of \$1,250,000.

The General Education Board granted \$700,000 to Washington University, \$500,000 to the Medical School of Yale, and \$50,000 to the study of conditions in the rural schools in some fifteen Southern States.

London charitable institutions received \$1,250,000 owing to the death of Geoffrey Ansell, whose father, a stock broker, designated that in case the boy died in his minority various hospitals and institutions would receive that amount.

Miss Elizabeth S. Shippen of Philadelphia willed \$1,046,000 for charities. Among them were Pennsylvania Hospital and the Pottsville Hospital, \$50,000 each; Bryn Mawr College, \$10,000; twenty hospitals, churches, charitable and other institutions, \$10,000 each; forty-one charities received \$5,000 each, and fourteen others were given from \$1,000 to \$2,000 each. In addition, servants were remembered.

An art collection, valued at \$1,000,000, was given to the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., by Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Theodore B. Bassell of Croghan, N. Y., willed \$1,000,000 to the Catholic University of America, including \$100,000 for the erection of a hall. He also gave \$25,000 for a parochial school at Croghan and \$100,000 in trust for its maintenance.

Atlanta, Ga., will have a new university, which was made possible by a \$1,000,000 gift from Asa Candler. In addition, sums and property given by others will bring the sum up another million.

Liberty E. Holden of Cleveland, Ohio, left \$1,000,000 to the Medical School of Western Reserve University for a foundation in memory of his son.

The World Peace Foundation received \$1,000,000 on the death of its founder, Edwin Ginn of Boston, Mass.

\$1,000,000 was given by R. A. Long of Kansas City, Mo., to a fund raised for the Disciples of Christ Church.

James Deering of Chicago gave \$1,000,000 to Wesley Hospital, Chicago, in memory of William Deering, father, and Mrs. Howe, sister, of the donor.

Mrs. Amella Gertrude Cutter left \$1,000,000 to the executors of her will to distribute among persons in need.

It was reported that Mrs. Frank Leslie bequeathed \$1,000,000 to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, to be used in furthering the cause of woman suffrage.

The Marchioness Arconti-Visconte of Paris presented to the Louvre her entire collection of paintings, porcelains, furniture and other art objects, valued at \$1,000,000.

After the settlement of the estate of Asa M. Packer, Lehigh University received \$800,000 and St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa., \$82,000.

A will to be contested in court is that of Ernest V. Cowell, who left the University of California \$750,000 for scholarships and the erection of a stadium.

\$750,000 went to Yale University, as provided for in the will of Mary Hotchkiss of East River, Ct.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$750,000 for a school for naval architecture and marine engineering from the estate of Charles H. Pratt of Boston, Mass. The gift was contested.

Mrs. Mary A. Murray of New York left an estate of \$600,000 to ten religious and charitable institutions. They are the Women's Hospital, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City Mission and Tract Society, Women's Branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, St. John's Guild, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Working Girls' Vacation Fund.

Harris C. Fahnstock, the New York banker, left \$540,000 to charity. Of this sum \$100,000 went to the Charity Organization Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; \$25,000 to St. Thomas's Church; \$10,000 to the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen, and \$5,000 to the Children's Aid Society. In addition, he set aside \$10,000 to be distributed to employes of the bank of which he was President.

Half a million dollars were given anonymously to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the alumni gave \$211,000.

The General Education Board distributed \$100,000 to Washington and Lee University; \$100,000 to Elmira College; \$100,000 to Hendrix College; \$100,000 to Wells College; \$33,000 to Wofford College; \$25,000 to Hampden Institute; \$15,000 to Stelman Seminary; \$10,000 to Tuskegee Institute; \$15,000 for rural school work in Southern States; \$33,750 to professors of secondary education in the South; \$19,500 to Maine agricultural work; \$10,000 to New Hampshire agricultural work.

Morrill Wyman willed nearly \$500,000 to Harvard University for medical research, in honor of his father; \$50,000 for the "promoting of good citizenship" by the study of republican government, and \$50,000 will revert to the institution upon the death of a cousin.

Catholic educational work was benefited to the extent of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 by the will of Miss Eliza Andrews of Baltimore, Md., and \$21,000 was given for charitable purposes.

Frederick G. Bourne, prominent capitalist and manufacturer of Oakdale, L. I., gave \$500,000 to the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for the Choir School and \$5,000 to the New York Association for the Blind.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art received the entire collection of paintings and other valuable works of art of Mrs. Mary Johnston, widow of Edward W. Scudder Johnston, a leading member of the New York Bar.

\$500,000 in stock was announced would be set aside by the National Carbon Co. for its employes.

Public Institutions, including Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, are conditional residuary legatees under the will of Gardiner M. Lane of Boston. The residuary bequests are \$250,000 to Harvard University to establish the George Martin Lane fund, and \$100,000 to Johns Hopkins University to establish a Basil Gildersleeve fund. The remainder is bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of which Mr. Lane was President.

\$500,000 was given to the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at Mount St. Alban, near Washington, by Mrs. Archibald D. Russell of Princeton, N. J.

Robert F. Crozer of Pennsylvania willed \$100,000 in trust and \$10,000 outright to Crozer Theological Seminary; \$50,000 in trust and \$10,000 outright each to the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, the American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, and the

American Baptist Home Mission Society in New York; \$200,000 was also given for a hospital in Upland, near Chester, Pa., and amounts of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 went to several churches and societies.

The will of Hugo Reisinger of St. Louis, Mo., when filed, disclosed that \$500,000 was left to charity for educational purposes. Columbia University came in for \$100,000 and Harvard for \$50,000. The residue of the estate goes to found a hospital in his native town of Wiesbaden, Germany, for the care of children under fourteen years old.

J. K. L. Ross of Montreal gave \$500,000 to the Government for military or naval purposes, or for a fund for soldiers' families.

Nearly \$500,000 was willed to Newark, N. J., for a park by Miss Alice W. Hayes, who was a lineal descendant of Robert Treat, founder of that city.

Miss Letitia Deniston of Pittsburgh, Pa., left \$500,000 as follows: Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions, \$150,000; Presbyterian Board Home Missions, \$50,000; Y. W. C. A., \$50,000; Humane Society, \$50,000; Humane Society of Western Pennsylvania, \$25,000; and the remainder, and the residuary estate, to the first two named missions.

Edwin Bradbury Smith of New York willed \$500,000 to Bowdoin College, from where he was graduated.

\$500,000 was given to Yale University to establish the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Foundation by the late financier's family. The income to be given annually to the school for ten years to enable the University to declare operative at once the agreement with the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, and to conclude the alliance between the Yale Medical School and the New Haven Hospital. The fund is to become the property of the University if the institution receives within the ten-year period a total of \$2,000,000 for the medical school, exclusive of gifts from the Brady family.

Melville C. Day willed his residuary estate, \$162,065, and \$300,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He also bequeathed \$25,000 to the Wardell Home for Old Ladies at Saco, Me. Previous to his death he made gifts to the academy aggregating \$260,000.

Mrs. Archibald Douglas Russell of New York City gave \$500,000 to erect the sanctuary of the National Cathedral of the Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C.

\$400,000 was left for a home for Ohio school teachers, and \$50,000 for a hospital at Vinton, Ia., by Mrs. Virginia Gay.

Thomas S. Kirkwood of Chicago, Ill., willed \$415,000 among the Chicago Home for the Friendless and the Chicago Lying-In, Presbyterian, St. Luke's and Passavant Hospitals.

An anonymous gift of \$155,000 was the largest single donation ever received by the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. Altogether they received \$410,000, most of which was anonymous.

In memory of Mrs. George Lauder, \$400,000 was given to Yale Medical School by the Lauder family of Pittsburgh.

Alfred D. Hermance willed \$400,000 to Cornell University for a scholarship fund for graduates of the Williamsport, Pa., high school.

Mr. William Runkle of New Jersey bequeathed large sums to charitable purposes. Among them was \$100,000 to Lafayette College. Others were the Presbyterian Board of Relief for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers, \$50,000; Home Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church, and to the College Board of that church, \$25,000 each; St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, N. J., \$25,000; Orange Free Library, \$25,000; Orange Orphan Society, \$25,000; Orange Memorial Hospital, \$10,000; Children's Aid and Protective Society, \$10,000; Orange Orthopaedic Hospital, \$10,000; American Sunday School Mission of New York, \$25,000; Presbyterian Church, Asbury, N. J., \$10,000; the cemetery of that church, \$10,000.

\$300,000 was willed by A. McKay as follows: \$100,000 to the Art Institute for the maintenance and enlargement of the Mungen collection of paintings; \$100,000 to the Home for Destitute and Crippled Children; and \$100,000 to the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children.

The radium from 150 tons of ore, valued at

about \$350,000, was given to hospitals by A. I. du Pont of Delaware.

Henry J. Braker gave \$354,034 to Tufts College. Sir Robert Baden received \$325,000 toward an endowment for the Boy Scouts movement.

The will of Miss Harriet Otis Cruft, a Boston spinster, contained public bequests aggregating \$325,000.

The will of Miss Elizabeth Thompson divided \$300,000 among the Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York Historical Society, Society of the New York Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, and Columbia University.

Ground valued at \$300,000 will become a free cemetery for the citizens of Port Chester, N. Y., after the donor's sister, Miss Emma Merritt, dies.

Victor M. Osborne of New York left \$300,000 to the S. P. C. A., which gift is being contested. Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., received \$300,000 in trust by the will of Melville P. Day of New York, who resided for twenty years abroad. In case the academy trustees do not agree the legacy goes to Yale University.

Mrs. Mary B. Pell of New York left \$272,324 to Columbia University, and sums to several charitable and educational institutions.

\$265,420 will go to Princeton University on the death of Mrs. Emma Alyce Hartley, as stated in the will of her husband, Dr. Frank Hartley. Princeton also receives \$5,000 cash. Bowdoin College came in for \$15,000, and the Society of New York Hospital for \$5,000.

Mrs. Russell Sage agreed to give \$25,000 to Leonard Hospital, Troy, N. Y., providing the citizens of that city raised an additional \$40,000. Among her other gifts were \$1,000 to the ambulance fund of the Southampton Hospital; funds for the State Museum to acquire a series of 106 bird paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes of Ithaca, N. Y.; \$10,000 to the New York Zoological Park to add to the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund to protect Federal migratory birds; \$25,000 for a teachers' rest at Tomkins Cove, N. Y. She is also a contributor to the American Society for Control of Cancer, and other charitable organizations.

New York State received a gift of 350 acres of land west of Albany from Mrs. Emma Treadwell Thacher for a park.

\$250,000 was given anonymously to Wellesley College.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave \$250,000 to the University of Chicago. He sent a check for \$25,000 toward the erection of a building for negro men by the Y. M. C. A. He also agreed to provide money to erect rural schoolhouses for negroes in the South, and gave \$4,015 to the Infant Welfare Fund in Chicago.

William Waldorf Astor contributed \$100,000 to the Red Cross Society, \$125,000 to the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund in London, and \$25,000 to Queen Mary's Fund for providing work for women thrown out of employment by the war.

Matthew Chaloner Durfee Borden of New York bequeathed \$250,000 to Yale.

Mrs. George D. Farrar of New York bequeathed \$250,000 to charity.

Miss Emily Mathilda Easton of Felling, Durham, England, besides providing large sums for her servants in her will, left \$250,000 to educational and charitable institutions.

David D. Stewart of St. Albans, Me., gave \$230,000 to institutions in Minneapolis, Minn.

Eben S. Draper, who died in Massachusetts, set aside \$234,000 to be divided as follows: \$20,000 to the Hopedale Unitarian Parish, \$100,000 and real estate adjoining to Milford Hospital, \$100,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$10,000 to American Unitarian Association, \$4,000 to proprietors of Hopedale village cemetery, and several bequests to employes.

Kenneth S. Walbank of Chicago willed \$225,000 among the Chicago Charity Hospital, the Home for the Friendless, and the Chicago Home for Incurables.

Mrs. Mathilda E. Webb, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., left \$10,000 to Plymouth Church, and \$5,000 to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, to be used for church purposes. \$200,000 is also given among ten institutions, namely, the Long

Island College Hospital, Brooklyn Home for the Aged, Graham Home for Old Ladies, Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Brooklyn Hospital, House of St. Giles the Cripple, and the Home for Friendless Women and Children.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of New York willed, in case of his wife's remarriage and anyhow at her death, his estate of \$200,000 as follows: New York Academy of Medicine, one-seventh of residue; New York Medical College, one-seventh; the First Baptist Church of Norwich, Ct., one-fourth-second, and the Norwich Hospital, five forty-seconds. A contingent bequest of \$5,000 was willed to Bellevue Hospital's surgical ward, St. Joseph's Guild, the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, and the Old Women's Home of Norwich, Ct. In addition he provided \$1,000 in trust for the establishment of a chair in the principles of ethics as practised by the American Medical Association.

Gen. Charles Cleveland Dodge, the late philanthropist, set aside for charity all his interests in the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company, which amounted to over \$200,000.

John L. Cadwalader of New York, at his death, bequeathed Princeton University \$25,000, the New York Public Library \$100,000, the Metropolitan Museum of Art \$25,000, the New York Zoological Society \$20,000 for the purchase of animals, the Alumni Association of Harvard Law School \$5,000, six months' salary to all employes of his law firm and his household servants who had been with him for five years.

Besides directing that the residue of her estate should go to the Hackley School, Mrs. Frances Hackley of White Plains, N. Y., gave the Congregational Church at Black Rock, Ct., and Archbold, Pa., \$2,000 each; Society for Relief of Destitute Blind, New York City, \$5,000; Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va., Berean College, Kentucky, Pitt Dellingham School, Cahoun, Ala., Fort Valley Industrial School, Georgia, Kowaliga Academy, Alabama, \$5,000 each; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York, \$5,000 each; Church of the Messiah, New York City, \$50,000; Pennsylvania Universalist Convention, \$50,000, and a fund in trust for the John Raymond Memorial Church Universalist, Scranton, Pa., in memory of the testator's father, John Raymond.

Byron L. Smith, late President of the Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., left \$100,000 to be distributed among long-time officers and employes of the company, \$10,000 to the Chicago Home for Incurables, \$10,000 to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, \$10,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, \$10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital and in addition \$500 a year toward the upkeep of the Solomon A. Smith ward, \$10,000 to the Old People's Home of Chicago, \$10,000 to the Art Institute, \$10,000 to the visiting nurses, \$3,000 to the Alice Home at Lake Forest, \$25,000 to the James C. King Home for Old Men.

Mrs. Hanna H. Abbe of New Bedford, Mass., willed \$151,000 to charity. Among the sums were \$50,000 to St. Luke's Hospital at New Bedford, \$100,000 to the New Bedford Y. M. C. A., \$10,000 to the New Bedford Day Nursery, and \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

An anonymous gift of \$175,000 was made to the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

Mrs. George S. Baldwin announced that she would build a \$175,000 chapel in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in memory of her husband.

Herman C. von Post of New York willed \$20,000 to the Sheltering Arms; \$50,000 to the Church of the Holy Communion; \$50,000 to St. Luke's Hospital; and \$10,000 each to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charly Organization Society of the City of New York, the American Geographical Society of New York City, the Society of St. Johnland, and the Home of Rest for Consumptives.

John Eccles of Norwich, Ct., willed to religious institutions, among them six churches, \$166,000.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., and his sister, Georgine

Iselin of New York, presented a modern hospital, costing \$165,000, to Indiana, Pa.

\$160,000 was given anonymously to Cornell University.

Mrs. Katherine McKee of Pittsburgh, Pa., willed \$150,000 in trust, the income from which is to buy coal for the poor of the Lawrenceville district of her home city, and to care for the poor of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. In addition she created a fund of \$5,000 for aged preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry M. Gescheldt of New York at his death made provision for \$150,000 to be given to Trinity Church for a bread line, every loaf to bear his name. On the refusal of the Trinity Corporation to carry out his wishes he stated that the money was to be given to the Five Points House of Industry and to hospitals.

Mrs. Minnie Hackett bequeathed \$40,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; \$100,000 to Syracuse University; \$10,000 to Woodlawn Cemetery, and \$2,000 to the Kensico Cemetery.

Miss Serenah Rhinelander bequeathed \$50,000 to the Church of the Ascension, the income to be used to preserve the memorials of her father; \$50,000 to St. James's Church, the income to be spent for repairs on the church and memorials of the Rhinelander family; \$50,000 to the Children's Aid Society, the income to be used for the maintenance of the Rhinelander Industrial School.

William N. Hartshorn of Boston, Mass., pledged \$140,000 to the Northfield schools.

Mount Sinai Hospital received \$125,000 for two neurological wards from Samuel and Harry Sachs.

The will of Mrs. Anna Sundberg Williams of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave \$125,000 as follows: The Wartburg Orphan Farm School at Mount Vernon, \$3,000; the German Hospital Society, \$43,000, and the German Evangelical Aid Society of Brooklyn, \$3,000. The residue to be divided among the first two named institutions, the Industrial Home for the Blind, and the Blind Babies' Sunshine Home.

\$125,000 was left to Emperor William for the expansion of the German Navy by Herr Vahldick of Luebeck.

It was reported that Sir James Key Caird, the millionaire lute manufacturer of Dundee, gave \$120,000 toward the expenses of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition.

Miss Katherine Allen bequeathed \$117,500 to Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Ex-Senator A. O. Bacon, who died in February, left land in Macon, Ga., valued at \$100,000, and in addition \$10,000 in cash, to be given to the city for a park on the death of his wife and daughter.

Wm. K. Vanderbilt made a gift of \$113,750 to Columbia University.

Donations were received for the American Museum of Natural History amounting to \$106,534.

Mrs. Lina V. Happel bequeathed \$104,000 as follows: In memory of her only son, who is dead, \$25,000 to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; German Hospital of Brooklyn, \$15,000; Brooklyn Poor Association in Livingston Street, \$5,000; \$5,000 each to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Salvation Army, the German Evangelical Lutheran Home, the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, the Home for Destitute Blind, Manhattan; the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children, Manhattan; other institutions mentioned were the Frauen Verein of the Deutsches Hospital of Brooklyn, \$3,000, and the Lutheran Cemetery, \$1,000. She also left \$10,000 for charitable purposes to the village of Enzweihingen, Württemberg, Germany, in memory of Caroline and Christian Vogel, and \$15,000 to the City of Heidelberg, Germany.

The will of Gen. James Grant Wilson disposed of his collection of curios to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Jacob H. Schiff contributed \$100,000 for an endowment for the Red Cross. He also presented to the Library of Congress a collection of philosophical and theological manuscripts and books, about 10,000 volumes in all.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company contributed \$100,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to care for the wives and children and dependents of the men who went from Canada as soldiers in the armies of Great Britain and her allies engaged in war.

An anonymous gift of \$100,000 was given to Wellesley College.

Amherst College received \$100,000 from an unnamed donor for the Geo. D. Olds professorship.

An anonymous gift of \$100,000 was made to the Medford Sanitarium at Long Island, N. Y.

The Yale Divinity School received \$100,000 from Mrs. D. Willis James and Arthur Curtiss of New Haven, Ct., and \$100,000 from an anonymous source.

Charles W. Harkness gave \$100,000 to Yale University.

An anonymous donor offered \$100,000 to the Northfield schools.

Mrs. Jennie R. Brown of Berlin, Wis., left \$100,000 for a home for destitute aged.

Mrs. William Abbey of New Bedford, Mass., willed \$50,000 to St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford; \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and \$40,000 to other institutions.

Harvard University received \$100,000 from the class of 1889.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy gave \$100,000 to Auburn Theological Seminary.

\$100,000 was divided among the Y. M. C. A., the American Seamen's Home, and the American Baptist Church, according to the will of James B. Loring of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robert Corr gave \$100,000 to Villanova College in Pennsylvania.

Mount Sinai Hospital received \$100,000 from Mrs. Louis W. Neustader; three perpetual beds at \$5,000 each, two memorial beds at \$2,500 each from friends, and three new funds were created, one for \$10,000 and two for \$5,000 each.

Mrs. Nettie McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, and Mr. Harold F. McCormick together gave \$100,000 to McCormick Theological Seminary for endowment.

Mrs. D. Willis James and Arthur Curtiss James of New Haven, Ct., gave \$100,000 to aid the development of the Yale Divinity School into a University School of Religion.

Major R. W. Millsaps gave \$100,000 to Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.

\$100,000 was given anonymously to Yale Divinity School.

An anonymous gift of \$20,000, to be followed by four additional gifts of the same amount, was given to Yale in memory of Gilbert L. Stark, the income to be used for the Chair of Social Service in the School of Religion.

An alumnus of the university gave \$100,000 to Yale.

Charles W. Harkness gave \$100,000 to Yale University.

The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania completed plans for the erection of a residence for the University for the use of the Provost, costing between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Jacob Langeloth, a member of the America Metal Co., left a bequest to be used for public schools, playgrounds, hospitals, libraries, gymnasiums, etc., for the use of the inhabitants of Langeloth, Pa. In addition he left \$5,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital and Dispensary, Manhattan Eye and Ear and Throat Hospital, Columbia University, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art; \$2,500 to the Mannheim Park in Germany; \$2,000 each to the Charity Organization Society and Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; \$1,500 to the Chrystie Recreation Rooms in Chrystie Street; \$1,000 each to the Isabella Helmath, and the New York Botanical Garden; also a sum, the amount not mentioned, to go to the Valeria Home, named for his wife.

Miss Barbara Kerr of Coraopolis, Pa., divided her estate of \$95,000 between the Home of the United Presbyterian Women's Association of North America and the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless.

Lina Somerville of Ravenna, Ohio, gave part of her estate of \$85,000 to the Ravenna Methodist Church and the rest to a Cleveland church.

The family of the late Stephen M. Clement gave \$80,000 to Yale University to support the Chair of Religious Methods in the School of Religion.

Edward A. Drummond gave \$80,000 to Bowdoin College.

J. N. Pew estate gave \$80,000 to Grove City College for a Memorial Hall Boys' Dormitory.

Thirty-five hundred employes of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company, Yonkers, N. Y., received a bonus of \$80,000. This was the sixth bonus the employes received in three years, making a total of \$420,000 that has been divided among the men and women workers.

\$80,000 went to Roman Catholic charities from the estate of James A. Casey, a former resin manufacturer.

Mrs. Stephen Merrell Clement of Buffalo, N. Y., presented \$80,000 to the Yale Divinity School.

Robert G. Ogden, the late merchant and philanthropist, willed \$8,000 to the Harriet Holland Memorial Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, \$1,000 to the Dixie Hospital at Hampton, Va., and \$20,000 and a contingent interest in one-third of a \$50,000 fund to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va.

Catherine E. Daly willed \$76,000 to the American S. P. C. A. in New York.

The Rev. Leander Townsend Chamberlain, late preacher and author, provided that \$30,000 be given to the Salonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute in Turkey. He gave other bequests to various institutions, and \$35,000 to the Smithsonian Institution.

The will of Miss Mary Louisa van Wageningen of New York disclosed that \$25,000 was left to the General Clergy Relief Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in memory of John B. Lewis, her uncle, a like sum to the Foreign Mission Society in memory of her father, Hubert G. van Wageningen, \$3,000 to endow a crib in the Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild in memory of her cousin, Hubert Lewis, \$8,000 to the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples in memory of her brother, Britton van Wageningen, and \$5,000 to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women in memory of her mother. Other bequests were to the Home for Half Orphans and Destitute Children, the New York Bible Society, and the New York P. E. Mission.

A gift of \$15,000 a year for a period of five years was made to the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Art Museum by Mrs. Edward J. Tytus as a memorial to her son.

Washington and Lee University will have a new \$75,000 gymnasium, the gift of Mrs. Robert Parker Doremus, as a memorial to her husband, who left his whole estate to the university.

Carl Harrison De Silver, the Brooklyn, N. Y., art connoisseur and philanthropist, left at his death \$50,000 to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, \$10,000 to the Church of the New Jerusalem, and \$2,500 each to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Hospital of St. Giles the Cripple. Should his son, Albert De Silver, die without issue, after his mother, a trust fund of \$650,000 will fall to the General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, and \$766,000 will go to the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Cora V. Catlin willed \$30,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine for chancel decorations in memory of her brother, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, \$10,000 to St. Mark's Church, \$5,000 to the Post-Graduate Hospital for a bed in the children's ward, \$10,000 to Christian Helpers' Home, Brooklyn, \$300 to S. P. C. A., \$10,000 to New York University for a scholarship to be known as the N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin Scholarship, and \$5,000 to St. Luke's Home for Aged Gentlemen.

Miss Sarah Ferguson of Stamford, Ct., willed \$50,000 to St. Andrew's Church, \$10,000 each for the endowment of St. John's Church House, and for the church, and \$10,000 to the Ferguson Library.

The University of Virginia received from the estate of Col. James H. Skinner \$41,988 for Episcopal ministerial students, and \$23,373 from the E. J. Folks estate to establish scholarships.

M. F. Dunn gave \$65,000 to Earlham College. Mrs. Adelaide L. Butler, who was the widow of Charles H. Butler of the firm of Butler Bros., provided in her will that the Stamford Hospital and Greenwich General Hospital each receive \$25,000. The Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, the Home for Destitute Children,

the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, all of New York, received \$3,000 each.

Frederick C. Hicks gave \$62,200 to Swarthmore College.

Miss Cora Barnes of New York City willed \$10,000 to the New York School for Applied Design for Women, and \$50,000 to the New York Kindergarten Association.

The bulk of the \$60,000 estate accumulated by John Hoey of Camden, N. J., will go to the Catholic poor of his native city.

In order to insure the completion of her husband's plans for the new Germanic Museum at Harvard, Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis offered \$56,000 to the institution.

Home and foreign mission activities will profit by the will of the late Mrs. Eliza A. Henry. The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and Home Missions each get \$10,000, and \$25,000 goes to the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief.

T. Wistar Brown gave \$51,000 to Haverford College.

Kate S. and Lucy M. Buckingham of Chicago, Ill., conveyed, according to the wishes of their late brother, three lots to the University of Chicago Settlement. The property adjoins the settlement.

Mrs. Melissa Stewart of Minneapolis, Minn., besides bequeathing \$6,000 to be invested and the income applied to the salaries of pastors in four Minnesota churches, provided that the residue of her estate, amounting to about \$40,000, shall be converted into the "Stewart Memorial Fund for Widows and Orphans," and distributed among institutions in North Dakota.

Sums of \$50,000 were given by the following persons: Miss Susan Minns of Boston, in honor of the late Susan M. Hallowell, formerly professor of botany in Wellesley, to Wellesley College; Alexander E. Orr, banker and rapid transit pioneer, to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island; Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati, O., to Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, to Barnard College; anonymous, to Williams College endowment fund; Abraham Steinman, cotton goods merchant, bequeathed to Hebrew Technical Institution, New York; Nathaniel S. Stone, to Harvard University in memory of his brother Henry; Mrs. Otto Huber, widow of the Brooklyn, N. Y., brewer, bequeathed \$25,000 each to St. Catherine's Hospital and the German Hospital of Brooklyn; Hallen Parker, to Whitman College; the Levi M. Stewart estate, to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; James J. Hill, to Carleton College at Northfield, Minn.; Moses Fell Dunn, in the form of real estate, to Purdue University; Alexander Moore, to Wittenberg College; Mrs. Francis Fernald, to Colorado College, to complete the equipment of Fernald Hall, the new dormitory; Charles H. Pine of Ansonia, Ct., to Yale University, to aid poor students; Miss Mary Semple of Pittsburgh, Pa., income for vacations for women who work for a living or who are ill; James J. Hill, to be devoted to the study of hog cholera at the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

An offer of \$25,000 was made to Bishop George W. Mundelein of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the completion of the chapel and the building of a new rectory on the condition that a like sum be raised. If not, the money is to be given to charity.

Mary How Steffens willed a trust fund of \$47,270 to Columbia University for a professorship endowment to be known as the Hall J. How fund in memory of her father.

Mrs. William Blinney of Providence left \$40,000 in public bequests.

Garrett Foxwell of Chestertown, Md., left an estate worth \$40,000 to Washington College.

The following institutions receive \$10,000 apiece, as named in the will of Mrs. Lizzie Hastings Holme, who died in London: The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New York Foundling Hospital, the Five Points House of Industry, and the City Hospital of Los Angeles, Cal.

By the clause in the will of Mrs. Christiana Evans of Denver, Col., \$25,000 was named to be distributed to men who proved failures. In addition, \$10,000 was bequeathed to the Craig Colony, and \$5,000 to the Children's Home.

Frederick Townsend Martin left his engravings and artistic objects to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and \$40,000 to servants.

George W. Nevill of Philadelphia, Pa., purposes to give his wealth to hospitals before he dies, in \$5,000 instalments. Already he has contributed \$38,000 as follows: \$5,000 each to the German Hospital, Jewish Hospital, Pennsylvania Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, and \$18,000 to the Home for Incurables.

Mrs. Finley Shepard gave \$35,000 for the enlargement of the Army Y. M. C. A. at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Large bequests to various Presbyterian bodies and many charities were made in the will of Judge Nathaniel Ewing of Untontown, Pa. In addition he left \$10,000 to Princeton University.

Z. R. Cornwell gave \$32,169 to Tuskegee Institute.

Milton S. Durham willed \$32,472 to De Pauw University.

Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., bequeathed \$15,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts, and legacies to several educational institutions in Boston and New York.

Former Judge John Forest Dillon left the New York County Lawyers Association his law library and \$2,000, Bar Association \$1,000 and a collection of books, Barnard College \$1,000, N. Y. Institute, for the purchase of books, \$1,000, S. P. C. A. \$500, St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., \$100; County of Scott, Ia., \$10,000 for a fountain at Davenport, Ia.; Iowa State University \$10,000, Disciples of Christ Church \$1,000, James Grant Library Association, Davenport, Ia., \$1,000; Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., and Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., \$1,000 each.

Mrs. Mary A. Blar, wife of De Witt Clinton Blar, a New York banker, willed to the Women's Board of Foreign Missions \$5,000, Presbyterian Home Mission \$5,000, International Committee of Y. M. C. A. \$5,000, City Mission and Tract Society \$5,000, Church of Jesus, Porto Rico, \$5,000; Rev. Daniel H. Stearns of Germantown, Pa., \$2,000; American McCall Association \$5,000, Young Women's Christian Association \$5,000.

William P. Sanford of Brooklyn, N. Y., donated at his death \$5,000 each to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Deaconesses' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York City. The tenth of the residuary estate to the Brooklyn and Long Island Church Society, Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Home Missionary Society, and the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

Francis Skinner, a wealthy yachtsman of Boston, left \$10,000 to the rector and wardens of Church of the Messiah, Boston; \$10,000 to Harvard College, and \$10,000 to Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mary A. Maxwell willed more than \$30,000 to religious and charitable institutions.

Julius Robertson, manufacturer of leather goods, picked the following institutions to receive his bequests: Montefiore Home, \$25,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$5,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Children's Aid Society, and the Educational Alliance \$1,000 each.

Mrs. Sigmund M. Lehman, Mrs. S. J. Ehrlich, and Philip Lehman gave \$25,000 to the Montefiore Home in memory of their brother. In addition, legacies of \$39,000 were received during the year.

\$30,000 went to Middlebury College from the estate of Henry M. Barnum.

Miss Catherine O'Neill of Brooklyn, N. Y., divided at her death an estate of \$30,000 among fifteen Catholic and Protestant churches and police relief funds.

William Sawyer of Grand Junction, Col., left \$20,000 to the Socialist party, small bequests to many Socialist newspapers, and the residue of his estate to the National Executive Committee of the party.

The Washington Street Railway Company, Washington, D. C., distributed more than \$30,000 among its 1,000 employes of all grades. The amounts apportioned were determined by length of service.

Nine institutions benefited under the will of Mrs. Julia Wedeles, widow of Isaac Wedeles, one

of the founders of the Steele-Wedeles Company, wholesale grocer, of Chicago, as follows: Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans \$5,000, home for Aged Jews \$3,000, Jewish Training School Chicago, \$5,000; Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls \$3,000, Associated Jewish Charities \$5,000, Visiting Nurses' Association \$200, Rosehill Cemetery Company \$1,500, Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Wheaton, Ill., \$3,000, and an oil painting to Sinal Congregation.

Frederick William Crosby, one of Chicago's pioneer financiers, left \$10,000 to the Art Institute of Chicago, \$10,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and \$1,000 to the First Baptist Church of Belvidere, Ill. In addition he bequeathed \$5,000 to Lake Forest College.

The Chas. T. Yerkes estate gave \$26,395 to the University of Chicago.

By the will of Mrs. Sarah J. Blrd the poor and needy of the New York Bowery were provided for in a trust fund of \$12,000, and \$10,000 and all household furniture were given to the Gospel Settlement.

\$25,000 was donated to charity by Lambert Suydam of New York for cancer research in the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital; Joseph Fels, a soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, who founded the Joseph Fels Fund Commission in several countries to finance single tax campaigns, to the single tax cause in this country each year provided a like sum were raised throughout the country by other believers; Mrs. Emanuel Mandel of Chicago, to the Jewish Training School in Chicago; Mrs. Sarah Rebecca Barbour of Paterson, N. J., in sums of \$2,500 each to Paterson Young Men's Christian Association, the Paterson Young Women's Christian Association, the Paterson General Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson Home, Paterson Home and Orphan Asylum, Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary, Paterson Rescue Mission, the Day Nursery, and the Old Ladies' Home; Mrs. Dudley P. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, to Wellesley College; Miss Harriett Allen Butler of Yonkers, N. Y., to the Woman's Institute of Yonkers; anonymous, to Berea College; G. W. Littlefield, Austin, Tex., to University of Texas for Littlefield Fund for Southern History; M. M. White, to Earlham College; Gordon Lotta of Goshen, Ind., to St. James Episcopal Church of his native city; a friend in Pennsylvania to Monmouth College; Mrs. Piliada Couper, to Drury College; Japanese Emperor, for a hospital; Solomon Phillips gave \$23,692 to Tuskegee Institute; Jeanette Moos, to University of Cincinnati; Frank A. Munsey, toward a fund raised by American women in England to equip a surgical hospital.

Edward H. Budds gave \$4,800 and land valued at \$20,000 to Friends University, Wichita, Kan.

Mehitable C. C. Wilson gave \$21,750 to Kansas State Agricultural College.

David Mayer, the New York brewer, left \$2,500 each to the Mount Sinal Hospital, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Montefiore Home, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; \$1,000 each to Lebanon Hospital, German Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, and Beth-El Sisterhood. \$500 went to the Crippled Children's East Side School, \$3,000 to the Temple Beth-El, and \$250 to the Turn Verein in Bodenheim-on-the-Rhine, Germany.

Sum of \$20,000 were distributed as follows: Mrs. Sarah L. Super willed to Ursinus College; Parker S. Williams, to Haverford College; Mrs. Ella Strong Denison of Denver, Col., for a Denison Memorial Building for Medical Research, to the University of Colorado; Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, to Allegheny College; L. M. Scott of Broken Bow, Neb., to Adrian College; Mrs. L. C. Colburn of Toledo, Ohio, for the renovation of Bexley Hall to Kenyon College; Mrs. Robert Ballantine of Newark, N. J., for a swimming pool to Rutgers College; Otto Magnus, a former member of the New York Cotton Exchange, to the poor of the city of Lyck, Prussia.

F. P. Beaver gave \$18,000 to Denison University.

Moses Lowenstein willed \$1,000 each to the Mayors of Walloo and of Brendenheim, Germany, for distribution among the poor; Mt. Sinal Hos-

pital \$5,000, and the residue of his estate up to \$10,000 between the Hebrew Technical Institute and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Benno Neuburger, a wholesale tobacco dealer of New York, left the Hebrew Infant Asylum \$10,000, \$500 to eleven Jewish institutions, and \$1,000 to the United Hebrew Charities.

Leonidas van Praag, a New York manufacturer, made bequests in his will as follows: Columbia University \$5,000 for research into cause and cure of cancer, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews \$2,000, Crippled Children's East Side Free School \$2,000, Montefiore Home Country Sanitarium \$1,000, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children of New York \$1,000, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer \$1,000, Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society \$1,000, Mt. Sinai Alumni Association \$1,000, and \$500 each to six other charitable institutions.

Helen Densmore gave \$15,393 to Tuskegee Institute.

Funds were received by Friends University from the D. L. Davis estate, amounting to \$15,000.

Edwin F. Meyer of Chicago gave \$15,000 worth of mesothorium to the Michael Reese Hospital.

Miss Cora F. Barnes, who was killed by a fall from the fourth floor of her New York residence, left \$10,000 to the N. Y. School for Applied Design for Women, and \$5,000 to the N. Y. Kindergarten Association.

George Henry Hall, a painter who died in February, left \$15,000 to Columbia University.

W. H. Cowles gave \$15,000 to Whitman College.

Dr. Frank Hartley of New York willed \$15,000 to Bowdoin College to establish a scholarship fund as a memorial to his father.

Isaac M. Jackson willed \$15,000 to Yale.

Alfred and Alfreda Bingham gave \$14,784 to Yale University.

D. D. Stewart of St. Albans, Me., gave \$13,750 to the University of Maine.

Michael C. O'Neill gave \$12,600 to Charleston College.

William Mche of Aurora, Neb., gave \$12,000 to York College.

Archer M. Huntington presented a lot, valued at \$12,000, adjoining its building, to the American Numismatic Society.

The sum of \$8,000 was bequeathed to Fordham University by Mary V. McCusker. Other sums mentioned were \$1,000 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and \$3,000 to other charitable purposes.

Mrs. Elizabeth N. Andreas of Brooklyn, N. Y., willed that \$12,000 be divided equally among the Stony Wold Sanatorium, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, New York Medical College Hospital for Women, and the Seaside Home of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.

Harold F. McCormick gave \$10,175 to University of Chicago.

Hannah S. Moulton gave \$10,149 to Tufts College.

Sums of \$10,000 were given by an anonymous donor to the George Junior Republic of Freeville, N. Y.; Annie Coe MacDowell, to found a home for refined, educated and Protestant gentlewomen whose means are small and whose homes are made unhappy by having to live with relatives who think them in the way; Miss Sarah D. Magill of Springfield, Mass., to the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Thomas B. Dale of New York, to Mount Sinai Hospital; Mrs. Clinton Ogilvie, to Barnard College; a New York woman, to the Woman Suffrage cause; New York City, for sixty free concerts to be given throughout the city; anonymous, to the Recreation Association of America for playgrounds for children; W. Burling Cocks of Long Island, N. Y., \$5,000 to Friends' Academy at Locust Valley and the remainder to servants; Mrs. Helen M. Le Fevre, widow of the former dean of the New York University-Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the shape of a trust fund to be known as the Dr. Egbert Le Fevre Deanship Fund, to the college; Henry H. Forsyth of

Chicago, \$5,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and \$5,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for disabled ministers and the widows of ministers; Thomas O. Hill to Tufts College; Katharine Knapp to Berea College, Kentucky; Orson C. Green, to Alfred University; J. G. McCullough, to Middletown College for endowment for gymnasium; Mrs. T. J. Emery, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the renovation of Bexley Hall to Kenyon College; Mrs. Richard Croker, divided between the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola; Herbert Powell of Fairbury, Ill., to Illinois Wesleyan University; a Friend, to Illinois Wesleyan University; Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford, Mass., to Prince of Wales Relief Fund; Miss Harriet Fletcher of Boston, for the same purpose; William Wicke of Lawrence, L. I., to hospitals and charitable societies; Jas. B. Duke, to Belgian Relief Fund; Miss Mary E. Garrett, to Bryn Mawr College; J. P. Morgan, to the American Red Cross; Bernard Baruch, to American Red Cross; Harrison Heath, to the London Times's appeal on behalf of the Red Cross.

Effingham Lawrence of New York subscribed \$10,000 yearly for the Flushing Hospital.

Campaigns were started by several bodies for funds. Among them were \$3,000,000 contributed for the relief of suffering in the countries involved in war, besides a large amount of supplies sent from America. Of this amount, the sums from New York State alone were: Belgium Relief Committee, \$600,000; Red Cross (State chapter), \$385,000; Committee of Mercy, \$51,000; Prince of Wales Fund, \$83,000; American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, \$180,000; Dollar Christmas Fund, \$23,000; Polish National Relief Fund, \$2,000; American Jewish Relief Fund, \$25,000. Other sums collected for charitable, religious or educational purposes were: Prince of Wales Fund, \$1,000,000; Infants' Welfare Fund, \$100,000; National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, \$100,000; Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the support of supernannuated clergymen, \$5,000,000; Ravenswood Church, Chicago, \$44,000; Union College, for memorial to John Bigelow, \$100,000; Oak Park Church, Chicago, \$32,000; Catholic Charities, \$83,500; Salem Relief Fund, \$600,000, and in addition the Senate voted \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers; Trinity Church, Chicago, to establish it as a cathedral, \$200,000; St. Joseph's Home for the Blind, Jersey City, N. J., \$100,000; United Irish League, \$100,000; Y. M. C. A., Albany, N. Y., \$100,000; Knights of Columbus, for the Catholic University of America, \$500,000; Society for the Propagation of the Faith, \$1,662,996, of which the people in France gave \$590,191, United States \$440,004, Germany \$201,457, Belgium \$72,676, Italy \$59,363, Argentina \$50,363, Spain \$33,044, Ireland \$28,400, Switzerland \$19,652, Chile \$16,943, England \$16,772; St. Michael's Hospital, \$130,000; Central Presbyterian Church, New York City, \$500,000; United Hospital, Portchester, \$112,300; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, to build the nave, \$1,000,000; American Museum of Natural History, for endowment, \$1,000,000; National Actors' Fund, Chicago, \$10,000; New York, \$12,000; Bankers' and Brokers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, \$20,525; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital appealed for \$300,000. Women's Political Union, \$300,000; Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Newport, R. I., \$10,000; New York Association for the Blind, \$307,990 for the Light-house Fund, and \$350,000 for mortgage, etc.; Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, \$75,000; Baptist Missions, \$1,825,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, \$100,000.

Presbyterians in America gave \$28,000,000 for congregational expenses during the year. The figures do not include mission gifts.

Colleges which started to raise funds were: Wells, \$500,000; Washington University, St. Louis, \$1,500,000; Alumni Association School of Commerce Accounts and Finance of New York University, \$100,000; Auburn Theological Seminary, \$500,000; Williams College, \$2,000,000; Stevens Institute of Technology received \$560,000 and started to raise \$800,000 more.

BENEFACIONS ANNOUNCED BY THE COLLEGES.

Adephi Col.....	\$31,761	Hamp. Sidney Col.....	\$33,425	Richmond Col.....	\$42,000
Adrian Col.....	25,500	Hamp. N. & A. I.....	372,628	Ripon Col.....	15,000
Albany Col.....	12,751	Hanover Col.....	18,612	Roanoke Col.....	15,000
Albright Col.....	19,000	Harvard Univ.....	1,839,489	Rockford Col.....	71,304
Allegheny Univ.....	25,000	Hastings Col.....	32,000	Rollins Col.....	10,196
Allegheny Col.....	65,781	Haverford Col.....	84,000	Rutgers Col.....	115,000
Am. Int. Col.....	19,000	Hedding Col.....	25,000	Simmons Col., Mass.....	22,894
Amherst Col.....	119,417	Heidelberg Univ.....	37,816	Simmons Col.....	25,000
Atlanta Univ.....	29,069	Hendrix.....	30,000	Simpson Col.....	82,000
Auburn Th. Sem.....	29,128	Highland Park Col.....	100,000	Smith Col.....	375,748
Augsburg Sem.....	12,615	Holy Cross Col.....	23,255	Southern Bap. Sem.....	95,000
Baldwin-Wallace Col.....	150,000	Howard Col.....	125,000	Southwestern Col.....	10,000
Barnard Col.....	119,443	Howard Payne Col.....	10,000	Stevens I. Tech.....	605,471
Bates Col.....	13,000	Huron Col.....	22,308	St. Lawrence Univ.....	10,000
Bellevue Col.....	23,162	Ill. Wes. Univ.....	81,228	St. Louis Univ.....	16,000,000
Beloit Col.....	36,100	Iowa Wes. Univ.....	13,000	St. Olaf Col.....	18,000
Berea Col.....	140,778	Jamestown Col.....	68,800	Swarthmore Col.....	17,891
Bethany Col., W. Va.....	60,000	Juniata Col.....	30,000	Syracuse Univ.....	190,463
Blackburn Col.....	10,600	Kansas State Agr. Col.....	15,859	Teachers' Col., Ind.....	25,000
Bonebrake Th. Sem.....	18,000	Kentucky Wes'n Col.....	15,000	Teachers' Col., N. Y.....	198,797
Bowdoin Col.....	94,459	Kenyon Col.....	67,007	Tex. Christ. Univ.....	11,513
Brown Univ.....	181,000	Keuka Col.....	15,000	Throop C. Tech.....	40,316
Bryn Mawr Col.....	26,645	Knoxville Col.....	19,450	Transylvania Univ.....	17,741
Campbell Col.....	15,000	Lake Forest Col.....	18,500	Trinity Col., Ct.....	183,000
Carleton Col.....	16,900	Lawrence Col.....	49,800	Trinity Col., N. C.....	124,800
Carleton Col., Minn.....	218,916	Leland Stanford Univ.....	25,000	Tufts Col.....	381,659
Carnegie I. Tech.....	1,000,000	Lincoln Univ.....	50,042	Tuskegee I.....	157,460
Catholic U. Am.....	1,100,000	Louisiana Col.....	10,000	Union Col.....	80,000
Central Col.....	40,000	Louisiana St. Univ.....	40,050	University of California.....	191,421
Charleston Col.....	12,600	Macalester Col.....	254,446	University of Chicago.....	1,320,011
College City of N. Y.....	12,000	Maryville Col.....	31,058	University of Cincinnati.....	26,200
College of Pacific.....	11,500	Mass. I. Tech.....	\$35,000	University of Colorado.....	21,000
Colorado Col.....	137,429	McCormick Th. Sem.....	117,642	University of Maine.....	13,750
Columbia Univ.....	886,297	Mechanics I.....	57,000	Univ. of Puget Sound.....	16,997
Cooper Col.....	35,000	Middlebury Col.....	45,690	University of Rochester.....	104,044
Cornell Univ.....	4,390,420	Millsaps Col.....	100,000	University of the South.....	37,114
Cotner Univ.....	13,000	Mo. Valley Col.....	20,000	University of Texas.....	25,100
Dartmouth Col.....	225,000	Monmouth Col.....	61,413	University of Virginia.....	115,163
Davidson Col.....	50,000	Moravian Col.....	43,000	University of Wisconsin.....	25,943
Delaware Col.....	86,000	Mount Holyoke Col.....	63,651	University of Wooster.....	33,516
Denison Univ.....	50,000	Muhlenberg Col.....	23,735	Ursinus Col.....	46,000
Depauw Univ.....	97,190	Muskingum Col.....	18,138	Vanderbilt Univ.....	1,000,000
Des Moines Col.....	10,000	Nebraska Wes. Univ.....	10,000	Vassar Col.....	24,500
Drake Univ.....	228,000	New Rochelle Col.....	13,449	Va. Union Col.....	16,000
Drury Col.....	25,000	New York Univ.....	34,727	Villanova Col.....	100,000
Earlham Col.....	120,000	Northwestern Col., Wis.....	21,401	Va. Christ. Univ.....	30,024
Elon Col.....	18,500	Northwestern Col.....	12,887	Washington and Jeff.....	102,645
Emporia Col.....	22,115	Oberlin Col.....	492,457	Washington Col.....	40,500
Fargo Col.....	115,000	Ohio Wes. Univ.....	53,301	Washington Univ.....	147,708
Findlay Col.....	15,000	Olivet Col.....	15,664	Wellesley Col.....	172,257
Fisk Univ.....	76,913	Ottawa Univ.....	19,731	Wesleyan Female Col.....	55,500
Franklin & Marshall Col.....	74,809	Otterbein Univ.....	100,000	Wesleyan Univ.....	153,919
Franklin Col., Ind.....	52,000	Pacific Univ.....	112,800	Western Reserve Univ.....	167,533
Friends' Univ.....	40,800	Park Col.....	35,423	Western Th. Sem.....	54,961
General Th. Sem.....	19,778	Peabody C. Teachers.....	23,891	Westminster Col.....	47,274
Georgetown Col.....	21,481	Penn. State Col.....	26,200	Wheaton Col.....	27,040
Geo. Washington Univ.....	19,647	Polytechnic I.....	11,500	Whitman Col.....	340,243
Goucher Col.....	201,500	Pomona Col.....	55,999	William Jewell Ccl.....	13,758
Graceland Col.....	10,750	Princeton Univ.....	774,663	Williams Col.....	33,335
Grinnell Col.....	352,062	Purdue Univ.....	50,000	Wittenberg Col.....	65,000
Grove City Col.....	80,000	Radcliffe Col.....	124,780	Worcester Poly I.....	260,500
Gustav Adolph Col.....	200,000	Rensselaer Poly. I.....	47,700	Yale Univ.....	936,112
Hamilton Col.....	50,000			York Col.....	12,000
Hamline Univ.....	32,467				

OCCUPATIONS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The United States Bureau of Education in May, 1913, made public statistics showing the occupations of college graduates, from 1642 to 1900, from returns furnished by thirty-seven colleges and universities. Taking three periods a century apart gave these percentages:

OCCUPATION.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.	OCCUPATION.	1696-1700.	1796-1800.	1896-1900.
Ministry.....	65.6	21.4	5.9	Education.....	4.7	5.7	26.7
Law.....	1.6	30.5	15.6	Business.....	1.6	5.6	18.8
Medicine.....	3.1	8.4	6.6	Public Service.....	9.4	1.1	1.0

UNIVERSITY FORUM OF AMERICA.

An educational institution of travelling professorships of eminent men of action, and original investigators, whose lectures are based on personal experience and observation. The lectures are delivered before the leading universities, colleges and other educational bodies throughout North America, Europe, and in other parts of the world.

The forum acts as a standing committee, a bureau of information, a clearing-house, through which universities and colleges may promptly and readily secure national leaders to speak at first-hand and authoritatively concerning their particular line of life-work and activity.

President—Alexander Cumming, LL. B., A. M., Ph. D., 550 West 113th Street, New York. Secretary—Almeron W. Smith, A. M. Treasurer—Henry Clews, Ph. D., LL. D.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813, she d. 1867; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1815; m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m. Emma Eldert; d. 1902. 2. Etheinda Cross; m. Burret Wilson Horton. 3. Norman Cross, b. 1842; d. 1907.		
2. Etheinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1834; d. 1889.	1. William Barton Allen, b. 1835, m. Mary Sutton 1859; d. 1888. 2. Franklin Allen, d. 1909. 3. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1840; m. 1st, Helena Mount, 1866; 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873; 3d, Edith Mott, 1890; d. 1898. 4. Harry Allen, m. Annie Odell; div. 1894; he d. 1899. 5. D. Dexter Allen, b. 1850; d. 1881 6. Annie Allen, b. 1853, m. 1875, John Wallace; d. (killed) 1896.	1. W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1860. 2. Etheinda V. Allen, b. 1863; m. James H. Ward, 189 . 1. Marie Fatimah Allen, b. 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892; div. 1907; he d. 1911. 2. Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875. 1. Margaret B. Allen; m. Arthur C. Ketcham. 2. Annie May Allen, b. 1878. 3. Edith Bruce Allen. 4. Allen Wallace, b. 1879.	1. Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1893. 2. Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. 1821; m. Maria Louise Kissan, 1840; d. 1885.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1845; m. Alice Gwynne, 1867; d. 1899. 2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt; m. Elliot F. Shepard, 1868. 3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849; m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harlman (Sands) Rutherford. 4. Emily T. Vanderbilt; m. William D. Sloane, 1874.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1870; d. 1892. 2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896. 3. Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1875; m. Harry Payne Whitney, 1896. 4. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Elsie French, Jan. 14, 1901; div. 1908; 2d, Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, Dec., 1911. 5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880; m. Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903. 6. Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, b. 1886; m. Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Jan. 27, 1908. 1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b. 1870; m. William Jay Schiefelin, 1891. 2. Edith Shepard, b. 1874; m. Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896. 3. Alice Shepard, b. 1874; m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895. 4. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877; m. Mrs. Esther Potter, 1897. 5. Marguerite Shepard, b. 1880; d. 1895. 1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895. 2. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., b. 1878, m. Virginia Falr, 1899. 3. Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	1. Cornelia Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b. 1899. 1. Flora P. V. Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899. 3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903. 1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b. Nov. 24, 1901. 2. Alfred Vanderbilt, b. 1912. 3. A son, b. 1914. 1. Cathleen, b. 1904. 1. Cornelia, b. Oct. 27, 1908. 2. Alice, b. Aug., 1911. 3. A daughter, b. 1913. 1. Wm. J. Schiefelin, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Margaret L., b. 1893; m. F. H. Osborn, 1914. 3. Mary J., b. 1896. 4. John J., b. 1897. 5. Louise V., b. 1901. 6. Bayard, b. 1902. 7. Elliot F., b. 1904. 8. Barbara, b. 1906. 9. Henry, b. 1909. 1. Teresa Fabbri, b. 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900. 1. Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise, b. 1901. 3. Marion, b. 1903. 4. Noel, b. 1904. 5. Emily, b. 1907. 6. Alice, b. 1911.

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt (Continued).	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.	4. Malcolm D. Sloane, b. 1881.	
	6. Florence Adile Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1877; he d. 1910.	1. Alice Twombly, b. 1886, d. 1908 2. Florence Twombly, b. 1881, m. Wm. A. M. Burden, 1904. 3. Ruth Twombly, b. 1886; d. 4. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1888, d. 1906.	1. Alice T. Burden, b. 1905, d. 1905. 2. Wm. A., Jr., b. 1906. 3. Shirley C., b. 1908.
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. Frederica V. Webb, b. 1882, m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905. 2. James Watson Webb, b. 1884, m. Electra Havemeyer, 1910. 3. William Seward Webb, Jr., b. 1887; m. Gertrude Emily Gaynor, 1911. 4. Vanderbilt Webb, b. 1891, m. Aileen Osborn, 1912.	1. Ralph Pulitzer, Jr., b. 1906. 2. Seward Webb Pulitzer, b. 1911. 1. Electra Webb, b. 1910. 2. Samuel B. Webb, b. 1912. 3. Lilla Webb, b. 1913. 1. Wm. Seward Webb III., b. 1912. 2. Gertrude Webb, b. 1913. 1. A son, b. 1913.
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1893; d. 1914.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1890.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851; d. 1911. 2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1870. 3. Lena Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav E. Kissel, 1881; he d. 1911.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring. 2. Helen Parrish, m. Archibald Brown, 1903. 3. James C. Parrish, Jr.; m. Charlotte K. Palmer, 1910. 1. Dorothy Kissel. 2. Jeannette Kissel. 3. Thorn Kissel.	Two daughters.
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia J. Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849; she d. 1912.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Louise H. Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt. 2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Hadden, Jr., 1873.	1. John Hadden, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne. 2. Edith La Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer. 3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896. 2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857. 3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1833; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1831; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; she d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville; she d. 1895. 2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechidley), 1897; div. 1904; m. 2d, Marquis de Maleissye, 1911.	
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866.			

THE COULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD.—Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887. 2. Jay Gould, b. 1888; m. Annie Douglas Graham, 1911. 3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890; m. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., 1910.	1. Eleanor Gould, b. 1912. 2. Anne Douglas, b. 1913. 1. Edith Kingdon Drexel, b. 1911. 2. Anthony J. Drexel, 3d, b. 1912.	

THE GOULDS—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould (Continued).	4. Helen Vivien Gould, b. 1892; m. Lord Decies, 1911. 5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896. 6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901. 7. Gloria Anna, b. 1906. 1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.	1. Helen Vivien de la Peer Bereford, b. 1912. 2. Catherine Moya, b. 1913.	
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shradz, 1892.	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868 m. Finley J. Shepard, 1913.			
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmons, 1898; sep. at d. 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. Duke de Talcyrand-Perigord, Prince de Sagan, 1906.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897. 2. George de Castellane, b. 1898. 3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902. 4. Chas. Maurice Jason Howard, Duke de Sagan, b. 1909.		
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Margaret Kelly, 1901; div. 1909; m. 2d, Edith Kelly, 1909.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902. 2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st. Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d. Rev. John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; he d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880. 2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Sympherosa Bristed. 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Knappff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1. John Armstrong Chanler b. 18 2; m. Amelie Kves, 1888. Div. 1893. 2. Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Louisa Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler; 6. a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b. 1902. 3. Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler; m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903; issue 1904, Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895, 4. a daughter, b. 907. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1897, and had issue: Julia Chanler, b. 1898; Dorothy Chanler, b. 1904; m. 2d Linn Cavalieri, 1910; div. 8. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr.
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1825; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbs, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Longhorne Shaw, 1906; issue: son, 1907; daughter, 1909; 1. Francis D., b. 1912.	

THE ASTORS—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	2. Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter; 1910, a daughter; d. 1912. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826 m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron M. de Steurs; 2d, Count Wm. Elliot Zborowsky; He was killed April 1, 1903; she d. 1911.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs. 4. A son, — Zborowski, b. 1895.
	5. William Astor, b. 1830, d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1816; m. Griswold A. Thompson, 1913. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue; James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902; Louise Astor Van Alen, b. 1910. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.
		3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Halg, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880; m. William Phillips, 1910, issue, a daughter, 1912. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888, m. Helen Fargo Squiers, 1912. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885; m. Alice Borland, 1910. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
		5. John Jacob Astor, b. 1864; m. Ava Lowie Willing, 1891; d. 1909; 2d, Madeleine Talmage Force, Sept. 9, 1911. He d. 1912.	1. Wm. Vincent Astor, b. 1891; m. Helen Dismore Huntington, 1914. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1912.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dinehart, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		5. Eliza Boreel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869. 2. Alice Wilks; m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keef-r. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingmill, 1891. 4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	

THE ASTORS.—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Dorothea Astor (Continued).	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819; m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1896. 2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844; m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872. 3. John Innes Kane, b. 1854; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878; he d. 1913. 4. Louisa Langdon Kane. 5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876. 6. Sybil Kent Kane. 7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1905; he d. 1905; she m. Capt Douglas Gill. 8. Samuel Nicholson Kane; d. 1906.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue: 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delaford Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane. 1. Delancey Iselin Kane. 1. Delancey Kane J. . . 2. Peter Augustus.
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	
	6. Woodbury Langdon, b. 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones, 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, b. 1850; m. Sophia E. Montgomery, 1882.	1. Sophie E. Langdon, b. 1883; m. Barrett P. Tyler, 1911. 2. Woodbury G. Langdon, Jr. 3. } 4. } Three younger children. 5. }
	7. Cecilia Langdon, b. 1827; m. Jean de Notbeck, 1849.	1. Eugene de Notbeck, b. 1852. 2. Cecilia de Notbeck, b. 1856. 3. A daughter. 4. A son.	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b. 1832; m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859; d. 1868.	1. Marion Langdon, b. 1864; m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891. 2. Anne L. Langdon, b. 1865; m. Howard Townsend, 1894.	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll. 1. Sophie W. Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend. 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend. 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER.*
Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D. Rockefeller, b. 1839; m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b. 1866; m. Prof. Charles A. Strong, 1889; d. 1906. 2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871; m. 1901, E. Parmelee Prentice. 3. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1872; m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902. 2. Mary Adeline Prentice, b. Nov. 29, 1907. 1. John Rockefeller McCormick, b. 1897; d. 1901. 2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898. 3. Muriel M. McCormick, b. 1902. 4. Edith McCormick, b. 1908.	
	4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874; m. Abby Greene Aldrich, 1901.	1. Babette Rockefeller, b. 1903. 2. John D. Rockefeller, 3d, b. 1906. 3. Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, b. 1908. 4. A son, b. 1910. 5. A son, b. 1912.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m. Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G. Rockefeller, b. 1870; m. Elsie Stillman, 1896. 2. Emma Rockefeller, b. 1868; m. Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896. 3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878; m. Isabel G. Sullivan, 1901. 4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1907.	1. Isabel Rockefeller, b. 1902. 2. Avery Rockefeller, b. 1904. 3. Winifred Rockefeller, b. 1905. 4. Edith Rockefeller, b. 1909. 5. Gladys Rockefeller, b. 1910.	

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.
Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b. 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges; 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy; he d. 1913.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866; m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee. 2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b. 1867; m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew. 3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870; m. 1894, William Pierston Hamilton. 4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee. 2. Eleaunor Morgau Satterlee. 1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1892. 2. Jane Norton Morgan. 3. Frances Tracy Morgan. 4. Henry Sturgis Morgan. 1. Helen Morgan Hamilton. 2. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton. 3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton. 4. Alexander Hamilton. 5. Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton	
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; she d. 1896; he d. 1911.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry. 2. Caroline Lucy Morgan. 3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan. 2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant. 2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns; m. Evelyn Cavendish Bentinck, Feb. 9, 1907. 3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Cynthia Burns, b. 1908. 2. George Burns, b. 1911. 1. Doris Vernon Harcourt. 2. Olivia Harcourt. 3. Barbara Harcourt. 4. William Harcourt.	
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846; d. 1858.			
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan; he d. 1912.	1. Ursula Junius Morgan; m. 1908; Rev. Wm. Fitz Simon. 2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1855 Poince de Galato-Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galato-Colonna. 2. Bianca Galato-Colonna. 3. Marco Galato-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1893 Katherine Duer; div. 1914.	1. Katherine Duer Mackay, b. 1900. 2. Eilin Duer Mackay, b. 1903. 3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer. 2. John Francis Havemeyer m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899. 3. Alice Louise Havemeyer, m. Thos. L. Moore, 1910.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer. 2. John Francis Havemeyer.	
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. —; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900. 2. William F. Havemeyer 2d, d. 1904. 3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.		

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. Henry Havemeyer (Continued).	4. Edythe Havemeyer. 5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. — Burnham; d. 1893. 6. Harry Havemeyer; d. —		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer, b. 1819; m. Delia Conklin, 1870; she d. Nov. 5, 1911; he d. Aug. 18, 1912.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant; div. 1913; he m. 2d Mrs. Thorburn Backus. 2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. Fenelon C. Catus. She d. 1911.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay; he died 1900; she d. Nov., 1912.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall. 2. Agnes Craig Maclay. 3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay; m. May Yourtee. 4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay; d. 5. Archibald Maclay. 6. Laura Grace Maclay.	1. Charles W. Hall. 2. Archibald Maclay Hall. 3. Hector Craig Hall.	
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895.	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer. 2. Loomis Havemeyer.		
9. William Frederick Havemeyer, b. March 31, 1850; m. Josephine Harmon, 1877; she d. 1898; he d. Sept. 1913.	1. Hector H. Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Ray M. Russell, 1902. 2. Martha J. Havemeyer, b. 1879; m. William R. Wilcox, 1905. 3. Arthur Havemeyer, b. 1882; m. Clara Herrick, 1908. 4. Raymond Havemeyer, b. 1884.	Dorothy Havemeyer. 1. Josephine Havemeyer Wilcox. 2. Wm. Frederick Wilcox. 1. Martha Havemeyer.	

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah L. Henderson, 1831; died July 28, 1891.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Frederick Christian Havemeyer; b. 1832; m. 1862, Josephine Hewlett; d. 1910.			
2. Mary O. Havemeyer; b. 1834; m. 1858, J. L. Elder; d. 1865.	1. Frederick H. Elder, b. 1859; died unmarried, 1885. 2. Minnie H. Elder, b. 1861; m. McCoskry Butt, 1884.	1. Robert McCoskry Butt; b. 1884. 2. Laurence H. Butt; b. 1886.	
3. Charles B. Havemeyer; died in infancy.			
4. George W. Havemeyer; b. 1837; d. 1861; unmarried.			
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m. October 12, 1863, Emily De Looney; d. April 28, 1897. She d. 1914.	1. Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b. New York, 1864; m. John Mayer, August 1884; d. Mahwah, N. J., 1900. He d. 1912. 2. Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b. Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1. Emily A. Mayer, b. 1885; m. J. G. Willis, 1905. 2. John Ed. Mayer, b. 1887; m. 1907, Natalie Foote. 3. Rowland Mayer, b. 1892; m. 4. Joseph Mayer, b. Rome, Italy, 1900. 1. Ed. C. Potter, Jr., b. December, 1885; m. Lisa B. Marshall, 1905. 2. Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b. 1887; m. Wm. G. Coogan, 1907. 3. Emily De Looney Potter, b. 1889; m. C. H. Jackson, 1911. 4. Thomas Wyndeat Potter, b. 1891. 5. Marie Blanche Potter; b. 1892; m. Eugene Cronin, 1913. 6. Theodora Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893. 7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895. 8. Julia Blatchford Potter, b. 1896.	1. Jos. G. Willis, Jr., b. 1907, 1906. 1. John Mayer, 3d, b. 1908. 1. Catharine Potter, b. May 17, 1906. 2. Edward C. Potter, 3d, 1909. 1. Wm. G. Coogan, b. 1908. 2. Tho. H. Coogan, b. 1909. 3. Emily Coogan, b. 1911. 4. J. J. Coogan, b. 1912. 1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912. 2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913; d. 1914. 1. Marie B. Cronin, b. 1914.

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
5. Theodore Augustus Havemeyer (Continued).		9. Lillian Fredericka Potter, b. 1899. 10. Richard Milford B. Potter, b. 1900. 11. Eleanor May Potter, b. 1900.	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. New York, 1867; m. Camilla Moss, 1890; d. 1895.	1. Theodore A. Havemeyer, 3d. b. 1892. 2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b. 1892.	
	4. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1888; m. Katherine Aymar Sands, 1893.		
	5. Banche Maximilian Havemeyer, b. Vienna, 1871; m. William Butler Duncan, Jr., 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892; m. Louis Noel, 1912. 2. David Duncan, b. 1893. 3. Dorothy Duncan, b. 1901. 4. William B. Duncan, 3d, b. 1903.	
	6. Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b. 1872; m. Perry Tiffany, 1894; 2d, H. F. Godfrey, 1906.	1. Marion Tiffany, b. 1895. 2. Theodora Perry Tiffany, b. 1897. 3. H. F. Godfrey, Jr., b. 1906.	
	7. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m. Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1. Carlotta Havemeyer, b. 1901. 2. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1903. 3. Florence Havemeyer, b. 1905. 4. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 4th; b. 1908.	
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut.-Com. Cameron McCrea Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie Emily Winslow, b. 1900. 2. Henry Cameron McCrea Winslow, b. 1901. 3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1908. 4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904. 5. John Winslow, b. 1908.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1879; m. Lillie Harriman Travers, 1906.		
6. Kate B. Havemeyer; b. 1843; m. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., 1863.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni; b. 1864; d. 1905. 2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith. 3. Sadie H. Belloni. 4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith. 2. Catherine H. Griffith. 3. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	
7. Thos. J. Havemeyer, b. 1845; d. 1899.			
8. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908; m. Mary L. Elder, 1870; 2d, Louise Waldron Elder, 1883, d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1884; m. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 1907. 2. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1886; m. Doris Anna Dick, Feb. 28, 1911. 3. Electra Havemeyer, b. 1888; m. James Watson Webb, 1910.	1. Fredericka L. Frelinghuysen, b. 1909. 2. George Frelinghuysen, b. 1911. 1. Doris Havemeyer, b. 1912. 2. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1913. 1. Electra Webb, b. 1910. 2. S. B. Webb, b. 1911. 3.	
9. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; b. 1849; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson, 1884.	1. Charles H. Jackson, b. 1885; m. Emily De Loosey Potter, 1911. 2. Louise A. Jackson, b. 1887; m. J. B. Cornell, 1912.	1. Emily L. Jackson, b. 1912. 2. Chas. H. Jackson, Jr., b. 1913. 1. J. B. Cornell, b. 1914.	
10. Warren H. Havemeyer, b. 1849; d. 1851.			

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905; she m. M. Drummond.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893. 2. Henry Field, b. 1895. 3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897. 2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905. 3. Peter Beatty, b. 1910.		

THE BELMONTs.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzey, Germany, Dec. 8, 1816; married, 1849. Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1850; m. 1899, Mrs. Henry T. Sloan.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882, m. Alice W. de Goicoechea, 1906. 2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888, m. Ethel Lorraine, 1912; sep. 1914. 3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892.	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907. 2. August Belmont, III., b. 1909. 3. Alice de G. Belmont, b. 1910.	
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alv. M. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1897.	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudft Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1875, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899. 3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	1. Olive Cecilia Paget. 2. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1903. 2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney; m. Willard Straight, 1911.	1. Whitney Willard Straight, b. Nov. 6, 1912. 2. Girl, b. Aug. 2, 1914.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904; she died 1913.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868; m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909. 2. Son, b. July, 1910. 3. Son, born Feb. 25, 1912.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon. 2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon. 3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907. 2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908. 3. John Campbell, b. 1909; d. 1911. 4. Nancy A. Campbell, b. 1913.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk.	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906. 2. Cecil, b. 1908. 3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

THE GOELETs.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1819; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899. She d. 1912.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880. 2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904; div. 1914. 2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.	1. Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907. 2. Peter Gerry Goelet, b. 1911. 1. A son, b. 1911.	

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.

Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1855; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Keut, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882. 2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 23, 1884. 3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887. 4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881; she died March 25, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3d., b. March 10, 1852. 2. Griswold L., b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffera Tailor, 1893; 2d. Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Tallor, -b. Dec. 25, 1897. 2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904. 3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman; d. 1910.	1. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Edith Norman Hunter, 1914. 2. George L. Lorillard. 3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle. She d. 1912.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhoru.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands. 2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven. 3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.	1. Harold A. Sands. 2. Anita L. Sands. 1. Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1867.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896. 2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870. 3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery; div. 1904; m. 2d. Henry T. Coventry, 1907.	1. Lawrence McCreery, 1896. 2. Victor H. Coventry, 1909. 3. A son, b. 1911.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey. 2. Mary L. Barbey; m. Alfred Seton, Jr. 3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, Ambrose Lanfear Norrie. He d. 1912. 4. Helene Barbey; m. Count Hermann de Pourtales. 5. Eva Barbey; m. Baron Andre de Neufize 6. Rita Barbey. 7. Pierre L. Barbey.	1. Maris Seton. 2. Helen Seton. 3. Henry Seton. 1. Lanfear Norrie. 2. Emily Rita Norrie. 3. Valerie Norrie. 1. Irene Pourtales. 2. Alex. Pourtales. 3. Jacquelin Pourtales. 1. Marie Madeline de Neufize.	
7. Catherine Lorillard; m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903. 2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr. 2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1867, Louise Whitneld.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie, b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

THE ARMOURS.

DESCENDANTS OF PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR.

Born in Stockbridge, N. Y., May 16, 1832; married, 1862, Malvina Belle Ogden; died Jan. 6, 1901.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Jonathan Ogden Armour, b. 1863; m. Lolita Sheldon.	1. Lolita, b. 1896.		
2. Phillip Danforth Armour, Jr., b. 1869; m. 1890; d. 1900.	1. Phillip Danforth Armour, 3d, b. 1894. 2. Lester Armour, b. 1896.		

THE HARRIMANS.

DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

Born February 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr.; married Mary Williamson Averell; died 1903.

CHILDREN.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Edw. H. Harriman, Jr.; d. in infancy.			
2. Mary Harriman, b. 1884; m. Chas. Rumsey, 1910.	1. Son, b. 1911. 2. Daughter, b. 1913.		
3. Coruella Harriman, b. 1885, m. Robt. Livingston Gerry, 1908.	1. Elbridge T. Gerry, Jr., b. 1909. 2. A son, b. 1911. 3. Two sons, b. Apr. 8, 1914.		
4. Wm. Averell Harriman, b. 1892.			
5. Caroline Harriman, b. 1893.			
6. Edward Roland Noel Harriman, b. 1896.			

THE DU PONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT.

Born 1739; married, 1766, Marie Louise Le Dee; died 1817.

First Generation—Victor Marie, b. 1767; m. 1794, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fitte de Pelleport; d. 1827.
El-uthere Irene, b. 1772; m. 1791, Sophia Madeleine Dalmas; d. 1834.

Second Generation.	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation.†
Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1796; m. 1812, Nathaniel Clifford; d. 1869.	Mary Van Dyke, b. 1826; d. 1909. Victor, b. 1828; m. 1851, Alice Hounsfield, d. 1888.	Victor, Jr., b. 1852; m. 1880, Josephine Anderson, d. 1911. Mary Lamot, b. 1854; m. 1st, 1878, William du Pont; 2d, 1893; Willard Saulsbury.	Victor, 3d, b. 1882; m. 1906, Eliza T. Everett.
Charles Irene, b. 1797; m. 1st, 1824, Dorcas Van Dyke; 2d, 1841, Ann Ridgeley; he died 1869.	Charles Irene, Jr., b. 1830; m. 1862, Mary S. du Pont; d. 1873. Amelia Josephine, b. 1832; d. 1833.	Ethel, b. 1857; m. 1890, H. M. Barksdale. Charles Irene, b. 1859; d. 1902. Samuel Francis, b. 1861; d. 1862. Alice, b. 1863; m. 1889, Thomas Coleman du Pont.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1799; d. 1799	Nicholas Van Dyke, b. 1833; d. 1834.	Samuel Francis, b. 1865; d. 1893. Greta, b. 1868; d. 1878. Sophie, b. 1871; m. 1904, Bruce Ford.	
Samuel Francis, b. 1803; m. 1833, Sophie M. du Pont; d. 1865.	Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1842; m. 1866, Eugene du Pont.	Renee de Pelleport, b. 1874; m. 1904, Leroy Harvey.	
Julia Sophie, b. 1806; m. 1824, Irvine Shubrick; d. 1882.	Henry Ridgeley, b. 1848; d. 1893.	Victorine Antoinette, b. 1865; d. 1876. Charles F. Phillip, b. 1863; d. 1868. Anne Cazenove, b. 1860; m. 1886, Abalom Waller; d. 1899. Marguerite Lamot, b. 1862; m. 1881, Cazenove G. Lee.	Madeleine, b. 1887; m. 1st, 1907, John Bancroft, Jr.; 2d, 1913, Max Heibler.
Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1799; m. 1813, Ferdinand Bauduy; d. 1861.	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1825; m. 1849, Peter Keuble; d. 1887. Emma Paulina, b. 1827; d. 1914.	Alfred Irene, b. 1864; m. 1st, 1887, Bessie Gardner; 2d, 1907, Alicia H. Bradford. Maurice, b. 1866; m. 1889, Margaret FitzGerald. Louis Cazenove, b. 1868; d. 1899.	Bessie, b. 1868. Alfred Victor, b. 1900. Victorine Elsie, b. 1903.
Lucille, b. 1791; d. 1795.	Eleuthere Irene, b. 1829; m. 1858, Charlotte S. Henderson; d. 1877.	Isabella, d'Anselot, b. 1866; d. 1871. Louis d'Anselot, b. 1868; m. 1904, Charles Copland. Pierre Samuel, b. 1870.	Samuel, b. 1910; d. 1910. Eleuthera Paulus, b. 1912; d. 1912.
Evelina Gabrielle, b. 1796; m. 1816, James A. Bidermann; d. 1863.	Lamot, b. 1831; m. 1865, Mary Helen; d. 1884. Alfred Victor, b. 1833; d. 1893.	Pierre Samuel, b. 1870. Sophie Madeleine, b. 1871; d. 1894. Henry Belin, b. 1873; m. 1897, Eleuthera du P. Bradford; d. 1902.	Charlotte Louise, b. 1893. Gerald FitzGerald, b. 1895. Nesta Pamela, b. 1903. Henry Belin, b. 1898. Edward Bradford, b. 1899; d. 1900.
Alfred Victor, b. 1798; m. 1834, Margaretta E. Lamot; d. 1856.	Mary Sophie, b. 1834; m. 1862, Charles I. du Pont, Jr.; d. 1899.	William Kembl, b. 1875; m. 1899, Ethel F. Hallock; d. 1907. Irene, b. 1876; m. 1900, Irene S. du Pont. Mary A. Belin, b. 1878; m. 1904, William W. Laird. Lamot, b. 1882; m. 1903, Natalie D. Wilson.	Edward Bradford, b. 1899; d. 1900. Lina, b. 1900; d. 1900. Samuel Hallock, b. 1901. Paulina, b. 1903. Wilhelmina Haedrick, b. 1906.
El-uthera, b. 1806; m. 1834, Thomas M. Smith; d. 1876.	Bidermann, b. 1837; m. 1861, Ellen S. Coleman.	Henry Algernon, b. 1838; m. 1874, Mary P. Foster. E. elina, b. 1840. Ellen Eugenia, b. 1841; m. 1872, Alexander D. Irving; d. 1907.	Henry Belin, b. 1898. Margaretta Lamot, b. 1902. Constance Simons, b. 1904. David, b. 1905; d. 1905. Eleonor, b. 1907.
Sophia Madeleine, b. 1800; m. 1833, Samuel F. du Pont; d. 1868.	Henry Algernon, b. 1838; m. 1874, Mary P. Foster. E. elina, b. 1840. Louis Gerard, b. 1845; d. 1863. Sara, b. 1847; m. 1871, John Duerj; d. 1876.	Henry Belin, b. 1873; m. 1897, Eleuthera du P. Bradford; d. 1902. William Kembl, b. 1875; m. 1899, Ethel F. Hallock; d. 1907. Irene, b. 1876; m. 1900, Irene S. du Pont. Mary A. Belin, b. 1878; m. 1904, William W. Laird. Lamot, b. 1882; m. 1903, Natalie D. Wilson.	Henry Belin, b. 1898. Edward Bradford, b. 1899; d. 1900. Lina, b. 1900; d. 1900. Samuel Hallock, b. 1901. Paulina, b. 1903. Wilhelmina Haedrick, b. 1906.
Henry, b. 1822; m. 1837, Louisa Gerhard; d. 1889.	Victorine Elizabeth, b. 1849; m. 1877, A. L. Foster.	Isabella Mathew, b. 1882; m. 1908, Hugh H. Sharp.	Isabella Mathew, b. 1882; m. 1908, Hugh H. Sharp.
Alexis Irene, b. 1816; m. 1836, Joanna M. Smith; d. 1867.	Sophie Madeleine, b. 1851; m. 1873, T. P. Chandler. Mary Constance, b. 1854; d. 1854.		

THE DU PONTS—Continued.

Second Generation. †	Third Generation.	Fourth Generation.	Fifth Generation. †
The du Pons—Continued.	William, b. 1855; m. 1st, 1878, Mary L. du Pont; 2d, 1892, Annie Rogers.	Margaretta Lammot, b. 1884; m. R. E. M. Carpenter.	Marianna, b. 1911. Octavia, b. 1913.
	Frances Elizabeth, b. 1833; m. 1861, Leighton Coleman; d. 1902.	Margaretta Elizabeth, b. 1863; m. 1888, Michael B. Coleman.	Natalie Wilson, b. 1904. Mary Belin, b. 1907. Esther Wilson, b. 1908.
	Emcens, b. 1840; m. 1866, Amelia E. du Pont; d. 1902.	Thomas Coleman, b. 1863, m. 1889, Alice du Pont.	Lammot, b. 1909. Pierre Samuel, b. 1911. Edith, b. 1912.
	Alexis Irene, b. 1843; m. 1st, 1867, Margaretta E. Gilpin; 2d, 1875, Elizabeth C. Bradford; he died 1904.	Antoine Bidermann, b. 1863; m. 1st, 1892, Ethel Clark; 2d, 1913, Elizabeth Hibbs.	Ellen, b. 1889. Alice, b. 1891; m. 1912, Paul E. Wilson.
	Irene Sophie, b. 1845; m. 1868, Edward C. Damnick; d. 1877.	Dora, b. 1867; m. 1886, Harry H. Phillips; d. 1891.	Francis Victor, b. 1894. Genee de Pelleport, b. 1897. Eleuthere Irene, b. 1902.
	Eleuthera Paulina, b. 1848; m. 1872, Edward G. Bradford; d. 1906.	Zara, b. 1869.	Aileen Madeleine, b. 1883. Ethel Bidermann, b. 1896. Victorine, b. 1900.
	Francis Gurwey, b. 1850; m. 1871, Elise W. Simons; d. 1914.	Paulina, b. 1871; m. 1895, Henry F. Baldwin.	James Quinn, b. 1902. Bidermann Thomas, b. 1904. Rosina, b. 1907.
	Thomas Mackie, b. 1852; d. 1853.	Evan Morgan, b. 1872; m. 1901, Helen A. Quinn.	Ellen Coleman, b. 1909. Dora Pritchard, b. 1911.
	Joanna Maria, b. 1854; m. 1880, Edward C. Damnick; d. 1901.	Catherine Barthelme Pauline, b. 1875; d. 1876.	Elizabeth Frances, b. 1906. Dulcinea Ophelia, b. 1908.
		Louisa Evelina, b. 1877; m. 1900, Francis B. Crowninshield.	Emile Francis, b. 1898. Hubert Irene, b. 1900.
		Antoine Irene, b. 1879; d. 1879.	Elise, b. 1902. Francis, b. 1903. Edmond, b. 1906.
		Henry Francis, b. 1880.	Alfred Knott, b. 1908. Alexis Irene, b. 1909.
		Pierre Irene, b. 1882; d. 1882.	Alexis Felix, Jr., b. 1906. Lydia Chichester, b. 1907.
		Paul Louis, b. 1882; d. 1883.	Richard Chichester, b. 1911. Alice Frances, b. 1912.
		Anne V. Sophie, b. 1885; d. 1886.	Ernest, Jr., b. 1903. Alberta Brinton, b. 1907.
		Marion, b. 1894.	Eleuthere Paul, Jr., b. 1911. Francis G., b. 1913.
		William, Jr., b. 1896.	
		Ann Ridgely, b. 1867; m. 1894, William C. Peyton.	
		Alexis Irene, b. 1869.	
		Mary Van Dyke, b. 1871; d. 1871.	
		Engene, b. 1873; m. 1913, Ethel Pyle.	
		Amelia Elizabeth, b. 1875.	
		Julia Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1903, James N. Andrews.	
		Alice Engene, b. 1876; m. 1907, Julian Ortiz.	
		Phillip Francis, b. 1878; m. 1905, Elizabeth B. Horner.	
		Elizabeth Bradford, b. 1880; m. 1908, Thomas F. Bayard.	
		Engene Eleuthere, b. 1882; m. 1908, Katdulwee Moxham.	
		Francis Irene, b. 1873; m. 1897, Marianna Rhett.	
		Eleanor Ball, b. 1875; m. 1897, Robeson L. Perot.	
		Irene Sophie, b. 1877; m. 1900, Irene du Pont.	
	Alexis Felix, b. 1879; m. 1902, Mary Chichester.		
	Ernest, b. 1880; m. 1903, Josephine L. Brinton.		
	Lionel, b. 1882; d. 1882.		
	Theodore Hume, b. 1884; d. 1911.		
	Reginald Ashby, b. 1885; d. 1885.		
	Eleuthere Paul, b. 1887; m. 1910, Jean K. Foulke, Jr.		
	Archibald M. L., b. 1889; m. 1911, Elizabeth Heyward.		

* Previous ancestors:—John Rockefeller born in Germany in 1834. Johann Peter, his son, born in Germany in 1682. This man emigrated to America with his cousin Diell, and from these two all the Rockefellers in the country are descended. Peter Rockefeller his son, born in Segendorf, Germany, in 1711. He married Mary Bellis. William, their son, born in Amwell, N. J., in 1756. He married Christina Rockefeller, who was a daughter of Simons, who was a grand-daughter of Diell, the other emigrant.

† Sixth Generation—Victor, 4th, b. 1911. Emily Tybout, b. 1913. ‡ For first generation see preceding page.

Painting and Sculpture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.

1899. Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
 Aitken, Robert, 147 Columbus Avenue.
 1902. Alexander, J. W., 123 East 63d Street.
 1899. Barse, George R., Jr., 7 West 43d Street.
 Beal, Gifford R., 27 West 67th Street.
 1902. Baux, Cecelia, 20 Gramercy Park.
 1894. Beckwith, J. Carroll, 57 West 55th Street.
 1913. Bellows, Geo. W., 146 East 14th Street.
 1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
 1903. Bitter, Karl, 44 West 77th Street.
 1883. Blashfield, Edwin H., Carnegie Hall.
 1886. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris, France.
 1908. Brush, George De Forest, Dublin, N. H.
 1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
 1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 107 Library Place, Princeton.
 1913. Calder, Alex Stirling, 157 West 10th Street.
 1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
 1890. Chase, William M., 333 Fourth Avenue.
 Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
 1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
 1909. Clark, Walter, Bronxville, N. Y.
 1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 7 West 43d Street.
 1912. Coffin, William A., 58 West 57th Street.
 1908. Cole, Timothy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1862. Colman, Samuel, 320 Central Park West.
 1912. Cook, Walter, 3 West 29th Street.
 1912. Cooper, Collin C., 222 Central Park South.
 1911. Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
 1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 87th Street.
 1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
 1901. Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
 1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
 1883. Dana, W. P. W., London, England.
 1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
 1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
 1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
 1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
 1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 222 West 23d Street.
 1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 12 West 8th Street.
 1853. Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
 1907. Dougherty, Paul, 33 West 67th Street.
 1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
 1906. Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 1909. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1912. Emmets, Lydia F., 343 Park Avenue.
 1910. Flagg, Montague, 222 Central Park South.
 1904. Foster, Ben, 119 East 19th Street.
 1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
 ... Frieske, Frederick K., 450 Fifth Avenue.
 1913. Garber, Daniel, 1819 Greene Street, Philadelphia.
 1822. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
 1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 1908. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
 1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1867. Griswold, C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1910. Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
 1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Norwalk, Ct.
 1901. Harrison, Alexander, abroad.
 1910. Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
 1906. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
 1909. Hastings, Thomas, 525 Fifth Avenue.
 1911. Hawthorne, Chas. W., 450 Fifth Avenue.
 1863. Hennessey, W. J., London, England.
 1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
 1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
 1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
 1899. Inness, George, Jr., Cragmoor, N. Y.
 1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
 1863. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.
 1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 58 Trumbull St., New Haven.

Elected

1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
 1909. Konti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.
 1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
 1897. Lippitt, ott, Willi m H., 7 West 43d Street.
 1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
 1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., Eure, France.
 1906. MacNeil, Harmon A., College Point, L. I.
 1876. Magrath, William, England.
 1885. Maynard, George W., 156 East 36th Street.
 1910. Mead, William R., 101 Park Avenue.
 1906. Melchers, Gari, 222 West 59th Street.
 1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
 1894. Moulder, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
 1906. Mova, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
 1884. Moran, Thomas, 57 West 45th Street.
 1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
 1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
 1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
 1906. Niehaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1904. Ochtman-Leonard, Cos Cob, Ct.
 1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
 1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
 1909. Pennell, Joseph, London, England.
 1869. Perry, E. Wood, 7 West 4 d Street.
 1911. Platt, Chas. A., 11 East 24th Street.
 1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
 1906. Pothast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
 1912. Prellwitz, Henry, Peacon, N. Y.
 1904. Proctor, A. Plimster, 198 East 51st Street.
 1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
 1906. Reid, Robert, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Ritschel, William, 253 West 42d Street.
 1911. Robinson, Wm. S., 202 West 74th Street.
 1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. J.
 1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
 1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
 1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, 235 West 42d Street.
 1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
 1890. Shurtleff, R. M., 350 West 55th Street.
 1905. Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
 1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
 1906. Snell, Henry B., 253 West 42d Street.
 1911. Symons, Gardner, 119 East 19th Street.
 1911. Taft, Lorado, Chicago, Ill.
 1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
 1910. Thayer, Abbott H., Mountok, N. H.
 1913. Thorne, William, 55 West 57th Street.
 1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 347 Madison Avenue.
 1901. Tryon, D. W., Harperly Hall, Central Park West.
 1886. Turner, C. Y., 27 West 67th Street.
 1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
 1909. Van Lser, A. T., Littenfield, Ct.
 1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
 1899. Volk, Douglas, Center Lovell, Me.
 1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 12 West 8th Street.
 1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
 1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
 1885. Ward, Edgar M., 51 West 10th Street.
 1893. Watsons, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
 1911. Waugh, Fred J., Montclair, N. J.
 1911. Weisman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
 1886. Weir, J. Allen, 51 West 10th Street.
 1866. Weir, John F., Providence, R. I.
 1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
 1906. Wiggins, J. Carleton, Carnegie Hall.
 1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 37th Street.
 1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
 1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
 1908. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
 1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
 1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

- Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
 Anderson, Karl, Sauguttuck, Ct.
 Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Square South.
 Bacon, H-nry, 160 Fifth Avenue.
 Baer, Wm. J., 226 Central Park West.
 Ballin, Hugo, Sauguttuck, Ct.
 Beach, Chester, 207 East 17th Street.
 Beal, Reynolds, Newburgh, N. Y.
 Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
 Betts, Louis, Chicago, Ill.
 Bicknell, Frank A., 58 West 57th Street.
 Bittinger, Chas., 33 West 67th Street.
 Blakeock, Ralph Albert.
 Blumenschein, Ernest L., 246 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
 Blumenschein, Mary Greene, 246 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
 Bogert, George H., 204 West 55th Street.

- Borglum, Solon H., Norwalk, Ct.
 Borling, Wm. A., 32 Broadway.
 Boston, Joseph H., Carnegie Hall.
 Boyle, John J., 231 West 69th Street.
 Brandegee, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
 Brackentridge, Hugh H., 10 South 18th Street, Philadelphia.
 Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
 Brown, Chas. F., Chicago.
 Brunner, Arnold W., 101 Park Avenue.
 Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 26th Street.
 Burroughs, E. W., Hill-side Avenue, Flushing.
 Carlson, John F., Woodstock, N. Y.
 Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
 Clarke, Thomas Shields, 10 Riverside Drive.
 Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
 Cohen, Lewis, 27 West 67th Street.

Coleman, C. C., abroad.
 Coman, Mrs. Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Avenue.
 Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
 Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
 Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
 Cram, Ralph Adams, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
 Cushmanfield, Frederick, abroad.
 Cushing, Howard Gardner, 80 West 40th Street.
 Dallowin, Cyrus E., Arlington Heights, Mass.
 Day, Francis, West Stockbridge, Mass.
 Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
 De Haven, F., 257 West 86th Street.
 Drake, W. H., 30 East 63d Street.
 Dufner, Edward, 318 West 57th Street.
 Earle, L. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
 Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
 Flanagan, John, 1931 Broadway.
 Foote, Will Howe, Old Lyme, Ct.
 Franzen, August, 222 Central Park South.
 Frazier, James H., 3 Macdougall Alley.
 Frazier, Kenneth, 80 West 40th Street.
 Freedlander, J. H., 244 Fifth Avenue.
 Fry, Sherry Edmundson, 141 Columbus Avenue.
 Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
 Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, 30 East 57th Street.
 Gangengig, I. M., Boston, Mass.
 Gauley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue.
 Genth, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
 Glackens, Wm. J., 29 Washington Square.
 Granville-Smith, W., 96 Fifth Avenue.
 Green, Frank Russell, 14 West 12th Street.
 Griffith, Walter, Paris, France.
 Grover, Oliver D., Chicago, Ill.
 Haggin, Ben Ah, 35 West 67th Street.
 Hardinbergh, H. J., 47 West 34th Street.
 Hays, William J., Millbrook, N. Y.
 Herter, Albert, 130 East 67th Street.
 Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
 Hoerber, Arthur, 96 Fifth Avenue.
 Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
 Hubbell, Henry S., 1 Lexington Avenue.
 Hyde, William H., 66 East 91st Street.
 Ipsen, Ernest L., 119 East 19th Street.
 Johansen, John C., 5 East 9th Street.
 Jongers, Alphonse, 40 West 59th Street.
 Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
 Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
 La Farze, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square North.
 Lawson, Ernest, 23 Macdougall Alley.
 Lie, Jonas, 154 West 55th Street.
 Longman, Evelyn, 11 East 14th Street.
 Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
 Low, Mrs. Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.

Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
 MacEwen, Walter, abroad.
 Manshop, Paul, 27 Lexington Avenue.
 Marsh, Fred Dana, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Martiny, Philip.
 McLane, M. Gean, 5 East 9th Street.
 Meakin, L. H., Art Academy, Cincinnati.
 Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
 Miller, Richard E., care of Macbeth Galleries.
 Moschowitz, Paul, 31 Barclay Street.
 Nichols, Hobart, Bronxville, N. Y.
 Niemeier, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
 Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
 O'Donovan, W. R., 590 Eagle Avenue.
 Olinsky, Ivan G., 27 West 67th Street.
 Olmsted, Frederick L., Brookline, Mass.
 Farshall, De Witt, Carnegie Hall.
 Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
 Pearson, Joseph T., 5139 Wayne Avenue, Germantown.
 Peixoto, Ernest, 53 West 54th Street.
 Piccirilli, Attilio, 463 East 142d Street.
 Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
 Post, W. Merritt, West Morris, Ct.
 Prati, Bela L., Boston, Mass.
 Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, Peconic, N. Y.
 Rice, William M. J., 15 West 67th Street.
 Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
 Rosen, Chas., New Hope, Pa.
 Itungius, Carl, 253 West 32d Street.
 Ryder, Chauncey P., 24 West 59th Street.
 Sartain, William, 130 West 57th Street.
 Sewell, Annada Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
 Sewell, E. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
 Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
 Shradly, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
 Speicher, Eugene, 253 West 42d Street.
 Spencer, Robert, Lambertville, N. J.
 Steele, F. C., Belmont, Ind.
 Sterner, Albert, 24 Gramercy Park.
 Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
 Story, Julian.
 Tanner, Henry O., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Trowbridge, S. B. P., 527 Fifth Avenue.
 Turner, Helen M., 207 East 17th Street.
 Vonoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
 Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
 Walker, C. Howard, Boston, Mass.
 Warner, Everett L., 145 West 55th Street.
 Webb, J. Louis, 32 East 42d Street.
 Wendt, Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th Street.
 Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.
 Young, Chas. Morris, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Young, Mahonri, 1931 Broadway.

COUNCIL,

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NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

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ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart. *Keeper and Librarian*—A. C. Gow. *Treasurer*—Sir Aston Webb. *Secretary*—W. R. M. Lamb. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.
Honorary Retired Academician: 1869, Sant, James, C. V. O.; 1878, Yeames, Wm. Frederick.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1914 Blomfield, Reginald.	1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.	1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1911 Bramley, Frank.	1902 Frampton, Sir George J.	1912 La Thangue, Henry H.
1891 Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.	1891 Gow, Andrew C.	1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1903 Clausen, George.	1881 Graham, Peter.	1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1910 Cope, Arthur Stockdale.	1910 Hacker, Arthur.	1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1877 Davis, Henry Wm. Banks.	1910 Hemy, Charles N.	1905 Murray, David.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.	1897 Jackson, Sir Thomas	1881 Oules, Walter William.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	Graham, Br.	

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS—Continued.

1911 Parsons, Alfred.	1897 Sargent, John Singer.	1888 Thornycroft, Wm. Hamo.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John.	1909 Shannon, James J.	1895 Waterhouse, John Wm.
Bart., K. C. V. O.	1911 Short, Sir Frank.	1903 Waterlow, Sir Ernest A.
1881 Riviere, Briton.	1911 Smythe, Lionel P.	1903 Webb, Sir Aston, K. C. V. O.
1895 Richmond, Sir Wm. Blake,	1906 Solomon, Solomon J.	1893 Woods, Henry. [C. B.]
K. C. B.	1887 Stone, Marcus.	1907 Wyllie, William Lionel.

ASSOCIATES.

Bell, R. Anning.	<i>Honorary Retired Associate:</i> North, John W.	Stokes, Adrian.
Brangwyn, Frank.	Fisher, Mark.	Storey, Geo. Adolphus.
Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	George, Sir Ernest.	R. A.—Elect.
Cameron, D. V.	Henry, George.	Stott, Edward.
Colton, William Robert.	Hughes, Stanton H.	Strang, William.
Cowper, F. Cadogan.	Jack, Richard.	Tuke, Henry S., R. A.—
Drury, E. A. B., R. A.—	Lavery, John.	Elect.
Elect.	Llewellyn, William.	Wood, F. Derwent.
Farquharson, Joseph.	Lutyns, Edwin L.	
	MacKenna, Bertram.	

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

PAINTERS.	Harrison, Thomas A.	STEWART AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Abbott, Elenore P.	Haskell, Ernest.	Stewart, Julius L.
Adams, Charles P.	Ives, Halsey C.	Tanner, Henry O.
Adolphs, Albert J.	Johansen, M. J. M.	Thum, Patty Prather.
Ahrens, Ellen W.	Johnston, John H.	Vall, Eugene.
Bailey, Henry T.	Knight, Louis A.	Walter, Martha.
Baker, Martha S.	Lamb, Frederic S.	Watrous, Harry W.
Barnes, Gertrude J.	Lawson, E.	Webster, Herman A.
Bartlett, Fred E.	Lie, Jonas.	Wentworth, Mrs. Cecile
Baxter, Martha W.	Marr, Carl.	D.
Beatty, John.	McChesney, Clara T.	Wheeler, Janet D.
Beaumont, Lillian A.	McKinstry, Grace E.	Whittaker, John B.
Beaux, Cecilia.	Merritt, Mrs. Anna L.	Yeto, Genjire.
Bellows, George.	Metsall, Willard L.	
Bibling, H. S.	Miller, Richard E.	SCULPTORS.
Bogert, George H.	Moran, Edward.	Alfano, Vincenzo.
Boggs, Frank M.	Mosler, Henry.	Barnard, George G.
Bohm, Max.	Needham, Charles A.	Barnhorn, Clement J.
Breckenridge, Hugo.	Nicolls, Mrs. Rhoda H.	Bartlett, Paul W.
Browne, Charles F.	Norton, William E.	Berge, Edward.
Burgess, Ida J.	Parker, Lawton S.	Bissell, George E.
Carier, Charles M.	Perrine, Van Dearing.	Borglum, John G. M.
Coffin, William A.	Potthast, Edward H.	Bracken, Clio H. H.
Coman, Mrs. Charlotte.	Redfield, Edward W.	Brenner, Victor D.
Cooper, Emma L.	Robinson, Florence V.	Bringhurst, Robert P.
Davies, Arthur B.	Rolshoven, Julius.	Brooks, Richard E.
Dawson, Arthur.	Roseland, Harry.	Clews, Henry, Jr.
Dow, Arthur W.	Rosseau, Perelval L.	Dallin, Cyrus E.
Eaton, Charles W.	Sartain, Emily.	Donato, Giuseppe.
Ertz, Edward F.	Sears, Taber.	Ezekiel, Moses.
Funk, Wilhelm H.	Shannon, James J.	Flanagan, John.
Gauley, Robert D.	Sloan, John.	Harley, Charles R.
Gay, Walter.	Smith, Francis H.	Harvey, Ell.
Hale, Phillip Leslie.	Sparhawk-Jones, Ellz.	Elwell, Frank E.
		Fraser, James E.

ILLUSTRATORS.

Betts, Anna Whelan.
 Christy, Howard C.
 Corbett, Bertha L.
 Fisher, Harrison.
 Flag, Jas. Montgomery.
 Gibson, Charles Dana.
 Green, Eliz. Shippen.
 Guerlin, Jules.
 Keller, Arthur.
 Leyendecker, Frank X.
 Leyendecker, Joseph C.
 Lowell, Orson.
 Morgan, Wallace.
 Newell, Peter.
 Penfield, Edward.
 Reuterdahl, Henry.
 Smith, Dan.
 Smith, Jessie W.
 Stephens, Alice B.
 Wezsell, Albert B.
 Wilson, Rosa C. O'N.
 Yohn, Frederick C.
 Zogbaum, Rufus F.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the Constitution. "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the Institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are William Dean Howells, President; William Milligan Sloane, Chancellor; Robert Underwood Johnson, 327 Lexington Ave., New York City, Permanent Secretary.

The following are the present members of the Academy, there being two vacancies:	
William Dean Howells	William Cray Brownell
Henry James	Basil Lanneau Guildersleeve
Henry Adams	Woodrow Wilson
Thomas Raynsford Lounsbury	Arthur Twining Hadley
Theodore Roosevelt	Henry Cabot Lodge
John Singer Sargent	Francis Howkinson Smith
Alfred Thayer Mahan	Edwin Howland Blashfield
Daniel Chester French	William Merritt Chase
John Burroughs	Thomas Hastings
James Ford Rhodes	Hamilton Wright Mable
Horatio William Parker	Brander Matthews
William Milligan Sloane	Thomas Nelson Page
Robert Underwood Johnson	Ellhu Vedder
George Washington Cable	George Edward Woodberry
Andrew Dickson White	Kenyon Cox
Henry van Dyke	George Whitehead Chadwick

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The State of New York granted a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913. The exact amount of money to be donated was not stated. The incorporators are John D. Rockefeller, John F. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O. Heydt. The officers are: *President*—John D. Rockefeller, Jr. *Secretary*—Jerome D. Greene. *Treasurer*—L. G. Myers. *Assistant-Treasurer*—Harry T. Fish. Members of the executive committee are: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jerome D. Greene, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Charles O. Heydt. Headquarters, 26 Broadway, New York City.

ART PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY HENRY TYRRELL.

In the fine arts representation at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, February 20 to December 4, 1915, is realized the fruition of that practical and Nation-wide artistic revival which, notably stimulated by the intervening World's Fairs of Chicago and St. Louis, may be said to date specifically from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Whatever the effect of European war upon art affairs in general, and upon art's commercial relations in particular, it cannot be doubted that native art as well as native industry is in a way to reap material, permanent benefit. A large share of the \$200,000,000 annually spent by American tourists in Europe in former years will now find its way to the Pacific coast; and hundreds of American artists who hitherto have studied, produced, exhibited and sold their works abroad will turn their energies homeward. The activities of the artists, together with the interests of dealers and the attention of the entire art-loving public, naturally converge in the unprecedented show at San Francisco. Evidence of this tendency is shown, for instance, in the announcement by the Fine Arts Committee of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh that the customary international exhibition will not be held there this Spring—a wise and patriotic course decided upon "in view of the fact that the Government will present an international exhibition of paintings at the Panama-Pacific Exposition."

The aggregation of vast exhibition palaces, courts, esplanades, and fountains covering the 635 acres of the reservation grounds beside the Golden Gate, where will be accommodated approximately 60,000 exhibitors representing between thirty and forty foreign nations in addition to our own States and Territories, forms in itself an architectural display of comprehensive variety and imposing magnificence. The main structures are of Roman travertine, with roofs of Pompeian red, domes of copper green, and portals whose columns are integral castings of red Sienna and Numidian marble imitation, or verde antique and bronze, enhanced by rich Italian blue and gold. Practically every American sculptor of note, besides scores of lesser artisans, have been employed for two years on the colossal groups, friezes, triumphal arches, façades, and decorations innumerable. Among the eminent mural painters covering wall spaces in the main halls are Edward Simmons, Frank du Mond, William L. Dodge, Robert Reid, Jules Guerin, Childe Hassam, and Frank Brangwyn.

The exposition's Department of the Graphic and Plastic Arts, under the chief direction of John E. D. Trask, is international in scope. Its period is, in the main, contemporary. The United States section will occupy more than half of the entire exhibit space in the Palace of Fine Arts; and the plans of the management—aided by advisory committees of artists covering every section of this country as well as Great Britain, under the chairmanships of John S. Sargent, John W. Alexander, Edmund C. Tarbell, Walter McEwen, Edward W. Redfield, Frank Duveneck, Paul W. Bartlett, and Eugen Neuhaus—give assurance that the showing of contemporaneous works by American artists will be the climax of the whole exhibition. In order that no ground may be left for the error of supposing that American art of to-day is without ancestry, there will be a chronological historical showing of American painting and sculpture covering the period from Colonial and Revolutionary times down to the years just preceding our own. And as this line of descent in our country has been swayed by the influence of foreign schools, the latter will be represented by comprehensive loan collections covering past periods of European art in addition to the works of to-day shown in the regular foreign sections of the exposition. These loan collections, besides illustrating the main influences from abroad upon the fine arts in America, will at the same time serve to indicate the vast wealth and comprehensiveness of public and private collections in the United States. Altogether, including the aforementioned historical and loan collections, there will be about 2,000 paintings in the United States section alone. Of pictures in all other media than oil, including prints, there will be perhaps 2,000 more. In addition to these, at least 1,000 works in sculpture will be shown. Not alone Europe and North America, but also South America and Asia will be summarized in their present-day activities. Whenever the strictly contemporaneous character of these exhibits is departed from, it will be at the expense of possible participation in the competition for the awards to be bestowed by the international jury. No work produced prior to the year 1904 will be eligible for honors. It is possible, however, that the expenditure of the guarantee fund of \$500,000 for the purchase of pictures to remain permanently in California may be less restricted in its range.

The Metropolitan Museum of New York City has at the present moment installed and on public view (without taking into account the Morgan collection, which remains as an indefinite loan) three recent gifts of exceptional magnitude, any one of which might suffice to give it distinction among the world's greatest treasure houses of art. These are (1) the Benjamin Altman collection of paintings and objects of art, bequeathed to the museum in 1913 and opened to the public last November in temporarily arranged galleries, formerly occupied by the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments, pending completion of the new south wing which is in course of construction for their accommodation. The Altman paintings, as well as porcelains and bronzes, being of exceptional quality and distinction, the collection is to be kept an inviolable unit. Its money value is conservatively estimated at \$15,000,000. It includes world-famous examples of Titian, Giorgione, Mantegna, Velasquez, Botticelli, Holbein, Memling, Franz Hals, Vermeer of Delft, and no less than thirteen Rembrandts. (2) The William Henry Riggs collection of arms and armor, also donated in 1913, and announced as ready for exhibition as THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1915 goes to press. Representing the life work of a wealthy and enthusiastic connoisseur, who entered this field over half a century ago when sources of acquisition of choice historical pieces of armor now closed forever were still available, the Riggs collection embraces a total of perhaps 2,500 objects, many of them unique and priceless—an assemblage of storied arms and armor that is admittedly without rival among the world's private collections. (3) The collection of Chinese and Japanese paintings which belonged to the late Charles Stewart Smith, now presented by his family to the museum, of which he was long a trustee. These rare and beautiful paintings, the fruits of expert selection in the Orient, number about sixty, all bearing important attributions. In addition there are 338 drawings by Japanese masters, including over 200 by Hokusai.

Development of the relation of art museums to the public schools is producing significant results. More than fifty of the six hundred important public museums in the United States are art museums. Practically all of these are actively engaged with work in the schools. In addition to this, a large majority of the public libraries have picture collections and loan exhibitions. The School Art League of New York City provides art instruction to 50,000 pupils in twenty-five schools. During the Summer of 1914 the Metropolitan Museum lent seventy-eight paintings to the Municipal Art Gallery of the Washington Irving High School; and this is the beginning of a movement for the establishment of branch museums in school buildings throughout the greater city.

Regarding commercial values as affected by the passing of older art buyers like Messrs. Morgan, Altman and Hearn, it is likely that, under normal conditions, readjustment rather than a general drop will result. The Altman treasures go to the museum, not to the market. Should the Morgan collections be sold, a possible 50 per cent. depreciation in value of antiques might be compensated by objects and pictures from the 18th century to date retaining or augmenting their prices.

ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA.

President—Daniel Frohman. *First Vice-President*—Joseph R. Grismer. *Second Vice-President*—F. F. Mackay. *Treasurer*—William Harris. *Secretary*—E. D. Miner. *Assistant Secretary*—W. C. Austin.

The Actors' Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors' Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses. There are 31 honorary members and 417 life members. Office, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

THE DRAMA SOCIETY.

It is an organization of art-loving playgoers on a basis that secures to regular members of the society the best seats, for the best productions only, at the box-office price. There are no dues, and no initiation fees. The only condition imposed is that the members yearly attend ten productions found worthy of the intollent playgoer, within the first month of the run. By insuring that intelligent plays receive immediate attendance and financial support, the society hopes to encourage the better forms of dramatic art.

President—Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, New York City. *Secretary*—John Corbin, 131 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Thomas W. Lamont, 23 Wall Street, New York City. *Executive Committee*—Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George G. Haven, Jr., Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. Walter P. Eaton, Mr. Robert P. Perkins and Dr. Percy R. Turnure.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at \$9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away. "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storting.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six, and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average \$40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr. Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (The Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

Prizes for 1914 had not been awarded at time ALMANAC was printed. For list of awards prior to 1914, see 1914 ALMANAC.

It was officially announced in London on December 9, 1914, that the Parliamentary Nobel Committee had resolved not to sit in the current year for the distribution of the peace prize.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments directed under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding ten thousand dollars a year is hereby authorized. Approved, May 17, 1910.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.
Chairman—Daniel C. French, New York City; *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas Hastings, New York City; Cass Gilbert, New York City; Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York City; Pelce Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Col. Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Organized in 1908 to promote through the schools and the educational public of America the interests of international justice and fraternity. Membership: All teachers in the schools of the country; students in secondary schools; normal schools, and colleges; persons otherwise enlisted in the general work of education may become members, without the payment of dues, by signifying their devotion to the purpose of the league.

President—Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Miss Gertrude W. Lyndon (temporary), Town Hall, Brookline, Mass.

Music.

WHAT will be one of the most memorable years in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House opened November 16 with Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" ("A Masked Ball"), making the first time that his work ever opened a season—that is, in this country. With war conditions abroad and European opera at a standstill, naturally all musical interest will be centred in this country's musical offerings, and especially the quality of those given at the Metropolitan Opera House. In fact, it is the only place in the world to-day where opera of the highest standard is given with artists of first rank. This opera house was dedicated by Henry E. Abbey away back in 1883, just thirty-two years ago. "Faust" was the opera and Nilsson and Campanini the artists on that occasion. The second night was given over to the début of Semblich in "Lucia." German opera was popular under the Damrosch directorship for six years, during which time "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" were first introduced into the repertoire. In 1890 Italian opera was mounted by Stanton, and Alberto Franchetti's "Asrael" was brought out. Next came Abbey & Grau, who introduced Eames in "Romeo and Juliet," which was followed in 1893 by Calvé in "Carmen." Other artists followed—Melba in "Lucia" and Eames and the de Reszkes, until Conried presented Caruso in 1903 in "Rigoletto." Farrar made her début in "Romeo and Juliet" and Semblich appeared with Caruso in "La Bohème." In 1906 Hammerstein came into the operatic field and produced excellent opera. Though successful from an artistic standpoint, he lost financially. In 1908 Gatti-Casazza appeared on the operatic horizon in New York and, beginning with "Aida" on the opening night of the season that year, has engineered the destinies of the Metropolitan Opera House ever since.

There are several names added to the list of prominent singers for the current season—three sopranos, one mezzo-soprano, three tenors, two baritones and two basses. Among the sopranos is Mme. Melanie Kurt, who for the past six years has been the dramatic soprano of the Royal Opera House in Berlin. Replacing Bella Alten is a German lyric soprano, Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, a native of Thüringen, who has a varied repertoire. Mabel Garrison, who possesses a pleasing coloratura voice, is an American, having been born in Baltimore, where she studied at the Peabody Institute. The new mezzo-soprano, Mme. Raymonde Delaunoi, is a Belgian and claims Mons as her native city. She has been a popular singer in Germany for several years.

The particular Verdi opera which opened the season was brilliantly performed. Caruso, in his best voice, deserved the ovation which he received after his glorious singing of Riccardo; Emmy Destinn, as Amelia, added a new triumph to her long list, and Margarete Matzenauer was an effective Witeh. In the first scene of the last act Amato brought forth a round of applause for his excellent performance of Renato, and Andrea de Segurola showed his ability as a great character artist in the rôle of Samuele. Frieda Hempel had the light part of the Page. Toscanini, in his usual masterful manner, conducted.

For its second offering the management brought forward Wagner's "Lohengrin," with a new principal, Arthur Middleton, an American with a voice of good quality, as the Herald. Mme. Gadscki, as Elsa, did not come up to the standard she set in her former appearances in the same rôle. Mme. Ober was vocally satisfactory and her acting convincing in the part of Ortrud, and Urlus was a capital Lohengrin.

"Carmen" was again restored to the Metropolitan's repertoire, from which it had been absent for five years, on November 19. All concerned devoted much energy to its preparation. The American soprano, Geraldine Farrar, was the heroine of Bizet's work. There was considerable curiosity as to the manner in which the rôle would be acted by this artiste, owing to the achievements of her predecessors in the rôle. Miss Farrar added new laurels to her many successes, and was proclaimed as one of the best impersonators of the wayward Spanish girl. Caruso, who was the Don José of the last performance of the opera at this house, again assumed the rôle and gave an impressive portrayal. His singing was superb. Escamillo, as sung by Amato, was a delight, and Alda capably handled the character of Micaela. All the artists came in for a hearty welcome in the way of great applause. The scenes were picturesquely mounted; in fact, the whole performance was one of the most brilliant and musically excellent offerings ever heard here. To Mr. Toscanini should go the highest honors for the success of the opera's presentation, because of his artistic excellence in bringing out all the color, grace, vivacity and dramatic life of the score. Others who sang parts in this presentation were Lenora Sparkes, as Frasquita; Sophie Braslau, as Mercedes; Albert Reiss, as Dancaïro; Angelo Bada, as Remendado; Léon Rothier, as Zúñiga, and Désiré Deferre, as Morales.

"Der Rosenkavalier" was mounted November 20. It had a familiar cast with the exception of Mme. Schumann, who appeared as Sophie, the intended bride of Baron Ochs, and disclosed a soprano voice clear in quality and agreeable in timbre. Besides, she is also prepossessing and should be a worthy addition to the list of artistes.

"The Magic Flute," by Mozart, commenced the second week's bill. Carl Braun gave a distinctive performance of Sarastro, and Frieda Hempel was an impressive Queen of the Night. Elisabeth Schumann made a good Papagena, though she hardly equalled the work done by Bella Alten in the same part. Tamino's music was sung by Jacques Urlus and Alfred Hertz conducted.

"Parsifal," with Johannes Sembach in the principal part and Clarence Whitehill again as the Knight of the Grail, was heard on the afternoon of November 26. The former, a new German tenor, deeply impressed his audience. This singer has been appearing for several years in opera in Dresden, though he is only in his early thirties. Mme. Matzenauer was Kundry.

Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" was the bill on November 25, under the baton of Mr. Polacco. It was an enjoyable performance that had Emmy Destinn as La Gioconda, Margarete Ober as Laura, Caruso as Enzo and Amato as Barnaba.

The night of November 26 added "Traviata" to the current list of the Opera House, with Hempel as Dumas's Lady of the Camellias.

"Carmen" was repeated November 27, with two changes in important parts—Bori, who made a delightful Micaela, and Clarence Whitehill as Escamillo. Mabel Garrison made her initial bow with the company as Frasquita.

One of the chief novelties which will be mounted, according to present plans, during the year is "Prince Igor," a work which was left unfinished by the composer, Borodine, and completed by Rimsky-Korsakoff and Glazounoff. The story of the opera is based on a Russian legend of the barbaric times of the twelfth century. Prince Igor makes war on the Khan of Polovets, and disregarding the unfavorable omen supposed to be represented by a total eclipse, is captured by the enemy. With him is Prince Vladimir. His city of Poulitvle, which has fallen into disorder, is taken by the Polovets, and Prince Igor meanwhile is given a chance to escape. Vladimir, however, refuses to accompany him because he has fallen in love with Konchakovna, daughter of the Khan. Igor returns alone to his city and is there received with honors. Another new work to be heard is "Mme. Sans-Gêne," which is a version of Sardou's comedy set to music. Miss Farrar has been selected for the part of Mme. Sans-Gêne and Pasquale Amato will impersonate Napoleon. The third novelty, which will really be a revival, is Weber's "Euryanthe," first produced at Vienna in 1825. Beechoven's "Fidelio" will be mounted in January and will be conducted by Hertz, and "Il Trovatore," with entire new scenery, will follow in February, conducted by Toscanini. Franco Leon's "L'Oracolo," a one-act

opera from Chester B. Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub," a story of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, is another work to be heard by New Yorkers this Winter for the first time.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE.

The Century Opera House threw open its doors for the second season of grand opera on September 14 under the management of Sargent and Milton Aborn. At the end of their last season they promised more adequate and meritorious presentations of opera than hitherto. That they have kept their promise is evidenced by the improved quality of the performances given so far. To begin with, the seating capacity of the opera house was increased some 1,200 seats and the plan of giving performances changed. Instead of shifting the bill weekly, with principals exchanging first rôles with each other, the management arranged to alternate the performances so as to permit one complete set of principals to sing an opera for two weeks. Aside from this there is a new artistic director, Jacques Cohn, remembered for his able stage management at the Manhattan Opera House, and who has wonderfully improved the performances in the Century. Another welcome step forward is in the line of acquiring some good English translations of librettos in foreign languages.

Among the newcomers in the company, Marcella Craft, who has had a Continental career extending over ten years, is an American, having been born in Indianapolis, Ind. She recently appeared at the Opera Royal in Munich and previously sang in Mayence and Kiel. Miss Maude Santley, who was born in the Isle of Wight, created in English the rôles of Waltraute in "Die Götterdämmerung," and Fricka, both in "Walküre" and "Das Rheingold," with the Beecham Opera Company at Covent Garden. Louis D'Angelo, who although an Italian by birth has been in this country since he was four years old. He made his debut with Henry Savage's English production of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West." Augusta Lenka, born in Cape Colony, is remembered for her Wagnerian rôles since her debut as Ortrud in Erfurt, Saxony, several years ago. Graham Marr, a baritone, is wholly American taught. He sang for the Moody-Manners Company and assumed the title rôle of Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" in Liverpool. He made his first appearance in America at the Century in the title part of Rossini's masterpiece, "William Tell." Bettina Freeman, a dramatic soprano born in Boston, who made her initial bow with the Beecham Opera Company and afterward sang at Covent Garden and the Royal Court Theatre in London. Helen Stanley, to whom fell the honor of creating the rôle of Blancheffeur in Klengel's "Kubreigen" when that opera was accorded its American première by the Chicago Grand Opera Company in Philadelphia two years ago. Miss Stanley, who is a Cincinnati girl, had returned to her native land after a successful career abroad. She first appeared in America in the characterization of Prince Charming in Massenet's "Cinderella." Ellen Castles, a young lyric soprano born in Australia of Irish parentage, who was heard as Musetta in "La Bohème." Alexander Smallens, born in Russia, and who was with the Boston Opera Company, Elizabeth Campbell, Canadian contralto, who, as a member of the Century Company, made her debut as Stephano the page in "Romeo and Juliet" at the opening of the second season, September 15.

From a coal miner to a star in grand opera is the accomplishment that Hardy Williamson, the lyric tenor, has attained. Although known as the Welsh tenor, Mr. Williamson was born in England and is a native of Murton, Durham County. His natal city is the centre of a mining district and his first dollars were earned by strenuous labors several hundred feet beneath the earth's surface.

The first two operas mounted were Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," on September 14, and Bizet's "Carmen" on the following night. The proceeds of these performances were for the Red Cross War Relief Fund. Both English librettos were written by Algernon St. John Brenon, whose work bore evidence of his scholarly and musical abilities. The title parts were taken by Lois Ewell and Orville Harrold. Both won praise as Shakespeare's immortal lovers. Henry Weldon (Hughes), son of an American Admiral and a basso of wide reputation, shared in the honors of the evening by his splendid singing of the important music of Friar Laurence. This was his initial bow to a New York audience. He sang the same rôle at Hammerstein's London Opera House a few seasons ago. Then he was hailed as the best in the rôle since Pol Plançon, whose pupil he was. Another first appearance made at the Century on the opening night was that of Hardy Williamson, the tenor. In this performance of Gounod's work he took the minor part of Tybalt, Juliet's quarrelsome cousin. Elizabeth Campbell, also a new addition to the personnel of the company, was the Page, and Stella Riccardi was Gertrude, the Nurse. The other rôles were sung by Alfred Kaufman as Capulet, Frank Mansfield as Benvolio, Gilbert Wilson as the Duke, John Mercer as Paris and George Everett as Gregorio. The baton was in the hands of Mr. Jacchia. The orchestra was augmented by a number of musicians, chief among them being Hugo Riesenfeld, the former Hammerstein concert master. It showed vast improvement, as did the chorus newly trained by Josiah Zuro, another of the able Manhattan Opera House lieutenants, and which was almost entirely composed of American voices. The ballet is again under the direction of that finished artist, Luigi Albertelli, whose master, Enrico Cecchetti, founded the Russian ballets of the Czar.

The excellent presentation of Bizet's "Carmen" was in keeping with the initial effort. The orchestra, chorus and principals, as well as the staging, were uniformly at their best. Kathleen Howard and Morgan Kingston, two favorites of last year, were the Carmen and Don José respectively. Both artists sang better than formerly, though the acting of Miss Howard could be more convincing. Myrna Sharlow, whose voice is agreeable, sang the music of Micaela, while Louis Kreidler triumphed in the Toreador Song of Escamillo. Others in the remaining parts were Alfred Kaufman, who effectively sang the Captain's part; George Shields, Alice Eversman, Elizabeth Campbell, Hardy Williamson and George Everett. Josiah Zuro made his bow as a Century conductor and deserved the highest praise for his excellent work.

For the fourth offering the Aborns brought out on September 29 Verdi's lyric drama, "La Traviata" with Lois Ewell in the title part and Morgan Kingston as Alfred Germont. During the first fortnight of opera at this house 34,956 persons purchased tickets at the Century. The first week's attendance was 16,167, while that of the second week was 17,789. These figures show that opera in English at popular prices has met with favor with the public.

Rossini's "William Tell" which was revived September 22, made a favorable impression on the audience. It is an opera in four acts. Words by Etienne Jouy, Hippolyte Bis and Armand Marast, taken from Schiller's drama, English version by Natalie Maclaren. While the first act went slowly, Lois Ewell and Orville Harrold fully made up for it in their rendering of the lovers' duet in the second act. The whole performance was excellent and the artists were in good voice. Hardy Williamson sang the Fisherman's air, Kaufman was Gessler, Louis Kreidler was William Tell and Kathleen Howard was Hedwiga.

The debut of a singer new in this city and the revival of the popular "Tales of Hoffmann," by Offenbach, were the chief features of the Century Opera House on November 3. The débutante of the occasion was Miss Florence Macbeth, an American coloratura soprano, who last season was a member of the Chicago company and who shared honors with Titta Ruffo, the great Italian baritone, when she sang Gilda to his Rigoletto in Chicago, Philadelphia and the cities visited by that organization. Miss Macbeth hails from the Middle West. She proved an admirable addition to the singers, in the part of the mechanical doll, and was warmly received. Bettina Freeman as Gulletta, and Lois Ewell as Antonia, were in splendid voice, while Kathleen Howard was Nicklaus, one of her best rôles. Louis Kreidler, in the triple rôle of the evil genuses of Hoffmann, gave a good account of himself. Under the able conductorship of Josiah Zuro the chorus and orchestra were entirely

satisfactory. Alternating with this opera was "La Bohème," with Helen Stanley as Mimi, Morgan Kingston as Rudolph, Thomas Chalmers as Marcel, Henry Weldon as Colline and Louis d'Angelo as Schaunard. All the roles were well handled and the opera was well mounted.

It may be recalled that the previous year's attempt at Wagnerian opera was a sad failure. However, the company retrieved itself on October 6 with an excellent performance of "Lohengrin." All the chief roles were well sung and the orchestra, under Ernest Knoch, who made his first appearance at this house on this occasion, deserved warm praise. Bettina Freeman enunciated clearly and used her voice with discretion. Ortrud was not so capably handled by Augusta Lenska. The Lohengrin of Morgan Kingston was among the best performances that he had done so far.

Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was added to the list of operas October 20. Gustav Bergman was warmly received on his return to the company on this occasion. He gave a fine characterization of the devout blacksmith, Lois Ewell deserves high praise for her singing of the big song in Act II. and Louis Kreidler was in splendid voice throughout the entire performance.

The staging was artistically accomplished under the directorship of Jacques Cointi, and Mr. Makallf and Mlle. Rasch were delightful in their dance in the Camorristi's den.

The last week of the Fall season began November 10 with "Aida," an elaborate offering. The English libretto was well put together and understandable. Miss Ewell impressed her audience with her sympathetic and appealing performance. Mr. Kingston's Rhadames was a great improvement over his singing of the same part last year.

The Zuro Opera Company began a season of grand opera at the Grand Theatre in May. They gave splendid performances of "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" in the afternoon of May 10, and "Aida" in the evening. In the second named work Miss Baroness made her initial appearance with the company as Santuzza. Charlotte Lund, who had been singing in concert, was the Nedda in "Pagliacci," and A. Antola, an excellent baritone, delighted his audience by his splendid singing of the Prologue. "Aida" was well mounted. Miss Andreani, an eighteen-year-old prima donna, was Aida. Signor Cecotti ably sang the music of Rhadames, Emma Careli was Amneris and Alessandro Modesti sang Amonasro effectively. The others in the cast were Messrs. Anzeloni, Nemo and Giulloni and Miss Hays. Ignacio de Castillo conducted all three performances. On May 11 "Faust" was presented with P. Sinagra in the title part and Mme. Zavaschi as Marguerite. P. Bayron admirably handled the part of Mephistopheles and Antola was the Valentine. Alice Gentle, who appeared several years ago at the Manhattan Opera House, sang the music of Azucena in "Il Trovatore."

She also was heard as the "Carmen," and her singing as well as acting was admirable. Other works mounted by this company were "Thais," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Lucia" and "Traviata."

Mr. Andreas Dippel's plan to give opera-comique in New York City met with favor when he presented his first offering, "The Lilac Domino," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, October 19. Mr. Dippel intends to give New York a season of opera-comique such as has never been equalled in Europe or America. "The Lilac Domino" was composed by Charles Cuvillier, who was called to the front for France and was with the forces near Verdun; book and lyrics are by Emerich von Gattl and Bela Zebach; English adaptation by Harry B. Smith; English lyrics by Robert B. Smith. The book, which really has merit, concerns the loss at cards of the fortunes of three young men who decided that the only way out of the difficulty was that one of the number marry an heiress, the heiress hunter to be chosen by the result of a game of dice. Count Andre de St. Armand throws the high number. He falls in love at a masked ball with a girl who wears a lilac domino, Georgine, daughter of Vicomte de Brissac and wealthy, and whom he intends to marry according to his agreement with his friends. But Georgine, hearing of the dice game and believing that Andre only wants her for her money, dismisses him, though she herself is in love with him. His efforts to re-establish himself in her good graces furnish the love motif of the piece.

The scenes are laid in Nice during the carnival season. There is a pretty intermezzo depicting the life along the Riviera, and colored moving pictures show the carnival episodes while this piece is being played. Throughout the work are scattered twenty musical numbers, the principal one being a delightful waltz. This production introduced to New York several singers of unusual talent. Eleanor Painter, from the new Deutsches Opera House in Berlin, where she made her debut as Madame Butterfly, and where she continued for two years, was born in Walkerville, Ia., just twenty-five years ago. Miss Painter was charming in the character of Georgine. Besides acting admirably, she has a voice of birdlike sweetness. Especially well rendered was the duet with the baritone in the second act, "What Is Done You Never Can Undo." Wilfrid Douthitt, who was chosen to take the part of the Count, is a splendid baritone, regarded in England, where he was born in 1888, as the successor to Santley. When the first performance of "Parsifal" was given in England Mr. Douthitt was the soloist, and he also enjoys the distinction of being the only male singer who ever appeared as the principal boy in pantomime at the Drury Lane Theatre, the part on all other occasions having been sung by a girl. Alternating with the principals mentioned are Mabel Riegelman, who has been singing with the Chicago Opera Company and George Everett, late of the Boston Opera Company. Other members of the cast are the Metropolitan singer Jeanne Mauoung, a Danish artist of ability; Einar Linden and James Harrod, as alternate tenors; George Cutzon, René Dettling, as well as John E. Hazzard, Robert O'Connor and Harry Hermesen in comedy roles.

Mr. Dippel's organization will remain at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre until the first of February, when it will move to the Century Opera House.

Here, in conjunction with the Pavlova Ballet Company, "La Reginetta delle Rose" will be heard on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and at Saturday matinées. Wednesday matinées and Friday nights are to be reserved for ballet performances by Mlle. Pavlova and her company.

Tuesday evenings Mr. Dippel plans to devote to revivals of old operettas, which will be repeated at Thursday matinées, when popular prices, 25c. to \$1, will rule. The operettas to be revived will be selected from the following works: "Don Caesar," "Manon," "Mamselle Nitouche," "Erminie," "Chimes of Normandy," "Bocaccio," "Madame Angot," "The Beggar Student," "Gasperone," "Girofé-Girofa," "Fatinizza," "Gypsy Baron," "The Merry War," "A Night in Venice" and "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Special subscriptions will be opened for these performances, and Mlle. Pavlova and her ballet will also be given as a subscription series, and the programme will be changed at every performance.

The American composer Horatio Parker, and the librettist Brian Hooker, duplicated their winning of the \$10,000 prize for their opera "Mona" by being awarded a like amount for their opera "Fairylund," by the National Federation of Musical Clubs. This sum was offered for the best grand opera written in English. The production will be made in Los Angeles next Summer.

"Madame Butterfly" ushered in the third week of the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Martinelli sang the music of Pinkerton and Geraldine Farrar was Cho-Cho-San.

Boris Godunoff has become one of the firmly established works of the Metropolitan Company since its introduction two years ago. November 28 it was given for the first time in the present season. It had a familiar cast with few exceptions. Miss Raymond Delaunais, the new mezzo-soprano, sang the music of the boy Theodore admirably. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

The afternoon of December 5 was given over to the double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." In the former opera Lucca Botta, who made a great success in "Oberon" in Colon last

year, appeared for the first time at this house as Turlddu and made a favorable impression. Riccardo Tegani, another newcomer and who is an Italian baritone who enjoyed popularity in Italy, Spain and South America, was Alfio.

Interest centred on November 23 in a performance of Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte," which was given last year. Miss Hempel's singing of the two arias of the "Queen of the Night" was delightful, and Carl Braun and Emmy Destinn, Otto Goritz and Albert Reiss were all in good voice. Miss Elisabeth Schumann had the rôle of Papagena for the first time in New York and she sang the music charmingly. Mr. Hertz conducted. At this opera's second performance the feature was the first appearance as Tamino of the new tenor, Johannes Sembach. The lyric quality of this singer's voice is admirably suited to the music of that rôle. He made a deep impression on his hearers last Spring, when he sang in "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" in Paris.

Wagner's love drama, "Tristan und Isolde," was heard December 3. Mme. Gadski was Isolde, which is by no means her best rôle. Mme. Matzenauer was an unsatisfactory Bragane.

Two other new additions to the list of artists at the Metropolitan are Sivio Burkenroad, an American with an excellent baritone voice, and Max Bloch, a German light tenor, who sings the music of such rôles as Mime and David.

Chicago—The first performance in Chicago of Février's "Monna Vanna" was given on January 28 and received a cordial welcome. All the singers were in excellent voice, and Mr. Campanini read the difficult score in a masterly manner. In the cast were Mary Garden in the title rôle, Muratore as Prinziville, Marcoux as Guido, and Huberdeau as Marco.

Frieda Hempel made her début with the local company as Violetta in "La Traviata." Giordano's "Fedora" was cordially received by a large audience when added to the répertoire of Chicago opera on January 7. Campanini conducted the brilliant performance. Bellini's almost forgotten work, "La Sonnambula," was given on January 15.

The Century Opera Company started a four months' tour in this city November 23 with "Aida" at the Auditorium. The second evening "Madama Butterfly" was the bill with Lois Ewell as Cho-Cho-San. "Carmen" was heard November 25. Kathleen Howard was the cigarette girl, Florence Macbeth the peasant Micaela, Eileen Castles was Frasquita, Gustav Bergman was Don José, and Graham Marr was Escamillo.

Cleveland—Two weeks of opera were given at the Metropolitan Theatre by the San Carlos Company under the management of Helen De Kay Townsend, in October. The répertoire consisted of "Lucia," "Traviata," "Faust," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Ballo in Maschera," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci."

Philadelphia—For the first time in America, Vittorio Gecchi's opera, "Cassandra," was mounted at the Metropolitan Opera House on February 26. The libretto was by Luigi Illica. "Cassandra" is an old tale of unhappiness and murder, and, although the music displays able workmanship, the opera on a whole did not create any marked impression. The events of the opera take place previous to the story of "Elektra" and might be considered as a sort of prelude to Richard Strauss's work. The story is introduced by a prologue sung by a baritone who appears in the courtyard of the royal palace of King Agamemnon, for whose safe return from Troy maidens are singing to the gods. There is a scene between the faithless Queen Klytemnestra and her lover, Aegisthus, and the triumphant return of the King. Klytemnestra avows her constancy to the King, but is denounced by Cassandra. Klytemnestra murders her husband. Cassandra calls upon Orestes, the son of the King, for vengeance. Charles Dalmores was an imposing Agamemnon. Polese was heard as Aegisthus, Julia Claussen was Cassandra, Rosa Raisa was the Queen, while Francisco Federici sang the prologue.

Boston—Felicé Lyne, the Kansas City, Mo., girl who won fame when she appeared at Hammerstein's Opera House in London, sang in opera for the first time in the United States at the Boston Opera House on March 20. She appeared in the same rôle which introduced her to the London audience, Gilda, in "Rigoletto."

Kansas City, Mo.—The Chicago Grand Opera Company presented "Rigoletto" on April 10 with Polese as the Jester, Florence Macbeth as Gilda, and Giorgini as the Duke. At the matinée on the same date Mary Garden appeared in her famous rôle of "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." "Parsifal" was heard on April 12.

St. Paul—The season in St. Paul consisted of six operas, beginning with "Rigoletto," with Florence Macbeth as Gilda, Titto Rufo as the Jester, Giorgini as the Duke, Huberdeau as Sparafucelle, Beatrice Wheeler as Maddalena, Louise Berat as Giovanna, and Nicolay as Monterone. Massenet's "Manon" was the second work heard. Alice Zepilli sang the title rôle, Hector Dufranne was Lescaut, and Campagnola was the Des Grieux. The other operas given were "La Bohème," with Rosa Raisa; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," with Titto Rufo as Tonio, Bassi as Canio, and Alice Zepilli as Nedda. In "Cavalleria" Rosa Raisa was Santuzza. The season ended with "Parsifal."

Havana, Cuba—Marie Barrientos, a famous coloratura soprano, gave a brief season at the Gran Teatro del Politeama in April. Among the works she appeared in were "The Barber," "Lucia," "Linda de Chamounix," "Dinorah," "Mignon," "Rigoletto," "Bohème," "Ellsír d'Amore," and "Sonnambula."

Seattle—Seattle has her own Standard Opera Company, which began its first season on April 20 with a performance of "Carmen." Romayn Jansen was Carmen and Neal Begley was José.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Chicago Opera Company visited Des Moines, Ia., in April and presented Mary Garden in "Thals." Mr. Dufranne and Mr. Campanini shared the honors on the occasion.

St. Louis, Mo.—A deficit of \$2,500 was the result of the season of opera, which closed April 18 with "Tosca" in the afternoon with Miss Garden, and "Aida" in the evening with Julia Claussen as Amneris, Carolina White as Aida, and Bassi in the rôle of Rhadames.

The evening of November 14 ushered in a season of popular priced opera by the San Carlo Opera Company under the directorship of Fortune Gallo at the Odeon. "Rigoletto," with Florencio Constantino as the Duke, Antola, a fine baritone, as Rigoletto, and Edviga Vaccari as Gilda, was the first offering. The following night the company sang "Lucia" at Alton, Ill. "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was the bill on November 16. In the former Esther Adaberto sang Santuzza, Stelia De Mette, a contralto formerly with the Metropolitan Opera House, was Lola. In "Pagliacci" Antola gave a splendid performance of Tonio. Among the other works rendered were "The Barber of Seville" and "Traviata." In the latter Regina Vaccarino was Violetta, Agostini was Alfredo, and Modesti was Giorgio. "Aida," "The Tales of Hoffmann," and "Carmen" were also given.

Atlanta, Ga.—The fifth season of grand opera by the Metropolitan Company was a great success. It opened with Massenet's "Manon," with Caruso, Farrar, and Gilly in the principal parts. Other works given were "Il Trovatore," "Der Rosenkavalier," "Un Ballo in Maschera," "Madama Butterfly," "Lohengrin," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci." The attendance at the performances reached the total of 37,289, while the receipts were nearly \$100,000.

New Orleans—For the first time in America Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" and Saint-Saën's "Phryné" were given in February.

Rome—A new work by Mascagni, "Parisina," was mounted at the Costanzi in March. It was first heard in Milan three months previously. While the principals in the opera were well chosen,

"Parisina" did not meet with any degree of success. The title rôle was taken by Mme. Lina Pasinil Vitali, Lazzaro was Ugo, Sammarco was Nicholas d'Este, and Elvira Casazza was Stella de-Assassino. "Parsifal" was given for the first time in Italy at Rome and Bologna on January 1.

Milan—Twenty-two performances of "Parsifal" were given at La Scala, with Serafin as conductor. Ponchielli's opera, "I Meri di Valenza," was given in July and met with a fair amount of success.

Turin—A new opera, entitled "Finlandea," libretto by Alberto Calantuoni and music by Emerede Francassi, was staged at the Regio Theatre.

Monte Carlo—The last opera written by Massenet, entitled "Cleopatra," had its initial presentation in February. Louis Payen wrote the libretto. The principal rôles were sung by Mme. Kousnetzoff, the Russian soprano, as Cleopatra, M. Maguenat as Marc Antony, and Lillian Grenville as Octavia.

Berlin—On September 28 Engelbert Humperdinck's opera, "Die Markentenderin," was heard at the Deutsches Theatre, Charlottenburg, with Adolf Klein as Blücher and Bertha Stolzenberg as the vivandiere.

COVENT GARDEN.

During the season at Covent Garden, which closed in July, Mme. Edvina created two new rôles—one being that of Fiora in "L'Amore del Tre Re," by Montemezzi, and the other Francesca in Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini." In the latter opera Martinelli sang the principal male rôle and Signor Cirada was Giovanni. Another feature of the season was the revival of Verdi's "Falstaff," with Polacco as conductor. There were 86 performances of opera given. Verdi's and Puccini's works ranked first with 21 performances, and Wagner second with 18.

On July 4 Sir Beecham brought out at the Drury Lane Josef Holbrook's music-drama "Dylan." Edmund Burke sang the music of the Sea King. Among the other works Beecham mounted were "Rosenkavalier," "Die Zauberflöte," "Boris Godunoff," "Ivan the Terrible" and "Prince Igor."

John McCormack impersonated Faust in the second performance of Boito's "Menstefole." Claudia Muzio was Marguerite. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" was revived after four years' absence from the repertoire. Rosa Raisa was the Countess, Alice Zepplini was Susanne, Louise Berat was Marcelline and Maggie Teyte was Cherubino.

The following is a review of the season 1913-14 continued from the 1914 ALMANAC:

On February 5 a new tenor, Rudolf Berger, from the Berlin Royal Opera, made his initial American bow as Siegmund in "Die Walküre." Mr. Berger, who was formerly a baritone, pleased his listeners with his big, vibrant voice. But on February 14 this new tenor was very disappointing when he sang Tristan in the great love music drama "Tristan and Isolde."

A new Siegfried and a new Wanderer in the persons of Carl Jörn and Carl Braun respectively created added interest to the third music drama of the "Nibelungen Ring" on February 12. Both artists gave praiseworthy impersonations of their rôles, and their singing was creditable.

Of the new operas heard, Montemezzi's (1886) "L'Amore del Tre Re" ("The Love of Three Kings"), mounted on January 2, was the most praiseworthy. The young composer furnished an original score of great merit for Sem Benelli's admirable libretto. This opera was successful and produced a year previous in Milan. The story is laid in the Middle Ages. After a barbarian invasion of a principality of Italy, Altura, the leader of the invaders, Archibaldo, who has become blind, forced a marriage between his son, Manfredo, and a young Princess, Fiora, of the conquered inhabitants of Altura. She was betrothed in childhood to Avito, a Prince of her own province. In the absence of Manfredo, who is away subduing the Alturians, Avito is welcomed and kept by Fiora in secret. Archibaldo, knowing his son loves her, is incensed at her faithlessness and chokes her to death. He then puts poison on the dead Fiora's lips to discover on whom she bestowed her favors. Avito visits the crypt, kisses Fiora and dies, but not until he tells Manfredo the truth. The latter also kisses the poisoned lips, and he too meets death.

This work shows the young composer's understanding of operatic technique, dramatic art, and the needs of the voice. The music throughout is free from the style of the present Italian operas. The composer's individuality and his seeking for melodic beauty stamp his score throughout. A notable feature of the occasion was the appearance for the first time at the Metropolitan of Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana. As Avito he displayed to advantage his splendid dramatic tenor voice, which is especially resonant in the upper ranges. Lucrezia Bori, in addition to her beautiful singing, disclosed added capabilities as a tragedienne. Mr. Didur enacted the blind King with dramatic force and power. Amato skilfully sang the part of Manfredo. He was in glorious voice. Mr. Toscanini brought out in a masterly manner all the beauties of the score.

English opera was given another opportunity by the Metropolitan Company when "Madeleine," a one-act opera in English by Victor Herbert, had its first performance on the afternoon of January 24. The libretto of "Madeleine" is by Grant Stewart, an actor-playwright, and is taken from a short French play by A. Decourelles and L. Thiboust. The story, which unfolds itself in an hour, takes place on New Year's Day in Paris about 1760. The scene is laid in the salon of Madeleine Fleury, a favorite prima donna of the time. She invites Chevalier de Mauprat to dine with her, but he declines because of a previous engagement with his mother. Then the Duc d'Esterre arrives, and after receiving a similar invitation he refuses because he also has to dine with his mother. His refusal piques Madeleine and she writes an invitation to his rival, De Fontanges. The latter too refuses, owing to his promise to dine with his mother. Finally Madeleine turns to her maid, Nicheite who also declines for the same reason. Thoroughly chagrined, Madeleine gives way to a burst of hysterical weeping, which is interrupted by the arrival of Didier, a poor portrait painter. He brings with him a portrait of Madeleine's mother which he has been renovating. Didier invites the diva to dine with his mother, but she declines. Placing the picture of her own mother on the table before her, she gazes on it. As she does so a ray of sunshine lights up the face, and Madeleine is content that she too is "dining with her mother." The work, though it contains several captivating arias, was very disappointing. The music is not appropriate to the theme of the moment and is not apt to add any new laurels to the reputation of its composer. Frances Alda made a charming Madeleine and Lenora Sparks deserved praise for her delightful singing of Nicheite. Paul Althouse made an admirable Chevalier de Mauprat and his enunciation was good. Polacco conducted.

For its French opera novelty the Metropolitan was indebted to the allied Chicago-Philadelphia Company, who presented on February 3 Jules Massenet's "Don Quichotte." The story is taken from the "Don Quixote" of Cervantes, the great Spanish novelist. This opera was given for the first time in America in New Orleans on January 30, 1912. The score contains a melodious prelude to the fifth act, a delightful intermezzo before the last scene in the same act, and some sympathetic passages in the death of Don Quixote. But aside from these there is nothing of great musical import in the whole work. Mr. Campanini brought out all there was of value in the score by his able conducting. Vanni Marcoux, a baritone who on this occasion made his first appearance in New York, was an effective actor in the title rôle, though his singing left much to be desired. Mary Garden had a rôle in Dulcinea that did not seem suitable to her. The Sancho Panza of Hector Dufranne was appealing. He sang with all the power and beauty of his voice.

As the second novelty, the Chicago-Philadelphia Company brought out Henri Fevrier's version of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" on February 17. It could not be said that the music of the new work made any marked impression. The scene of "Monna Vanna" is laid in Pisa in the fifteenth

MUSIC—Continued.

century. Mary Garden was Monna Vanna and Lucien Muratore was Prinzi Valle. This appearance was his first in New York, and he disclosed a colorful and powerful voice. Vanni Marcoux sang Guido and Campanini conducted.

For the first time anywhere, except in Paris, Gustave Charpentier's "Julien," a sequel to the same author's "Louise," was given on February 26. This opera, the libretto of which the composer himself supplied, consists of four acts and eight scenes, the first of which is a prologue showing the poet in the Villa Medici, Rome, where he is engaged in finishing plans for a work he hopes will make him famous. He falls asleep, and the scenes that follow reveal his dream. They are entitled Enthusiasm, Doubt, Impotence, and Degradation. The music contained several beautiful passages. Caruso sang the arduous rôle of Julien, and Geraldine Farrar characterized the parts of Louise, Beauty, the Peasant Girl, the Grandmother, and the Grisetite. In the cast were Dinh Gilly as the High Priest Marla Duchene, Sophie Breslau, Rosina Van Dyck, Vera Curtis Marie Mattfeld, Lila Robeson, Reiss, Ananlan, Lambert Murphy, and Bada. Mr. Polacco conducted.

On March 25 another new work was presented, entitled "L'Amore Medico" ("Dr. Cupid"). It was a lyric comedy in two acts by Wolf-Ferrari, the libretto by Enrico Golisciani after Molière's "L'Amour Médecin." While the opera contains some delightful music, the audience received it coldly. The action of "L'Amore Medico" takes place in the gardens and also in a villa outside of Paris in the reign of Louis XIV. Wealthy Arnolfo has an only daughter, Lucinda, who is in love with Clitandro, but the father wishes to keep his daughter with him. Lucinda pretends illness and four physicians arrive to prescribe for her ailment. They disagree over their opinions. Clitandro is summoned and, disguised as a doctor, prescribes a mock marriage ceremony. Arnolfo consents and is outwitted by the happy pair. Lucrezia Bori made a delightful Lucinda, and she sang with her usual brilliancy and finish of style. Cristalli as Clitandro was not satisfactory. His voice lacks color. Pini-Corsi was at home in the rôle of Arnolfo. The four doctors were Messrs. Rothler, De Seguro, Leonhardt, and Bada.

THE DRAMA.

THE past season has been one of the most disastrous, financially, in the line of theatrical enterprises in many years. Success was attained mostly by the many comedies and melodramas which were furnished, and which in several instances enjoyed long runs. Among these was "Kitty MacKay," a quaint comedy of Scottish life of fifty years ago, in which Miss Molly McIntyre did some charming acting; Frank Craven's "Too Many Cooks;" Edward Peple's "A Pair of Sixes;" the more recent "On Trial" at the Candler Theatre; "It Pays to Advertise;" "The Dummy," by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, authors of "The Argyle Case;" "Innocent," and several others.

The important issue to be reckoned with in the theatrical world is the ever increasing number of new houses. Scarcely a prominent location in the entire city does not boast of a theatre or one in the course of construction. Whether enough good material can be forthcoming to meet the requirements of so many auditoriums or whether there is enough demand by the public for them is the question. The short-lived productions and the number of empty seats during the present season are what confront the managers. Then the encroachment of the "screen shows" cannot be overlooked. The small cost of admission and the good entertainment usually furnished by these houses draw the patrons, especially of the cheaper seats, from the larger producing houses.

On reviewing the plays of the present season it will be noticed that a large number have come to our stage after having had successful runs or are still playing abroad, especially in London. Several had their premieres in this country that originally were to be first seen across the water. Among the visitors to our shores were the English comedienne, Marie Tempest, and her London company who opened an engagement, November 3, at the Comedy in Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "Mary Goes First." This play, a satire on English middle-class manners, is about the struggle of two English women for social precedence in a small town. The play was successfully given by Miss Tempest in London. Later in her season at the Comedy it is her intention to be seen in "At the Barn," "The Marriage of Kitty," and "Art and Opportunity." Supporting Miss Tempest is W. Graham Browne as leading man.

The latest play from the pen of George Bernard Shaw, "Pygmalion," reached Broadway by way of the Park Theatre October 12. In the London production at His Majesty's Theatre Sir Herbert Tree had the rôle of Prof. Higgins, the word specialist and author of Higgins's Universal Alphabet, who takes the little flower girl of the London streets, Eliza Doolittle, to experiment with her dialect with the purpose of polishing her speech and manner and passing her off as a duchess. He succeeds, but discovers that while training the girl she falls in love with him, and then he realizes that she is necessary to him. In the American production this rôle was taken by Philip Merivale, who was in the original cast. Mrs. Patrick Campbell gave a sympathetic portrayal of the Cockney flower girl who finally enunciated herself into a duchess. She received a cordial reception from her audience; moved to Liberty Theatre and then to Wallack's (Lieber & Co., 80 times). Mrs. Campbell appeared also in two performances of "Mrs. Tanqueray."

Phyllis Nelson Terry, the English actress and niece of Ellen Terry, made her initial appearance in this country at the Liberty Theatre on November 23 in "Twelfth Night." Henry E. Dixey

was Malvollo. It was in this Shakespearian work that Miss Terry received favorable notice at His Majesty's in London several years ago. Eben Plympton was cast as Sir Toby, and Jessie Busley was Little Maria (Lieber & Co.).

Originally produced in the Nouvel Ambigu theatre, Paris, under the name of "L'Épervier," "The Hawk" a drama of modern French life in three acts by Francis de Croisset, translated by Marie Zane Taylor, was mounted at the Shubert on September 28. In this forceful and vivid work William Faversham has the rôle of Comte de Dassetta, a Hungarian who becomes a bird of prey and with his wife plunders his victims at cards on the Riviera. In Rome the wife meets a young Frenchman who falls in love with her and stirs within her a loathing of the means by which she and her husband accumulated the riches they scatter over Europe. Dassetta guesses the truth of his wife's attachment for the younger man and leaves her with him. Months later, when she realizes what a wreck her husband has become, she goes to him and they start life afresh. The rôle of the wife introduced to New York Mile. Gabrielle Dorziat, which part was hers when the play was first presented in Paris. A great deal had been heard of this actress's accomplishments, therefore she came in for her share of close attention. She fulfilled expectations by displaying her expertness in the emotional and finished performance of the wife of the card cheater. Mr. Faversham did some brilliant work in the acting of the Hawk's downfall and final regeneration. Others in the cast were Frank Losee, who was the gullible American victim, and Conway Tearle as the infatuated young Frenchman.

The breaking out of the war changed the plans for the production in England of the play "Evidence." Hence its premiere at the Lyric on October 7. It was an English play in a prologue and three acts by J. and L. du Rocher Macpherson. An eminent lawyer divorces his wife upon what seemed to be incontrovertible evidence of unfaithfulness. She is loved by another man who possesses proof of her innocence but fears

that if the truth were known she would return to her husband. The play was interpreted by an able cast headed by Aubrey Smith (22 times).

"Consequences," a comedy by H. F. Rubenstein at the Shubert, October 8, told the story of the prejudices of Jews and Gentiles against intermarriages. It was originally presented in Manchester and later in London last year (37 times).

Now in its second season at the Strand Theatre, London, "Mr. Wu" came to Maxine Elliott's October 14. It is an Anglo-Chinese play by Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen, opening with the discovery by the Mandarin Wu Li Chang, a prominent man in his native city of Hongkong, that his daughter, Nang Ping, had been betrayed by Basil Gregory, whose father is the owner of a large shipping concern. In reprisal a series of disasters, planned by Wu, befalls the house of Gregory, ending in financial ruin. But just when Wu intends to have a still more terrible vengeance and he tortures Mrs. Gregory with the threat of a like dishonor, his sudden death intervenes and he falls a victim of his own machinations. The scenes are laid in China and were effectively staged. Mr. Walker Whiteside, who gave an impressive portrayal of the Oriental character in "The Typhoon," skillfully delineated the subtle and inscrutable mandarin, a part played in the London performance by Matheson Lang. In fact Mr. Whiteside's acting is the mainspring of the whole performance. Others in the cast were Antoinette Walker as Wu's daughter, Frank Wupperman as the romantic lover, Basil Gregory, and Deirdre Doyle as the mother, Mrs. Gregory (50 times).

The craze for crime and detective plays which has been rampant during the past two years does not seem to be on the wane. But the type of underworld dramas like "The Lure" and "The Fight" of a year ago are now few and far between. Good melodramas are attracting attention. The beginning of the Autumn season was marked by two plays of this brand being mounted—"On Trial" and "What Happened at 22." In the melodrama "On Trial," by Elmer L. Reizenstein, at the Candler Theatre, August 19, a murder occurs on the stage, while "What Happened at 22," another melodrama, by Paul Wilstach, August 21, at the Harris, concerned forgery and murder.

"On Trial" was one of the interesting plays to reach the footlights. It introduced a new method in presenting upon the stage the record in the prosecution and defence of a man on trial for murder in the first degree and permits the audience to see the truth, bit by bit, as it unfolds itself by the testimony of witnesses on the stand. Robert Strickland is charged with murdering his friend, Gerald Trask. Witnesses proved that he did the killing, but his attorney wants to find out what happened before the shooting in the library. As each witness begins telling his or her story, the stage darkens and the story is acted before the audience, which, like the jury, is carried back to see things as they really happened. The solution to the case is withheld until the very end. The author was fortunate in having the parts of his play in competent hands. Mary Ryan made an appealing wife and Frank Young was a capital judge. Among others in the cast whose acting was creditable were Frederick Perry, who splendidly played the rôle of the defendant, Thomas Findlay, William Walcott, George Barr, Lawrence Eddinger, and Howard Hall (Cohan and Harris).

After a prosperous run in Boston, "Under Cover," a well written and clever melodrama by Rol Cooper Megrue, came to the Cort, August 26. The story dealt with love, bribery, smuggling, and the Secret Service. Because of smuggling, the story goes, at the port of New York, the Custom House officials are upset at rumors that the Government has started a bribery investigation with a mysterious and successful "R. J." of the trail. A deputy customs inspector, Daniel Taylor, hears that Steven Denby is about to smuggle a \$200,000 pearl necklace with the aid of Monty Vaughn. The two are travelling with a Mrs. Harrington, who is socially prominent and at whose house they are going to spend the week end. Here Taylor intends to trap them. He gets Ethel Cartwright, one of the guests, by threatening to arrest her sister who has defrauded

an insurance company, to help him. Denby and Ethel met and fell in love in Paris, therefore reluctantly Ethel agrees to the plan. Denby finds out that she is watching him and he tells her about the necklace. Denby later finds Ethel, who falls into a snare, in his room searching for the jewel. In persuading her to tell the reason for her treachery he unwittingly gives a signal and the customs men come into the room, but in the confusion he evades them. However, Ethel again attempts to trap Denby, this time successfully, with the aid of Taylor, who is hiding in Denby's room. The surprise of the affair at this crisis is that Denby succeeds in getting Taylor to take a bribe and then reveals that he is the mysterious "R. J." of the Secret Service. The acting was well done. William Courtenay was Steven Denby, Lily Cahill was Ethel Cartwright, and De Witt C. Jennings was the customs inspector (Selwyn & Co.)*

George Broadhurst's play, "The Law of the Land," a melodrama in four acts, at the Forty-eighth Street, September 30, like his "Bought and Paid For" is an incongruous mixture of horror and laughter, with a little too much of the former. There are but two women rôles, the principal one being Mrs. Harding, played by Julia Dean, who was the wife in the same author's former work. She competently handled the rôle. George Fawcett was the warm-hearted Police Inspector, and Charles Lane was the husband*.

In the way of packing thrilling events into a short space the new American melodrama, "Life," at the Manhattan, October 21, by Thompson Buchanan, was about the best sample of melodrama seen in a long time. Among the pictorial features are a college boat race, a racing scene with a crowded four-horse tally-ho, a debutante's ball, the front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, an automobile race, besides motion pictures which carry the story between the acts. In the large cast were John Bowers as the collegiate hero, Eflingham Pinto, who gave a portrayal of an ex-convict turned dancing master, Kathleen MacDonell as Ruth Stuyvesant, and Walter V. Greene as Dennis O'Brien (W. H. Brady)*.

One of the latest crook plays found its way to the Longacre, October 19. It was entitled "Kick In," and was in four acts, by Willard Mack. The story concerned Chick Hewes, a forger who served time. He is married and has lived honestly since release, and the police know it, but his friends are those of his former life. The complications which this sort of company brings about form the events of the play, which are told in good melodramatic style. It was ably acted by a cast including John Barrymore as Chick Hewes, a part which he acts admirably; Jane Grey as Molly and Forrest Winant as Molly's brother (A. H. Woods)*.

Willard Mack furnished another play and, in addition, acted in it. This second product of his pen was entitled "So Much for So Much," and was seen at the Longacre, December 4. The story is of a pretty stenographer, Mary Brennan, and an unscrupulous employer who is an old libertine. Mr. Mack acted the rôle of the hero-reporter who rescues his sweetheart just in time, and Miss Marjorie Rameau skillfully handled the part of the stenographer*.

Mr. A. H. Woods began an experiment of the dollar scale of prices for his attractions at the New York on October 10. On this occasion he introduced John Mason as the star in "Big Jim Garrity," a melodrama by Owen Davis.

Farces seemed to be a very popular brand of plays. One of these, "Twin Beds," by Margaret Mayo, had its initial performance at the Fulton Theatre, August 14. The stage version was taken from Edward Salisbury Field's story of that title. The humorous complications brought about by a drunken man who gets into the wrong apartment at night and is not discovered until morning by the young wife whose husband was at his club furnished the laughable incidents throughout the farce. Madge Kennedy was the young wife who found intruders continually dropping into her apartment from the flat above. She played her part delightfully. Miss Ray Cox was the wife of the Italian tenor who mistook the flat below for his own, and scored a hit; and

Charles Judels was amusing in the rôle of the intruder*.

"It Pays to Advertise," a farce by Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, laughed itself into favor on September 8 at the Geo. M. Cohan. It is brimful of humor and the right cast has been selected to bring out all the joyousness in the farce. A soap king has a lazy son whom he tricks into work by conspiring with his secretary to fall in love with the boy so that he might disown him. The plan works, but the young man launched out in an advertising soap business and by means of clever advertising receives enormous orders. Finally the father is compelled, because of the large business of the young magnate, to buy him out by paying a huge sum, and becomes converted to the gospel of advertising. John W. Cope was Cyrus Martin, Grant Mitchell as his son, Ruth Shepley as the secretary, Will Deming as the advertising man, and Louise Drew as the Comtesse de Beaurien; all acquitted themselves with honors (Cohan and Harris*).

"Apartment 12K," a farce which opened early in the present season at Maxine Elliott's, proved a sad failure (16 times).

The Brady offering, "The Elder Son," in three acts, by Lucienne Nepoly, adapted by Frederick Fenn, opened at the Playhouse September 15. Except for the admirable acting of the cast the play was not important. The company was mostly English and included Lumsden Hare, Cynthia Brooke, Eric Maturin, Mona Hungerford, Norman Trevor, Madeline Moore, Robert Adams, Edna Hopper, Ira Marshall, Nell Compton and Edward Walton (15 times).

Charles Frohman presented "The Beautiful Adventure," a comedy in three acts, by George Egerton, from the French of R. de Flers and A. de Caillavet, the authors of "Love Watches," at the Lyceum on September 5. It ran originally for a year in Paris. Of the 30-odd parts in the piece the principal ones were assigned to Charles Cherry, Ann Murdock, Ernest Lawford and Mrs. Whiffen. The latter declared it would be her last appearance on the American stage (90 times).

The twenty-third season of the Empire Theatre opened on September 7, with John Drew in "The Prodigal Husband," by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton. The gist of the play is that difficulties leading to separation between man and wife sometimes need but very little and oftentimes but a fresh point of view for both to end in mutual happiness through life. The scenes were laid in Paris and Brittany, and the plot designed so that there were three leading ladies—Jessie Glendinning, Helen Hayes Brown and Grace Carlyle (48 times).

Under Henry Miller's direction Jean Webster's "Daddy Long Legs" was brought out at the Gaiety September 28. It was a dramatization of the author's book of the same title and had been successfully acted in Chicago and other cities previously*.

"Innocent," a play in a prologue, four acts and an epilogue, by George Broadhurst, was brought out with Pauline Frederick in the leading rôle on September 9 at the Eltinge. It was the story of a young girl who was brought up without worldly knowledge and is left by her father to the care of his friend, a young roué. Miss Frederick distinguished herself by her capital performance of the siren, John Milner gave a notable portrayal of the guardian, and Julian L'Estrange impressively characterized the rôle of Horace Irving (A. H. Woods, 112 times).

Messrs. Shubert presented "The Modern Girl," by Marlon Fairfax and Ruth C. Mitchell, at the Comedy September 10. The head of an old Kniekerbocker family, whose fortune was imperilled, sought financial assistance of a young man. His daughter, in a lark, goes to visit the same man in masquerade costume, ignorant of her father's appeal to him. Dame Rumor, becoming active, did the rest (17 times).

"The Story of the Rosary," a melodrama by Annie Saker that had provided entertainment in London last season, was given its first performance on September 7 at the Manhattan Opera House under the management of Comstock & Gest. Among the actors in the cast who had originally appeared in the London offering were

Annie Saker, Alfred Paumier and James Berry (49 times).

"The Miracle Man," seen at the Astor September 21, represents George Cohan's first effort in several years as the writer of a serious play. Mr. Packard's book, of the same title as the play, furnished excellent material for dramatization, and Mr. Cohan took full advantage of the opportunity. On the outskirts of a village in Maine, the story goes, an old man, known as "The Patriarch" and believed to have the power of healing, lived for 40 years. "Doc" Madison, a New York swindler, at once recognizes a chance in the villagers' faith in the old man to make money. Madison brings to the village a girl to be the Patriarch's grandniece, a white-faced youth supposed to possess a cough, which is wonderfully cured, and a pickpocket posing as a cripple, who is also suddenly cured. Soon the report of the wonderful cures by the old man is spread throughout the village and money comes in abundance to the coffers of the plotters. Then they find, to their surprise, that the "Miracle Man" has wrought his real miracle on themselves—faith in the Patriarch and disgust for their own method of life—and they determine to start life afresh, after the death of the old man. In the excellent cast were William H. Thompson as the Patriarch, George Nash as John Madison and Gail Kane as Helena (Cohan & Harris, 99 times).

At the Booth, opening October 5, Charles Klein again shows his ability to dramatize current events. This time he took the much discussed problem of financial railroad wrecking for his theme and gave it the title of "The Money Makers." Mr. Klein named the principal railroad wrecker James Rodman, a man who pays \$2,000,000 for a railroad, bonds it for \$20,000,000, waters the stock and floats the securities on a Stock Exchange. Alexandra Carlisle did excellent acting in the part of the wife, while Emmet Corrigan skillfully characterized the financier, Rodman (Selwyn & Co., 24 times).

The following night David Belasco opened the season at the Belasco with Leo Ditrichstein in his excellent American version of Ferenc Molnar's Hungarian play "The Phantom Rival," a brilliant comedy in three acts. The author took for his motive the idea that the first lover of a woman remains in her mind continually, even after she has married; that she idealizes him and makes him a creature of her fancy rather than of reality. The husband's jealousy is aroused, and especially so when he reads a letter from her former suitor she received before his departure, in which he tells her he will return. As she sits watching the freight she dreams she meets again Tatcheff, the Russian lover. He passes before her in all the guises in which she had pictured him. But when she actually meets the hero of her dreams, there comes an awakening, and in the contrast between the man of her visions and the very prosaic Russian Attaché she meets disillusionment. Leo Ditrichstein gave an admirably finished characterization of the Russian Tatcheff. Laura Hope Crews admirably impersonated the difficult rôle of the wife. Malcolm Williams gave an impressive and effective portrayal of the jealous husband. The piece was excellently staged*.

"My Lady's Dress" came to the Playhouse on October 11. It is in three acts and nine scenes, by Edward Knoblauch, who wrote "Kismet" and collaborated with Arnold Bennett in the writing of "Milestone." The story is about Anne and John, a married couple with money and position, though not quite as much of either as Anne would wish or is determined to have. They squabble on the excessive cost of her latest gown. Anne takes a nap, during which she dreams of the fashioning of a woman's gown, from the weaving of the goods to its completion at the French establishment. Leon Quartermaine gave an able performance of the seven varied rôles which fell to him, and Mary Bolland had an opportunity to display her versatility in the acting of seven contrasting characters (59 times).

Owen Johnson, the novelist, dramatized his story entitled "The Salamander" and retained the same name for his new play which Selwyn & Co. presented at the Haris on October 23. It was an interesting work but unconvincing, and made but slight impression. In the cast were Beverly Sitgreaves as Miss Snyder, Orme Cal-

dara as Garry Lindaberry and Carrol McComas as Doddo Baxter (16 times).

Wlnthrop Ames brought the entertaining comedy in three acts entitled "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt, to his Little Theatre October 20, thereby offering an agreeable and attractive production to the theatregoers. The rôles in this importation from the London stage were those of Molly, played by Caroline Bayley; Irene Maitland, taken by Sybil Carlisle, hitherto seen as Madame Lucie in "Pomander Walk"; Sir John Gover, acted by Cyril Harcourt, and Sam Thornhill, ably portrayed by Kenneth Douglas*.

After an absence of two years William Elliott returned to the stage as Youth in his production of the George V. Hobart modern morality play "Experience," at the Booth on October 27. Youth, which Mr. Elliott plays with considerable charm, starts from the garden "where dreams begin" and progresses along life's pathway learning the bitter lessons of experience.

The Lieblers presented Louis N. Parker's "The Highway of Life" at Wallack's October 26. It is founded on "David Copperfield," by Dickens. Lennox Pawle played the part of Micawber, which had been scheduled to be created in London by Beerbohm Tree, but owing to the war the plans were changed. This play was really an elaborately mounted arrangement of episodes for the stage, and the author had chosen to present in eleven scenes some of the most beloved of characters from the novel. Emmett Corrigan gave an excellent portrayal of that ancient mariner Dan Peggotty, and Lennox Pawle, who was seen in "Pomander Walk" and "Liberty Hall," brought out all the richness in the humor of the immortal Micawber (25 times).

Adele Blood appeared at the Garrick on October 29 in J. C. Drum's drama, "My Lady's Boudoir," the chief character in which was a young actress who was having her first experience as a New York star. The play had but four performances when it was suddenly withdrawn.

On the same evening "The Battle Cry," a dramatization of Charles Neville Boek's story of the same name, was produced at the Lyric. The story is about a Kentucky feud in which a young girl goes to the Cumberland Mountains to start a school for illiterate children in that section (18 times).

Elsie Ferguson made her first appearance at the Lyceum November 2 in a four-act play by Hubert Henry Davies, entitled "Outcast." The scenes are laid in London and tell the story of a middle-aged Englishman who was jilted by a woman in his own social set and comes in contact with Miriam, a woman who had had a taste of the vicissitudes of life. Though they are socially far apart they have much in common, and their regeneration follows. The author of "Outcast" is an Englishman and known to New Yorkers as the writer of "Cousin Kate" and "The Mollusc." Miss Ferguson, in her skillful and artistic performance, met the full demands of her rôle. Charles Cherry's part of Geoffrey was well suited to him. This same play was given at Wyndham's Theatre, London, in September, with Gerald Du Maurier and Ethel Levey in the principal parts (Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger**).

Mme. Nazimova made her first appearance under the management of the Lieblers at the Harris on November 6. "That Sort" was the play, and B. MacDonald Hastings the author. Mme. Nazimova's emotional powers as an actress were well suited to the rôle which she played, Diana Laska, and Vincent Serrano ably portrayed the part of Diana's paramour, while Charles Bryant gave a creditable performance of the kind-hearted doctor (28 times).

"The Marriage of Colombine," a comedy in four acts, by Harold Chapin, which had been successfully given in England and Scotland, opened the Punch and Judy Theatre on November 10. This theatre is quite unlike any other house in the city. The auditorium seats but 299 persons and is Old English in style. Charles Hopkins, besides having caused the theatre to be built, and under whose management it will be run, designed the plans and interior decorations of the house, which are unique. Hanging from a very high ceiling are Old English candle fixtures carrying electric lamps. The stage is thirty feet from foot-

lights to back wall and thirty-nine feet between the side walls. From the footlights to the front of auditorium is forty-nine feet, there being eighteen rows of seats. In addition to these two hundred and forty-seven seats there are fifty-two seats in the boxes which run around the three sides of the mezzanine floor. These boxes accommodate two, three, four, and six persons each, are constructed so as to appear to be individual Punch and Judy booths, and are handsomely decorated with dark tapestry. The theatre is a complete unit, occupying by itself alone the ground on which it stands, in dimensions 40 x 100 feet. The play given, while not a very exciting comedy, was artistically staged and possessed qualities of merit. It is a view of the home life of performers in the circus ring. Scaramouche was played in a pleasing manner by Mr. Hopkins, whose wife made a pretty and convincing Colombine. Mrs. Louise Closser Hale was the eccentric ex-circo rider, and Edward E. Emery was Salomandro. The author of this play, Mr. Chapin, is an American, and has written several other works, including "Fancy Free," besides a great many one-act plays (32 times).

Mr. Charles Gilmore presented by arrangement with Cohan & Harris the comedy by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton, "The Big Idea," at the Hudson November 16. This clever farce, which had been running in Boston for some time under the name of "Wanted, \$22,000," had for its theme a novel idea, and it scored a hit. Ernest Glendinning played the self-sacrificing son with sincerity and skill; Desmond Kelley did admirably as Elaine; William Courtleigh was the manager, and Forrest Robinson was the bank president (24 times).

Lev Fields appeared in legitimate farce comedy on August 26 at the Republic Theatre as Ludwig Klinke, a mustard king, in "The High Cost of Loving," adapted by Frank Madel. Under the title of "Die Spanische Fluge" the play was popular on the Continent, although the English adaptation of it was a complete failure when acted in London (A. H. Woods*).

"Cordelia Blossom," another farce comedy, made its appearance at the Gaiety on the last day of August. It was by George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester, but the same success was not made of this story in its writing that was made of his previous work, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," though the new work was full of amusing incidents (Klaw & Erlanger, 16 times).

"A Perfect Lady," seen at the Hudson, October 22, cannot be favorably compared with the entertainment which first brought forth Rose Stahl as a favorite—"The Chorus Lady." The authors of this latest work, which is but feebly entertaining, Rennold Wolff and Channing Pollock, sought to fit the play to the actress, and in the attempt failed to produce the desired results (28 times).

One of the most notable and pretentious presentations made by the Lieblers was "The Garden of Paradise," at the Park Theatre, November 20. It was an arrangement of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Little Mermaid," by Edward Sheldon, who followed the Danish author's story closely. The successive stage pictures which the play unfolded in nine scenes were majestically spectacular and dominated the entire production. Emily Stevens was the Princess Sutherland, Renee Kelly was a lovely Queen of the Southland, Blanche Walsh read the lines of the Sea Witch, and George Reiph was the King. The production did not succeed financially and ceased playing after several performances.

"What It Means to a Woman" was given its first New York performance at the Longacre, November 19, and was a complete fiasco (H. H. Frazee).

David Belasco began preparation for the presentation of "The Love Thought," by Henry Irving Dodge. Janet Beecher was engaged for the principal rôle—that of a woman doctor who protects an abused boy and makes his life more pleasant by preaching "the love thought" to his relatives. Mr. Dodge is the author of "The Whirlpool" and "The Higher Court."

Chauncey Olcott's annual engagement at the Grand Opera House commenced November 23 with Rachel Crother's comedy, "The Heart of Paddy Whack," a bachelor romance, with its scenes laid in Ireland in 1830.

At the Princess Theatre, November 24, Holbrook Blinn brought together four of the best one-act plays that have been put on at the little house since its initial opening. Two of them were especially meritorious. These plays combine the thrills and comedy that has been the policy of the Princess players to present. "Across the Border," by Baulah M. Dix, was the most elaborate offering. It was in four scenes and had for its material the war on the Continent of Europe, setting forth the horror and uselessness of war. A young officer brought to a hospital, wounded, dreams that he has died. In the "other world" those he meets make him realize the horrors of the life of a soldier. He comes back to the world to preach to his former comrades a message of peace. Holbrook Blinn played the Master of the House, and David Powell gave a splendid and sincere performance of the Junior Lieutenant. His acting was one of the best pieces of work seen at the Princess.

The humor of the evening was furnished by George Ade's amusing little playlet, "Nettie," which concerns three men who meet at the same table, and two of whom are made to realize that all of them have been providing for Nettie, who is a veritable Salamander, while the third, failing to understand, is left with his illusions. Holbrook Blinn in this work had the rôle of Jimmy Bates, while Mr. Trevor and Mr. Edgard were Billy Donelson and Freddie Nichols respectively. The third play was an ably written dramatic piece by Frederick Truesdell, called "The Fog." It was about a man who was away on a trip and returns to his home to find his attractive wife gaily dressed and awaiting a call from her lover, who is to escort her to a ball. The husband realizes the truth, and he also waits. A fog drives a passing man in evening attire to take shelter in the seafarer's shop and the husband mistakes him for the man for whom he is waiting. In order to protect the reputation the wife confirms the husband in his mistake. The other attraction on the programme is "The Denial," by J. B. Larric. The scenes are laid in the death-house keeper's office in Sing Sing. This play had a heart-appelling interest as well as dramatic fervor and told of a young man convicted of murder who, before his execution, denies to his mother that he is her son in order to spare her the shame of his disgrace. He invents a story which convinces her that her son died honorably. The whirl of the dynamo, as the culprit is being electrocuted, furnished the "thrill" of the performance, but it carried with it too much of the mechanical style to be at all convincing. Mr. Stein ably played the convict and Mrs. Holcombe was appealing as the mother.

It seems that managers are deaf to the cry of too many playhouses in New York City and still continue to add palatial houses to the overcrowded list. One of the first of these new houses was the Candler Theatre, with "Antony and Cleopatra," one of the most stupendous photo plays ever thrown upon the screen, as the attraction. This house, in Times Square, threw open its doors on May 7. In this piece it is said that nearly 10,000 persons took part in the scenes before the camera.

On September 15 the Broadway Rose Garden threw wide its doors. It was a new combination of enjoyments, the features being motion pictures, dancing, and concert numbers, in addition to dining facilities. From the spacious auditorium it is possible for the combined entertainment of the dancing, the concert, and the restaurant privileges to be indulged in at one's pleasure. A spectacular film production, "Under the Sea," was the first offering to be presented in the hall adjoining and which is exclusively for moving picture features. These pictures were remarkable submarine views which were taken at the bottom of the sea around the West Indies. The thrilling part of these pictures was the combat between a man and a man-eating shark in the deep sea. After several weeks these pictures were followed by several special feature photo plays.

Added to the playhouses in the Bronx was the new Crescent Theatre at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boston Road, which opened with "The Round-Up."

Announcement was made of the plans for opening the Bandbox Theatre, formerly the Adolf

Phillipp, on December 22 by the New York Play Actors. "Poor Little Thing," a comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, will be given for the first time. It is an adaptation from the French play of the same theme, by Jules Lemaitre, which Gaiety mounted in Paris last year. The new enterprise will have a company of professional players who will be assigned individual rôles according to their fitness for it and there will be no stars. A new play will be given each month.

Oscar Hammerstein opened his new opera house in Lexington Avenue, between Fifth and Fifty-first Streets in August and operated it as a moving picture and vaudeville theatre. The chief vaudeville features were snatches from grand operas, and the singers some of the artists Mr. Hammerstein engaged for his grand opera venture. It was later turned into a vaudeville house.

The most recent addition to the uptown theatre colony is the Standard Theatre, on the southwest corner of Ninetieth Street and Broadway, which was built for the presentation of high class dramas and musical productions in this locality. It is a commodious house and follows the latest design in recognizing the infringement of the movies on its patronage by banishing the gallery and providing orchestra and box accommodation with chairs in the balcony. It was planned to seat 1,493 persons and is designed in the period of the Italian Renaissance. This house opened under John Cort's management with William Elliott's production of "Kitty MacKay" with Molly McIntyre, direct from its long and successful run at the Comedy. The theatre is devoted to popular priced attractions, each of which will play an engagement of only one week, with matinees Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The plays scheduled to be presented here include "The Crinoline Girl," by Julian Eltinge, December 14; "Widow by Proxy," with May Irwin, December 21; "The Midnight Girl," December 28; "The High Cost of Loving," with Lew Fields, January 4; "Innocent," with Pauline Frederick, January 11; "Potash and Perlmutter," January 18; and Marie Tempest in one of the plays in her present repertoire, January 25.

Cohan & Harris announced that they would give a comedy, by Max Marcin, in the first of the new year, entitled "The House of Glass."

December 1 brought "Polygamy," a play in four acts, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, to the Playhouse. This play is totally different from the same authors' other recent plays, "The Dummy" or "The Argyle Case." In this instance the Mormon Church is attacked. The story is a forceful and interesting one and the writers have displayed skill and sincerity in its telling. It concerns Daniel Whitman and his wife, Zina, who have lived peacefully without any interference by orders of the Prophet. Zina's brother, Brigham, and the widow, Annis Grey, who loved him but was kept separated from him because he was an apostate, for which he was hounded by the church. Daniel is ordered by the Mormon Church to marry again, and the widow, Annis, is selected as his second wife. But the four people revolt and resolve to escape from Utah. An excellent cast was selected for this performance. Among them were Chrystal Herne, who made an appealing and charming young wife, Zina; Katherine Emmet, who admirably played the unhappy Annis; Lizzie Hudson Collier, who was Esther; Willard B. Mack, who was convincing as the brother; and Ramsey Wallace, who was impressive in the rôle of the husband.

A new musical comedy, "Lady Luxury," book by Rida Johnson Young, music by William Schroeder, was booked for the Casino on Christmas afternoon.

For her third offering at the Comedy Marie Tempest revived "The Marriage of Kitty." Lylda Lopokova, the Russian dancer, will be presented in a comedy by Ethel Watts Mumford, entitled "Miss Forsell." Another production scheduled for the first part of the year is Edward Sheldon's dramatization of Sudermann's "The Song of Songs," which A. H. Woods will present.

Charles Frohman announced that he would present the Haymarket Theatre, London, success "Driven," by E. Temple Thurston. In the cast will be Alexandra Carlisle, Charles Bryant, Leslie Faber, Haldee Wright, and Lumsden Hare.

MUSICAL PIECES.

In the musical comedy line there were several plays that were pretty and tuneful. Among them were "The Queen of the Movies" and "Sari."
"The Girl from Utah," music by Paul Rubens and Sidney Jones, was seen at the Knickerbocker, August 24. The book, by James T. Tanner, did not amount to anything. Whatever diversion the production had was supplied by Julia Sanderson and Donald Brian, who did the singing and dancing, and by Joseph Cawthorn, who provided the comedy (Chas. Frohman, 123 times).

"The Midnight Girl" introduced a new prima donna, Miss Margaret Romaine, a sister of Hazel Dawn, who proved that she is an artist of ability. In addition, George McFarlane appeared as a featured star.

The latest vehicle used to bring forth Montgomery and Stone again was "Chin Chin, or a Modern Aladdin," a diverting musical comedy by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside, music by Ivan Caryll, at the Globe in October*.

Klaw & Erlanger presented a tuneful piece, "Papa's Darling," by Harry B. Smith and Ivan Caryll, at the New Amsterdam, November 2. The piece is adapted from a French farce, "Le Fils Surnaturel," by Gnet D'Ancourt and Maurice Vaucaire (40 times). On the same evening at the Thirty-ninth Street, another musical comedy, "The Only Girl," opened. It was the work of Henry Blossom, music by Victor Herbert, and proved a refreshing and delightful diversion.

A RECORD OF DRAMATIC EVENTS

- Jan. 5, 1914—Empire: Maude Adams in "The Legend of Leonora," a fantastic comedy by J. M. Barrie (Chas. Frohman), 138 times.
Jan. 5—Criterion: "Young Wisdom," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, with Mabel and Edith Tallafero as co-stars, 32 times; moved to Gaiety.
Jan. 6—Shubert: "A Thousand Years Ago," an Oriental romance by Percy Mackaye, with Henry E. Dixey, Frederick Wade, and Rita Jolivet (Shubert), 89 times.
Jan. 6—Hudson: William Collier in "A Little Water on the Side," a farce written by William Collier in collaboration with Grant Stewart, 65 times.
Jan. 7—Garrick: The London Criterion Theatre Company presented "Eliza Comes to Stay," by H. V. Esmond, with Eva Moore and H. V. Esmond, 13 times.
Jan. 7—Comedy: "Kitty MacKay," a Scotch comedy, by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with Molly McIntyre (Wm. Elliott), 310 times.
Jan. 10—Winter Garden: "The Whirl of the World" (Shubert), 178 times.
Jan. 12—Globe: "The Queen of the Movies," a musical comedy in three acts. Based on the German of Julius Freund and George Okonowski. Book by Glen MacDonough, music by Jean Gilbert. 106 times.
Jan. 13—Liberty: "Sari," a Hungarian operetta by Julius Wilhelm and Fritz Grunbaum. English book and lyrics by C. C. S. Cushing and E. P. Heath, music by Emmerich Kalman, 107 times; moved to New Amsterdam, 57 times (H. W. Savage).
Jan. 13—Irving Place: "Schoene Frauen" ("Lovely Women"), a farce by Etienne Rey, adapted into German by Otto Eisenschitz.
Jan. 13—Lyric: "Omar the Tentmaker," a Persian play based on the life, times and "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, by Richard Walton Tully, with Guy Bates Post as Omar, 31 times; moved to the Booth, Feb. 9, 49 times; Lyric, Mar. 23, 24 times; West End, April 13, 8 times; Manhattan Opera House, April 20, 16 times; Standard Theatre, 8 times.
Jan. 14—Maxine Elliott's: "Don't Weaken," a comedy in three acts by Walter Hackett, 5 times.
Jan. 19—Longacre: "The House of Bondage," a dramatization of Reginald Wright Kaufman's novel of the same name by Joseph Byron Totten, 8 times.
Jan. 19—Thirty-ninth St.: A revival of "Maria Rosa," a Catalonian drama by Guimera, with Dorothy Donnelly supported by Lou

Lew Field's "Suzie," adapted by Otto Hauerbach from the Hungarian operetta by Franz Martos and Aladar Remy, at the Casino, was a tuneful work. Charles Dillingham presented "Watch Your Step" at the New Amsterdam on December 8. Harry B. Smith furnished a good story to go with Irving Berlin's music and an excellent company displayed all the entertaining features of the production*.

John C. Fisher brought out Hazel Dawn as a star at the Knickerbocker on December 7 in "The Debutante," a comedy of European life, by Harry B. and Robert Smith, with a musical setting by Victor Herbert. Miss Dawn was seen as an American girl who appears as a professional violinist at a masquerade, encourages the attentions of an impecunious French nobleman, and by so doing excites the jealousy of an indifferent fiancé and brings him to terms*.

The plays that were mentioned in the 1914 ALMANAC and that were still running when the book went to press, with the number of their performances, are as follows:

"Madame President," 134; "The Family Cupboard," 144; "At Bay," 125; "Seven Keys to Baldpate," 321; "The Marriage Game," 77; "Potash and Perlmutter," 448; "Gaiety," 83; "The Rembrandt Journey," 140; "The Man Inside," 113; "To-day," 300; "The Secret," 208; "Within the Law," 562; "The Yellow Ticket," 185; "The Beauty Shop," 89; "High Jinks," 39, at the Casino; "Sari," 107, at the Liberty; "Peg o' My Heart," 604.

NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE REVIEW:

- Tellegen (F. C. Whitney), 16 times; Longacre, Feb. 2, 34 times.
Jan. 20—Eltinge: "The Yellow Ticket," by Michael Morton. In the cast were John Barrymore, Florence Reed, Emmett Corrigan, 185 times; Standard, 8 times.
Jan. 20—Maxine Elliott's: "The Deadlock," by Margaret Turnbull, with Edith Wynne Matthison, 15 times; West End, Feb. 9, 9 times.
Jan. 21—Irving Place: "Professor Bernhardt," by Arthur Schnitzler.
Jan. 26—Garrick: Eva Moore and H. V. Esmond in "The Dear Fool," by H. V. Esmond, 25 times.
Jan. 27—Booth: "Change," a Welsh play by J. O. Francis, 15 times; Park, Mar. 30, 28 times.
Jan. 28—Adolf Philipp: "Zabern," a military play by F. Schumacher, adapted by Adolf Philipp.
Jan. 31—Princess: "The Hard Man," by Campbell McCulloch; "The Neglected Lady," by Max Moray; "The Fountain," by C. M. S. McLellan; "The Kiss in the Dark," by Maurice Ledel; and "It Can Be Done," by Lawrence Rising; 51 times.
Feb. 2—Knickerbocker: "The Laughing Husband," a Viennese musical comedy in three acts by Arthur Wimperis, music by Edmund Eysler, 50 times.
Feb. 3—Thirty-ninth St.: Blanche Ring in "When Claudia Smiles," a farce with songs, in three acts, by Anne Caldwell, 25 times; Lyric, Feb. 23, 33 times.
Feb. 6—Irving Place: "Majolika," a farce in three acts by Leo Walter Stein and Ludwig Heller.
Feb. 9—Lyric: William Faversham in "Othello," 13 times; Feb. 19, "Julius Caesar," 4 times.
Feb. 11—Maxine Elliott's: "Help Wanted," a farce by Jack Lait, with Charles Richman and Lois Meredith, 97 times.
Feb. 16—Harris: "The Rule of Three," a comedy by Guy Bolten, with Katherine Grey, Orrin Johnson, and Ann Meredith, 82 times.
Feb. 23—Gaiety: "Along Came Ruth," a comedy from the French of Fonson and Wicheler, by Holman Day, with Irene Fenwick, Joseph Kilgour, and James Bradbury (H. W. Savage), 56 times.
Feb. 23—Forty-fourth St.: "The Midnight Girl," a musical comedy by Paul Herne and Jean Briquet. English version by Adolf Philipp and Edward Paulton, 107 times.
Feb. 24—Thirty-ninth St.: Frank Craven in "Too Many Cooks," a comedy by Frank

- Craven (W. A. Brady), 221 times; Standard, 8 times.
- Mar. 2—Hudson: "What Would You Do?" a play of current New York life by Augustin McHugh, 16 times.
- Mar. 2—Longacre: "The Last Resort," a melodrama in three acts by George Scarborough, 16 times.
- Mar. 6—Cort: Laurette Taylor in three one-act plays by J. Hartley Manners—"Just as Well," "Happiness," and "The Day of Dupes," 7 times.
- Mar. 10—Irving Place: A revival of "Zapfenstreich" ("Taps"), by Franz H. Beyerlein.
- Mar. 16—Knickerbocker: Julian Eltinge in the "Crinoline Girl," a comedy with songs, by Otto Hauerbach, lyrics by Julian Eltinge, music by Percy Wenrich (Klaw and Erlanger), 88 times.
- Mar. 16—Hudson: Margaret Anglin in "As You Like It," 5 times. Mar. 19—"The Taming of the Shrew," 8 times. Mar. 23—"Twelfth Night," 3 times. Mar. 30—"Lady Windermere's Fan," 16 times; Liberty, 56 times.
- Mar. 18—Princess: "Marrying Money," a comedy in three acts by Washington Pezet and Bertram Marburgh, 45 times.
- Mar. 19—New Amsterdam: "Maid of Athens," comic opera, by Franz Lehár and Victor Leon. English version by Carolyn Wells, 20 times.
- Mar. 20—Longacre: "A Pair of Sixes," a farce by Edward Peple, with Ann Murdock (H. H. Frazee), 204 times.
- Mar. 24—Irving Place: Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion."
- Mar. 28—Booth: "Panthea," an English romantic drama by Monckton Hoffe, 73 times.
- Mar. 28—Lyceum: Billie Burke in "Jerry," a comedy by Catherine Chisolm Cushing, 41 times.
- Mar. 30—Shubert: Gaby Deslys in "The Belle of Bond Street," a musical comedy by Owen Hall and Harold Atteridge, with music by Ivan Caryll and Lionel Monckton, 54 times.
- April 9—Hippodrome: A revival of "Pinafore," by Gilbert and Sullivan, 77 times.
- April 13—Hudson: "The Dummy," a detective play by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford.
- April 13—Astor: Raymond Hitchcock in "The Beauty Shop," by Channing Pollock, Rennold Wolff, and Chas. J. Gebest (Cohan and Harris), 89 times.
- April 13—Lyric: "The Red Canary," a musical play in two acts, music by Harold Orlob, lyrics by Will B. Johnstone, book by William Le Baron and Alexander Johnstone, 16 times.
- April 13—Garrick: "The Governor's Boss," a love tale with detective incidents, by James S. Barcus (A. G. Delamater), 16 times.
- April 14—Little: "The Truth," a play in four acts, by Clyde Fitch. In the cast were Grace George, Isabel Irving, Zaida Sears, Conway Tearle, Sydney Booth, Ferdinand Gottschalk (Winthrop Ames), 55 times.
- April 20—Royal: "Hagar Revelly," a dramatization of Daniel Carson Goodman's story by Lawrence Dwyer, with Nance Gwyn, 8 times.
- April 27—Royal: "The Traffic," a melodrama by Rachael Marshall and Oliver Bailey.
- April 27—Metropolitan Opera House: "Koenig Oedipus," a tragedy by Sophocles, German version by Adolf Wilbrandt, given by the Irving Place Company.
- May 4—Garden: "The Shepherd King," revived by the Emmett Corrigan Producing Company.
- May 5—Maxine Elliott's: "The Charm of Isabel," a comedy by Sidney Rosenfeld (Wm. A. Brady), 7 times.
- May 11—Empire: A revival of "A Scrap of Paper," a comedy by Sardou, with John Drew and Ethel Barrymore as co-stars, 32 times.
- May 23—Shubert: "Madame Moselle," a French farce by Edward A. Paulton, music by Ludwig Engländer, with Jefferson De Angellis in the cast (Geo. Lederer), 9 times.
- June 1—New Amsterdam: "Ziegfeld Follies of 1914," in two acts. Book and lyrics by Geo. V. Hobart, with additional lyrics by Gene Buck. Music by Raymond Hubbell.
- June 10—Winter Garden: "Passing Show of 1914."
- July 20—Maxine Elliott's: "Apartment 12K," a farce by Lawrence Rising; moved to Thirtieth Street Theatre Sept. 7 (Shubert).
- Aug. 1—Shubert: "The Third Party," a farce in three acts, adapted by Jocelyn Brandon and Frederick Arthur, American version by Mark Swan (F. Ray Comstock).
- Aug. 10—Casino: "The Dancing Duchess," a Viennese operetta, book by C. V. Kerr and R. H. Burnside, music by Milton Lusk (Dancing Duchess Company), 4 times.
- Aug. 18—Playhouse: "When Sylvia Runs Away," a comedy by Robert Housum (W. A. Brady), 7 times.
- Sept. 5—Hippodrome: "The Wars of the World," a series of spectacular episodes portraying the conflicts of the past and present in different parts of the world from pre-historic times, by Arthur Voegtlin, staged by William J. Wilson.
- Sept. 6—Lyceum: "The Beautiful Adventure," a comedy, in three acts, adapted by George Egerton from the French of R. de Flers and A. de Cailavet, with Charles Cherry, Ann Murdock, Ernest Lawford, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. The latter declared it would be her last appearance on the stage.
- Sept. 7—Maxine Elliott's: "The Bludgeon," a melodrama by Paul Armstrong, 8 times.
- Sept. 9—Shubert: "Miss Daisy," a play with music, book and lyrics by Philip Bartolomae, music by Silvio Hein.
- Sept. 10—Comedy: "The Modern Girl," a three-act comedy drama by Marlon Fairfax and Ruth C. Mitchell (Shubert), 17 times.
- Sept. 13—De Kalb Theatre, Brooklyn: "The Stronger Magnet," a slightly varied version of the eternal triangle, by Howard Hall (Shubert).
- Sept. 14—New Amsterdam: Austin Strong's military drama, "The Dragon's Claw," which had for its theme the Boxer uprising in China of fourteen years ago. In the cast were Charles Waldron, Gladys Hanson, Frederic De Belleville, and Robert Peyton Gibbs (Klaw & Erlanger).
- Sept. 16—Repubic: "He Comes Up Smiling," a dramatization in four acts, by Byron Ogley and Emil Nytray, with Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collinge (A. H. Woods).
- Sept. 21—Maxine Elliott's: "What Is Love?" a comedy in three acts, by George Scarborough, with Alice Brady.
- Sept. 21—Casino: "Pretty Mrs. Smith," a comedy, by Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris, lyrics by Earl Carroll, with Fritzi Scheff (Oliver Morosco), 50 times.
- Sept. 25—Longacre: "Tipping the Winner," a comedy in three acts, by George Rollit, with Edith Tallafiero (Joseph Brooks), 11 times.
- Oct. 5—Hudson: "The Heart of a Thief," by Paul Armstrong, with Martha Hedman (Chas. Frohman).
- Oct. 10—Winter Garden: "Dancing Around," a musical spectacle in twelve scenes, lyrics by Harold Atteridge, music by Sigmund Romberg and Harry Carroll, staged by J. C. Huffman, and the dances arranged by Jack Mason and Melville Ellis.
- Oct. 15—Irving Place: "Der Müde Theodor," a farce, by Max Neal and Max Ferner, by the German Stock Company.
- Oct. 17—Princess: Five short plays—"Philpps," by Stanley Houghton; "The Forest of Happy Dreams," by Edgar Wallace; "The Cat and the Cherub," by Chester Bailey Fernald; "The Goal," by Henry Arthur Jones; "Little Face," a romance of the year 199,000 B. C., by Roland Oliver.
- Oct. 20—Empire: A revival of "Diplomacy," by Sardou, with William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro (Chas. Frohman), 65 times.

Oct. 26—Cort: "The Spur," in three acts, by Annie Than Meyer.
 Oct. 28—Irving Place: "Lieb Vaterland," a play in four episodes, by Max Simon.
 Nov. 16—New York: "The Traffic," a melodrama.

Nov. 16—Century Lyceum: "Une Femme Passa," a drama, by Romain Coolus (French Drama Society).
 Nov. 25—Century Opera House: "Pilate's Daughter," a miracle play, by Francis L. Kenzel.

*Was still running when ALMANAC went to press.

In the following summary the season is reckoned from the opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1913, to their closing in the Spring of 1914. It does not include performances at the Irving Place Theatre and stock company houses.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.
 Number of New Plays... 104
 Number of New Musical Comedies... 28
 Number of Revived Plays... 22
 Number of Revived Musical Comedies... 5
 Shakespearian Revivals... 14
 CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.
 Serious, Sentimental or Problem... 16
 Melodramas... 17

Comedies... 26
 Farces... 19
 One-act... 26
 SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.
 Original Plays... 89
 Adapted from Foreign Plays Dramatized from Novels and Stories... 7
 NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.
 By Native Authors... 70
 By Foreign Authors... 34

NATIONALITY OF MUSICAL COMEDY COMPOSERS.
 By Native Composers... 15
 By Foreign Composers... 34
 GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SEASON.
 Total weeks of New Plays... 703
 Total weeks of New Musical Comedies... 303
 Total weeks of Revived Plays... 149
 Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies... 28

Selwyn & Co. brought Margaret Illington to the Harris in "The Lie," a drama, by Henry Arthur Jones, December 24, and five nights later the same producers mounted "In the Limelight," a romance of the theatre, by James Forbes, in which were featured Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collinge. Others in the cast were Zelta Sears, George Sidney, Edna Aug, William Sampson, and Olive May.

Charles Frohman opened at the Liberty December 29 with Otis Skinner in a drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, entitled "The Silent Voice." It is in four acts and is based on a story by G. Morris.

Ethel Barrymore appears in a new play in the latter part of January, entitled "The Shadow," by the authors of "The Prodigal Husband."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF

THE MOVING PICTURE.

In writing of the accomplishments in the amusement world the influence of the moving picture must not be lightly considered. Some of the best known legitimate dramatic producers have entered this field and prominent actors perform before the camera. It is estimated that in the United States alone there is \$1,000,000 a day paid by 5,000,000 people who patronize thousands of houses devoted to moving pictures. There is \$500,000,000 invested in this enterprise, of which \$100,000,000 is placed right in New York City, where there are over 900 moving picture theatres, including airdomes.

hundreds of people, of to-day. The tremendous progress of this newest of industries is one of the most amazing features of the present century. Up to that time players had been hired haphazard. This, of course, led to the discovery that the popularity of the performers could be turned into a valuable asset, and the result was one of the most powerful of the influences which have aided in bringing the silent drama into its own.

Aboard the motion picture film trade is also making rapid strides, except in China, where promoters are not finding the undertaking very remunerative at present, owing to the objections of the Chinese to participate in the making of films of scenes, customs, etc., of their own country. In the treaty ports, where they come in touch with Western civilization, they take more kindly to this form of entertainment. There are less than fifty cinematograph shows in all China and Macao. In the Philippines there are reported to be about seventy-five. Moving picture shows are the most popular form of indoor public diversion in Brazil, especially in Rio de Janeiro. The same applies to Spain. Theatres in Seville in Winter are largely devoted to film plays, and in Summer nearly all the available plazas of the city are the scenes of open-air exhibitions. Trieste, Austria, has about twenty-two theatres devoted to motion pictures, while there is hardly a town of any size in South Russia that does not harbor a place of amusement of this kind. Only one cinematograph house operates in Karachi, India. There the performance is long and the admission to a reserved seat is two rupees (65 cents). Motion pictures are the most popular form of amusement in Bavaria. In Munich there are thirty-two such theatres, while Nuremberg has fourteen. Leeds, England, boasts of sixty-one picture houses with a seating capacity of 31,000. In Dundee, Scotland, there are twenty-five buildings used for cinematograph shows, and Aberdeen and Glasgow claim the distinction of having the finest picture palaces in the world. From Norway comes the report of the growing demand for film shows.

It is almost four years since the Kalem Company turned its attention to the famous play written by Dion Boucicault, "The Colleen Bawn," and later "The Shaughraun" and "Arrah-na-Pogue." Nor was attention confined solely to Irish dramas. "The Octoroon," probably one of the best known plays on the stage; "Shenandoah," "The New Minister," and the late F. S. Chanfrau's "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller" were also filmed.

The big feature production has assumed an important place in the motion picture industry. It is said that this or that multiple reel feature cost sixty or seventy thousand dollars to produce. One of the first in point of magnitude, importance, and expense was the feature production, a five-part Biblical story, "From the Manger to the Cross."

Here is a film which cost in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars to produce; which was made possible because of the assistance rendered by the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the diplomatic departments of this country and of Turkey; which practically revealed for the first time that the motion picture could be of tremendous assistance to the educator.

Another big production was "Wolfe; or, the Conquest of Quebec," a five-reel feature which tells of one of the most momentous events in the history of North America. As in the case of "From the Manger to the Cross," every scene of which was produced in authentic locations in the Holy Land and Egypt, this massive production was filmed in authentic locations in Canada.

There are 1,000 feet of film used in a one-reel picture. As some plays are given in as many as six reels, 6,000 feet of film are often used in a single production.

It is a far cry from the modest little single-reel motion picture of seven years ago to the stupendous multiple reel production, involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars and the use of

A leading film company employs 1,000 persons, including all their branches, and from 25 to 500 extras a day. As special features there were

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVING PICTURE—Continued.

mounted pictures at an estimated cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. They included "A Million Bld.," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Captain Alvarez," "Shadows of the Past," "Bingle's Melodrama," "My Social Wife," "Uncle Bill," "The Painted World," "Florida Enchantment," "413," "The Tangle," "The Locked Door," "Sylvia Gray," "Two Women," "The Little Angel of Canyon Creek," "The Juggernaut," "The Silent Plea," "The Man Behind the Door," and "C. O. D."

In addition to the turning of playhouses, formerly devoted to the legitimate drama, into abodes for the films, there are constantly being built new additions to houses devoted to the silent drama. The largest and most elaborate of these is the Strand, which seats 3,500 and cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Here were seen such pictures as "The Avenging Conscience," an adaptation of Edgar Allan Poe's "Tell Tale Hearts;" "The Spoilers," "Brewster's Millions," "The Sea Wolf," "House of Temperley," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Master Mind," "Hearts of Oak," "The Wrath of the Gods," "Only Son," "Greyhound," "Germania," "Eagle's Mate," "Little Grey Lady," "Man on the Box," "Scales of Justice," "Call of the North," "Valley of the Moon," "St. Elmo," "Lost Paradise," "Virginian," "An Odyssey of the North," "Such a Little Queen," "Marta of the Lowlands," "Where the Trail Divides," "The County Chairman," which had its first release October 18, brought out Henry W. Savage as a motion picture producer. George Ade's comedy drama had Maclyn Arbuckle as Jim Hackler and Willis Sweatnam, one of the original members, as Sassafras Livingston. Other Strand productions were Frank Baum's "The Patchwork Girl of Oz," "Behind the Scenes," "The Man From Mexico," with John Barrymore; "The Man From Home," "Aristocracy," "Mrs. Black Is Back," and "The Rose of the Rancho," with which David Belasco made his bow as a moving picture producer. With Jesse Lasky, he is filming his great successes. In this particular picture Bessie Barriscale is the Spanish señorita and J. W. Johnston is Kearney.

"Cabiria," produced from a scenario by d'Annunzio, survived a long run at the Knickerbocker and at the Globe. Besides being a remarkable photograph, it told an interesting story, and it was said to have cost \$200,000 in the making. Jean Valjean lived again when the photo-drama "Les Misérables" ran at the Carnegie Lyceum for some time. Henri Krauss, a French actor in the company of Sarah Bernhardt, acted the rôle of the victim of blind criminal justice before the camera.

George Kleine's film "Quo Vadis?" showed how a great novel could be reproduced in the motion pictures. The arena scene was estimated to have cost \$10,000 and required the services of 900 actors.

Also acted on the screens were "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," with Mrs. Fiske; "Queen Elizabeth," with Sarah Bernhardt; "Monte Cristo," with James O'Neill; "The Prisoner of Zenda," with James K. Hackett; "The Span of Life," a famous melodrama of twenty years ago, with Luke Wilson as the hero. He played the same part in the original production in London, 1891; "The Virginian," with Dustin Farnum; "Manon Lescaut," seen at the Republic, with Lina Cavalieri as Manon.

Charles Frohman entered the realm of moving pictures on an extensive scale. He formed an alliance with the Famous Players' Film Company by which all plays under his control will be photographed for the "movie" screens.

The Shubert interests inaugurated a film enterprise last Summer and will make photo plays of the regular stage productions controlled by them. Klaw & Erlanger also came into the "movie" field and intend to produce several of their successes. Daniel Frohman, another well known theatrical manager, became interested in screen plays. "Ireland, a Nation," written by Walter MacNamara, was another popular photo play.

A gigantic undertaking was the production of "Damon and Pythias," by the Universal, and which was put upon the screen at the New York, November 30. The story is told in six parts, and more than 1,000 people take part in the several hundred scenes which are shown.

MUSIC LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer. First Vice-President—Mrs. Willard D. Straight. Second Vice-President—Mrs. Otto H. Kahn. Secretary—Dave Hennen Morris. Treasurer—Alvin W. Krech. Corresponding Secretary—Miss Marie Kieckhoefer.

The league was founded January 15, 1914, and is not in any sense a charitable organization. It will assist young singers and instrumentalists of talent, industry, health, and character to help themselves and their art, and without destroying the individual spirit of independence. Where musicians of unquestioned skill have been prevented, through force of circumstances, from obtaining opportunities necessary to enable them to make reputations the league will offer substantial help in endeavoring to secure engagements.

THE EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE.

The purposes of this office are to serve eugenical interests in the capacity of repository and clearing house; to build up an analytical index of the traits of American families; to study the forces controlling and the hereditary consequences of marriage matings, differential fecundity, survival and migration; to investigate the manner of inheritance of specific human traits; to advise concerning the eugenical fitness of proposed marriages; to train field workers to gather data of eugenical import; to maintain a limited field force actually engaged in gathering data for eugenical studies; to co-operate with other institutions and with persons concerned with eugenical study; to encourage new centres of eugenical research and education; to publish the results of researches and to aid in the dissemination of eugenical truths.

The Eugenics Record Office was organized in October, 1910, by Charles B. Davenport with funds provided by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who has remained the principal patron of the work. It has also received generous support from John D. Rockefeller.

Chairman—Alexander Graham Bell. Resident Director—Charles B. Davenport. Superintendent—H. H. Laughlin. Address, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION.

The Actors' Equity Association has for its object equitable arrangement of all business matters pertaining to those who follow the art of acting, and especially pertaining to those who are members of the association. It is a voluntary association, formed to advance, promote and foster the profession of acting and those engaged therein. To protect and secure the rights of actors. To inform them as to their legal rights and remedies. To procure appropriate legislation in matters affecting their profession. To do such things as shall appear advantageous, or refrain from doing such things as shall appear disadvantageous to the profession of acting, or to the members of this association.

President—Francis Wilson. Vice-President—Henry Miller. Corresponding Secretary—Bruce McRae. Treasurer—Richard A. Purdy. Recording Secretary—Howard Kyle. Headquarters, 608 Longacre Building, New York City.

THE STAGE.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.	NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanel, Lena.	Berlin.	1880	De Angelis, Jefferson.	San Francisco.	1859
Abott, Bessie.	Riverdale, N. Y.	1885	De Belleville, Frederic.	Belgium.	1857
Adams, Maude.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1872	De Koven, H. L. Reginald.	Middletown, Ct.	1859
Ade, George.	Kentland, Ind.	1866	De Merode, Cleo.	Paris.	1874
Albani, Emma.	Chambly, Canada.	1852	De Reszke, Flonard.	Warsaw, Poland.	1855
Alda, Frances.	Boston, Mass.	1882	De Reszke, Jean.	Warsaw, Poland.	1850
Aldrich, Mariela.	Reading, England.	1881	De Wolfe, Elsie.	New York City.	1865
Alexander, George.	Alabama.	1869	Dirichstein, Leo.	Temesbar, Hungary.	1858
Allen, Viola.	Cologne.	1881	Dixey, Henry E.	Boston, Mass.	1859
Altan, Bella.	Sacramento, Cal.	1859	Dodson, John E.	London.	1857
Anderson, Mary.	Ottawa, Canada.	1876	Donnelly, Dorothy Agnes.	New York.	1880
Anglin, Margaret.	Texas.	1867	Dorr, Dorothy.	Boston, Mass.	1867
Arbuckle, Maclyn.	St. Louis, Mo.	1864	Dressler, Marie.	Canada.	1869
Arden, Edwin.	London, England.	1868	Drew, John.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Artiss, George.	Hamilton, Ont.	1869	Duse, Eleonora.	Vigevano, Italy.	1859
Arthur, Julia.	Fall River, Mass.	1875	Eames, Emma Hayden.	Shanghai, China.	1863
Ashwell, Minnie.	England.	1872	Earle, Virginia.	Cincinnati.	1875
Ashwell, Lena.	England.	1875	Edison, Robert.	Baltimore, Md.	1868
Baird, Dorothea.	England.	1875	Ediss, Connie.	Brighton, Eng.	1852
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.	England.	1841	Edwards, George.	Dublin.	1875
Bancroft, Lady.	Alexandria, Va.	1836	Elliott, Maxine.	Rochester, Me.	1871
Bangs, Frank C.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1862	Ellis, Effie.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1858
Banks, John Kendrick.	Manchester, England.	1883	Eltinge, Julian.	Boston, Mass.	1883
Bardley, John.	Portsmouth, N. H.	1833	Eyevson, Isabel.	St. Louis, Mo.	1870
Barnabee, Henry Clay.	Kirriemuir, Scotland.	1860	Ewell, Lois.	Tennessee.	1870
Barry, Sir James M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1880	Eytinge, Rose.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1837
Barrimore, Ethel.	Cincinnati, O.	1854	Fairbanks, Douglas.	Denver, Col.	1883
Bateman, Isabel.	Baltimore, Md.	1843	Farnum, Dustin.	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Bateman, Kate.	Portland, Ore.	1873	Farrar, Geraldine.	Melrose, Mass.	1883
Bates, Blanche.	San Francisco, Cal.	1873	Faversham, William.	England.	1868
Beban, George.	Norfolk.	1856	Ferguson, Elsie L.	New York.	1885
Beere, Mrs. Bernard.	San Francisco.	1862	Fields, Lewis.	New York.	1867
Belasco, David.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1851	Fischer, Alice.	Indiana.	1875
Bell, Digby.	Cass Co., Ind.	1872	Fiske, Harrison Grey.	Harrison, N. Y.	1861
Bennett, Richard.	Stockholm, Sweden.	1863	Fiske, Annie Madder.	New Orleans.	1866
Bergman, Gustav.	Birmingham, Eng.	1863	Forbes, Robertson, Sir J.	London.	1853
Bernard, Sam.	Paris.	1844	Fornia, Rita.	San Francisco, Cal.	1878
Bernhardt, Sarah.	Hickville, O.	1869	Frederick, Pauline.	Boston.	1884
Bingham, Amelia.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1857	Freeman, Bethina.	Boston, Mass.	1889
Bispham, David.	New York City.	1872	Frohman, Chas.	Sandusky, O.	1858
Blass, Robert.	San Francisco, Cal.	1872	Frohman, Daniel.	Sandusky, O.	1850
Blinn, Holbrook.	Cesena, Italy.	1870	Gadski, Johanna.	Anklam, Prussia.	1872
Bonci, Alessandro.	Mennan, Ga.	1886	Galland, Bertha.	New York.	1877
Bonita.	England.	1863	Garden, Mary.	Scotland.	1876
Bourchier, Arthur.	San Francisco.	1865	Genee, Mme.	Aarhus, Jutland, Den.	1880
Brady, William A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1871	George, Grace.	New York City.	1880
Breeze, Edmund.	St. John's, Newfoundland.	1880	Gerster, Eitelka.	Kaschau, Hungary.	1857
Brian, Donald.	Cincinnati, O.	1846	Gillette, William.	Hartford, Ct.	1886
Buchanan, Virginia.	Washington.	1886	Gilman, Mabelle.	New York City.	1880
Burke, Billie.	San Francisco.	1866	Glaser, Lulu.	Allgheny, Pa.	1874
Burrongs, Marie.	Baltimore, Md.	1847	Clark, Alma.	Rumania.	1864
Byron, Oliver Doud.	Isle of Man.	1853	Good.	Boston, Mass.	1857
Caine, Hall.	Aveyron, France.	1864	Granville, Lillian.	Canada.	1887
Calve, Emma.	London.	1864	Grippon, Eva.	Paris, France.	1874
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick.	San Sebastian, Spain.	1887	Hackett, James K.	Canada.	1869
Carasa, Federico.	Indiana.	1879	Hading, Jane.	Marseilles, France.	1859
Carew, James.	Chile, S. A.	1852	Haines, Robert T.	Muncie, Ind.	1870
Carey, Eleanor.	Somerville, Mass.	1871	Hall, Pauline.	Cincinnati, O.	1865
Carle, Richard.	Russia.	1880	Hammierstein, Oscar.	Berlin, Germany.	1871
Carr, Alexander.	Lexington, Ky.	1862	Hannah, Jane Osborn.	Cincinnati, O.	1879
Carter, Mrs. Leslie.	Berlin.	1872	Hare, John.	London.	1844
Carus, Emma.	Naples, Italy.	1871	Harned, Virginia.	Boston, Mass.	1868
Caruso, Enrico.	Rome, Italy.	1884	Harrison, Maud.	England.	1858
Cavalieri, Lina.	New York.	1868	Hauptmann, Gerhard.	Salzbrunn, Austria.	1862
Cawthorn, Joseph.	New York City.	1884	Hawtry, Charles.	Eton, England.	1858
Chalmers, Thomas.	Washington.	1885	Held, Anna.	Paris.	1859
Chase, Pauline.	Kent, England.	1872	Herbert, Victor.	Dublin, Ireland.	1879
Cherry, Charles.	Cincinnati.	1887	Herre, Christof.	Boston, Mass.	1883
Clarke, Marguerite.	New York City.	1848	Heron, Biron.	New York City.	1868
Claxton, Kate.	England.	1876	Hilliard, Robert S.	Brooklyn.	1860
Coghlan, Gertrude Evelyn.	Petersboro, England.	1850	Hitchock, Raymond.	Anburn, N. Y.	1870
Coghlan, Rose.	Providence, R. I.	1878	Holland, Joseph Jefferson.	New York City.	1860
Cohan, George M.	Windsor, England.	1882	Homer, Louise.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1882
Collier, Constance.	New York City.	1869	Hopper, De Wolf.	New York City.	1862
Collier, William.	London.	1854	Hopper, Edna Wallace.	San Francisco.	1874
Compton, Edward.	Boston.	1870	Illington, Margaret.	Bloomington, Ill.	1881
Conquest, Ida.	Worcester, Mass.	1875	Irish, Annie.	England.	1862
Courtenay, Wm. Leonard.	Guelph, Ont.	1867	Irving, H. B.	London.	1870
Courtleigh, William.	New York.	1870	Irving, Isabel.	Bridgeport, Ct.	1870
Coyne, Joseph.	New York City.	1847	Irwin, Mav.	Toronto, Canada.	1862
Crabtree, Lotta.	Wheeler, W. Va.	1885	Janis, Elsie.	Delaware, O.	1889
Crane, William H.	New York.	1875	Jeffreys, Ellis.	Ireland.	1868
Crosman, Henrietta.	Breslau, Prussia.	1862	Jones, Harry Arthur.	Grandsborough, England.	1851
Daly, Arnold.	Boston, Mass.	1860	Jordan, Mary.	Scranton, Pa.	1882
Damrosch, Walter J.	Boston, Mass.	1872	Jorn, Carl.	Riga, Russia.	1852
Daniels, Frank.	Boston, Mass.	1860	Keim, Adelaide.	New York.	1885
Davis, Fay.	Philadelphia.	1864	Keicy, Herbert H. L.	London, England.	1856
Davis, Richard Harding.	Ogden, Utah.	1891	Kellogg, Clara Louise.	Sumpterville, S. C.	1842
Dawn, Hazel.	St. Louis, Mo.	1884	Kendal, William H.	London.	1843
Dazie, Mlle.	Prague.	1878	Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, England.	1848
Destinn, Emmy.	Holland.	1863	Kidder, Kathryn.	Newark.	1868
D'Arville, Camille.	Holland.	1863	Kingston, Morgan.	Staffordshire, England.	1863

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—Continued.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.	NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.
Klein, Charles.	London.	1867	Ittiche, Adele.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1874
Kolker, Henry.	Berlin, Germany.	1874	Roberts, Florence.	New York City.	1871
Kreidler, Louis.	Bethlehem, Pa.	1883	Roberts, Theodore.	San Francisco, Cal.	1861
Labla, Mlle.	Italy.	1883	Robson, Eleanor.	England.	1880*
Lackaye, Wilton.	Virginia.	1862	Robson, May.	Ontario.	1868
Langtry, Lily.	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.).	1852	Rockwell, Florence.	St. Louis, Mo.	1880
La Palma, Beatrice.	Montreal, Can.	1884	Russell, Annie.	Liverpool.	1864
Lipman, Clara.	Chicago.	1869	Russell, Lillian.	Clinton, Iowa.	1860
Loftus, Cissie.	Glasgow.	1876	Salvini, Tommaso.	Milan, Italy.	1830
Long, John Luther.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1861	Sanderson, Julia.	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Mack, Andrew.	Boston, Mass.	1863	Scheff, Fritz.	Vienna.	1879
Maesterlinck, Maurice.	Belgium.	1862	Schumann-Heink, Mme.	Austria.	1861
Mann, Louis.	New York City.	1865	Scott, Cyril.	Ireland.	1866
Mannerling, Marv.	London.	1876	Scotti, Antonio.	Naples, Italy.	1866
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayrshire, Scotland.	1854	Shawyn, Edgar.	Cincinnati, O.	1875
Marpleson, Helen.	New York City.	1874	Saubrich, Marcella.	Lamberg, Austria.	1838
Marlowe, Julia.	Cardock, England.	1865	Shannon, Effie.	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
Martin, Richardo.	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1879	Shaw, Geo. Bernard.	Dublin, Ireland.	1856
Martini, Sadie.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1857	Shaw, Mary.	Wolfboro, N. H.	1860
Mason, John.	Orange, N. J.	1857	Skiener, Otis.	Cambridgeport, Mass.	1857
Mathison, Edith Wynne.	England.	1875	Slezak, Leo.	Schonberg, Austria.	1876
Maude, Cyril.	London.	1862	Smith, Mrs. Sol.	London.	1830
May, Edna.	Syracuse.	1877	Sothern, Edward II.	New Orleans, La.	1864
Mayo, Margaret.	Illinois.	1882	Sousa, John Philip.	Washington.	1854
McIntyre, Frank.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1879	Spong, Hilda.	Australia.	1875
Melkæ, Bruce.	London, England.	1866	Stahl, Rose.	Montreal.	1875
Melba, Nellie.	Meibourne.	1864	Stanhope, Adelaide.	Paris, France.	1858
Miller, Henry.	London.	1859	Starr, Frances.	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
Millward, Jessie.	England.	1861	Stevenson, Charles A.	Dublin, Ireland.	1850
Mitchell, Maggie.	New York City.	1832	Summerville, Amella.	Kildare, Ireland.	1890
Mordaunt, Frank.	Burlington, Vt.	1841	Swinnburne, Ann.	Eugene, Ore.	1890
Morence, Bertha.	Munich.	1876	Szandrol, Alfred.	Hungary.	1884
Morris, Clara.	Toronto, Canada.	1846	Taliaferro, Mabel.	New York.	1867
Moumet-Sully, Jean.	Bergerac, France.	1841	Tanguay, Eva.	Holyoke, Mass.	1878
Murphy, Joseph.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1839	Tearle, Osmond.	Plymouth, England.	1852
Nazimova, Mme.	Yalta, Crimea, Russia.	1879	Tempest, Marie.	London.	1867
Nethersole, Olga.	London.	1863	Templeton, Fay.	Savannah.	1861
Nielsen, Alice.	Nashville, Tenn.	1876	Terry, Ellen.	Coventry, England.	1848
Nielsen, Christine.	Wederslof, Sweden.	1843	Tetrazzini, Mme.	Italy.	1874
Noria, Jane.	St. Louis, Mo.	1885	Teyte, Muggie.	England.	1891
Olcott, Chauncey.	Providence, R. I.	1862	Thomas, Augustus.	St. Louis, Mo.	1859
O'Neill, James.	Ireland.	1849	Thursby, Emma.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1857
O'Neill, Nance.	Oakland, Cal.	1875	Tree, Beerhote.	England.	1853
Opp, Julie.	New York.	1871	Tyler, Odette.	Savannah, Ga.	1869
Otto, Wilhelm.	Leipzig, Germany.	1875	Twynn, Brandon.	Dublin, Ireland.	1879
Otero, Caroline.	Spain.	1868	Wainwright, Marie.	Philadelphia.	1853
Paderewski, Ignace J.	Poland.	1860	Walcot, Charles.	New York City.	1840
Patti, Adelina.	Madrid.	1843	Walker, Charlotte.	Galveston, Tex.	1878
Phillips, Frank.	Russia.	1888	Walch, Blanche.	New York City.	1875
Piner, Arthur Wing.	London.	1855	Ward, Fannie.	St. Louis, Mo.	1875
Plympton, Eben.	Boston.	1850	Ward, Genevieve.	New York City.	1838
Post, Guy Bates.	Seattle, Wash.	1875	Warde, Frederick.	Warrington, England.	1851
Potter, Cora Urquhart.	New Orleans.	1875	Warfield, David.	San Francisco, Cal.	1866
Powers, James T.	New York City.	1862	Weber, Joseph.	New York City.	1867
Priest, Janet.	East Lowell, Me.	1881	Whentley, Walter.	Joplin, Mo.	1885
Prince, Adelaide.	London.	1866	Wilder, Marshall P.	New York.	1859
Rasch, Albertina.	Vienna, Austria.	1894	Willard, Edward S.	Brighton, England.	1863
Ravelle, Hamilton.	Madrid.	1869	Williams, Fritz.	Boston.	1865
Reeve, Ada.	London.	1876	Williamson, Hardy.	Murton, England.	1883
Rehan, Ada.	Limerick, Ireland.	1860	Wilson, Francis.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1854
Reiger, Wm. H.	New York.	1862	Woodruff, Harry.	Hartford, Ct.	1869
Rejane, Gabrielle.	Paris, France.	1857	Wyndham, Sir Charles.	England.	1837
Renaud, Maurice.	Bordeaux, France.	1862	Zangwill, Israel.	London.	1864
Rickman, Charles.	Chicago, Ill.	1870	Zerola, Nicola.	Naples, Italy.	1876
Ring, Blanche.	Boston, Mass.	1876	Ziefeld, Florenz, Jr.	Chicago, Ill.	1867

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.	NAME.	Birthplace.	Born.
Baggot, King.	St. Louis, Mo.	1879	Millarde, Harry.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1889
Beaumont, Harry.	Abilene, Kan.	1888	Moore, Tom.	Ireland.	1887
Brice, Rosetta.	Sunbury, Pa.	1892	Nelson, Anna.	Stockholm, Sweden.	1890
Briscoe, Lottie.	St. Louis, Mo.	1893	Ogle, Charles.	Zanesville, Ohio.	1865
Bunny, John.	New York City.	1863	O'Moore, Barry*.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1883
Bushman, Francis X.	Norfolk, Va.	1885	Plekford, Mary.	Toronto, Can.	1893
Clayton, Marguerite C.	Salt Lake City.	1892	Stewart, Anita.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1895
Costello, Maurice.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1897	Storey, Edith.	New York City.	1892
Courtot, Margaret.	Summit, N. J.	1877	Talmadge, Norma.	Jersey City, N. J.	1895
Cruze, James.	Ogden, Utah.	1884	Walker, Lillian.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Fuller, Mary.	Washington, D. C.	1893	Washburn, Bryant.	Chicago, Ill.	1889
Johnson, Arthur.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1876	White, Pearl.	Missouri.	1889
Joyce, Alice.	Kansas City, Mo.	1889	Williams, Earle.	Sacramento, Cal.	1880
MacDermott, Marc.	London, England.	1874			

* Known on stage as Herbert Yost.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.	PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.
Abingdon, Wm. L.	Lepper, Wm.	Adams, Susanne.	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Abott, Bessie.	Pickens, Miss Bessie.	Albani, Mme.	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Adams, Maude.	Kiskadden, Maude.	Atbertson, Lillian.	Dazian, Mrs.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—Continued.

PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.	PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.
Alda, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. Gullò.	Dawn, Hazel	Tout, Hazel.
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.	Dazie, Mlle.	Fellows, Mrs. Cornelius.
Allen, Viola	Duga, Mrs. Peter.	De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de.	De Silva, N.	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph.	Destinn, Emmy	Kittel, Emilie.
Angles, Almee	Conslidine, Mrs. Geo.	Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Anglin, Margaret	Hull, Mrs. Howard.	Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank B.	Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Armstrong, Sydney	Smyth, Mrs. W. G.	Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.	D'Orsay, Lawrence	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Arthur, Julia	Cheny, Mrs. Benj. P.	Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.	Dressler, Marie	Dalton, Mrs. Jas. H.
Ashwell, Lena	Simson, Mrs.	Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Atherton, Alice	Edoulin, Mrs. Willie.	Duse, Eleonora	Cecel, Signora.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.	Eames, Emma	Gorgorza, Mme. Emillo de.
Banks, Marguerite	Toye, Mrs. Fred H.	Elliot, Gertrude	Forbes-Robertson, Lady J.
Barnes, Edith	Mason, Mrs. Norman.	Ellsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.	Eltinge, Julian	Dalton, William.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.	Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Barrymore, Jack	Blythe, John.	Emery, Winifred	Maupe, Mrs. Cyril.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.	Erskine, James	Rosslyn, Earl of.
Bates, Blanche	Creel, Mrs. George.	Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Bayes, Nora	Clarke, Mrs. Harry.	Etheridge, May	FitzGerald, Lady.
Beckley, Beatrice M.	Hackett, Mrs. J. K.	Eytinge, Rose	Searle, Mrs. Cyril.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Olivier, Mrs. A. C. S.	Fealy, Maud	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.	Fenton, Mabel	Kelly, Mrs. Chas. J.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.	Fernandez, Bljou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Bertram, Helen	Morgan, Mrs. E. J.	Fetter, Selma	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Mil-ton.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.	Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Blair, Eugene	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.	Firmin, Annie	Jack, Mrs. John.
Blanchard, Kitty	Rankin, Mrs. McKee.	Fisher, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.	Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Bonhill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.	Florence, Katherine	Williams, Mrs. Fritz.
Bonfant, Mlle.	Hoffman, Mrs.	Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Bonita	Hearn, Mrs. Lew.	Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edwin.
Booth, Hope	Wolf, Mrs. Rennold.	Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.	Genee, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N.
Brevalne, Beatrice	Acosta, Mrs. José D. M. de.	George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Bryan, Gertrude	Fair, Mrs. Chas.*	Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Buck, Bernice	Corthell, Mrs. Herbert.	Gerard, Theodora	Raymond, Mrs. Jos.
Bufalo Bill	Cody, William F.	Gerster, Eteka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Burke, Billie	Ziefgeld, Mrs. Florenz.	Gerville-Réache, Jeanne	Rambaud, Mrs. Geo.
Burnett, Frances H.	Townsend, Mrs. S.	Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.	Gluck, Alma	Zimbalist, Mrs. Efrém.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.	Gordon, Kittle	Beresford, Mrs. de la Foer.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.	Graham, Robert E.	McGeer, Robert E.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.	Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Butt, Clara	Rumford, Mrs. Kennerly.	Gray, Ada	Tringay, Mrs. Chas. F.
Byron, Oliver Doud	Doud, Oliver B.	Grey, Katherine	Best, Katherine.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.	Grubb, Lillie	Hayman, Mrs. David.
Calvé, Emma	Gaspari, Mme. Alnor.	Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.	Hale, Helen	Hodge, Mrs. William.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.	Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	West, Mrs. George Corn-walis.	Hammerstein, Stella	Keating, Mrs. Fred. L. C.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.	Hare, John	Allen, Mrs. Louise.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.	Harned, Virginia	Fairs, John.
Castle, Vernon	Blythe, Vernon Castle.	Harrison, Alice	Courtenay, Mrs. Wm.
Cavalleri, Lina	Chanler, Mrs. Robert Winthrop.	Harrison, Louis	Metz, Alice.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.	Hart, Senator Bob	Metz, Louis.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.	Haswell, Percy	Sutherland, J. M.
Chase, Pauline	Drummond, Mrs. Alex-ander.	Heath, Caroline	Faucett, Mrs. Geo.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.	Henderson, Grace	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.	Herndon, Agnes	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.	Herne, Dorothy	Jessel, Mrs. Jos. A.
Clemons, Katherine	Gould, Mrs. Howard.	Herne, James A.	Ahern, James.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.	Herne, Katherine Chry-s-tal	Pollard, Mrs. Harold S.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Mrs. A., Jr.	Heron Bljou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.	Heron, Matilda	Stoepel, Mrs. Robt.
Cohan, Josephine	Nibbo, Mrs. Frederick.	Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.	Holland, Mildred	White, Mrs. Edw. C.
Conquest, Ida	Bertelli, Mrs. Riccardo.	Hope, Erle	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Conroy, Edna	Courtleigh, Mrs. Wm.	Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Conway, Minnie	Tearie, Mrs. Osmond.	Humphrey, Kathryn	Mack, Mrs. Andrew.
Conwell, Mary B.	Farnum, Mrs. Dustin.	Hilington, Margaret	Bowers, Mrs. Edw. J.
Corinne	Fisherly, Corinne Kim-ball.	Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.	Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Cowl, Jane	Klauber, Mrs. Adolph.	Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.	Irwin, May	Elsfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.	Jauls, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Dale, Alan	Cohen, Alfred J.	Jansch, Mme.	D'Arco, Countess.
Daly, Vinie	Kohl, Mrs. Chas. E.	Jansen, Marie	Key, Mrs. Barton.
Dare, Zena	Brett, Mrs. M. V. B.	Jeffreys, Ellis	Seath, Mrs. Herbert.
D'Arville, Camille	Crellin, Mrs. W. D.		
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.		

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—Continued.

PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.	PROFESSIONAL NAME.	REAL NAME.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.	Perugini, Signor.	Chatterton, John.
Jesslyn, Dora	Clyde, Mrs. Wm. P., Jr.	Phillips, Frank	Feln, Philip.
Joyce, Alice	Moore, Mrs. Tom.	Pitt, Fannie Addison	Pitt, Mrs. Henry M.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.	Pixley, Annie	Fulford, Mrs. Robert.
Kearney, Eileen	Dillingham, Mrs. Chas. B.	Potter, Mrs.	Potter, Cora Urquhart.
Keane, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.	Prescott, Marie	Petzelt, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W.	Eagleson, Thos. W.	Priest, Janet	Robb, Mrs. Thos., Jr.
Kecey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.	Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Kellermann, Annette	Sullivan, Mrs. Jas. R.	Quayle, Florence	Harris, Mrs. Wm.
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Strakosch, Mrs. C.	Raleigh, Cecll	Rowlands, Mr.
Kellogg, Shirley	De Courville, Mrs.	Randolph, Louise	McKnight, Mrs. Ford.
	Albert.	Rankin, Doris	Barrymore, Mrs. Lionel.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.	Rappold, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. H'y L.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.	Raymond, John T.	Berges, Mrs. Rudolf.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.	Raymond, Maud	O'Brien, John T.
Kimball, Grace	McGulre, Mrs. M. D.	Rehan, Ada	Solomon, Mrs. Gus.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.	Rejane, Mme.	Crehan, Ada.
Kingdon, Edith	Gould, Mrs. Geo. J.	Rice, Fannie	Porel, Mme. D. P. P.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.	Ritchie, Adele	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Laurel, Jane	Jordan, Mrs. Robt.	Roberts, Florence	Bell, Mrs. Chas. Nelson.
Lawlor, Amber	Allis, Mrs. Gilbert.	Robertson, Agnes	Morrison, Mrs. Lewis.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P.	Robson, Eleanor	Boucault, Mrs. Dion.
Lehman, Lilll	Kallsch, Mme. Paul.	Robson, May	Belmont, Mrs. August.
LeMoyno, Sarah Cowell	LeMoyno, Mrs. Wm. J.	Roosevelt, Blanche	Brown, Mrs. Augustus.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W. J.	Rorke, Kate	Machetta, Mme.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.	Roselle, Amy	Gardner, Mrs. James.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald	Ross, Chas. J.	Dacre, Mrs. Arthur.
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence.	Russell, Annie	Kelly, Chas. J.
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.	Russell, Dorothy	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.	Russell, Mame Ella	Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsm't
Loftus, Ceclla	Waterman, Mrs.	Russell, Mame Lillian	Rhiginl, Mme. de.
Logan, Cella	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.	St. John, Florence	Moore, Mrs.
Lohr, Marie	Prinsep, Mrs. A.	Sembrich, Mme	Marius, Mrs. Claude.
Loomis, Estele	Burgess, Mrs. Gelett.	Shannon, Effie	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume
Losce, Frank	Losee, Ira N.	Shannon, Joseph W.	Keleye, Mrs. Herbert.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.	Shannon, Lavinia	Sendelbach, J. W.
Macdonald, Christie	Gillespie, Mrs. Henry L.	Shattuck, Truly	Shine, Mrs. Giles.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.	Sherwood, Phyllis	Douglas, Mrs. S. A.
MacLean, R. D.	Shepherd, Rezin D.	Simone, Mme	Nickerson, Mrs. Thos.
Madden, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.	Slater, Jennie Douglas	Perler, Mme. Casimir.
Mannering, Mary	Wadsworth, Mrs. Fred.	Spong, Hilda	Lawford, Mrs. Ernest.
	Erlick E.	Spong, Frances	Spong, Frances.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.	Stahl, Rose	Bonchi, Mrs. Wm.
Mantelli, Mme. Eugenie	De Amicis, Mrs.	Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.	Stirling, Mme. A.	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Marlowe, Julia	Sothern, Mrs. E. H.	Stuart, Cosmo	Gordon-Lennox, Cosmo
Marr, Pauline	Collier, Mrs. Wm.		Oho.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.	Stuart, Julia	Mackay, Mrs. Ed.
Materna, Mme	Friedrich, Mme.	Stuart, Leslie	Barrett, T. A.
Matthison, Edith Wynne	Kennedy, Mrs. C. R.	Summerville, Amelia	Shaw, Amelia.
Matzenauer, Margareth	Fontana-Ferrari, Mrs.	Sutherland, Anne	Hartley, Mrs. Fred.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.	Tallafarro, Mabel	Carrigan, Mrs. Thos. J.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.	Tanguay, Eva	Ford, Mrs. John W.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.	Tempest, Marie	Stuart, Mrs. Cosmo.
McCarthy, Lillah	Barker, Mrs. Granville.	Temple, Rose	Jones, Mrs. J. H.
McCoy, Bessie	Davis, Mrs. R. H.	Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs.
Melba, Mme	Armstrong, Mrs. N.	Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.	Terriss, William	Lewin, Arthur.
Millward, Jessie	Glendenning, Mrs. J.	Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (2).	Teyte, Maggie	Plummon, Mrs. Eugene.
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.	Theo, Mme	Plecolo, Ceclie.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.	Tiffany, Annie Ward	Green, Mrs. Chas.
Moor, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.	Tilly, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.	Titcome, Heloise	Wills, Mrs. Nat. M.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.	Traux, Maud	Redding, Mrs. Edw. A.
Mordaunt, Mabel	Norris, Mrs. Wm.	Tree, Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Moreland, Marjorie	Goodwin, Mrs. Nat. C.	Trevelyn, Hilda	Blow, Mrs. Sidney.
Morris, Clara	Harrlott, Mrs. F. C.	Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.	Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Murska, Ima di	Ell, Mrs.	Umar, Geraldine	Saryll, Mrs. Ivan.
Nazmova, Ala	Bryant, Mrs. Chas. E.	Ulrich, Olive	Taylor, Mrs. Geo.
Nelson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.	Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Nelson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.	Vanbrugh, Violet	Bouchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.	Vane, Helen	Snyder, Mrs. Chas.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.	Vassar, Queenie	Cawthorn, Mrs. Joseph.
Nielsen, Christine	Leller, Mrs. Joseph.	Vaughn, Teresa	Mestayer, Mrs. W. A.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Countess Casa.	Victoria, Vesta	Terry, Mrs. Herbert.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.	Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Nordstrom, Marie	Dixey, Mrs. Henry E.	Vokes, Rosina	Clay, Mrs. Cecll.
Noria, Jane	Centanani, Mrs. G. P.	Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Franklyn.
Odell, Maud	Hagemann, Mrs. Adol.	Walker, Charlotte	Walter, Mrs. Eugene.
Oleott, Chauncey	Oleott, Chancellor J.	Walsh, Blanche	Travers, Mrs. Wm.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.	Ward, Genevieve	Guerbel, Countess.
O'Neill, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.	Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Otero, Caroline	Webb, Mrs. Rene.	Warren, Lavinia	Stratton, Mrs. C. S.
Otis, Elita Proctor	Camp, Mrs. M. C.	Wilton, Ellis	Doremus, Mrs. T. C.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.	Woods, Al. H.	Herrman, Albert.
Parker, Flora	Jacoby, Mrs. Harry.	Wood, Marjorie	Gleason, Mrs. Jos. J.
Pattl, Adelina	Cedarstrom, Baroness R.	Yeamans, Lydia	Titus, Mrs. Fred. J.
Perry, Evelyn	Hoe, Mrs. Arth. Ingersoll.	Zippull, Alice	Albeglini, Mrs. G.

The Famous Old People of 1915.

Age. (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1915.)

100. François Fertlault, French poet.
 94. Sir Charles Tupper.
 93. Fannie Crosby, poet and author.
 91. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Henri Fabre, scientist.
 90. Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. L. B. Blackwell, suffragette, James Seligman, banker.
 89. Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired.
 88. Ex-Empress Eugenie, Charles Andres, ex-Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals.
 86. De Freyclinet, French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight of Yale, James B. Angell, Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Russell Sage.
 85. Mrs. Sol Smith, actress; Senator Isaac Stephenson.
 84. Ex-President Diaz of Mexico, Emperor Francis Joseph, Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, ex-Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, Amelia Barr, novelist; Justin McCarthy.
 83. Frederic Harrison, positivist; Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer; Joseph H. Choate, John Langbourne Williams, Bishop John H. Vincent.
 82. Maggie Mitchell, actress; Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Prof. William Crookes, Commodore E. C. Benedict.
 81. George W. Smalley, journalist; Col. J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio.
 80. Senator Depew, ex-President Elliot of Harvard University, Cardinal Gibbons, Lord Rothschild, Ernest Haeckel, biologist.
 79. Rev. Lyman Abbott, Charles Francis Adams, Richard Olney, ex-Prime Minister Combes of France, Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist; Theodore Braga, first President of Portugal; Bishop Gray of South Florida, ex-President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, ex-Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler, Rev. James M. Buckley.
 78. Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C. F. Chandler, James J. Hill, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Sir Norman Lockyer, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, ex-Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.
 77. Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, John Burroughs, essayist; Miss Braddon, Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle, John Muir, naturalist; Col. Washington A. Roebling.
 76. Ex-Ambassador Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, General Brooke, F. Hopkinson Smith, ex-Governor McCreary of Kentucky, Archbishop Ireland, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist; Count Zeppelin, Count Okuma, Premier of Japan.
 75. Cardinal Logue, General Miles, ex-Senator Clark of Montana, Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller.
 74. Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex-Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut.
 73. Ex-Senator Aldrich, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, ex-President Fallières of France, Earl of Dunraven.
 72. Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, Cardinal Farley, Lord Alverston, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Clara Louise Kellogg.
 71. Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, Henry James, novelist; Dr. Robert Koch.
 70. Sarah Bernhardt, Dowager Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; King Peter of Servia, Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Prof. Elle Metchnikoff, biologist; Dr. Robert Bridges, poet laureate of England; Clara Morris, actress.
 69. Chief Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; William H. Crane, actor; Elihu Root, Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor.
 68. Lord Charles Beresford, ex-Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mable, Col. William F. Cody, Charles H. Taylor, journalist; Princess Christian of England, Elbert H. Gary, Lord Rosebery, General Pau of France.
 67. Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear-Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Hall of Vermont, John D. Archbold, Arthur J. Balfour, Kate Claxton, King William of Württemberg, Alexander Graham Bell, Justice Lamar, United States Supreme Court; Senator Martin of Virginia.
 66. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone of Missouri, Ellen Terry, actress; Louis E. Tiffany, artist; Sir William Osler, Nathan Straus, merchant.
 65. Max Nordau, author; Bishops White of Indiana, and Kinsolving of Texas, ex-Secretary of Commerce Nagel, Henry C. Frick, steel manufacturer; William K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Frohman, Justice Day of the Supreme Court, Luther Burbank, naturalist; Senator West of Georgia.
 64. Champ Clark, Duke of Connaught, Senator Lodge, Oscar S. Straus, Rose Coghlan, Pierre Loti, Seth Low, Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, President Schurman of Cornell, Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener; Sir Thomas Lipton, Edmond Gosse, poet.
 63. Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Felix Adler, Duke of Sutherland, Bishop Beckwith of Alabama, Congressman S. W. McCall, Digby Bell, actor; Senator Burton of Ohio, Stuyvesant Fish, Charles J. Bonaparte, Thomas F. Ryan, Perry Belmont, Osmond Tearle, actor; David Starr Jordan, John E. Redmond.
 62. Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Lily Langtry, Edwin Markham, poet; John Bach McMaster, historian; Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Field Marshal Sir John French, British commander; Rt. Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, British Premier.
 61. John Drew, actor; James Whitcomb Riley, poet; August Belmont, financier; Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Sir Beerbohm Tree, actor; Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, actor; Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy.
 60. Pope Benedict XV., Vice-President Marshall of the United States, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Senators Clarke of Arkansas, Williams of Mississippi, Overman and Simmons of North Carolina, and Chamberlain of Oregon; Frank A. Munsey, journalist; Francis Wilson, actor; Robert B. Mantell, actor.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

DEATH ROLL OF 1914.

- AGE at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place and time of death, when known, follow:
- Abbott, John T. (50), formerly United States Minister to Colombia, Keene, N. H., March 8.
- Allen, John M. L. (64), accountant, New York City, October 29.
- Allerton, Samuel (85), pioneer packer, Pasadena, Cal., February 22.
- Amend, Edward B. (56), Supreme Court Jurist, New York City, October 20.
- Amend, Robert F. (51), drug merchant, New York City, January 7.
- Ames, Eleanor (40), newspaper writer, New York City, June 26.
- Anderson, Capt. A. E. (56), steambot captain, July 13.
- Anson, Sir William R. (71), foremost authority on English law, London, June 4.
- Anwyl, Sir Edward (48), educator, London, August 9.
- Aoki, Viscount Sluzo (70), Japanese Privy Councillor, Tokio, Japan, February 16.
- Appel, Col. Daniel Mitchell (59), U. S. A., and noted army medical officer, April 23.
- Argyll, Duke of (68), former Governor-General of Canada, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, May 2.
- Ashe, Rear-Admiral E. P. (62), London, July 5.
- Aucaigne, Felix (82), journalist, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 26.
- Bacon, Augustus O.** (75), United States Senator, Washington, D. C., February 14.
- Baer, George F. (72), President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.
- Bailey, Prof. William W. (71), professor of botany at Brown University, Providence, R. I., February 20.
- Baker, Dr. W. H. (69), of Harvard Medical School, Waltham, Mass., November 26.
- Baldwin, E. F. (74), editor of "The Peoria Star," Chicago, Ill., November 19.
- Baldwin, George (48), turfman, Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.
- Ball, G. Raymond (40), war correspondent, New York City, January 22.
- Bandeller, Adolph F. A. (74), archaeologist, Madrid, March 19.
- Bangs, Dr. Lemuel B. (72), surgeon and scientific writer, New York City, October 4.
- Banks, William McKendree (60), writer, New York City, July 5.
- Barlow, Gen. John W. (76), retired Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Jerusalem, March 1.
- Baron Merthy (William Thomas Lewis) (77), coal magnate, London, August 27.
- Barratt, Thomas J. (73), soap manufacturer, Margate, England, April 26.
- Bartholdi, Mme., widow of Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor who made the Statue of Liberty, Paris, October 12.
- Barton, Isaac Duell (80), ex-railroad official, Flushing, L. I., August 21.
- Bates, William Miller (80), well-known hotel man, New York City, September 22.
- Bauman, Gustav (61), hotel operator, New York City, October 14.
- Baxter, Billy (53), old minstrel, Chicago, Ill., July 12.
- Beatty, William H. (76), jurist, August 4.
- Beaver, Gen. James A. (76), civil war veteran and former Governor of Pennsylvania, January 31.
- Bedlow, Henry (93), Monte Carlo, May 25.
- Belper, Baron (Henry Strutt) (64), aide-de-camp to King George, London, July 26.
- Benedict, Read (79), jeweller, West New Brighton, S. I., September 22.
- Benjamin, S. G. W. (78), author, and first Minister to Persia, Burlington, Vt., July 19.
- Bennett, Charles G. (51), ex-Secretary United States Senate, Brooklyn, May 25.
- Bennett, Col. William W. (85), civil war veteran and writer, New York City, July 15.
- Benson, Mgr. Robert H. (42), English author, Salford, England, October 19.
- Bentham, George (64), book collector and illustrator, New York City, April 8.
- Bertillon, Alphonse** (60), originator of measurement system for identifying criminals, Paris, February 13.
- Best, Father Dionysius (52), Roman Catholic priest, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26.
- Beste, Henry (80), merchant, Summit, N. J., August 19.
- Betancourt, Gen. J., Cuban patriot, Havana, August 2.
- Bey, Aristarchi (71), Turkish Ambassador to the Netherlands, Rotterdam, September 13.
- Bharati, Baba (55), Hindu philosopher, February 19.
- Blanchi, John (67), retired broker, Boothbay Harbor, Me., August 19.
- Bickmore, Prof. Albert S. (75), naturalist, Nonquitt, Mass., August 12.
- Billing, F. W., multi-millionaire, Santa Cruz, Cal., July 23.
- Bingham, Rev. D. Joel F. (87), noted Italian scholar, New York City, October 18.
- Binion, Samuel A. (61), author, New York City, January 8.
- Birkhimer, Gen. W. E. (66), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Washington, June 10.
- Blake, Dr. James A. (72), eye and ear specialist, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 9.
- Blakeley, William S. (61), textile manufacturer, Ventnor, N. J., July 20.
- Blakeslee, Theron J. (61), art dealer, New York City, March 7.
- Boardman, William H. (68), publisher, Ridgefield, Ct., February 16.
- Booth, Alfred (80), founder of Booth Steamship Line, London, November 2.
- Bond, Fred. D. (55), actor, Whitestone, L. I.
- Boudnot, Capt. William B. S. (85), civil war veteran, New York City, January 4.
- Bourke, Charles F. (49), a former editor of Collier's Weekly, New York City, August 4.
- Bowman, Rt. Rev. Thomas (97), Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., March 3.
- Bradbury, Joseph (93), rose grower, known as "Rose King," Ivy Hill, N. J., June 27.
- Bradbury, William F. (86), educator, Boston, Mass., October 22.
- Bradford, Admiral Royal B. (70), U. S. N. (retired), Chelsea, Mass., August 4.
- Bradley, Dr. George P. (65), U. S. N., South Lancaster, Mass., June 15.
- Bradley, William O'Connell (67), United States Senator from Kentucky, Washington, May 23.
- Bremner, Robert G. (40), Congressman, Baltimore, Md., February 5.
- Breusing, Admiral F. A. (61), writer on naval subjects, Berlin, October 5.
- Briggs, Gen. Philip H. (84), civil war veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 27.
- Britt, John Gabriel (37), President Board of Elections, New York City, November 6.
- Brockway, Mrs. Clara E. K. (73), first woman stenographer in United States, New York City, June 23.
- Brooks, James Byron (75), Dean of the College of Law at Syracuse University, June 17.
- Brown, Rev. Charles R. (65), author and professor of Hebrew, Newton, Mass., February 1.
- Brown, Mrs. Corinne (65), noted suffragist and social worker, New York City, March 15.
- Brown, Rev. Theron (82), associate editor of Youth's Companion, February 14.
- Bruce, Wallace (70), author, De Funak Springs, Fla., January 2.
- Bryant, Dr. Joseph D. (69), surgeon, New York City, April 7.
- Buckner, Simon Bolivar** (91), Lieutenant-General in Confederate Army, ex-Governor of Kentucky and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, Munfordsville, Ky., January 8.
- Bull, William L. (70), banker, New York City, January 2.
- Burdett, Capt. Samuel (78), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., England, September 24.
- Burdette, Robert J. (70), humorist, lecturer, Pasadena, Cal., November 19.
- Burland, Col. Jeffrey H. (53), manufacturer, London, October 9.
- Burleigh, Bennet (70), civil war veteran and war correspondent, London, June 17.
- Burns, Edward (66), banker, New York City, May 18.
- Busse, Fred. A. (48), ex-Mayor of Chicago, Chicago, July 9.

- Butler, Edward H. (63), journalist, Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.
- Byxbee, Capt. Joseph S. (103), South Norwalk, Ct., September 10.
- Cadwalader, John Lambert (77), lawyer, New York City, March 11.
- Calmette, Gaston** (56), editor of the Figaro, Paris, France, March 16.
- Campbell, Colin H. (56), Canadian attorney, Winnipeg, October 27.
- Campbell, Sir F. J. (82), blind musician, London, June 30.
- Canfield, Richard, gambler, New York City, December 11.
- Capen, Samuel Billings (71), merchant, Boston, Mass., January 29.
- Carleton, Dr. Bukk G. (57), New York surgeon and author of medical books, October 20.
- Carr, Brig.-Gen. C. C. C. (72), veteran of the civil and Spanish wars, Chicago, July 24.
- Carrington, Sir W. H. P. (69), keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, London, October 7.
- Castlestewart, Earl of (77), representative of Royal Stuarts, Scotland, London, June 6.
- Catterall, Prof. R. C. H. (48), of Cornell College, Huron, Mich., August 2.
- Cavallari, Cardinal (65), Patriarch of Venice, November 24.
- Cawdor, Earl (43), London, January 7.
- Chaffee, Gen. Adna R. (72), former Chief of Staff, United States Army, Los Angeles, Cal., November 1.
- Chamberlain, Dr. A. F. (48), professor and author, Worcester, Mass., April 8.
- Chamberlain, George F. (53), lawyer, Harrison, N. Y., February 9.
- Chamberlain, Gen. Joshua L. (86), Surveyor of Customs, Portland, Me., February 24.
- Chamberlain, Joseph** (78), English statesman, London, England, July 2.
- Chapin, Rev. Henry B. (86), founder of Chapin Collegiate School, White Plains, N. Y., July 7.
- Chrisman, Wilmer O. (62), U. S. N. (retired), New York City, January 12.
- Christy, Dr. T. M. L. (73), physician, Rye, N. Y., May 19.
- Clark, Frank King, American singing teacher, Berlin, October 5.
- Clark, Major Wallis O. (60), U. S. A. (retired), Boston, Mass., September 14.
- Clarke, H. C. (75), newspaper correspondent, Washington, D. C., November 15.
- Clayton, Gen. Powell (90), statesman, diplomat and soldier, Washington, August 25.
- Cleveland, Frederick A., professor at Bryn Mawr College, Saranac Lake, N. Y., October 15.
- Cloak, Samuel D. (47), journalist, New York City, April 20.
- Coates, Foster (54), journalist, Atlanta, Ga., November 17.
- Congdon, Col. Joseph W. (70), jurist, Paterson, N. J., May 1.
- Congdon, Thomas O. B. (85), established Lloyd's Shipping Register, Glen Ridge, N. J., September 20.
- Conger, Dr. Everett L. (74), humanitarian, Pasadena, Cal., November 17.
- Conlighton, James (65), penologist, Ossining, N. Y., March 24.
- Conrad, William G., multi-millionaire and politician, Winchester, Va., March 6.
- Corsa, Andrew J. (58), insurance, Brooklyn N. Y., May 5.
- Corwin, Dr. Edward T. (79), clergyman and author, North Branch, N. J., June 23.
- Couch, William S. (35), journalist, Washington, D. C., January 11.
- Count Maurice St. Maurice, titled writer on financial subjects, Dieppe, France, Sept. 28.
- Countrymen, Edwin (80), former Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, June 13.
- Crandall, Rev. Orrin P. (98), Methodist clergyman, Ridgebury, N. Y., September 4.
- Crary, Rev. Dr. Robert Fulton (79), Beacon, N. Y., November 15.
- Cridler, Thomas W. (64), former Assistant Secretary of State, New York City, February 23.
- Crockett, Samuel R. (53), novelist, London, England, April 20.
- Croanwell, Frederick (70), former President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, June 22.
- Crosby, Horace (76), New Rochelle, N. Y., July 24.
- Crosby, Col. John S. (75), former Governor of Montana and veteran of civil and Indian wars, Newport, R. I., August 8.
- Cross, Viscount (91), British statesman, London, England, January 8.
- Crossett, Henry B. (78), manufacturer, New York City, July 26.
- Cullom, Shelby Moore** (84), ex-United States Senator, Washington, D. C., January 28.
- Cutter, Henry T. (84), merchant, New York City, January 20.
- Dana, Charles E. (71), art critic, Philadelphia, Pa., February 1.
- Darlington, Harry (76), financier and publicist, Mamaroneck, N. Y., September 27.
- Dauer, John Paul (78), singer, New York City, February 4.
- Daugherty, Rev. Jerome (65), Chancellor of Fordham University, New York City, May 24.
- Davenport, James L. (69), former Commissioner of Pensions, Westfalls Church, Va., April 2.
- Dauids, William J. L. (77), civil war veteran, Riverside, Ct., July 22.
- Davis, Brig.-Gen. Wirt (75), U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., February 11.
- De Campo, Marquis Aguilar, Spanish statesman, February 22.
- De Fonville, Wilfred (88), French aeronaut, scientist and publicist, April 29.
- De Graw, Peter V. (61), former Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., August 22.
- de la Rey, Gen. Jacobus H. (66), well-known Boer General, Cape Town, South Africa, September 16.
- De Leon, Daniel (62), founder and leader of the Socialist Labor party, New York City, May 11.
- De Leon, Thomas Cooper (74), Southern novelist and editor, Mobile, Ala., March 19.
- de Man, Comte Adrien A. Marie (73), French academicien, Bordeaux, France, October 6.
- de Pressensac, Francis (61), French political writer, Paris, January 20.
- de Villiers, Baron John H. (72), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, Pretoria, September 2.
- De Vinne, Theodore L. (86), printer and author, New York City, February 16.
- Denison, H. W. (68), legal adviser to Japanese Government, Tokio, July 3.
- Dennis, Rev. Dr. James S. (71), missionary and authority on Christian missions, March 21.
- Denny, Col. Frank L., United States Marine Corps, Washington, July 8.
- Déroulède, Paul (67), French patriotic writer, Nice, France, January 30.
- Desmoulin, Fernand (61), French painter and engraver, July 15.
- Dewart, William (78), Canadian protectionist, Montclair, N. J., March 30.
- Dewey, Dr. Charles O. (60), ex-President of the New York Principals' Association, Brooklyn, August 18.
- Diamond, Capt. Goddard E. D. (118), civil war veteran, San Francisco, Cal., August 14.
- Dickinson, David B. (90), ornithologist, March 8.
- Dick, Gen. George F. (86), Brig.-Gen. in civil war, Bloomington, Ill., November 12.
- di Castelmendardo, Countess (54), New York City, May 4.
- di San Giuliano, Marquis (61), Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome, October 16.
- Dietz, August (51), journalist, Berlin, March 3.
- Dillon, Joseph (76), decorator, New York City, May 19.
- Dillon, John F. (83), jurist, New York City, May 5.
- Ditmas, John H. (84), banker, Brooklyn, June 9.
- Dolan, Thomas (79), Philadelphia magnate, Torresdale, June 12.
- Dominick, Bayard (64), Stock Exchange member, Monmouth Beach, N. J., June 22.
- Dougherty, James E. (74), ex-Deputy Commissioner of Charities, New York City, March 10.
- Douglas, Gen. Sir Charles W. H., Chief of British General Staff, London, October 25.
- Dowling, Dr. John W. (48), of New York Homoeopathic Medical College, May 11.
- Drake, Sims on J. (73), financier, New York City, October 6.
- Draper, Eben S. (56), former Governor of Massachusetts, Greenville, S. C., April 9.

- Dressler, Prof. William (88), composer, New York City, July 2.
- Drew, Mrs. Sidney (40), actress, New York City, January 9.
- Drouet, Robert (44), actor and playwright, New York City, August 17.
- Drury, Admiral Sir Charles C. (68), Second Lord of the Admiralty, London, May 17.
- Dudley, Dr. William L. (55), scientist, September 8.
- Duer, Mrs. Virginia (82), philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., February 23.
- Duguet, Dr. Nicolas Jean B. (77), Vice-President of the French Academy of Medicine, July 4.
- Duke George II. (89), ruling Monarch of Saxemelingingen, Meiningen, Germany, June 25.
- Duncan, Dr. Robert K. (46), chemist and writer, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 18.
- Dunlap, Andrew (70), Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Washington, D. C., April 11.
- Dunlap, Harry Lane (45), journalist, Washington, D. C., January 11.
- Dunn, Thomas J., ex-Deputy Collector of Port of New York, Rockville Centre, L. I., September 7.
- Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin (77), author, London, England, April 21.
- Duryea, Gen. Hiram (80), civil war veteran and retired manufacturer, Bay Ridge, May 5.
- Dyer, Francis P. (49), Clyndon, Md., September 5.
- Dyer, George L. (65), Commodore United States Navy and first Governor of Guam, Winter Park, Fla., April 2.
- Eagle, White (111), chief of Ponca tribe, Ponca City, Okla., February 5.
- Earl of Ellesmere (Charles Granville) (67), English novelist, July 13.
- Earl of Erne (Sir John Henry Crichton) (75), London, England, December 3.
- Eaton, Amasa M. (73), advocate of uniform State legislation, Providence, October 3.
- Eaton, Benjamin Allen (54), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 18.
- Eaton, Edward L., known as "Pop" in the newspaper world, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 3.
- Eddy, Frank W. (63), capitalist, Detroit, Mich., June 12.
- Edwards, Alfred C. (57), French journalist and founder of Le Matin, Paris, France, March 10.
- Egerton, Francis C. G. (67), Earl of Ellesmere and author, London, July 13.
- Ellicott, Mrs. Elizabeth King, noted Maryland club woman and suffragist, May 14.
- Emerson, Ralph (83), philanthropist, Rockford, Ill., August 19.
- Emmerson, Henry R. (60), Canadian statesman, Dorchester, N. B., July 9.
- Emmerlich, Dr. Rudolph (62), college professor, Munich, Bavaria, November 18.
- Englander, Ludwig (63), composer, Far Rockaway, N. Y., September 13.
- Eno, Dr. Henry Clay (75), eye and ear specialist, New York City, July 16.
- Entwistle, Thomas W., journalist, Chester, Pa., June 23.
- Eytinge, Pearl (50), actress, Atlantic City, March 6.
- Fahnestock, H. C. (80), banker, New York City, June 4.
- Fairlie, William (70), coal magnate, Newark, N. J., February 18.
- Faravelli, Vice-Admiral Italian Navy, Rome, Italy, March 22.
- Faure, Jean Baptiste (34), baritone singer, Paris, November 10.
- Felton, Charles N. (82), former United States Senator, San Francisco, Cal., September 13.
- Fels, Joseph (61), single tax advocate and soap manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., February 22.
- Ferari, Col. Francis (52), trainer of wild animals, New York City, November 11.
- Ferrata, Cardinal Dominica (67), Papal Secretary of State, Rome, Italy, October 10.
- Ferrier, Gabriel (67), landscape painter, Paris, June 6.
- Ferry, Rev. Milton S. (74), Methodist clergyman, California, July 18.
- Field, Joseph (83), merchant, Bowen, England, April 29.
- Fischer, Emil (76), famous German basso, Hamburg, Germany, August 11.
- Fitch, Capt. William G. (82), civil war veteran, New York City, October 27.
- Flveash, Joseph (68), journalist, Washington, August 31.
- Flurschheim, H. A. (63), dry goods merchant, New York City, August 18.
- Forbes, Lord Horace C. G. (85), Premier Baron of Scotland, Dundee, June 23.
- Ford, J. Howard (60), rubber goods manufacturer, New York City, March 2.
- Forman, Allan (53), journalist, March 13.
- Fortescue, George K. (67), comedian, New York City, January 13.
- Foster, George F. (57), publisher, Newburgh, N. Y., August 24.
- Foster, John S. (70), banker, Babylon, L. I., July 21.
- Fouse, Levi G. (64), founder of Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, January 16.
- Fox, Dr. Frederick, Australian scientist, Calcutta, India, February 28.
- Fox, John (78), politician, New York City, January 16.
- Fourreau, Fernand (63), African explorer, January 17.
- Fowler, Dr. Edward P. (80), physician, Pelham Manor, N. Y., January 29.
- Francis Ferdinand, Archduke** (51), heir to Austria's throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated, Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28.
- Frasch, Herman (62), America's sulphur king, Paris, May 1.
- Frederick, Adolph, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (66), Berlin, June 11.
- French, William M. R. (71), Director of the Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., June 3.
- Frothingham, Gen. J. B. (75), civil war veteran, New York City, November 21.
- Frothingham, Rev. Washington (93), dean of journalism, Ponda, N. Y., October 20.
- Funk, Benjamin F. (64), publisher, New York City, February 2.
- Furness, Sir Stephen Wilson (42), British ship-builder, London, September 6.
- Gaffe, Mgr. Louis A. (50), Egyptologist, Berne, Switzerland, July 7.
- Gager, Capt. Edwin V. (80), of the Monitor crew, Newark, N. J., July 12.
- Gaines, Reuben R. (77), former Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court, October 13.
- Galatti, Paul S., merchant, Paris, July 14.
- Gale, John A., banker, Quincy, Mass., August 27.
- Galligan (75), civil war veteran, Orange, N. J., May 9.
- Gallon, Tom (48), English novelist and dramatist, London, November 4.
- Gannett, Henry (68), President National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.
- Gans, Edgar H. (58), lawyer and author on criminal law, Baltimore, Md., September 20.
- Gardiner, Dr. Sidney H. (52), inventor and surgeon, Brooklyn, June 11.
- Gasquet, Amades (62), noted Byzantine historian, Paris, May 5.
- Geddes, Charles W. (88), Mexican war veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.
- Genee, Dr. Rudolf (89), German translator of Shakespeare, Berlin, Germany, January 19.
- Gennari, Cardinal C. (75), Rome, January 31.
- Germinet, Admiral (68), French Navy, Nice, February 2.
- Germon (Eme), Euphemia (68), actress, Staten Island, N. Y., March 5.
- Gibson, William (65), Canadian statesman and financier, May 4.
- Gill, Sir David (71), Scottish astronomer, London, England, January 24.
- Gillespie, Arthur (46), song writer, New York City, May 11.
- Gillett, Prof. W. K. (54), instructor at New York University, New York City, September 28.
- Ginn, Edwin (76), school book publisher, Winchester, Mass., January 21.
- Ginsburg, Christian D. (83), Biblical scholar and writer, Middlesex, England, March 8.
- Gleitsmann, Dr. Joseph W. (73), throat and lung specialist, New York City, July 2.
- Gobat, Dr. Charles A. (71), peace advocate, Berne, Switzerland, March 16.

- Goodlett, Mrs. M. C. (70), founder of United Daughters of Confederacy, Nashville, Tenn., October 16.
- Goss, Frederick Llewellyn (72), inventor of the printing press, Chicago, November 10.
- Gott, John (75), inventor, Brighton, England, March 11.
- Gouverneur, Mrs. Marlan C., author, Washington, D. C., March 12.
- Graham, Rev. Dr. James R. (90), Presbyterian divine, Winchester, Va., April 9.
- Graham, Walter (73), writer on sociological subjects, New York City, August 18.
- Granger, Arthur O. (68), retired manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., July 30.
- Grant, Capt. John Hudson (68), U. S. A. (retired), New York City, July 26.
- Gray, Philander R., pioneer in oil refining, Elizabeth, N. J., September 15.
- Green, Alanson H. (73), mathematician, Brooklyn, July 14.
- Greene, Rev. Richard G. (86), editor, New York City, July 7.
- Greenle, Rev. Levi O. (93), Baptist clergyman, Roselle, N. J., June 18.
- Grevy, Gen. Paul L. J. (93), French statesman, Paris, May 4.
- Grierson, Gen. J. M. (55), British army officer, London, England, August 17.
- Griffiths, John L. (59), American Consul-General, London, May 17.
- Griswold, Putnam (38), opera singer, New York City, February 26.
- Gruening, Dr. Emil (71), surgeon, New York City, May 30.
- Grundy, Sydney (66), dramatic author, London, July 5.
- Guieysse, Pierre Paul (73), French statesman, Paris, May 20.
- Guest, Ivor Bertie (Baron Wimborne) (76), London, England, February 22.
- Gumbleton, Henry A. (67), former County Clerk of New York County, New York City, May 24.
- Haggin, James Ben All (87), financier and last of the "Forty-niners," Newport, R. I., September 12.
- Hall, Benjamin E. (52), former State Tax Commissioner of New York, Plattsburg, N. Y., July 20.
- Hall, Charles B. (70), Major-General U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., May 11.
- Hall, Edward J. (61), Vice-Pres. American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Watkins, N. Y., September 17.
- Hake, William A. (103), oldest barrister in England, Brighton, England, July 13.
- Hamilton, Col. William R. (69), U. S. A. (retired), and author of many books on military tactics, Milwaukee, Wis., September 16.
- Hammerstein, Harry (45), theatrical man, New London, Ct., July 28.
- Hammerstein, William (40), manager of Victoria Theatre, New York City, June 10.
- Hance, Joseph L., war correspondent, New York City, October 6.
- Hand, Richard L. (75), former President of New York State Bar Association, Elizabethtown, N. Y., October 7.
- Hanshaw, Thomas W. (56), actor and novelist, London, England, March 3.
- Harburger, Julius (63), Tammany politician, New York City, November 9.
- Hardinge, Lady Winifred S., Vicereine of India, London, July 11.
- Haries, John H. (85), banker, Grasse, France, February 15.
- Harper, Robert F. (51), author and professor in Semitic languages, London, August 6.
- Haruko, Empress (64), Dowager Empress of Japan, Namazu, Japan, April 9.
- Haseba, Sumitaka (60), Japanese statesman, Tokio, March 15.
- Hatori, Ayao (55), former member of Japanese House of Commons, San Francisco, Cal., April 1.
- Hawkins, Gen. John P. (84), U. S. A. (retired), Indianapolis, Ind., February 7.
- Havemeyer, Mrs. Theo. A. (51), society woman, Montreux, Switzerland, May 3.
- Hawtrej, William (57), actor, New York City, January 7.
- Hay, Mrs. John, widow of former United States Secretary of State, New York City, April 25.
- Head, Barclay Vincent (70), authority on numismatics and author, London, June 12.
- Head, Franklin H. (83), banker and manufacturer, Chicago, June 28.
- Headley, Major I. H. B. (62), Chaplain U. S. A., October 29.
- Heaton, Sir John Henniker (66), "Father of Imperial Penny Post," Geneva, September 8.
- Hebrard, Adrien (80), editor, Paris, July 29.
- Helnze, F. A. (45), known as "Copper King," Saratoga Springs, November 4.
- Henderson, Sir James (66), Belfast journalist, May 1.
- Henry, Thomas C. (72), originator of irrigation farming, Denver, Col., February 2.
- Henson, Rev. Dr. P. S. (82), author and editor, Chicago, April 24.
- Herkomer, Sir Hubert von (65), artist, London, England, March 31.
- Heroult, Paul L. (51), French chemist and inventor, May 14.
- Herbert, Henry B., father of Barge Canal, New York City, September 7.
- Herzberg, Philip (92), merchant, Baltimore, Md., December 3.
- Hill, George W. (69), editor-in-chief of Department of Agriculture, Franklin, Ga., March 30.
- Hill, Sir John E. G. (75), authority on maritime law, London, June 19.
- Hiscock, Frank (80), ex-Senator, New York, June 18.
- Holden, Dr. Edward S. (68), astronomer, March 16.
- Holland, John P. (72), inventor of submarine boat, Newark, N. J., August 12.
- Holmes, Alice A. (92), blind poetess, Jersey City, N. J., January 18.
- Hooker, Col. Charles E. (88), ex-Congressman, January 7.
- Hooper, Prof. Franklin W. (63), educator, Walpole, N. H., August 1.
- Hornblower, William B. (63), jurist, Litchfield, Ct., June 16.
- Horton, James M. (79), ice cream manufacturer, New York City, June 26.
- Hosmer, Dr. George W. (83), journalist and physician, Summit, N. J., June 3.
- Hosmer, Dr. George W. (84), author and editor, Summit, N. J., June 2.
- Hotchkiss, Gen. C. T. (82), civil war veteran, Chicago, August 28.
- Houston, Edwin J. (67), scientist and author, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.
- Hovey, Rev. Horace C. (81), retired clergyman and geologist, Newburyport, Mass., July 27.
- Hoxie, Mrs. V. R. (84), sculptor, Washington, D. C., N. vember 20.
- Howe, James Robinson (75), merchant, North Salem, September 21.
- Hull, Dr. Robert B. (73), Methodist clergyman, Brooklyn, April 12.
- Hunt, Alexander E. (79), retired member of Stock Exchange, New York City, September 15.
- Hunt, Charles D. (79), landscape painter, Brooklyn, September 25.
- Hutchins, Col. H. A. (76), oil pioneer, Madison, N. J., September 30.
- Illingworth, Benjamin (93), steel manufacturer, Jersey City, N. J., February 22.
- Ingalls, Melville E. (72), railroad official, Hot Springs, Va., July 11.
- Irish, Frank A. (64), lawyer, Hancock Point, Me., September 17.
- Irving, Lawrence (43), actor and dramatist, May 29.
- Ishay Samuel (59), artist, June 12.
- Ito, Count Yuku (70), Admiral of the Japanese fleet, Tokio, January 14.
- Ives, Gen. Brayton (74), financier, Chelsea, N. Y., October 22.
- Jarbeau, Mrs. Vernona (53), actress, Nanuet, N. Y., October 6.
- Jackson, George H. (67), of the Grand Army of the Republic, Brooklyn, July 7.
- Jansen, Marie (65), actress, Milford, Mass., March 20.
- Jaures, Jean Leon (54), French Socialist leader, Paris, July 31.
- Jesup, Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp De Witt (80), philanthropist, New York City, June 17.
- Johnson, J. Augustus (77), formerly in American Consular Service in the Orient, February 28.
- Jones, Rev. Bulkeley O. (Slogger Williams) (90), London, January 26.

Jones, Francis W. (67), electrical engineer and inventor, March 30.
Jones, Robert Hope (55), builder of American organs, September 13.
Jones, Mrs. Sarah Howland (77), poet, Chicago, Ill., January 27.
Jones, Thomas G. (69), Judge of U. S. District Court of Alabama, Montgomery, April 28.
Jones, Gen. William A. (73), United States Army, retired, Washington, D. C., November 15.
Johnston, Dr. Christopher (58), college professor, Baltimore, June 26.
Jordan, Chester B. (75), ex-Governor of New Hampshire, Lancaster, N. H., August 24.
Joyce, Dr. Patrick W. (87), Irish historian, Dublin, Ireland, January 8.
Kathenthaler, Johann Cardinal (82), Archbishop of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, February 27.
Kean, John (62), former United States Senator, Elizabeth, N. J., November 4.
Kekewich, Major-Gen. Robert G. (60), hero of 126 days' siege in Boer war, London, Nov. 5.
Keith, B. F. (50), vaudeville manager, Palm Beach, March 26.
Kellogg, Amos M. (84), writer and former editor of the School Journal, October 3.
Kellogg, Brig. Gen. E. R. (72), veteran of civil and Spanish wars, Toledo, Ohio, October 7.
Kempner, Otto (56), Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn bench, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 8.
Kennedy, John J. (57), New York State Treasurer, Buffalo, N. Y., February 15.
Kennedy, John N. (81), jurist, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 18.
Klhm, Frank J. (48), journalist, Long Island City, October 1.
Kilmer, Dr. Chauncey J. (43), cancer specialist, Jamaica, L. I., October 5.
Killian, Bernard D. (78), civil war veteran, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 7.
King Charles I. of Rumania (75), Sinala in Walachia, October 10.
King, Prof. Samuel A. (86), oldest aeronaut in the world, Philadelphia, Pa., November 3.
Knight, Margaret E. (75), inventor and first woman to obtain an American patent, Oct. 13.
Knutsford, Viscount (89), Conservative politician, London, January 29.
Komatsu-no-Miya, Dowager Princess (61), widow of Prince Akihito, Tokio, Japan, June 26.
Kopp, George Cardinal (76), Archbishop of Breslau, Troppau, Austrian Silesia, March 4.
Koopman, Augustus (45), painter and etcher, Etaples, France, January 31.
Kossuth, Francis (73), political leader and author, Budapest, Hungary, May 25.
Krantz, Vice-Admiral Jules F. E. (93), French statesman, Toulon, France, February 26.
Laird, David (80), Canadian statesman, Ottawa, Canada, January 12.
Landis, James D., editor, January 17.
Lane, Gardner M. (54), Boston banker and art patron, October 3.
Lankford, Richard D., railroad official, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 15.
Lakeland, William (61), horse owner and trainer, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 2.
Laking, Sir Francis Henry (67), King's physician, London, May 21.
Larned, Walter C. (64), author and editor, Chicago, June 19.
Lauech, William B. (93), one of first telegraph operators, Mount Vernon, New York, November 5.
Lawrence, James (64), jurist, Oakland, Md., July 4.
Lawrence, Lionel (51), actor, New York City.
Lee, Major Daniel M. (74), U. S. A. (retired), New London, Ct., July 28.
Lee, Capt. Robert E. (71), youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Upperville, Va., October 20.
Le Febvre, Dr. Egbert (55), Dean of New York University, New York City, March 30.
Leggat, Andrew R. (83), bookseller, March 7.
Leigh, Lieut.-Col. F. T. (52), signal officer, National Guard of New York, New York City, November 10.
Lemaitre, François E. J. (61), French critic and playwright, Paris, August 6.
Leslie, Mrs. Frank (Baroness de Bazus) (63), widow of the publisher, September 18.
Lewis, Col. James, a leader of the negro race, New Orleans, July 11.

Lewis, Rev. William G. W. (89), professor and writer on scientific subjects, New York City, August 2.
Lockwood, Wilton (53), painter of portraits, Boston, Mass., March 21.
Logan, Thomas M. (75), Brig.-Gen. of Confederate Army and financier, New York City, August 11.
Logue, Dr. Daniel C. (82), last survivor of the "Monitor," Bellmore, L. I., February 3.
Longnecker, George W. (86), civil war veteran, Hackensack, N. J., August 16.
Lord Wemyss (93), publicist who lived under six monarchs, London, June 30.
Loti, John (76), lawyer and banker, Flatbush, N. Y., October 24.
Lovering, Col. L. A. (60), retired officer of U. S. A., Claremont, N. H., May 29.
Lucan, Earl of (84), Commander at Balaklava, London, June 5.
Lurton, Horace H. (70), jurist, Atlantic City, July 12.
Lummis, William (73), ex-President of New York Stock Exchange, New York City, March 15.
Lydecker, Garrett J. (71), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Detroit, Mich., July 9.
Lyon, George A. (76), Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa., March 6.
MacDougall, Gen. C. D. (75), civil war veteran, Paris, May 25.
Mahan, Rear-Admiral Alfred T. (74), United States Navy, retired, Washington, December 1.
Manice, William (50), lawyer, New York City, January 19.
Marquis of Paterri (63), noted diplomat and soldier, New York City, May 31.
Martin, Barney (71), politician, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., August 10.
Martin, Frederick Townsend (65), society leader and writer, London, England, March 8.
Marston, Edward (89), publisher and author, London, England, April 6.
Marx, Dr. Simon (49), noted gynecologist and obstetrician, New York City, June 16.
Massey, W. A. (58), ex-United States Senator, Reno, Nev., March 5.
Matsuda, Masahisa (69), Minister of Justice of Japan, Tokio, March 4.
Matter, Tito (73), Italian composer, London, England, March 30.
Mauser, Paul (75), inventor, May 29.
Mayo, Mrs. Isabella Fyvie (71), Scottish novelist, London, England, May 13.
Mayo, Col. John C. (50), Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, New York City, May 11.
McCardell, Capt. Thomas F., journalist, Cumberland, Md., March 18.
McCaskey, Gen. W. S. (71), U. S. A. (retired), Pacific Grove, Cal., August 10.
McClure, Robert B. (50), publisher, Yonkers, N. Y., May 29.
McClurg, Lowrie, publisher, Chicago, June 24.
McCutcheon, James (72), linen merchant of New York City, Stamford, Ct., July 20.
McIntyre, Bishop Robert (62), author, poet and Episcopal prelate, Chicago, Ill., August 30.
McLeary, James Harvey (69), jurist, Washington, January 5.
McMartin, Duncan (45), Canadian mine owner, May 14.
McNaughton, Dr. George (58), gynecologist, Brooklyn, March 17.
Meel, Prof. Seth E. (55), of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, July 6.
Mercalli, Prof. Giuseppe (64), Director of Vesuvian Observatory, Naples, Italy, March 19.
Merriam, George S. (71), author and former editor of the Christian Union, January 22.
Mestchersky, Prince Vladimir P. (69), Czar's adviser and Russian novelist, Petrograd, July 23.
Methot, E. W. (74), banker, New York City, June 1.
Meyer, Prof. Richard (54), German historian, Berlin, October 8.
Miller, Darius (55), railroad official, August 23.
Miller, Major William De Witt (80), civil war veteran, Plainfield, N. J., June 29.
Mills, Prof. George F. (75), Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., October 27.
Milne, Dr. William J. (71), President Albany Normal College, Bethlehem, N. H., Sept. 4.

- Minto, Earl of (66), former Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada, February 28.
- Mirrieles, Sir Frederick J. (63), London, January 28.
- Mistral, Frederic (83), Provençal poet, Marseilles, France, March 25.
- Mitchell, Dr. Silas Weir** (85), author and physician, Philadelphia, Pa., January 4.
- Mogulesko, Sigmund (55), Yiddish comedian, New York City, February 4.
- Mollenhauer, F. D. (54), sugar refiner, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 21.
- Monk, Frederick D. (58), Canadian statesman, Montreal, May 15.
- Montero-Rios, Eugenio (82), Spanish statesman, Madrid, May 12.
- Morales, E. A., Jr., editor, Panama, August 1.
- Morales, Gen. Carlos F., ex-President of Dominican Republic, Paris, France, March 2.
- Morie, Richard P., United States Commissioner, New York City, January 18.
- Morris, Ellis (73), veteran of Confederate Army, New York City, November 17.
- Morse, James Edward F., inventor, New York City, September 18.
- Moses, Col. Franklyn J. (53), of United States Marines, Vera Cruz, September 26.
- Moseley, Dr. William B. (45), hospital alienist, New York City, June 26.
- Moulton, Eliza (87), philanthropist, New Rochelle, N. Y., October 8.
- Muller, Carl C. (83), musician, New York City, June 4.
- Murray, Sir John (73), naturalist and oceanographer, Edinburgh, March 16.
- Myer, Brig.-Gen. Albert Lee (67), U. S. A. (retired), July 17.
- Nagle, Charles F. (73), Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. (retired), Brooklyn, May 26.
- Nash, Philip (55), executive manager of United Booking Office, New York City, October 4.
- Naughton, W. W. (60), sporting writer, San Francisco, Cal., March 10.
- Nelson, Rear-Admiral Maurice H. (82), Portsmouth, London, September 7.
- Nelson, William (67), lawyer and author, Matamoras, Pa., August 10.
- Neuhuys, Albert (70), Dutch painter, Switzerland, February 27.
- Neville, George W. (51), ex-President of New York Cotton Exchange, Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 18.
- Newman, Charles (80), one of the last "Fortyniners," New York City, November 4.
- Nichols, James E. (70), wholesale grocer, Marienbad, Austria, July 21.
- Niles, Rt. Rev. William W. (82), Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H., March 31.
- Nixon, Sir Christopher J. (65), former President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, Dublin, July 19.
- Nordica, Mme. Lillian (56), opera singer, Batavia, Island of Java, May 10.
- Norris, John (58), journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 21.
- Norris, Zoe Anderson, writer, New York City, February 13.
- Norton, E. H. (92), jurist, Platte City, Mo., August 6.
- Oastler, William C. (84), art collector, New York City, March 30.
- O'Brien, Baron (72), Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Dublin, September 8.
- O'Donnell, John "Farmer" (84), editor and civic worker, Jamaica, L. I., April 19.
- Oglesby, Margaret (65), painter, New York City, November 12.
- Olcott, Nelson (65), banker, New Canaan, Ct., July 11.
- Olmstead, A. G. (87), jurist, Coudersport, Pa., September 21.
- Opdycke, Leonard E. (56), social service worker, Bar Harbor, Me., September 3.
- O'Byrne, Dr. William J. (69), physician, Bronx, N. Y., July 19.
- Opie, Dr. Thomas (72), Baltimore College Physicians and Surgeons, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.
- Oppenheimer, Leo (66), publisher, College Point, N. Y., September 11.
- Orr, Alexander E. (83), merchant, Brooklyn, June 3.
- Osborn, Gen. Francis A. (80), civil war veteran, March 11.
- O'Shaughnessy, Col. James F., promoter of the Nicaragua Canal, New York City, March 4.
- Page, William C. (73), manufacturer, New York City, June 29.
- Paget, Lady Alfred (84), London, May 3.
- Palmore, Rev. Dr. William B. (70), editor and philanthropist, Richmond, Va., July 5.
- Palmer, Dr. M. W. (92), physician, New York City, April 10.
- Pangborn, Major Joseph P. (70), authority on transportation, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15.
- Parker, James (83), former Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Perth Amboy, N. J., March 23.
- Park, Dr. Roswell (61), surgeon and cancer specialist, Buffalo, N. Y., February 15.
- Parton, Arthur (72), landscape artist, Yonkers, N. Y., March 7.
- Paterson, William (75), Canadian statesman and manufacturer, Brantford, Ont., March 18.
- Payne, Edmund (49), comedian, London, July 1.
- Peabody, Dr. George L. (64), formerly New York physician, Newport, R. I., October 30.
- Pearson, William H. (61), banker, Newark, N. J., May 14.
- Peck, Harry Thurston (58), educator and essayist, Stamford, Ct., March 23.
- Peña, Dr. Roque Saenz (63), President of Argentina, Buenos Ayres, August 9.
- Pender, Col. James W. (83), civil war veteran, El Paso, Tex., July 1.
- Perkins, George D. (74), journalist and former member of Congress, February 3.
- Perrot, George (82), archaeologist, Paris, June 30.
- Perry, Capt. James (69), civil war veteran, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9.
- Perugini, Signor (60), retired singer, Philadelphia, December 4.
- Pevear, H. A. (85), philanthropist, Lynn, Mass., May 14.
- Phelan, Thomas A. (69), merchant, Larchmont, N. Y., June 14.
- Phelps, Delos P. (76), lawyer, Chicago, Ill., June 28.
- Phillips, Guy, railroad official, New York City, July 2.
- Picard, Alcide (74), publisher of educational books in France, February 13.
- Picquart, Gen. Marie-Georges (59), chief defender of Dreyfus and French Minister of War, Amiens, France, January 19.
- Pierce, Charles S. S. (74), philosopher, Milford, Pa., April 20.
- Pierce, Dr. R. V. (74), manufacturer of medicines, St. Vincent's Island, Cal., February 4.
- Ping-Chun, Gen. Chao, ex-Premier of China, Tientsin, China, February 27.
- Pister, Rev. Dr. Jacob (72), church official, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8.
- Pitman, Will R. (65), cycle racing official, New York City, October 4.
- Plancon, Pol Henri (60), French opera singer, Paris, August 12.
- Platt, Jesse, Kingston, Mass., July 24.
- Platt, James, journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 24.
- Pope Plus X.** (79), Rome, August 20.
- Post, Alfred Seton (68), horseman, Flushing, N. Y., April 6.
- Post, Charles W. (60), cereal manufacturer, Santa Barbara, Cal., May 9.
- Potter, Mrs. Frances S. (47), suffragist and author, Minneapolis, March 25.
- Potter, Mrs. G. G. (40), millionaire society leader, Elpomar, Cal., September 12.
- Potter, William B. (68), metallurgist, St. Louis, Mo., July 14.
- Powers, Orlando W. (62), prosecutor of Mormon polygamists, January 2.
- Poynting, John Henry (62), professor of physics, London, March 31.
- Prendergast, Mgr. J. J. (76), of Archdiocese of California, San Francisco, Cal., January 19.
- Price, Overton W. (39), conservation head, Rugby Grange, N. C., June 11.
- Price, Dr. Vincent C. (82), inventor of baking powder, July 15.
- Prindle, Mrs. Almira (77), "Mother Prindle," Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19.
- Raleigh, Cecil (58), dramatic author, London, November 10.
- Ramage, Dr. Burr J. (55), March 23.

- Ramsay, Francis M. (81), Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Washington, D. C., July 19.
- Ramsay, Dr. Otto G. (44), professor of obstetrics and gynecology, New Haven, Ct., June 12.
- Rankin, McKee (73), veteran actor, San Francisco, Cal., April 17.
- Raphael, William (81), artist, Montreal, Canada, March 16.
- Raub, Dr. Michael W. (78), Pennsylvania naturalist, August 8.
- Rawlins, John A. (40), poloist, Mineola, L. I., August 27.
- Raymond, Mrs. Henry J. (92), widow of the founder of the New York Times, New York City, October 13.
- Rayner, Sir Thomas Crossley (54), Chief Justice of British Guiana, May 22.
- Reamey, Lazarus (65), Commander of U. S. N. (retired), Washington, D. C., May 25.
- Reclus, Prof. Paul (67), French surgeon, Paris, July 29.
- Rector, Charles E. (70), long famous as restaurant man, Rumson, N. J., September 23.
- Redding, Robert J. (78), agriculturist, Griffin, Ga., June 4.
- Redpath, Mrs. Mary C. (91), originator of Memorial Day observance, Malden, Mass., August 21.
- Reed, Mrs. S. G. (93), School for Girls, New York City, November 17.
- Rehn, Frank K. M. (66), artist, Magnolia, Mass., July 7.
- Reid, George C. (74), Brigadier-General U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., March 15.
- Reisinger, Hugo (58), art collector and merchant, Langenswambach, Germany, September 29.
- Revoll, Paul (57), French diplomat, April 29.
- Reyburn, John E. (68), ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. January 4.
- Rhinelander, Mrs. Matilda Oakley, society woman, New York City.
- Rhinelander, Serena (85), New York City, June 11.
- Rice, Edward C. (76), merchant, New York City, June 26.
- Rice, Henry (79), merchant and philanthropist, West End, N. J., June 7.
- Rice, Frank (70), ex-Secretary of State, Canandaigua, N. Y., December 5.
- Richardson, James D. (71), politician, Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 24.
- Richardson, Prof. Rufus B. (69), archaeologist, Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 10.
- Richardson, William, ex-United States Congressman, Atlantic City, N. J., March 31.
- Ris, Jacob A. (65), reformer, author and social worker, Barre, Mass., May 26.
- Roberts, Earl** (82), British Field Marshal, France, November 14.
- Robertson, Julius (65), philanthropist, New York City, October 21.
- Robeson, Henry B. (72), retired Rear-Admiral of U. S. N., Walpole, N. H., July 16.
- Robinson, Thomas M. (77), cotton merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31.
- Roca, Gen. Julio Argentino (71), ex-President of Argentina, Buenos Ayres, October 19.
- Rodenberg, Prof. Julius (83), German poet, Berlin, July 11.
- Rogers, James (75), retired builder, New York City, June 22.
- Rojas, P. E. (83), Minister from Venezuela to the United States, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26.
- Roma, Count Alexander, Garibaldian leader in Balkan war, Athens, Greece, July 24.
- Rosenthal, William (90), journalist, January 2.
- Ross, Sir George W. (73), Canadian statesman, Toronto, Canada, March 7.
- Rossiter, Rev. Dr. S. B. (72), Presbyterian clergyman, Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 24.
- Roujou, Henry Francois J. (61), Commander of the Legion of Honor, Paris, June 1.
- Rowe, M. F. (85), retired editor, Ossining, N. Y., March 12.
- Russell, James ("Jimmie") (51), actor, Elmhurst, L. I., January 31.
- Russell, Salem T. (95), ex-President of New York Stock Exchange, New York City, December 4.
- Ryan, Thomas (77), formerly United States Minister to Mexico, Muskogee, Okla., April 5.
- Sabin, Bishop Oliver C. (74), Evang. Christian Science Church, Washington, D. C., January 14.
- Said Pasha (84), former Grand Vizier of Turkey, Constantinople, March 1.
- Sales, Pierre (60), French author, Paris, France, April 9.
- Salverley, Charles (80), sculptor, February 25.
- Sawyer, Brig.-Gen. James E. (87), U. S. A. (retired), May 29.
- Scalding, Rt. Rev. Charles (53), Episcopal bishop, Portland, Ore., May 27.
- Scanlon, Michael A. (43), Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., Lawrence, August 16.
- Scarborough, Rt. Rev. John (82), Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, March 14.
- Schermerhorn, Charles A. (75), of one of the oldest families in New York City, October 2.
- Schuyler, Mrs. Katharine B. (74), New Rochelle, N. Y., July 6.
- Schuyler, Montgomery (71), editorial writer, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 16.
- Schuyler, William (59), author, Nyack, N. Y., July 7.
- Scott, William (70), horseman, New York City, October 12.
- Sears, Francis B. (65), banker, Weston, Mass., August 26.
- Scars, Richard W. (50), mail order merchant, Waukesha, Wis., September 28.
- Seasongood, Gen. Lewis (78), banker, Atlantic City, N. J., November 29.
- Sebastian, John (65), railroad official, Evanston, Ill., March 1.
- Severance, Mrs. Caroline (94), known as "mother of women's clubs," Los Angeles, Cal., November 10.
- Shallenberger, William S. (75), ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C., April 15.
- Shеды, Dr. D. M. (48), physician, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 31.
- Shelby, David D. (66), Judge, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Huntsville, Ala., August 22.
- Sheldon, Dr. Andrew F. (84), civil war surgeon, Lyons, N. Y., January 4.
- Shields, John A. (74), United States Commissioner, Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 7.
- Shiland, Andrew (59), lawyer, New York City, March 24.
- Shrady, Dr. John (84), New York physician, Stamford, Ct., November 11.
- Sickles, Major-General Daniel E.** (93), hero of Gettysburg, New York City, May 2.
- Simpson, Dr. William K. (59), throat and nose specialist, New York City, February 6.
- Sinclair, Henry H. (56), hydro-electric engineer, Pasadena, Cal., August 31.
- Skalon, Gen., Viceroy of Russian Poland, Warsaw, February 15.
- Smith, Augustus (99), oldest graduate of Yale University, July 27.
- Smith, James H. (67), editor, Connecticut, June 6.
- Smith, John B. (76), ex-Governor of New Hampshire, Hillsboro, N. H., August 10.
- Smith, John J. C. (79), inventor and manufacturer, Passaic, N. J., May 12.
- Smith, Sir William Alexander (60), founder of the Boys' Brigade, London, May 10.
- Spalding, Rt. Rev. F. S. (49), Bishop of Episcopal Church in Utah, Salt Lake City, September 25.
- Splitzka, Dr. Edward Charles (61), neurologist and alienist, New York City, January 13.
- Stanton, Horace H. (70), artist, New Rochelle, N. Y., September 13.
- Steele, Rev. Daniel (90), first President of Syracuse University, Milron, Mass., September 2.
- Sterrett, Prof. John R. S. (63), noted archaeologist, Ithaca, N. Y., June 17.
- Stevens, Mrs. Lillian M. N. (70), President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Portland, Me., April 6.
- Stevens, Rear-Admiral Thomas H. (66), U. S. N. (retired), Washington, D. C., October 6.
- Stevenson, Adlai Ewing** (78), former Vice-President of the United States, Chicago, June 13.
- Stevenson, Mrs. Robert L. (56), widow of famous novelist, Santa Barbara, Cal., February 18.
- Stokes, Henry B. (66), former President of Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York City, January 2.
- Stone, Sir Benjamin (76), photographer and author, London, July 2.
- Storer, Prof. F. H. (82), chemist and author, Boston, Mass., July 30.

- Straight, Sir Douglas (70), Journalist, London, June 3.
- Strathcona, Lord, and Mount Royal** (Donald Alexander Smith) (94), Canadian High Commissioner, London, England, January 21.
- Strout, Sewell C. (87), jurist, Portland, Me., August 10.
- Stuart, John C., railroad official, Garden City, L. I., March 4.
- Stubbs, Dr. Joseph Edward (64), President of the University of Nevada, Reno, May 27.
- Sullivan, James E. (52), America's foremost leader in athletics, New York City, Sept. 16.
- Sullivan, Timothy D. (87), writer and former Nationalist member of the House of Commons, Dublin, Ireland, March 31.
- Swan, Sir Joseph W. (86), inventor, London, England, May 27.
- Swank, James M. (82), author and iron and steel expert, Philadelphia, Pa., June 21.
- Swift, Samuel (41), noted musical and art critic, New York City, July 21.
- Swinburne, Sir John (83), retired Captain of Royal Navy, London, July 15.
- Tack, Theodore E. (77), oil pioneer, New York City, August 14.
- Taggart, Hugh Thomas (70), member of Washington Bar, October 8.
- Tannehill, Mrs. F. A. (83), actress, New York City, April 9.
- Taylor, Gen. John P. (87), civil war veteran, Readville, Pa., June 30.
- Teller, Henry Moore (84), ex-United States Senator, Denver, Col., February 23.
- Tenniel, Sir John (94), illustrator and cartoonist, London, England, February 26.
- Thomas, Brandon (59), playwright, London, June 19.
- Thomas, Warren L. (70), Knights Templar, Tucson, Ariz., November 24.
- Thomson, Capt. E. F. (76), civil war veteran, Washington, January 25.
- Thomson, James W. (78), Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Moorestown, N. J., March 17.
- Thorne, Thomas W. (71), member N. Y. Stock Exchange, New Rochelle, N. Y., February 3.
- Ticknor, Benjamin Holt (71), publisher, Boston, Mass., January 16.
- Tillinghast, Stephen Gale (91), prominent Spiritualist, July 13.
- Tilyou, George C. (53), promoter seaside amusements, Brooklyn, November 30.
- Totten, William H. B. (84), merchant, Avon, N. J., July 4.
- Tower, G. E. (78), U. S. N., Washington, June 9.
- Townsend, George Alfred (73), journalist and novelist under the pen name of "Gath," New York City, April 15.
- Tucker, Rt. Rev. A. R. (65), Canon of Durham, Westminster Abbey, June 15.
- Trall, Dr. Anthony (76), provost of Trinity College, Dublin, October 15.
- True, Dr. Frederick W. (56), of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, June 25.
- Truman, Dr. James (88), formerly of University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, November 26.
- Turner, George W. (58), journalist, Berkeley, Cal., November 11.
- Tuttle, Lucius, railroad official, Brookline, Mass., November 30.
- Tyrrell, Robert Y. (70), educator in Trinity College, Dublin, London, September 21.
- Upton, Prof. Winslow (61), Dean of Brown University, Providence, R. I., January 8.
- Uribe-Uribe, Gen. Rafael, Colombian statesman, Bogota, Colombia, October 16.
- Uriburu, José Evaristo, former President of Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, October 25.
- Vanderbilt, George W. (51), millionaire, Washington, D. C., March 6.
- Van Cott, Martaret Newton (84), evangelist, August 29.
- Van Name, David G. (65), editor, Mariners' Harbor, S. I., June 11.
- Van Norden, Warner (72), banker and philanthropist, New York City, January 1.
- Van Tieghem, Philippe E. L. (75), French botanist, Paris, April 28.
- Van Zandt, Milton B. (65), railroad official, New York City, July 7.
- Villiers, Edward Hyde (68), Fifth Earl of Clarendon, London, October 2.
- Vogel, Frank E., partner of Henry Siegel, New York City, October 19.
- Von Haxthausen, E. (56), German diplomat, Berlin, July 13.
- Von Heyse, Johann Ludwig P. (84), novelist and dramatist, Munich, Germany, April 2.
- Von Lossberg, Otto (48), military journalist, Berlin, July 22.
- Von Mauser, Dr. Paul (76), inventor, Berlin, May 29.
- Von Romberg, Capt. Maximilian Baron, of the Eightieth Prussian Fusiliers, killed in battle, September 22.
- Von Schuch, Ernst (67), operatic conductor, Dresden, May 10.
- Von Suttner, Baroness Bertha (71), novelist, Vienna, June 21.
- Von Waldersee, Countess Mary Esther (77), widow of famous field marshal, Hanover, Germany, July 4.
- Voorhees, Willard P. (63), jurist, New Brunswick, N. J., May 31.
- Wagner, Gen. Louis (75), banker and former Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, Pa., January 15.
- Wainwright, William (74), railroad official, Atlantic City, May 14.
- Wainwright, Dr. Charles S., noted instructor in internal medicine, May 6.
- Walden, Rev. John Morgan (82), Bishop of M. E. Church, Daytona, Fla., January 21.
- Wallace, Commodore Rush R. (79), U. S. N. (retired), New York City, June 12.
- Warren, Cyrus G. (59), "Poet of the Rockies," Chicago, Ill., April 7.
- Watts-Dutton, Walter T. (81), poet and critic, London, June 7.
- Weaver, Capt. Peter L. (57), military authority, Glenside, Pa., July 20.
- Weber, William "Judge," journalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 3.
- Weeks, Mrs. Amanda (89), last survivor of those arrested at time of assassination of President Lincoln, Washington, September 9.
- Weeks, Rt. Rev. William F. (55), Bishop Coadjutor of Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, October 23.
- Weightman, Richard C. (69), newspaper contributor, Washington, D. C., February 17.
- Weisman, Prof. August (80), famous zoologist, Berlin, November 6.
- Weiss, Micajah (114), oldest man in New York, Sullivan County, N. Y., September 24.
- Weldon, Mrs. Georgina (77), singer, Brighton, England, January 12.
- Welles, Edgar T. (71), railroad official, New York City, August 22.
- Welsh, Charles (63), author and literary critic, September 12.
- Wendel, John G. (75), real estate operator, Santa Monica, Cal., November 30.
- Wendel, L. (71), formerly in the National Guard, New York City, April 4.
- Wernz, Rev. Francis X., "The Black Pope" (72), Rome, August 20.
- West, Capt. E. E., Rhea Springs, Tenn., July 17.
- Westinghouse, George (68), inventor, New York City, March 12.
- Westinghouse, Mrs. George (70), widow of the late noted inventor, Erskine Park, Mass., June 23.
- Wever, John M. (67), ex-Congressman and banker, Plattsburg, N. Y., September 27.
- Weyerhaeuser, Frederick (80), "lumber king," Pasadena, Cal., April 4.
- Weyl, Max (77), landscape artist, Washington, July 6.
- Whistler, Gen. Garland N. (66), inventor of smokeless powder, Pensacola, Fla., June 26.
- White, George W. (72), merchant and civil war veteran, New York City, October 11.
- Whitney, Daniel D. (95), ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, New York, November 10.
- Whitney, Sir James P. (70), Premier of Ontario, Toronto, Ont., September 25.
- Willard, Judge C. A. (67), Minnesota jurist, Minneapolis, March 12.
- Wills, Henry T. (57), authority on tariffs and international trade, April 26.
- Willets, William, stock farmer, Middletown, N. Y., October 18.
- Williams, Major Leander P. (84), civil war veteran, Washington, D. C., May 17.

Williams, Morgan Bransby (89), British builder of European railways, London, June 22.
 Wilson, Mrs. Ellen Louise Aisen (54), wife of President Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C., August 6.
 Wilson, Gen. James Grant (82), civil war veteran and author, New York City, Feb. 1.
 Winchell, Prof. Newton H. (74), eminent Minnesota geologist, May 2.
 Winnemucca, Lee (90), Plute Indian Chief, February 20.
 Winslow, Rear-Admiral H. (66), U. S. N. (retired), Florence, Italy, September 24.
 Withersbee, Barrett (26), journalist, New York City, August 24.
 Wood, Dr. James R. (76), physician, New York City, August 9.
 Woodbury, Dr. J. McGaw (58), public official, Southampton, L. I., September 23.

Woods, Harry (51), Illinois State Secretary, Springfield, Ill., October 12.
 Woodward, J. B. (84), banker, Bordentown, N. J., September 2.
 Worden, D. T. (78), retired New York banker, Bar Harbor, Me., July 9.
 Wormser, Isidor (45), retired banker, France, June 22.
 Wright, Mrs. Marie R., author and historian, Liberty, N. Y., February 1.
 Wright, William A. (83), Shakespearean and Biblical scholar, London, May 20.
 Woolverton, William H. (70), publisher, Augusta, Ga., January 21.
 Young, J. S. (66), jurist, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25.
 Zimmerman, Col. Thomas C. (76), journalist, Reading, Pa., November 9.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1914.

APRIL 1—PERMANENT GOVERNMENT FOR CANAL ZONE IN EFFECT. APRIL 17—TREATY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA SIGNED, GIVING \$25,000,000 AS INDEMNITY TO COLOMBIA. APRIL 21—UNITED STATES MARINES LANDED AT VERA CRUZ. MAY 29—STEAMSHIP EMPRESS OF IRELAND SUNK, CAUSING LOSS OF 1,024 LIVES. JUNE 28—ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, HEIR TO THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND HIS WIFE, DUCHESS OF HOHENBERG, ASSASSINATED. JULY 31—STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS ABROAD. AUG. 6—MRS. WOODROW WILSON, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT, DIED. AUG. 15—PANAMA CANAL FORMALLY OPENED TO COMMERCE. AUG. 20—POPE PIUS X. DIED. SEPT. 15—COLORADO STRIKERS ACCEPTED PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT. SEPT. 18—KING GEORGE SIGNED IRISH HOME RULE AND WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILLS. SEPT. 25—SENATE RATIFIED PEACE TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND SPAIN; SIGNED SEPT. 15. OCT. 10—KING CHARLES OF RUMANIA DIED. OCT. 11—FERDINAND, NEPHEW OF THE LATE KING, TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AS KING OF RUMANIA. OCT. 14—CLAYTON TRUST BILL SIGNED. OCT. 17—THE DECREE DISSOLVING THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD SYSTEM WAS SIGNED. NOV. 16—FEDERAL BANKS OPENED. DEC. 12—NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENED.

WAR DECLARATIONS—JULY 28—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ON SERBIA. AUG. 1—GERMANY ON RUSSIA. AUG. 4—GERMANY ON FRANCE. AUG. 4—GREAT BRITAIN ON GERMANY. AUG. 4—WITHOUT FORMAL DECLARATION, GERMANY ON BELGIUM. AUG. 6—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ON RUSSIA. AUG. 10—FRANCE ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. AUG. 12—GREAT BRITAIN ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. AUG. 23—JAPAN ON GERMANY. OCT. 29—TURKEY ON RUSSIA. [See Index for "Review of the War in Europe."]

Jan. 2. Orville Wright demonstrated his new invention, the automatic stabilizer, making seven flights at Dayton with his hands off the plane mechanism.

Jan. 2. J. P. Morgan & Co. announced their withdrawal from directorships in 27 large corporations.

Jan. 3-4. A second heavy storm within 10 days added to the destruction of many residences and hotels on New Jersey and Long Island coasts.

Jan. 5. The Ford Motor Company announced a profit-sharing plan to distribute annually \$10,000,000 among 26,000 wage-earning employees.

Jan. 6. United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed sentences of 24 officials of the International Structural Iron Workers convicted of conspiracy.

Jan. 10. German army officers accused of ill-treating civilians at Zabern, Alsace, were acquitted by a court-martial.

Jan. 10. Mexican rebels, reinforced by Gen. Villa and fresh troops, captured Ojinaga City.

Jan. 11. The eruption of a volcano on Sakura Island, Japan, destroyed three towns and several hundred persons were killed.

Jan. 12. Both branches of Congress resumed sessions after holiday recess.

Jan. 12. The last rock barrier in the aqueduct to bring water from the Catskill Mountains to New York City was blasted.

Jan. 13. The Wright patents for balancing heavier-than-air flying machines were upheld in United States Circuit Court of Appeals as against the Curtiss machine.

Jan. 13. The Mexican Government suspended the payment of interest on the national debt for six months.

Jan. 20. The Wisconsin Eugenic Marriage law was declared unconstitutional by the Circuit Court.

Jan. 20. Both branches of Congress assembled in the House Chamber were addressed by President Wilson on the regulation of large corporations.

Jan. 21. The Japanese Foreign Minister, in his annual address to the Diet, stated that the replies of the United States to protests against the California Anti-Alien Land bills were not satisfactory to Japan.

Jan. 24. The Senate passed a bill authorizing the Government to construct and operate a railroad in Alaska to cost not more than \$40,000,000 and to be not more than 1,000 miles long.

Jan. 27. The President signed an executive order establishing a permanent civil government in the Canal Zone.

Jan. 27. The Canadian Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a parcel-post service.

Jan. 28. Direct wireless communication was established between Germany and United States. Kaiser Wilhelm sent the first message of greeting to President Wilson.

Jan. 28. The Michigan "Blue Sky" law was declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court.

Jan. 29. The Chinese Administrative Council re-established Confucianism as the state religion.

Jan. 30. Old Dominion Line steamer Monroe sunk by steamer Nantucket; 41 lives lost.

Feb. 2. Joseph Cassidy, Democratic boss of Queens Borough, New York City, was convicted of selling a nomination for the Supreme Court in 1911.

Feb. 2. The House of Representatives amended the Burnett bill so as to exclude all Asiatic immigrants. Rescinded Feb. 3.

Feb. 3. President Wilson issued a procla-

mation lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico.

Feb. 10. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$2,000,000 toward the work of the Church Peace Union.

Feb. 10. King George, in a speech opening the fourth session of the present British Parliament, urged mutual concessions in the Irish Home Rule controversy.

Feb. 11. A mutual divorce was granted to Clarence H. Mackay and wife by the courts of France.

Feb. 11. The first direct wireless messages between the United States and Germany were sent and received as a test of the new Telefunken tower at Sayville, L. I.

Feb. 12. Ground was broken in Potomac Park, Washington, for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

Feb. 13. The Philippine Progressive party adopted a resolution urging independence for the islands under the protectorate of the United States.

Feb. 15. New York State Treasurer John J. Kennedy committed suicide.

Feb. 17. The German Imperial Parliament granted an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Olympic games to be held in Berlin in 1916.

Feb. 17. The New Jersey Senate unanimously adopted a Presidential Primary bill.

Feb. 17. A general treaty of arbitration with the Dominican Republic was signed at Washington.

Feb. 18. United States Senator Gore exonerated in a suit brought against him for assault and defamation.

Feb. 18. The House of Representatives passed a bill providing for the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

Feb. 19. Two lives were lost and damage to property estimated at \$1,000,000 was caused by rain in Southern California.

Feb. 21. Prince William of Wied accepted the throne of Albania.

Feb. 21. The Senate ratified the general treaties of arbitration with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Japan.

Feb. 23. The New York Assembly adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the short ballot.

Feb. 24. Court of Appeals of New York granted new trial to Charles Becker and affirmed the verdict of murder in first degree against the four gunmen.

Feb. 24. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the adulteration of food products, to be punished under the Food and Drug act, must be carried to the point where the adulteration actually disguised defects in the food or where the use of poisons made the product actually deleterious to the consumer.

Feb. 26. King George witnessed a close 11-inning baseball game in London between the Giants and the White Sox, the latter winning by the score of 5 to 4.

March 1. New York and the Metropolitan District was practically isolated from the rest of the country because of snow storm.

March 1. The entire State of Tennessee became "dry."

March 4. Frank Tannenbaum, leader of I. W. W.'s, and 189 of his followers were arrested in St. Anthony's Church, New York City.

March 5. President Wilson addressed both branches of Congress and urged the repeal of the toll-exemption clause of the Panama Canal act of 1912.

March 9. The United States Supreme Court refused to review the convictions of Frank M. Ryan and 23 other members of the Iron Workers' Union in the dynamite cases.

March 9. Fire destroyed the home of the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis, Mo., causing the death of 30 people.

March 10. The Velasquez painting, the Rokeby Venus, was mutilated by a militant English suffragette in London.

March 11. Federal troops in Ecuador, under President Plaza, captured Esmeraldas.

March 11. An attack by Arabs upon Italian

troops in Tripoli caused the death of 250 Arabs and 45 native and Italian soldiers.

March 12. President Wilson signed the bill which authorized the construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska.

March 13. After sixty years of existence the United States Express Company decided to retire from business.

March 14. A storm inundated several towns on the eastern shore of the Sea of Azov, Russia, and about 1,000 lives were lost.

March 14. A treaty of peace was signed between Turkey and Serbia at Constantinople.

March 14. Failure of the Siegel stores and the bank of Henry Siegel & Co. in New York City.

March 15. An earthquake occurred in the prefecture of Akita, Island of Hondu.

March 16. The wife of Joseph Caillaux, French Minister of Finance, shot and killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

March 17. Caillaux resigned portfolio of Minister of Finance.

March 17. Fire destroyed College Hall, one of the structures of Wellesley College.

March 23. The battleship Ok-ahoma was launched at Camden, N. J.

March 24. The Japanese Cabinet resigned.

March 24. Mayor Mitchell's Police bill was defeated by a vote of 94 to 49 by the New York Assembly.

March 27. Frank Tannenbaum, the leader of the I. W. W. in their invasion of the churches in New York City, was sentenced to one year in prison.

March 30. Premier Asquith of England accepted the resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seely, Secretary of War, and assumed the portfolio himself.

March 31. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 247 to 162, passed the bill repealing the tolls-exemption provision of the Panama Canal act of 1912.

March 31. With few exceptions every coal mine in Ohio was closed down because of the refusal to renew contracts with miners under the new Anti-Screen law.

March 31. Linnekogel, the German aviator, made a new aeroplane height record of 20,564 feet at Johannisthal.

March 31. Seventy-seven of the crew of the steamer Newfoundland were frozen to death while stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle.

March 31. The steamer Southern Cross and a crew of 173 were lost.

April 1. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 276 to 54, passed a bill giving pensions to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer uprising.

April 2. A large portion of the waterfront of St. Augustine, Fla., was destroyed by fire.

April 5. Secretary of the Navy Daniels forbade the use of alcoholic liquors in the navy.

April 7. Gov. Glynn of New York refused a commutation or reprieve to the gunmen under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

April 7. In Illinois the women participated in an election for local officers for the first time.

April 10. Spreading rails, due to thawing frost in the ground, caused the wreck of a suburban passenger train on New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Clayton, Ct.; 20 persons were injured and one killed.

April 10. Dr. Alexis Carrel stated that he had been able to operate successfully upon the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood for several minutes.

April 12. An attempt was made to delay the gunmen's execution at Ossining, N. Y., by smashing death chair dynamo.

April 13. Four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal—"Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey Lewis" Seidenshner and "Dago Frank" Cirofici—executed at Ossining, N. Y.

April 13. The International Surgical Congress met at New York City.

April 13. The Huerta government in Mexico gave orders to the military commander at Tam-

place not to salute the American flag, which the United States demanded.

April 16. "Gen." Coxe began his second march of the army of the unemployed to Washington from Massillon, Ohio.

April 16. The bill revising the New York State banking laws was signed by Gov. Glynn.

April 17. An attempt was made to assassinate John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, by Michael P. Mahoney.

April 17. Eleven persons lost their lives as a result of a fire in the rooming house at 741 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

April 19. The Secretary of War of Venezuela, Gen. V. Marquez Bistillos, was chosen Provisional President, to succeed President Gomez.

April 20. Armed strikers in Colorado clashed with the State militia, resulting in the death of 25 persons, including 11 children and two women, who were burned to death by a fire or killed.

April 21. Water was let into the Cape Cod Canal for the first time.

April 23. The striking miners in Colorado coal fields destroyed mine properties by fire and dynamite.

April 25. Austria stopped the emigration of men under thirty-four years of age, unless they performed full military service.

April 25. President Wilson accepted the offers of the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile at Washington to bring about a settlement of the trouble between the United States and Mexico.

April 28. About 200 miners lost their lives in the explosions in twin mine shafts of a colliery at Eccles, W. Va.

April 28. Seven mine guards and one striker and an officer of militia lost their lives in the conflict in the Colorado coal fields.

April 29. Consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and a number of smaller lines was made effective.

May 1. The new Chinese Constitution abolishing the premiership and concentrating power in the President was promulgated.

May 1. The International Convention Relative to Safety at Sea, signed at the International Conference in London, was ratified by the German Reichstag.

May 3. The freight steamer Columbian burned off Sabie Island. The Captain and 26 of the crew were rescued by the Franconia and the Manhattan on May 5-6. Twenty-three were supposed to be drowned.

May 3. About 50 persons were killed in a fire in the commercial section of Valparaiso, Chile.

May 4. The International Council of Women met in quinquennial session at Rome, Italy.

May 5. A general treaty of arbitration was signed at Washington by the Italian Ambassador and the American Secretary of War.

May 7. President Wilson's eldest daughter, Eleanor Randolph Wilson, was married in the White House to William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

May 7. Prince Alexander of Teck was appointed Governor-General of Canada.

May 8. Earth shocks destroyed villages and killed 180 persons along the eastern coast of Sicily.

May 11. At the Navy Yard in New York City memorial services were held over the bodies of the seventeen sailors and marines who were killed at Vera Cruz.

May 12. The House of Representatives passed bills raising the diplomatic posts of the United States in Argentina and Chile to embassies.

May 12. The bill which provided means for the popular election of United States Senators in States where laws were not provided was adopted in the United States Senate.

May 14. Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad system, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

May 15. Col. Benavides was elected Provisional President of Peru.

May 15. Norwegians celebrated the 100th anniversary of the separation of their kingdom from Denmark.

May 17-18. Five German aviators were killed during a competition near Berlin.

May 18. The Panama Canal was opened for regular barge traffic.

May 19. The Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons, winning by a vote of 328 to 251.

May 19. Charles S. Mellen, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, blamed the late J. P. Morgan for the disastrous transactions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

May 19. Col. Roosevelt arrived at New York City after eight months' absence through South America.

May 20. The extraordinary session of the New York Legislature adjourned after passing appropriation bills of \$34,000,000 and averting a direct tax.

May 21. The Hamburg-American liner Vaderland arrived at New York on its first voyage across the Atlantic.

May 22. Charles Becker, the former lieutenant of police in New York City, was convicted for the second time of instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

May 22. A new lightship, Halifax 19, ran aground and capsized near Halifax with a loss of its crew.

May 23. Japan ratified the arbitration treaty with the United States.

May 25. The Irish Home Rule bill passed the British House of Commons (351 to 274) for the third time and became a law without the approval of the Lords.

May 25. Pope Pius X. created 13 new cardinals.

May 27. An American, Herman B. Duryea, won the English Derby with Durbar II.

May 27. The American University, founded and constructed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, was dedicated at Washington, D. C.

May 30. Acting as Collector of the Port of Vera Cruz the American naval officer fined the German steamers Ypranga and Bavaria for infractions involved in the regulations made concerning the landing of arms and ammunition at Puerto Mexico.

June 1. The House of Representatives adopted unanimously the amendment to the Clayton Anti-Trust bill demanded by labor leaders.

June 3. The American College in Turkey opened.

June 3. The Servian Government under Premier Pasitch resigned.

June 4. The Daughters of the Confederacy erected the Confederate Memorial Monument in Arlington National Cemetery, which was unveiled.

June 4-5. The loss of many fishing vessels and of lives, estimated at over 100, was caused by a storm on Chaleurs Bay.

June 9. Both houses of the Colombian Congress ratified the treaty with the United States relating to the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal.

June 9. King Alfonso of Spain entertained Col. Roosevelt near Madrid.

June 11. The United States Senate passed the amended bill repealing the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal act by vote of 50 to 35.

June 12. The House of Representatives accepted the Senate's amendment to the Tolls-Repeal bill by vote of 216 to 71.

June 13. Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, New York for Hamburg, collided with the American liner New York during a fog.

June 13. The annexation of the Turkish islands of Chios and Mitylene was formally announced by Greece.

June 14. Lasser, Peak in California was the scene of eruptions, July 1 new furious eruptions hurled ashes 13 miles. Aug. 19 two eruptions occurred.

June 15. President Wilson signed the bill repealing the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal act.

June 16. England won the International polo championship.

June 19. Over 200 miners were killed by an explosion of gas in a coal mine in Alberta, Canada.

June 19. Explosion in mines in Lethbridge, Alberta, entombed 250 miners, most of whom perished.

June 20. The Mississippi River steamer Majestic sank in 10 minutes; 24 drowned.

June 20. For the first time in history an aeroplane rammed an airship, resulting in nine deaths and the destruction of both aircraft.

June 23. Belgian Red Star liner Gothland (7,600 tons), bound from Montreal to Rotterdam, struck on Gunner Rocks, near the Scilly Isles.

June 24. King Peter of Servia appointed his son, Crown Prince Alexander, as regent.

June 24. Emperor William formally opened the reconstructed Kiel Canal.

June 24. Mrs. Morris K. Jesup willed \$8,500,000 to public institutions.

June 25. The wholesale dry goods dealers, H. B. Claflin Company, went into the hands of receivers.

June 25. A large portion of the city of Salem, Mass., was burned, including several thousand homes and large industrial plants.

June 26. Columbia University won the varsity race.

June 28. In a fog, the Anchor liner California, bound from New York to Glasgow, went ashore on the rocks off Tory Island.

June 30. Anti-Servian demonstrations, begun in Bosnia after murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

June 30. Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed in the office of Dr. Carman at Freeport, N. Y.

July 1. The Prohibition law went into effect in West Virginia.

July 1. Secretary of the Navy Daniels's order prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors in the navy went into effect.

July 1. The conference at Niagara Falls, designed to make peace in Mexico, came to an end without result.

July 2. French Senate voted to include in 1914 budget the 5 per cent. tax to be collected upon incomes received in France from foreign stocks, bonds and securities, including Government bonds.

July 4. Three men and one woman, members of the I. W. W., were killed by an explosion of a dynamite bomb in their rooms in New York City.

July 8. Greece paid \$12,535,275 for United States battleships Idaho and Mississippi.

July 10. First meeting of the Provisional Government held in Belfast at request of Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader.

July 11. The Storstad was held to blame for the Empress of Ireland disaster, in the findings of the Wreck Inquiry Commission at Quebec.

July 21. President Wilson directed that a bill in equity be filed against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

July 21. Ahmed Mirza was crowned Shah of Persia.

July 22. International Eucharistic Congress was opened at Lourdes, France.

July 23. The Government's suit to dissolve the New Haven Railroad system was begun in the United States District Court of New York.

July 24. Secretary Bryan signed the "breathing spell" peace treaties with Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

July 26. Four persons were killed in Dublin and many wounded after an attempt was made by troops and police to seize a consignment of 1,000 rifles landed by the Nationalist Volunteers from a yacht off Howth.

July 28. Declaration of war by Austria against Servia sent wheat prices up nearly 10 cents a bushel in Chicago.

July 28. Mme. Calliaux, wife of the former French Premier, was acquitted of the charge of murdering Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro.

July 29. Cape Cod Canal opened for commerce.

July 30. A flood on the West River caused damage to Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China. About 112,000 houses destroyed, 3,300 people drowned. Property loss \$43,000,000.

July 31. Jean Leon Jaures, the leader of the Socialist party in the French Chamber of Deputies, was assassinated.

Aug. 3. In order to prevent aliens from making withdrawals from savings banks, private banking institutions and savings and loan associations, owing to war conditions, State Superintendent of Banks of New York ordered the banks to require sixty days' notice.

Aug. 3. First test trip of an ocean-going steamship in the Panama Canal was made by the Cristobel.

Aug. 3. New York Clearing House voted for issuing of Clearing House certificates to prevent raid upon gold supply of United States.

Aug. 5. Lord Kitchener became British Secretary of State for War.

Aug. 5. Thirty-nine persons were killed in a head-on collision between a passenger train and an interurban car near Joplin, Mo.

Aug. 6. United States cruiser Tennessee left New York with \$5,500,000 in gold for the use of stranded Americans in Europe.

Aug. 11. Directors of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad agreed to dissolve.

Aug. 12. The International Harvester Company was declared to be a monopoly and ordered dissolved by decision in United States District Court at St. Paul.

Aug. 17. Ship Registry bill passed Senate, 40 to 20.

Aug. 18. First warship to pass through Panama Canal was the Peruvian destroyer Teniente Rodriguez.

Aug. 19. President Wilson nominated Attorney-General James C. McReynolds to be Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court, and Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas to be Attorney-General of the United States.

Aug. 20. Forty British and American laborers were killed in the collapse of the new concrete Custom House at Ceiba, Honduras.

Aug. 23. Emperor of Japan declared war upon Germany.

Aug. 26. The International Steam Pump Company, a \$39,000,000 Guggenheim property, went into the hands of a receiver.

Aug. 27. President Bordas of Santo Domingo resigned and Dr. Ramon Baez was chosen Provisional President by the Congress.

Aug. 27. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, formerly of the North German Lloyd Line, was sunk off the West African coast by the British cruiser Highflyer.

Aug. 29. Apla, capital of German Samoa, surrendered to an expeditionary force sent by Government of New Zealand.

Sept. 1. City of St. Petersburg renamed Petrograd by Imperial edict.

Sept. 1. Survivors of the Russian North Pole expedition returned to Archangel and reported the death of Lieut. Sedov, their leader.

Sept. 2. A treaty was signed at Panama, under which the United States was given control of the harbors of Colon and Ancon.

Sept. 2. The Clayton bill passed the Senate, 46 to 16.

Sept. 3. Cardinal Della Chiesa, formerly Archbishop of Bologna, elected Pope in succession to Pius X., with title of Benedict XV.

Sept. 6. The coronation of Pope Benedict XV. took place in the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

Sept. 7. Eight members of the crew of the Stefansson Expedition ship Karluk were found by a rescuing party from Nome.

Sept. 14. The Rumanian Cabinet resigned.

Sept. 14. A Spanish column, commanded by Gen. Silvestre, inflicted a severe defeat, with heavy losses, upon a force of Moors at Abd-el-Homan.

Sept. 16. The British House of Lords passed the bill suspending the operations of the Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills.

Sept. 18. The steam schooner Francis H. Leggett was sunk in a collision with an unknown vessel off the Oregon coast; three of the 75 passengers and crew were rescued.

Sept. 22. The substitute Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill was passed by the United States Senate.

Sept. 22. A State-wide prohibition amendment was adopted by voters of Virginia to take effect Nov. 1, 1916.

Sept. 22. Senate passed Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill without a dissenting vote.

Sept. 22. British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue sunk in North Sea by German submarine.

Sept. 26. Senate passed the Administration's bill for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska.

Sept. 28. First State primary in New York resulted in victories for candidates preferred by the organizations.

Sept. 28. The Albanian Senate elected Prince Buhar-Eddin a Turk, as ruler.

Sept. 29. Sir Charles Johnston was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 1. Treaty was signed at Washington binding United States and Russia to submit to an international commission, for investigation, all disputes that cannot be settled diplomatically.

Oct. 2. President Wilson signed the Rivers and Harbors bill appropriating \$20,000,000 to be used under direction of War Department.

Oct. 3. Turkish Ambassador to United States, Rustem Bey, left Washington because of official dissatisfaction with his published views on American affairs.

Oct. 5. Earthquake in Konia, Turkey; 3,000 lives lost.

Oct. 5. Sixteen killed and 12 injured from pocket gas explosion at Mulgar mines near Enseley, Ala.

Oct. 6. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company brought suit against John L. Billard of Meriden, Ct., and six officers of the Billard company for recovery of \$3,828,147, alleging fraudulent action in connection with sale of Boston and Maine Railroad.

Oct. 8. Dr. Simon Flexner of New York announced that he had succeeded in isolating and transmitting the germ of infantile paralysis.

Oct. 13. Boston National League Club won the World's Championship series, defeating the Philadelphia American League team in four straight games.

Oct. 13. Cardinal Gasparri was appointed Papal Secretary of State.

Oct. 14. Clayton Trust bill signed by the President.

Oct. 15. British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine in North Sea.

Oct. 15. Panama Canal temporarily closed because of an earth slide in Culebra Cut.

Oct. 17. British cruiser Undaunted, supported by four destroyers, sunk four German destroyers off Dutch coast.

Oct. 19. American marines were landed at Cape Haytien, Hayti, to maintain order after the town was seized by revolutionists.

Oct. 23. President Wilson signed the War Tax bill.

Oct. 24. The first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress came to an end.

Oct. 26. Jury disagreed in the trial of Mrs. Carman prosecuted for the killing of Mrs. Bailey.

Oct. 27. British super-dreadnought Audacious

was reported sunk by a mine off north coast of Ireland and crew rescued by Olympic.

Oct. 25. German cruiser Emden sank Russian cruiser Zhemchug and the French destroyer Mousquet in harbor of Penang.

Oct. 28. Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes was consecrated Bishop of Tagaste and Auxiliary Bishop of New York by Cardinal Farley in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Oct. 28. Sir Ernest Shackleton started for the Antarctic.

Oct. 29. Turkey opened war on Russia.

Oct. 29. Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned as First Lord of British Admiralty.

Oct. 31. British cruiser Hermes sunk by German submarine in Straits of Dover.

Oct. 31. Panama Canal was closed for a second time because of earth movement in Culebra cut.

Oct. 31. The Italian Cabinet resigned owing to disagreement over increased taxes for military expenditures.

Nov. 1. Five German cruisers defeated the British fleet under Admiral Cradock.

Nov. 2. Twenty-one directors or former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at New York for conspiracy.

Nov. 2. Federal quarantine was proclaimed to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in many States.

Nov. 6. Chicago stockyards closed for disinfection.

Nov. 6. Carl Hans Lody, of German Navy, was shot in the Tower of London after conviction as a spy.

Nov. 9. The German cruiser Emden was destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney.

Nov. 10. Seventh Conference of Governors began at Madison, Wis.

Nov. 11. British Parliament convened.

Nov. 13. Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott was appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Nov. 16. A launch from American cruiser Tennessee, entering Smyrna, was stopped by shot from Turkish forts.

Nov. 16. Cotton Exchange at New York and New Orleans resumed trading after suspension of fifteen weeks.

Nov. 16. Federal Reserve Banks of the United States began business.

Nov. 21. Yale athletic field opened with Yale-Harvard football game.

Nov. 23. Henry Slegel was found guilty of a misdemeanor.

Nov. 26. British battleship Bulwark sunk by submarine, 800 lives lost.

Dec. 8. The German fleet under Admiral von Spee was defeated, resulting in the loss of cruisers Nürnberg, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig off the Falkland Islands. The German cruiser Dresden escaped.

Dec. 14. Turkish battleship Messudieh blown up by British submarine in the Dardanelles.

Expositions

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

THE Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, lasting from February 20 to December 4, 1915, is the national celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal, authorized and sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, and financed partly by the Federal Government, partly by the California State Government, partly by the city and county of San Francisco and partly by public subscriptions among the people of California. In point of magnitude, cost and diversity of exhibits it is the greatest world exposition ever held, and notwithstanding the fact that more than half the world was plunged into war just as the exhibit palaces were nearing completion, the celebration can boast a record for foreign participation. In financial value the completed exposition represents a total investment of more than \$50,000,000.

The unprecedented volume of foreign participation indicates a sane estimate by the world's nations of the tremendous value to international commerce of the Panama Canal, which has shortened the sea route around the world by some 8,000 miles. The magnitude of the exposition is entirely adequate to the herculean engineering task whose termination it commemorates.

The first spadeful of earth was turned on the exposition site by President Taft on October 14, 1911, in the presence of a tremendous crowd. Addresses were delivered by the President, the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco. Naval parades and military parades in the streets of San Francisco were parts of the celebration. In August, 1914, the last of the eleven great exhibit palaces was completed, and in the same month the first exhibit was installed in the Palace of Machinery. The early completion also constitutes a world record in the annals of expositions.

The exposition area covers 635 acres of ground and has a frontage of two miles along the bay of San Francisco, immediately inside the Golden Gate, and a width of one-half mile. It is divided into three main sections; the western portion, the section which is nearest the Golden Gate, is reserved for

the foreign and American state pavillons; the central section is occupied by the eleven main exhibit palaces, and the eastern division forms the amusement section, called "The Zone."

The eleven main exhibit palaces are devoted, respectively, to Machinery, Mines and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Varied Industries, Liberal Arts, Transportation, Food Products, Agriculture, Education and Social Economy, Fine Arts and Horticulture.

With the exception of the Palaces of Fine Arts, Horticulture and Machinery a uniform design of architecture has been followed in the construction of the exhibit palaces. With the exceptions enumerated the palaces are built together in an immense group, interspersed with splendid courts of honor and imposing colonnades. The group is Oriental in architecture, reminding one strikingly of a picturesque Mohammedan city in the Levant. Each palace is capped by a dome 160 feet high and 110 feet in diameter. In the centre of the group looms the majestic Tower of Jewels, which is 435 feet high and covered with scintillating "jewels" of cut glass, made in Austria, which glimmer brilliantly in the sun by day and in the rays of the gorgeous artificial illumination by night. The tower is flanked by two lesser towers of Italian design.

There are five spacious courts in the group, each surrounded by tall colonnades and covered with rare plants and flowers. Beautifully sculptured fountains sparkle in the centre, and costly statuary adorns all conspicuous points. The walls behind the colonnades are covered with magnificent mural paintings, executed by some of the greatest artists in the United States, and many of the canvases have cost more than \$5,000 each. The courts are named Court of the Four Seasons, Court of the Universe, Court of Abundance, Court of Palms, and Court of Flowers.

To the north of the Oriental Palace group is the Palace of Horticulture, whose dome is entirely of glass and constitutes the largest glass dome in the world. It is 185 feet high and 152 feet in diameter. This palace is built in the style of a Turkish mosque and is surrounded by beautiful minarets.

To the west of the main group is the Palace of Fine Arts, which is absolutely fireproof, being constructed throughout of steel and concrete. This is to safeguard the costly exhibits, which include some of the world's greatest masterpieces, borrowed from the celebrated art galleries of Europe. The art treasures in this palace are valued approximately at \$5,000,000. The building is constructed in the shape of a crescent, facing a placid lagoon.

To the east of the main group is the Palace of Machinery, which is conceded to be the largest wooden structure in the world. It is 968 feet by 368 feet. Four carloads of nails and 1,500 tons of bolts and washers were used in its construction.

The balance of the central division is laid out in beautiful gardens, planted with the flora of all lands and well filled with exquisite statuary. There are over 250 distinct groups and hundreds of individual pieces of statuary ornamenting the exposition grounds. Tiny lakes and pools add to the attractiveness of the gardens.

The "Zone" combines amusement with education. There are many features of great educational value in this section. The concessionaires have invested over \$10,000,000 in "The Zone," which may give some indication of its magnitude. Among the features are reproductions of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, Yellowstone Park, the Panama Canal and submarines in action.

In the State and foreign sections are nearly 100 buildings, each possessing some distinct feature of architecture.

Every State and Territory in the Union and more than forty foreign countries are represented here. Despite the war, some of the foreign nations, such as Argentina and Holland, increased their original appropriations for participation in the exposition as late as September, 1914, while others, notably Japan, requested additional exhibit space after the outbreak of hostilities.

Most of the foreign countries have voted official appropriations in addition to the money expended on participation by private exhibitors. Others, including Great Britain and Germany, are not participating officially, but are nevertheless amply represented by private exhibitors. Each has its pavilion. In the following list of foreign nations participating officially in the celebration the amount is added only in the case of those that have voted a governmental appropriation.

Austria: Argentina, \$1,700,000; Australia, \$400,000; Bolivia, \$250,000; Brazil, \$500,000; Bulgaria; Canada, \$600,000; China, \$750,000; Chile, \$180,000; Costa Rica; Cuba, \$250,000; Denmark, \$350,000; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; France, \$400,000; Guatemala; Hayti; Holland, \$400,000; Honduras, \$125,000; Italy, \$400,000; Japan, \$600,000; Liberia; Monaco; Newfoundland; New Zealand, \$200,000; Nicaragua; Norway, \$68,000; Panama; Persia, \$200,000; Peru; Portugal, \$100,000; Rumania; Salvador; Slam, \$250,000; Spain, \$100,000; Sweden, \$160,000; Switzerland, \$60,000; Turkey, \$300,000; Uruguay; Venezuela, \$400,000.

On account of the exposition San Francisco has attracted numerous conventions during 1915, most of which take place in the recently completed exposition memorial auditorium, constructed at a cost of over one million dollars, in the civic centre of San Francisco. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 10,000 and becomes the property of the city of San Francisco when the exposition is over. The number of conventions and congresses to be held here approximates 350.

Celebrations of various sorts will be held in Festival Hall, a beautiful building in the French theatre style, with a seating capacity for 3,000 people, on the exposition grounds.

Among the special events is the great live stock exhibit and various international athletic meets, military and naval drills, motorboat races, etc. The international regatta and other aquatic events take place just off the exposition site. The beautiful esplanade, forming the northern boundary of the exposition and following the bay shore for three miles, affords room for 100,000 spectators.

All communications should be addressed to the President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. Eastern Headquarters are located in the Æolian Building, West 42d Street, New York City.

SAN DIEGO PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION IN 1915.

SAN DIEGO, California, has raised \$3,500,000 for a Panama-California Exposition to be held throughout the entire year of 1915. It is an exposition intended to especially exploit the resources, opportunities for development and possibilities for immigration, colonization and commerce of the Western States of the United States. It will be international in scope, and will have exhibits from all of the countries of the two Americas and from some of the European and Oriental countries. G. A. Davidson, U. S. Grant, Jr., John D. Spreckels, Lyman D. Gage, A. G. Spalding, D. C. Collier, and other men of prominence are behind the enterprise. The President is G. A. Davidson, of San Diego, and Mark S. Watson of San Diego is Director of Exploitation and Publicity.

One of the spectacular features will be an elaborate exhibit showing the progress of man from primitive times down to 1915. Another great feature will be a floral and horticultural display with immense botanical gardens and groups of citrus and deciduous fruit trees in bearing, and an immense lath house—the largest ever built in the world—covered with flowering vines and surrounded by all of the tropical trees, plants and shrubs that are known to the botanical experts. There will be a special exhibit of such things as irrigation, reforestation, reclamation and all of the things that enter into the development of the West.

A number of States have already furnished appropriations for participation, and nearly one million dollars has been spent upon the grounds, which are embraced within an immense fourteen hundred acre park, known as "Balboa Park," and lying in the very heart of the city of San Diego.

San Diego offers as a reason for holding this exposition in 1915 the fact that it is the first port of entry on United States soil north of the Pacific opening of the Panama Canal, and she desires to demonstrate to the world what possibilities lie in the vast region tributary to her as a commercial seaport, as well as what avenues of commerce may be developed with the countries North and South on the Pacific Coast, and with the Orient.

The exposition in its entirety will cost \$10,000,000, or more.

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION.

ORGANIZED and held annually under the direction of the National Corn Association. Association officers are: E. D. Funk, Shirley, Ill., President; E. G. Montgomery, Ithaca, N. Y., First Vice-President; C. P. Bull, St. Paul, Secretary and Treasurer. About thirty States are represented by Vice-Presidents.

The National Corn Exposition has been held six times. The first was in Chicago, 1907; the second and third in Omaha, Neb., in 1908 and 1909; the fourth in Columbus, Ohio, 1911, and the fifth at Columbia, S. C., 1913; the Sixth National Corn Exposition was held at Dallas, Texas, February 10 to 24, 1914.

The slogan of the National Corn Exposition is the "Betterment of Agriculture." The exposition is composed of three prominent factors: (1) Educational exhibits from twenty-five to thirty-five State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, demonstrating experimental work and principles and facts in agriculture. (2) Competitive exhibits from thirty or more States, selected from State contests. (3) Comprehensive and complete educational exhibits from the Federal Department of Agriculture, devoted to many phases of agricultural endeavor.

Four trophies are awarded: (1) Indiana Ten Ear Trophy, for best ten ears of corn, value \$1,000. (2) Colorado Oat Trophy, for best peck of oats, value \$1,500. (3) Kellogg Single Ear Trophy, for best single ear, value \$1,000. Farm and Fireside Wheat Trophy for best peck of wheat, \$48,000 in cash premiums will be offered.

CELEBRATION OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

It was proposed to begin a celebration about Christmas, 1914, and extending into 1915, the centennial of the Treaty of Ghent, marking one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The matter was first discussed with President Roosevelt in 1908 at the Harvard Commencement, when the Hon. W. L. King, Minister of Labor of Canada, urged that a memorial be erected on the frontier at Niagara. Subsequently it was discussed at the Mohonk Peace Conference in May, 1910, and at a meeting on June 10 a temporary committee on organization was formed, and later was made permanent. Honorary Chairman, Theodore Roosevelt; Honorary Vice-Chairmen, William Jennings Bryan, Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, Levi P. Morton; Chairman, Andrew Carnegie; Vice-Chairmen, Edwin Ginn, William Church Osborn, Thomas Nelson Page, Daniel Smiley, Oscar S. Straus; Secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. Executive Committee: Honorary Chairman, Charles W. Fairbanks; Honorary Vice-Chairman, Theodore E. Burton; Honorary Secretary, J. Horace McFarland; Chairman, John A. Stewart; Vice-Chairman, Theodore Marburg; Secretary, William H. Short. Headquarters, 50 Church Street, New York City.

The National Committee, of which Andrew Carnegie is Chairman, will act in conjunction with similar organizations in Great Britain, Canada, and other parts of the English-speaking world. A number of suggestions have been made regarding the nature of permanent memorials. One proposes a monument in the form of a watergate to be erected at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., on the American and Canadian sides of the Detroit River; another that an arch be placed on the Canadian frontier over the New York-to-Montreal Highway, now being constructed. It has also been advocated that a building be erected in the city of New York to be dedicated to the cause of peaceful progress in which international congresses and public meetings can be held.

A suggestion was made by Senator and ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root that for a given five minutes on February 15, 1915, the anniversary of the ratification by the British and American Governments of the treaty signed at Ghent, all human activities, so far as possible, shall absolutely cease, and that the 150,000,000 English-speaking people throughout the world "shall engage in silent prayer and contemplation."

Owing to the uncertainty as to the length of the war in Europe, much of the programme of the committee has been modified, but it is expected that the original plans for the celebration eventually will be carried out. Regardless of this fact, however, the committee issued early in October a historical review of the century of peace by Prof. William H. Dunning, with an introduction by Viscount Bryce and a preface by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, as a part of its programme, and during the month of February, 1915, lectures on the subject will be delivered by men of eminence at the principal American universities. On February 24, 1915, church services will be held throughout the Nation.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

THE following expositions are expected to be held in 1915: Chile—Exposición Nacional de Valparaiso (March-October). Colombia—Industrial and Agricultural Exposition at Cartagena (November 11 to December 31). Cuba—National Agricultural Exposition, at Havana (no date given as yet). Panama—Panama National Exposition (in commemoration of the discovery of the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, by Balboa), to be held from January 1 to April 30.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

THE following statement is furnished to THE WORLD ALMANAC by J. C. Simpson, President of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions. Headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

The American Association of Fairs and Expositions comprises fifty-two fairs and expositions of the United States and Canada which have reached the stability of permanent institutions. In most instances they are State, Interstate or Provincial organizations, and thus represent the North American Continent in the progress made in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, manufacturing, domestic science, public welfare, education, transportation, good roads, art, etc., etc.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Ala.; American Royal Live Stock, Kansas City, Mo.; Alabama State Exposition, Montgomery, Ala.; Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark.; California State Fair, Sacramento, Cal.; Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Col.; Calgary Industrial, Calgary, Canada; Canadian Industrial, Winnipeg, Canada; Forest City Fair, North Randall, Ohio; Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga.; Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.; Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.; Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa; Interstate Live Stock, Sioux City, Iowa; Interstate Fair and Live Stock, St. Joseph, Mo.; Interstate Fair, Trenton, N. J.; Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.; Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Kan.; Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky.; Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.; Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minn.; Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.; Missisippi

EXPOSITIONS—Continued.

State Fair, Jackson, Miss.; Mississippi-Alabama Fair, Meridian, Miss.; Missouri State Fair, Sedalla, Mo.; Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.; National Conservation, Knoxville, Tenn.; National Western Stock, Denver, Col.; National Feeders' and Breeders', Fort Worth, Texas; Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Neb.; New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.; New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.; North Dakota State Fair, Fargo, N. D.; Northwestern Live Stock, South St. Paul, Minn.; Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Oregon State Fair, Salem, Ore.; Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, North Portland, Ore.; Rochester Industrial Exposition, Rochester, N. Y.; Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash.; South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. D.; Southeast Texas Fair, Beaumont, Texas; State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas; Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.; Texas Cotton Palace Association, Waco, Texas; Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.; Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City, Utah; Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, Vt.; Vancouver Exposition, Vancouver, B. C.; West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Wyo.

TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONTINENTAL TREASURER—The germ of the Treasury Department was planted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas discharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Department was organized under the act of September 2, 1789. Strictly speaking, it was reorganized, for the department, under various names, had been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for nearly five months after the inauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organized under the Constitution.

NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.	NAME.	Whence Appointed.	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.
1 Michael Hillegas.	Pennsylvania	July 29, 1775	Sept. 11, 1789	13 James Gillfillan	Connecticut	July 1, 1877	Mar. 1, 1883
2 Samuel Meredith.	Pennsylvania	Sept. 11, 1789	Oct. 31, 1801	14 A. U. Wyman	Wisconsin	Apr. 1, 1883	Apr. 30, 1885
3 Thomas T. Tucker	South Carolina	Dec. 1, 1801	May 2, 1825	15 Conrad N. Jordan	New York	May 1, 1885	May 23, 1887
4 William Clark	Pennsylvania	June 4, 1825	May 31, 1829	16 James W. Hyatt	Connecticut	May 24, 1887	May 10, 1889
5 John Campbell	Virginia	May 26, 1829	July 30, 1839	17 J. N. Huston	Indiana	May 11, 1889	Apr. 24, 1891
6 William Selden	Virginia	July 29, 1839	Nov. 23, 1850	18 Enos H. Nebeker	Indiana	Apr. 25, 1891	May 31, 1893
7 John Sloane	Ohio	Nov. 27, 1850	Apr. 6, 1852	19 Daniel N. Morgan	Connecticut	June 1, 1893	June 30, 1897
8 Samuel Casey	Kentucky	Apr. 4, 1853	Dec. 22, 1859	20 Ellis H. Roberts	New York	July 1, 1897	June 30, 1905
9 William C. Price	Missouri	Feb. 25, 1860	Mar. 21, 1861	21 Chas. H. Treat	New York	July 1, 1905	Oct. 31, 1909
10 F. E. Spinner	New York	Mar. 16, 1861	June 30, 1875	22 Lee McClung	Tennessee	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 31, 1912
11 John C. New	Indiana	June 30, 1875	July 1, 1876	23 Carmi A. Thompson	Ohio	Nov. 20, 1912	Mar. 31, 1913
12 A. U. Wyman	Wisconsin	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	24 John Burke	North Dakota	Apr. 1, 1913	.....

FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS IN HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice-President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only nine persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only three of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee; impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial, December 17, 1798, to January 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickers, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial, March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial, November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict, acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial, May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from December 13, 1830, to January 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee; impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty, and 38 guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, 35 guilty, 19 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States; impeached for accepting bribes; trial, April 5 to August 1, 1876; vote, 5 guilty, 25 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial, February 6 to February 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial December 3, 1912, and ended January 13, 1913. Verdict guilty; removed from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The University of the State of New York, governed by the Board of Regents, established and incorporated in 1784, includes in its constituent membership all public schools of the State and, as institutions in the University, all secondary and higher educational institutions incorporated in the State and such libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the University. The President of the University is also the Commissioner of Education, the chief executive officer of the entire State educational system. The assistant commissioners are Augustus S. Downing for higher, Charles F. Wheelock for secondary and Thomas E. Flanagan for elementary education. The State Library, James I. Wyer, Jr., director, and the State Museum, John M. Clarke, director, are departments of the University.

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO LATEST CENSUS REPORTS OR OFFICIAL ESTIMATES. (c)

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

CITIES.			CITIES.			CITIES.		
CITIES.	Rank.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Rank.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Rank.	Populat'n.
New York (n).....	1	5,333,537	Tokio.....	6	2,033,321	Buenos Ayres.....	11	1,566,163
London (b).....	2	4,522,964	Vienna.....	7	2,031,498	Constantinople.....	12	1,300,000
Paris (c).....	3	2,888,110	Petrograd.....	8	2,019,000	Osaka.....	13	1,226,490
Chicago.....	4	2,393,325	Philadelphia.....	9	1,657,810	Calcutta.....	14	1,222,313
Berlin.....	5	2,071,257	Moscow.....	10	1,618,000	Rio De Janeiro.....	15	1,128,637

CITIES.			CITIES.			CITIES.		
CITIES.	Year.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Year.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Year.	Populat'n.
Aachen.....	1910	156,143	Christiania.....	1910	241,834	Kishinev.....	1911	125,000
Aberdeen.....	1911	163,891	Chungking †.....	1912	5,800,000	Kobe.....	1908	375,197
Adelaide*.....	1912	192,294	Cincinnati.....	1914	402,175	Kokand.....	1908	113,800
Agra.....	1911	185,449	Cleveland.....	1914	639,431	Konigsberg.....	1910	245,994
Ahmedabad.....	1911	215,835	Cologne.....	1910	517,000	Krakow.....	1910	151,886
Albany.....	1914	102,961	Colombo.....	1911	213,39	Kure.....	1908	100,679
Alexppo †.....	1912	250,000	Columbus.....	1914	204,567	Kyoto.....	1908	442,462
Alexandria.....	1907	332,246	Constantinople †.....	1914	1,800,000	Lahore.....	1911	228,687
Alger.....	1911	172,397	Copenhagen.....	1911	559,398	La Plata.....	1912	106,362
Algiers.....	1910	590,000	Cordoba.....	1912	100,000	Leeds.....	1911	445,550
Alilahabad.....	1911	111,607	Coventry.....	1911	106,349	Leicester.....	1911	227,222
Altona.....	1910	172,628	Cracow (see Krakow).....	1910	129,406	Leipzig.....	1910	206,113
Amoy †.....	1912	114,000	Crefeld.....	1910	129,406	Lemberg.....	1910	206,113
Amritsar.....	1911	152,756	Croydon.....	1911	169,551	Liege.....	1912	170,600
Amsterdam.....	1911	50,960	Dacca.....	1911	168,551	Lille.....	1911	217,807
Antung †.....	1911	161,000	Dallas.....	1914	111,986	Lima.....	1913	143,000
Antwerp.....	1912	312,884	Damascus †.....	1912	300,000	Lisbon.....	1914	500,000
Astrakhan.....	1911	150,000	Danzig.....	1910	170,337	Liverpool.....	1911	746,421
Athens.....	1907	167,479	Dayton.....	1914	123,794	Livorno.....	1911	105,315
Atlanta.....	1914	179,292	Delhi.....	1911	232,837	Lodz.....	1910	415,650
Augsburg.....	1910	102,487	Denver.....	1914	245,523	London (b).....	1911	4,522,964
Badatz.....	1912	225,000	Derby, England.....	1911	125,410	Los Angeles.....	1914	438,914
Bahia †.....	1911	290,000	Detroit.....	1914	537,650	Louisville.....	1913	235,114
Baku.....	1910	506,000	Dorimund.....	1910	214,226	Lowell.....	1913	111,004
Baltimore.....	1914	579,590	Dresden.....	1910	550,565	Lucknow.....	1911	259,798
Bangalore.....	1913	189,485	Dublin.....	1911	403,030	Lyons.....	1911	523,796
Bangkok.....	1910	628,675	Duisburg.....	1910	229,483	Macras.....	1911	520,000
Barcelona.....	1910	560,000	Dundee.....	1911	168,004	Madrid.....	1910	571,539
Barcelona.....	1911	129,462	Dusseldorf.....	1910	35,792	Madras.....	1911	134,350
Barl.....	1911	103,670	Dvin-c.....	1910	110,912	Magdeburg.....	1910	979,629
Barmen.....	1910	169,214	Edinburgh.....	1911	320,318	Malta.....	1910	110,634
Basel †.....	1914	145,000	Eiberfeld.....	1910	170,195	Man'aga.....	1910	133,045
Batavia.....	1905	138,571	Erfurt.....	1910	111,485	Manchester, England.....	1912	215,000
Belrut †.....	1912	150,000	Essen.....	1910	294,633	Manchester, England.....	1911	714,333
Belem †.....	1911	200,000	Fall River.....	1914	125,443	Mandelay.....	1911	138,299
Belfast.....	1911	386,947	Fez †.....	1910	140,000	Manila.....	1910	234,409
Benares.....	1911	203,804	Florence.....	1911	232,860	Manheim.....	1910	183,902
Berlin.....	1910	2,071,257	Frankfort-on-Main.....	1910	414,576	Marseille.....	1910	590,619
Birmingham, England.....	1911	525,833	Fuechow †.....	1912	624,000	Meerut.....	1911	116,227
Birmingham, Ala.....	1914	166,154	Gelsenkirchen.....	1910	169,513	Melbourne.....	1911	600,160
Blackburn.....	1911	123,052	Geneva.....	1910	125,520	Mendoza.....	1914	143,281
Pochoan.....	1910	136,931	Geneva.....	1911	272,221	Mendoza, Arg. †.....	1910	206,383
Bogota.....	1912	121,257	Genoa.....	1912	187,500	Messina.....	1911	126,557
Bologna.....	1911	172,628	Glasgow.....	1911	784,496	Mexico City.....	1910	470,659
Bolton.....	1911	180,851	Goteborg.....	1914	177,200	Milan.....	1911	589,200
Bombay.....	1912	982,000	Grand Rapids.....	1914	193,227	Milwaukee.....	1914	417,054
Bordeaux.....	1911	261,678	Graz.....	1910	151,781	Minneapolis.....	1914	343,466
Boston.....	1914	737,802	Gundalnjara.....	1910	118,799	Minsk.....	1910	105,000
Braford.....	1911	288,458	Haidarabad.....	1911	500,623	Montevideo.....	1912	352,457
Bremen.....	1910	247,437	Halifax, England.....	1911	101,553	Montreal.....	1911	470,480
Breslan.....	1910	512,105	Halle.....	1910	180,843	Moscow.....	1912	1,618,000
Bridgeport, Ct.....	1914	115,289	Hamburg, Germany.....	1910	101,703	Mukden.....	1911	158,132
Brighton, England.....	1911	131,237	Hamburg †.....	1912	953,079	Mulheim.....	1910	112,650
Brisbane †.....	1912	145,000	Hangchow †.....	1912	591,000	Munich.....	1910	596,467
Bristol, England.....	1911	357,043	Hankow †.....	1912	826,000	Murcia.....	1910	122,985
Brunn.....	1910	125,377	Hanover.....	1911	302,373	Nagasaki †.....	1914	161,600
Brunswick.....	1910	143,552	Hartford.....	1914	107,063	Nagoya.....	1908	378,231
Brunst †.....	1912	210,000	Havana.....	1913	224,394	Nagpur.....	1911	101,415
Brusneta †.....	1912	663,600	Hawe.....	1911	326,159	Nanking.....	1911	179,849
Bucharest.....	1912	338,109	Helsingfors.....	1910	147,218	Nanking †.....	1910	967,000
Budapest.....	1910	880,371	Hiroshima.....	1908	142,768	Nantes.....	1911	170,535
Buenos Ayres.....	1914	1,560,161	Hangkong.....	1913	417,400	Naples.....	1911	723,000
Buffalo.....	1914	464,112	Huddersfield.....	1911	207,891	Nashville.....	1914	114,889
Cairo, Egypt.....	1907	654,476	Hull.....	1911	277,991	Nekolln.....	1910	237,289
Calcutta †.....	1911	1,222,313	Indianapolis.....	1914	259,413	Newark, N. J.....	1914	388,106
Cambridge, Mass.....	1914	110,337	Irkutsk.....	1910	10,660	New Bedford.....	1914	111,230
Camden.....	1914	102,465	Ivanovo-voonesensk.....	1910	168,000	Newcastle.....	1911	266,603
Canton †.....	1912	900,000	Jaipur.....	1911	137,098	New Haven.....	1914	144,505
Cardiff.....	1911	182,289	Jersey City.....	1914	293,921	New Orleans.....	1914	861,221
Carlsruhe.....	1910	134,313	Johannesburg.....	1911	937,220	New York (a).....	1914	5,333,537
Cassel.....	1910	153,196	Jubbulpore.....	1911	100,651	Nice.....	1911	142,940
Castanin.....	1911	210,703	Kanazawa.....	1908	110,394	Nikolayev.....	1910	103,500
Cawnpore.....	1911	178,557	Kansas City.....	1914	251,911	Ningpo †.....	1910	409,000
Changaha †.....	1912	250,000	Karachi.....	1911	161,903	Nizhnii-Nowgorod.....	1910	109,820
Charlottenburg.....	1911	305,978	Kazan.....	1911	188,100	Norwich, England.....	1911	121,426
Chemnitz.....	1910	287,807	Kharkov.....	1911	249,000	Nottingham.....	1911	259,904
Chicago.....	1914	2,393,325	Kiel.....	1910	211,627	Nuremberg.....	1910	833,142
Chingkiang †.....	1911	164,000	Kiev.....	1911	505,060	Oakland.....	1914	183,002

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH—Continued.

CITIES.			CITIES.			CITIES.		
Year.	Populat'n.		Year.	Populat'n.		Year.	Populat'n.	
Odessa	1911	690,206	St. Etienne	1911	148,856	Tacoma	1914	103,418
Oldham	1911	147,483	St. Louis	1914	734,661	Tashkent	1912	271,700
Omaha	1914	133,274	St. Paul	1914	236,766	Tcheran †	1913	380,000
Omnia	1911	129,450	St. Petersburg (see Petrogra d)			The Hague	1911	585,577
Oporto	1914	200,000	Salford	1911	231,357	Tientsin †	1912	800,000
Oran	1911	123,086	Salt Lake City	1914	109,530	Tiflis	1910	305,150
Oskas	1908	1,226,590	Samara	1911	145,600	Tokio	1914	2,033,321
Palermo	1911	341,088	San Antonio	1914	116,063	Toledo	1914	184,126
Paris (c)	1911	2,8-8,110	San Francisco	1914	448,562	Tomsk	1911	112,000
Paterson	1914	134,305	Santiago, Chile	1910	329,724	Toronto	1911	376,538
Patna	1911	136,153	Sao Paulo †	1911	450,000	Toulon	1911	104,5-2
Peking †	1912	693,000	Saratov	1910	217,500	Toulouse	1911	149,576
Pernambuco †	1911	150,000	Schoenberg	1910	17,823	Trenton, N. J.	1914	106,831
Petrograd (St. Peters- burg)	1912	2,019,000	Scranton	1914	141,351	Trichinopoly	1914	122,023
Philadelphia	1914	1,657,519	Seattle	1914	318,029	Trieste †	1914	260,000
Phiyang †	1912	146,000	Seoul	1910	278,953	Tsaritsyn	1910	100,847
Pittsburgh	1914	564,778	Seville	1910	155,366	Tsinanfu †	1914	136,320
Plauen	1910	131,272	Shanghai †	1912	651,000	Tula	1911	139,000
Plymouth, England	1911	112,612	Sheffield	1911	454,332	Tunis †	1907	250,000
Poons	1911	158,256	Singapore	1911	363,321	Turin	1911	427,106
Portland, Ore.	1914	260,601	Smyrna †	1912	375,000	Ufa	1910	103,455
Porto Alegre †	1911	100,000	Sourabaya	1905	150,198	Utrecht	1911	121,317
Portsmouth, England	1911	231,141	Sourakarta	1905	118,378	Valencia	1910	233,343
Posen	1910	156,691	Sofia	1910	102,812	Valparaiso	1910	179,315
Prague	1910	223,741	Southampton	1911	111,012	Vancouver †	1914	207,383
Preston	1911	117,088	South Shields	1911	106,647	Venice	1911	160,719
Providence	1914	245,090	Spokane	1914	135,657	Vienna	1910	2,031,498
Puebla	1910	101,214	Springfield, Mass.	1914	100,375	Vilna	1911	193,000
Puket	1910	179,700	Srinagar	1911	126,344	Vitebsk	1910	103,840
Rangoon	1911	293,216	Stettin	1910	236,113	Warsaw	1911	872,478
Reading, Pa.	1914	105,361	Stockholm	1912	350,000	Washington	1914	355,378
Rheims	1911	115,173	Stockport	1911	108,682	Wanchow †	1912	106,000
Richmond	1914	134,917	Stock-on-Tren	1911	294,534	West Ham	1911	299,030
Riga	1911	270,000	Strassburg	1910	178,891	Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637	Stuttgart	1910	286,218	Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Rochester, N. Y.	1914	241,513	Suchow †	1912	500,000	Winnipeg	1911	126,055
Rome	1911	542,123	Sunderland	1911	151,159	Worcester, Mass.	1914	157,732
Rosario †	1914	233,610	Surat	1911	114,863	Wuhu †	1912	122,000
Rostov-on-Don	1910	172,275	Swansea	1911	114,663	Yaroslav	1910	111,576
Rotterdam †	1914	462,481	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1912	700,000	Yekaterinoslav	1911	218,000
Roubaix	1914	122,723	Syracuse	1914	149,353	Yokohama †	1910	400,000
Rouen	1911	124,987	Szeged	1910	118,328	Zaragoza	1910	105,728
Saarbrucken	1910	106,089	Tabriz †	1913	200,000	Zurich	1910	189,038

* With suburbs, † Estimated, ‡ American Consular report.
 (a) New York City, including all boroughs, on July 1, 1914, according to Census Bulletin, 5,233,537. According to Board of Health Bulletin for the same date, 5,583,371, making the estimated population of Greater New York, including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, 7,500,000. (b) Population of Registration London in 1911, was 4,522,964, and with metropolitan city and police districts, 7,252,963. (c) Population of some cities shown in this list have been, temporarily at least, materially affected by the war in Europe, e. g., official figures on the census of Paris, September 21, 1914, within the city walls, showed that there were in the capital 362,454 f-mer families than in 1911. Consequently a third of the resident families had left.

Note—The population of Chinese-cities other than those mentioned in this list is omitted, because reports respecting it are untrustworthy. There are many Chinese cities omitted from this list, whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000, but there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF UNITED STATES.

(Based on the 1910 Census.)

CITIES.	All Classes.		Negro.	CITIES.	All Classes.		Negro.
	Classes.	Negro.			Classes.	Negro.	
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	1,007	51,937	New Orleans, La.	339,075	89,262	
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	51,902	10,327	New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	91,709	
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	84,749	13,663	Manhattan Borough.	2,331,542	60,534	
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	52,305	5,564	Bronx Borough.	430,980	4,117	
Boston, Mass.	670,585	13,564	1,332	Brooklyn Borough.	1,634,351	22,708	
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	1,332	1,773	Queens Borough.	284,041	3,198	
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	1,773	4,707	Richmond Borough.	85,969	1,152	
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	4,707	21,816	Newark, N. J.	347,469	9,475	
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	44,103	5,960	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	3,055	
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639	23,566	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	4,426	
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448	12,739	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	1,539	
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739	4,842	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	84,459	
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842	5,426	Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	25,623	
Denver, Col.	213,381	5,426	355	Portland, Ore.	207,214	1,045	
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	5,741	665	Providence, R. I.	274,376	5,316	
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	355	21,816	Richmond, Va.	127,628	46,733	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	665	21,816	Rochester, N. Y.	2,814,9	879	
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	21,816	5,960	St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	43,960	
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	5,960	7,599	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	3,144	
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	23,566	40,522	San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	1,642	
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	7,599	52,131	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	567	
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	40,522	980	Seattle, Wash.	237,104	2,296	
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	133	2,592	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	723	
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	52,131	2,592	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	1,124	
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	980	36,523	Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	1,877	
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	2,592	133,605	Washington, D. C.	331,069	94,446	
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	36,523	3,561	Worcester, Mass.	145,986	1,241	
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	3,561					

POPULATION ACCORDING TO COLOR OR RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES.

DIVISION AND STATE.	WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		All other: 1910.
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.	
United States.....	61,781,957	66,809,196	9,827,763	8,833,994	265,683	237,196	71,531	89,863	72,157	24,326	3,175
Geographic Divisions:											
New England.....	6,480,514	5,527,026	66,306	59,099	2,076	1,600	3,499	4,203	272	89	14
Middle Atlantic.....	18,850,462	15,110,862	417,870	325,921	7,717	6,959	8,189	10,490	1,643	446	21
East North Central.....	17,927,622	15,710,053	300,836	257,842	18,255	15,027	3,415	2,533	482	126	11
West North Central.....	11,351,621	10,065,817	242,682	237,909	41,406	43,339	1,195	1,135	1,000	223	37
South Atlantic.....	8,071,603	6,706,058	4,112,488	3,729,017	9,054	6,595	1,582	1,791	156	29	12
East South Central.....	5,754,323	5,044,847	2,652,513	2,499,886	2,612	2,590	414	427	297	7	10
West South Central.....	6,721,491	4,771,065	1,984,426	1,694,066	76,767	65,574	1,303	1,555	428	30	119
Mountain.....	2,520,455	1,579,855	21,467	15,590	75,328	66,155	5,614	7,950	10,447	5,107	196
Pacific.....	4,023,873	2,393,613	29,195	14,664	32,458	30,367	46,320	59,779	57,703	18,369	2,755
New England:											
Maine.....	739,995	602,226	1,363	1,319	892	798	108	119	13	4	....
New Hampshire.....	429,906	410,791	564	662	34	22	67	112	1	1	....
Vermont.....	354,298	342,771	1,621	826	26	5	8	39	3	....	....
Massachusetts.....	3,324,926	2,769,764	38,055	31,974	698	587	2,582	2,968	151	53	14
Rhode Island.....	532,492	419,050	9,529	9,092	254	35	272	366	33	13	....
Connecticut.....	1,098,897	892,424	15,174	15,226	183	153	462	599	71	18	....
Middle Atlantic:											
New York.....	8,966,845	7,156,881	134,191	99,232	6,046	5,257	5,266	7,170	1,247	354	19
New Jersey.....	2,445,894	1,812,317	89,760	69,844	168	63	1,139	1,392	206	52	....
Pennsylvania.....	7,467,713	6,141,664	193,919	156,845	1,503	1,639	1,784	1,927	190	40	2
East North Central:											
Ohio.....	4,654,897	4,060,204	111,452	96,901	127	42	569	371	76	27	....
Indiana.....	2,639,961	2,458,502	60,320	57,505	279	243	276	207	38	5	2
Illinois.....	5,526,962	4,734,873	109,049	85,078	188	16	2,103	1,503	256	80	4
Michigan.....	2,785,247	2,398,563	17,115	15,816	7,519	6,354	241	240	49	9	2
Wisconsin.....	2,320,555	2,057,911	3,900	2,542	10,142	8,372	226	212	34	5	3
West North Central:											
Minnesota.....	2,059,227	1,737,036	7,084	4,959	9,053	9,182	275	166	67	51	2
Iowa.....	2,209,141	2,218,667	14,973	12,693	471	382	97	104	36	7	3
Missouri.....	3,134,982	2,944,843	157,452	161,234	313	130	585	449	99	9	4
North Dakota.....	569,855	311,712	617	286	6,496	6,968	39	32	59	148	....
South Dakota.....	563,771	390,714	817	465	19,137	20,225	121	165	42	1	....
Nebraska.....	1,180,293	1,056,526	7,689	6,269	3,502	3,322	112	186	590	3	23
Kansas.....	1,634,352	1,416,319	54,030	52,003	2,444	2,130	16	39	107	4	....
South Atlantic:											
Delaware.....	171,102	153,977	31,181	30,697	5	9	30	51	4	1	....
Maryland.....	1,062,659	952,424	232,250	235,064	55	3	378	544	24	9	....
District of Columbia.....	236,128	191,532	94,446	86,702	68	22	369	455	47	7	11
Virginia.....	1,389,809	1,192,855	671,096	660,722	539	354	154	243	14	10	....
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	915,233	64,173	43,499	96	12	90	56	3	....	....
North Carolina.....	1,500,511	1,263,603	697,843	624,469	7,851	5,687	80	51	2	....	....
South Carolina.....	679,161	557,807	835,843	782,321	331	121	67	67	6	....	....
Georgia.....	1,431,802	1,181,284	1,176,987	1,034,813	95	19	233	204	4	1	....
Florida.....	443,634	297,353	308,669	230,730	74	358	191	120	50	1	1
East South Central:											
Kentucky.....	2,027,951	1,862,309	261,656	284,706	234	102	52	57	12	....	....
Tennessee.....	1,711,432	1,540,186	473,088	480,243	216	108	43	75	8	4	2
Alabama.....	1,228,832	1,001,152	908,282	827,307	909	177	62	58	4	3	4
Mississippi.....	786,111	641,200	1,009,487	907,630	1,253	2,203	257	237	2	....	4
West South Central:											
Arkansas.....	1,131,026	944,580	442,891	366,856	460	66	62	62	9	....	1
Louisiana.....	941,086	729,612	713,874	650,804	780	593	507	599	31	17	110
Oklahoma*.....	1,444,531	670,204	137,612	55,684	74,825	64,445	139	58	48	....	....
Texas.....	3,204,848	2,426,669	690,049	620,722	702	470	595	836	340	13	8
Mountain:											
Montana.....	360,580	226,283	1,834	1,523	10,745	11,343	1,285	1,739	1,585	2,441	24
Idaho.....	319,221	154,496	651	293	3,488	4,226	859	1,467	1,363	1,291	12
Wyoming.....	140,318	89,051	2,235	940	1,486	1,686	246	461	1,596	393	84
Colorado.....	783,415	529,046	11,453	8,570	1,482	1,437	373	599	2,300	48	1
New Mexico.....	304,694	180,207	1,628	1,610	20,573	13,144	248	341	258	8	....
Arizona.....	171,468	92,903	2,009	1,848	29,201	26,480	1,305	1,419	371	281	....
Utah.....	366,583	272,465	1,144	672	3,123	2,623	371	572	2,110	417	20
Nevada.....	74,276	35,405	513	134	5,240	5,216	927	1,352	864	228	55
Pacific:											
Washington.....	1,109,111	496,304	6,058	2,514	10,997	10,039	3,709	3,629	12,939	5,617	186
Oregon.....	655,090	394,582	1,492	1,105	5,090	4,951	7,363	10,397	3,418	2,501	312
California.....	2,259,672	1,402,727	21,645	11,046	16,371	15,377	36,248	45,753	41,856	10,161	2,267

* Includes population of Indian Territory for 1900.

Consult Index pages for population estimates for all parts of the world.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following tables summarize the data collected by the Thirteenth Decennial Census with regard to the number of dwellings and families and the average number of persons per dwelling and per family. Data are presented for each State and for the principal cities. Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other outlying possessions are not included.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or a room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while on the other hand an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling.

The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone, he constitutes a family, while on the other hand those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family.

Statistics for the United States as a whole, regarding dwellings and families at each census from 1850 to 1910, except that the data regarding dwellings for 1860 and 1870 are omitted because they are not comparable with those for the other censuses.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Number of Families.	Persons to a Dwelling.	Persons to a Family.	CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Number of Families.	Persons to a Dwelling.	Persons to a Family.
1910...	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	4.5	1870...	38,558,371	†	7,579,363	†	5.1
1900...	75,894,575	14,430,145	16,187,715	5.3	4.7	1860...	427,489,561	†	15,210,934	†	15.3
1890...	62,622,250	11,483,318	12,690,152	5.5	4.9	1850...	119,967,563	‡3,362,337	‡3,598,240	‡5.9	‡5.6
1880...	50,155,783	8,955,812	9,945,916	5.6	5.0						

* Exclusive of population (325,464) specially enumerated, for which statistics as to dwellings and families are not available.

† Dwellings reported in 1860 and 1870 include both occupied and unoccupied dwellings.

‡ Dwellings and families returned for free population only.

Number of dwellings and families in 1910 and the average number of persons per dwelling and per family for each of the last three censuses by geographic divisions and States:

DIVISION AND STATE.	Popula- tion, 1910.	Dwell- ings, 1910.	Families, 1910.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
				1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.
United States.....	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.9
GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS:									
New England.....	6,552,681	1,099,336	1,464,942	6.0	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Middle Atlantic.....	19,315,892	3,093,464	4,235,675	6.2	6.0	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.7
East North Central.....	18,250,621	3,743,779	4,214,820	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
West North Central.....	11,637,921	2,448,083	2,592,069	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.0
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	2,424,935	2,539,270	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.2
East South Central.....	8,409,901	1,732,152	1,796,832	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.3
West South Central.....	8,784,584	1,780,510	1,827,105	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.3
Mountain.....	2,633,517	586,451	614,656	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.8
Pacific.....	4,192,304	897,135	970,186	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.9
New England:									
Maine.....	742,371	159,437	177,960	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.4
New Hampshire.....	430,572	88,871	103,156	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
Vermont.....	355,956	77,466	85,178	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.4
Massachusetts.....	3,366,416	511,926	734,013	6.6	6.2	6.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Rhode Island.....	542,610	79,725	117,976	6.8	6.3	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Connecticut.....	1,114,756	181,911	246,659	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	9,113,614	1,178,686	2,046,845	7.7	7.0	6.7	4.5	4.4	4.6
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	407,295	558,202	6.2	5.9	5.8	4.5	4.5	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	7,665,111	1,507,483	1,630,628	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.0
East North Central:									
Ohio.....	4,767,121	1,024,800	1,198,165	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.7
Indiana.....	2,700,876	631,554	654,891	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.7
Illinois.....	5,698,591	1,006,848	1,264,717	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.9
Michigan.....	2,810,173	618,222	657,418	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.6
Wisconsin.....	2,333,860	462,355	499,629	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.9	5.0
West North Central:									
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	380,809	416,452	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.2
Iowa.....	2,224,771	498,943	512,515	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9
Missouri.....	3,393,335	677,196	749,812	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.1
North Dakota.....	577,056	113,757	120,910	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
South Dakota.....	593,888	127,739	131,060	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.7
Nebraska.....	1,192,214	258,967	265,549	4.6	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.1
Kansas.....	1,690,949	385,672	395,771	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.8
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	202,322	43,183	44,951	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9
Maryland.....	1,295,346	253,805	274,824	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.9	5.2
District of Columbia.....	331,069	58,613	71,389	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.2
Virginia.....	2,061,612	400,445	419,452	5.1	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.4
West Virginia.....	1,221,119	239,123	248,480	5.1	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.4
North Carolina.....	2,206,287	430,570	440,334	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.3
South Carolina.....	1,515,400	302,842	315,204	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Georgia.....	2,609,121	530,631	553,264	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2
Florida.....	732,619	165,313	171,422	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.9
East South Central:									
Kentucky.....	2,289,905	469,669	494,788	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.2
Tennessee.....	2,184,789	444,314	462,553	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.3
Alabama.....	2,138,093	441,249	454,767	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.3
Mississippi.....	1,797,114	376,420	384,734	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.3

710 Dwellings and Families in Cities Having 100,000 Inhabitants.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Popula- tion, 1910.	Dwell- ings, 1910.	Families, 1910.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
				1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.
West South Central:									
Arkansas.....	1,574,449	327,625	333,368	4.8	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.3
Louisiana.....	1,656,388	331,220	344,144	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.2
Oklahoma.....	1,657,155	342,488	351,167	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.1
Texas.....	3,896,542	779,177	798,426	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.4
Mountain:									
Montana.....	376,053	82,811	86,602	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.8
Idaho.....	325,594	71,830	73,669	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7
Wyoming.....	145,965	30,969	32,092	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.0
Colorado.....	799,024	183,874	194,467	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.2	4.9
New Mexico.....	327,301	75,888	78,883	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3
Arizona.....	204,354	45,386	47,927	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4
Utah.....	373,351	72,649	77,339	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.4
Nevada.....	81,875	23,044	23,677	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.5
Pacific:									
Washington.....	1,141,990	238,822	254,692	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.9
Oregon.....	672,765	144,832	151,858	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.9
California.....	2,377,549	513,481	563,636	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.9

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN CITIES HAVING 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

CITY.	Popula- tion, 1910.	Dwell- ings, 1910.	Families, 1910.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
				1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Albany, N. Y.....	100,253	15,487	24,069	6.5	6.9	7.2	4.2	4.4	4.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	154,839	30,308	35,813	5.1	5.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.9
Baltimore, Md.....	558,485	101,905	118,851	5.5	5.7	6.0	4.7	4.8	5.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	132,655	26,969	31,050	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.5	5.0
Boston, Mass.....	670,585	73,919	139,700	9.1	8.4	8.5	4.8	4.8	5.0
Bridgeport, Ct.....	103,054	14,934	21,689	6.8	6.3	6.4	4.7	4.6	4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	423,715	62,335	91,328	6.8	7.1	6.9	4.6	4.6	5.0
Cambridge, Mass.....	104,839	14,577	22,765	7.2	6.9	6.8	4.6	4.7	4.9
Chicago, Ill.....	2,185,283	246,744	473,141	8.9	8.8	8.6	4.6	4.7	5.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	363,591	49,525	87,541	7.3	8.0	8.9	4.2	4.4	4.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	560,663	90,465	124,822	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.7	4.9
Columbus, Ohio.....	181,511	39,580	42,645	6.6	5.2	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.9
Dayton, Ohio.....	116,577	26,692	28,370	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.6
Denver, Col.....	213,381	44,736	51,339	4.8	4.9	5.9	4.2	4.3	5.4
Detroit, Mich.....	465,766	83,124	100,356	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.9
Fall River, Mass.....	119,265	10,962	24,378	10.9	11.0	11.2	4.9	5.0	5.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	112,571	23,432	26,925	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.3	4.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	223,650	53,359	58,645	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.6
Jersey City, N. J.....	267,779	27,805	56,790	9.6	8.7	8.8	4.7	4.6	4.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	47,978	59,296	5.2	5.8	5.7	4.2	4.5	5.0
Los Angeles, Cal.....	319,198	69,061	78,678	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.1	4.6
Louisville, Ky.....	223,928	41,686	62,155	5.4	5.9	6.4	4.3	4.6	4.9
Lowell, Mass.....	106,294	15,066	21,932	7.1	6.9	7.2	4.8	4.9	5.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	131,105	26,710	31,154	4.9	5.9	5.6	4.2	4.7	4.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	373,857	60,724	80,566	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	301,408	46,903	63,241	6.4	6.4	6.5	4.8	4.8	5.0
Nashville, Tenn.....	110,364	22,118	26,077	5.0	5.3	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.9
New Haven, Ct.....	133,605	17,466	29,271	7.6	7.1	7.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
New Orleans, La.....	339,075	67,192	73,377	5.0	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.6	5.0
New York, N. Y.....	4,766,883	305,698	1,020,827	15.6	13.7	12.9	4.7	4.7	4.8
Manhattan Borough.....	2,331,542	75,410	493,545	30.9	23.0	19.9	4.7	4.7	4.8
Bronx Borough.....	490,980	28,733	93,897	15.0	10.1	7.7	4.6	4.7	5.1
Brooklyn Borough.....	1,634,351	147,666	353,666	11.1	10.2	9.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
Queens Borough.....	284,041	39,764	62,001	7.1	6.3	6.1	4.6	4.8	4.9
Richmond Borough.....	85,469	14,125	17,718	6.1	6.0	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
Newark, N. J.....	347,469	38,693	77,029	9.0	8.1	7.8	4.5	4.5	4.7
Oakland, Cal.....	150,174	31,740	36,723	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.4	4.8
Omaha, Neb.....	124,066	23,657	26,359	5.2	5.7	7.0	4.7	4.9	6.2
Paterson, N. J.....	125,600	15,812	27,978	7.9	7.7	7.9	4.5	4.5	4.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,549,008	295,220	327,293	5.2	5.4	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	533,905	86,942	110,457	6.1	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Portland, Ore.....	207,214	37,436	42,029	5.5	6.2	7.4	4.9	5.4	6.8
Providence, R. I.....	224,326	28,705	49,129	7.8	7.0	7.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Richmond, Va.....	127,628	22,205	26,914	5.7	6.0	6.5	4.7	4.8	5.2
Rochester, N. Y.....	218,149	38,860	46,787	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	687,029	105,650	155,555	6.5	7.0	7.4	4.4	4.4	4.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	214,744	32,616	41,543	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.2
San Francisco, Cal.....	416,912	65,025	86,414	6.4	6.4	6.3	4.9	4.9	5.7
Scranton, Pa.....	129,867	22,143	26,312	5.9	6.4	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.1
Seattle, Wash.....	237,184	43,559	61,042	5.4	5.8	5.8	4.6	5.7	5.4
Spokane, Wash.....	104,402	20,282	22,676	5.1	5.6	5.9	4.6	4.5	5.7
Syracuse, N. Y.....	137,249	23,200	31,551	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
Toledo, Ohio.....	168,497	35,828	39,677	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.3	4.8
Washington, D. C.....	331,069	58,513	71,339	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.2
Worcester, Mass.....	145,966	15,109	30,743	9.7	9.0	8.7	4.7	4.8	4.8

* Includes Allegheny for 1900 and 1890.

POPULATION IN UNITED STATES OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total Population by Class.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.		CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total Population by Class.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.	
		Number	Per Cent.			Number.	Per Cent.
UNITED STATES.				Caucasian Hawaiian...			
Total foreign-born †	20,590,929	3,091,207	15.0	5,459	233	4.3	
Foreign-born white...	12,944,529	2,953,011	22.8	2,159	199	9.2	
Negro.....	7,317,922	22,110	0.3	15,330	4,380	28.9	
Indian.....	188,758	59,055	31.3	3,321	2,236	67.3	
Chinese.....	68,924	28,370	41.2	1,262	925	73.3	
Japanese.....	67,661	26,564	39.3	12,425	962	7.7	
All other.....	3,135	2,097	66.9	4,080	3,335	81.7	
ALASKA.				Other Caucasian.....			
All classes.....	54,967	12,674	23.1	18,159	11,456	63.1	
White.....	34,310	1,300	3.8	62,950	49,750	79.0	
Native white.....	16,462	88	0.5	4,080	3,335	81.7	
Native parentage.....	10,048	77	0.8	Fillipino, negro, and all other.....			
Foreign or mixed parts	6,414	11	0.2	3,025	1,760	58.2	
Foreign-born white...	17,848	1,212	6.8	PORTO RICO.			
Negro.....	203	11	5.4	All classes.....	781,600	753,338	96.4
Indian.....	18,044	10,212	56.6	White.....	516,199	495,831	96.1
Chinese.....	1,208	746	61.8	Native white.....	506,743	487,888	96.3
Japanese.....	909	273	30.0	Native parentage.....	486,016	470,447	96.8
All other.....	293	132	45.1	Foreign or mixed parts	20,727	17,441	84.1
HAWAII.				Foreign-born white.....			
All classes.....	148,789	84,177	56.6	Black.....	9,456	7,943	84.0
Hawaiian.....	20,819	8,941	42.9	Mulatto.....	38,444	36,567	95.1
				Chinese.....	226,937	220,928	97.4
				Japanese.....	12	12	100.0
					8	.....	.....

* Per cent. not shown where base is less than 100. † White and colored.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	BOTH SEXES.				MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Unable to Speak English.		Total.	Unable to Speak English.		Total.	Unable to Speak English.		
		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.	
Foreign-born white...	12,944,529	2,953,011	22.8	7,321,196	1,683,949	23.0	5,623,333	1,269,062	22.6	
Negro.....	7,317,922	22,110	0.3	3,637,386	10,870	0.3	3,680,536	11,240	0.3	
Indian.....	188,758	59,055	31.3	96,582	26,705	27.7	92,176	32,350	35.1	
Chinese.....	68,924	28,370	41.2	65,479	26,632	40.7	3,445	1,738	50.4	
Japanese.....	67,661	26,564	39.3	60,809	22,848	37.6	6,852	3,716	54.2	
All other (colored)...	3,135	2,097	66.9	3,073	2,077	67.6	62	20	*	

* Per cent. not shown where base is less than 100.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES.			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES.		
	Total Number.	Unable to Speak English.		Total Number.	Unable to Speak English.	
		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
United States.....	7,321,196	1,683,949	23.0	5,623,333	1,269,062	22.6
Geographic Divisions:						
New England.....	899,625	164,929	18.3	857,619	161,961	18.9
Middle Atlantic.....	2,558,973	695,299	27.2	2,103,017	522,399	24.8
East North Central.....	1,699,847	397,275	23.4	1,285,976	296,686	23.1
West North Central.....	927,721	147,656	15.9	651,973	126,964	19.5
South Atlantic.....	167,727	47,878	28.5	112,660	23,511	20.9
East South Central.....	49,514	5,928	12.0	35,379	4,055	11.5
West South Central.....	193,328	79,092	40.9	137,103	68,936	50.3
Mountain.....	279,095	67,800	24.3	143,973	28,837	20.0
Pacific.....	545,366	78,092	14.3	295,633	35,713	12.1
New England:						
Maine.....	55,564	8,940	16.1	49,772	10,649	21.4
New Hampshire.....	48,912	13,412	27.4	44,064	13,371	30.3
Vermont.....	26,826	4,821	18.0	20,828	3,521	16.9
Massachusetts.....	508,878	85,733	16.9	511,716	85,231	16.7
Rhode Island.....	87,501	17,341	19.8	84,403	19,620	23.2
Connecticut.....	171,944	34,632	20.1	146,836	29,569	20.1
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	1,384,830	305,414	22.1	1,249,748	291,598	23.3
New Jersey.....	345,789	86,366	25.0	291,059	67,495	23.2
Pennsylvania.....	828,354	303,519	36.6	562,210	163,306	29.0
East North Central:						
Ohio.....	337,157	103,193	30.6	242,117	60,529	25.0
Indiana.....	95,297	28,234	29.6	60,299	12,497	20.7
Illinois.....	656,301	148,692	22.7	512,258	117,865	23.0
Michigan.....	325,735	57,957	17.8	254,068	44,329	17.4
Wisconsin.....	285,357	59,199	20.7	217,234	61,466	28.3
West North Central:						
Minnesota.....	315,895	45,995	14.6	218,020	43,855	20.1
Iowa.....	155,230	20,721	13.3	114,016	16,448	14.4
Missouri.....	129,201	22,370	17.3	94,377	15,377	16.3
North Dakota.....	89,680	15,962	17.8	60,771	17,529	28.8
South Dakota.....	58,512	8,911	15.2	39,822	9,575	24.0
Nebraska.....	99,839	16,002	16.0	72,658	13,517	18.6
Kansas.....	79,364	17,695	22.3	52,309	10,663	20.4

POPULATION IN U. S. OF PERSONS UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH—Continued.

DIVISION AND STATE.	FOR'GN-BORN WHITE MALES			FOR'N-BORN WHITE FEMALES		
	Total Number.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.		Total Number.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.	
		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
South Atlantic:						
Delaware.....	9,687	3,180	32.8	7,253	1,644	22.7
Maryland.....	52,682	9,206	17.5	48,269	8,338	17.3
District of Columbia.....	12,606	710	5.6	11,149	639	5.7
Virginia.....	16,288	2,326	17.4	9,351	1,157	12.4
West Virginia.....	40,036	22,091	55.2	14,610	5,370	36.8
North Carolina.....	3,639	509	14.0	2,095	270	12.9
South Carolina.....	3,657	287	7.8	2,254	160	7.1
Georgia.....	9,291	585	6.3	5,365	368	6.9
Florida.....	19,841	8,484	42.8	12,314	5,565	45.2
East South Central:						
Kentucky.....	21,354	2,277	10.7	18,217	1,539	8.4
Tennessee.....	10,896	942	8.6	7,089	706	10.0
Alabama.....	11,479	1,847	16.1	6,812	1,181	17.3
Mississippi.....	5,785	862	14.9	3,261	629	19.3
West South Central:						
Arkansas.....	10,368	1,533	14.8	6,086	1,208	19.8
Louisiana.....	28,935	6,049	20.9	21,398	5,498	25.7
Oklahoma.....	25,148	5,098	20.3	13,916	2,877	20.7
Texas.....	128,877	66,412	51.5	95,703	59,353	62.0
Mountain:						
Montana.....	63,504	11,068	17.4	25,952	2,650	10.2
Idaho.....	27,676	4,748	17.2	11,943	1,057	8.9
Wyoming.....	19,743	4,921	24.9	6,638	1,049	15.8
Colorado.....	76,165	14,640	19.2	46,861	7,970	17.0
New Mexico.....	14,117	7,686	54.4	7,118	4,090	57.5
Arizona.....	29,035	15,702	54.1	14,689	9,370	63.8
Utah.....	35,149	5,988	17.0	26,691	2,141	8.0
Nevada.....	13,706	3,047	22.2	4,081	510	12.5
Pacific:						
Washington.....	157,493	18,455	11.7	77,435	7,113	9.2
Oregon.....	68,619	10,518	15.3	32,140	3,013	9.4
California.....	319,254	49,119	15.4	186,058	25,587	13.8

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1910.

CITY.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.		Total.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.		Total.	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH.	
		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.		Number.	Per Cent.
Baltimore, Md.....	66,469	11,768	17.7	33,638	5,538	16.5	32,831	6,230	19.0
Boston, Mass.....	210,262	22,062	10.5	103,160	10,509	10.2	107,102	11,553	10.8
Chicago, Ill.....	684,228	162,030	23.7	379,850	86,915	22.9	304,378	75,115	24.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	167,646	52,673	31.4	94,431	28,788	30.5	73,215	23,885	32.6
New York, N. Y.....	1,586,103	364,347	23.0	828,793	172,112	20.8	757,310	192,235	25.4
Manhattan Borough.....	855,509	230,131	26.0	461,246	108,923	23.6	424,263	121,208	28.6
Brooklyn Borough.....	129,986	17,750	13.7	68,676	8,417	12.3	61,310	9,333	15.2
Queens Borough.....	477,937	100,923	21.1	248,544	46,382	18.7	229,393	54,541	23.8
Richmond Borough.....	71,179	12,143	17.1	38,350	6,323	16.5	32,829	5,820	17.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	21,492	3,400	15.8	11,977	2,067	17.3	9,515	1,333	14.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	325,883	59,219	18.2	167,072	30,055	18.0	158,811	29,164	18.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	122,573	33,825	27.6	70,148	21,260	30.3	52,425	12,565	24.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	112,285	20,284	18.1	63,440	11,493	18.1	48,845	8,791	18.0

INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Statement by Secretary McAdoo of United States Treasury Department, October 22, 1914. The following table shows the total number of income tax returns filed during the fiscal year of 1914, classified according to the amount of net income shown on the returns:

CLASSIFICATION.		No. of Returns.	CLASSIFICATION.		No. of Returns.
\$2,500.00 to	\$3,333.33.....	79,426	\$100,000.00 to	\$150,000.00.....	785
3,333.33 "	5,000.00.....	114,484	150,000.00 "	200,000.00.....	311
5,000.00 "	10,000.00.....	101,718	200,000.00 "	250,000.00.....	145
10,000.00 "	15,000.00.....	26,818	250,000.00 "	300,000.00.....	94
15,000.00 "	20,000.00.....	11,977	300,000.00 "	400,000.00.....	84
20,000.00 "	25,000.00.....	6,817	400,000.00 "	500,000.00.....	44
25,000.00 "	30,000.00.....	4,164	500,000.00 "	1,000,000.00.....	91
30,000.00 "	40,000.00.....	4,553	1,000,000.00 and over.....		44
40,000.00 "	50,000.00.....	2,427			
50,000.00 "	75,000.00.....	2,618	Total.....		357,598
75,000.00 "	100,000.00.....	998			
*Married.....				278,835	
Single—Men.....				55,212	
Women.....				23,551	

*Married women rendering separate returns included above..... 357,598

These returns for the first year of the operation of the new Income Tax law cover income for the ten months from March 1 to December 31, 1913. 6,682

ACCORDING TO RACE, NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

ALASKA, HAWAII, PORTO RICO, AND OTHER OUTLYING POSSESSIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.		INCREASE: 1900-1910.		PER CENT. OF TOTAL.	
	1910.	1900.	Number.	P. C.	1910.	1900.
Total population.....	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	81,731,957	66,809,196	14,922,761	22.3	88.9	87.9
Negro.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2	10.7	11.6
Other colored races.....	412,546	351,385	61,161	17.4	0.4	0.5
Indian.....	265,683	237,196	28,487	12.0	0.3	0.3
Chinese.....	71,531	89,863	-18,332	-20.4	0.1	0.1
Japanese.....	72,157	24,326	47,831	196.6	0.1	†
All other*.....	3,175	.....	3,175	.....	.....	.....
Total native.....	78,456,380	65,653,299	12,803,081	19.5	85.3	86.4
Total foreign-born.....	13,515,886	10,341,276	3,174,610	30.7	14.7	13.6
Total white.....	81,731,957	66,809,196	14,922,761	22.3	88.9	87.9
Native.....	68,386,412	56,595,379	11,791,033	20.8	74.4	74.5
Native parentage.....	49,483,575	40,949,362	8,534,213	20.9	53.8	53.9
Foreign parentage.....	12,916,311	10,632,280	2,284,031	21.5	14.0	14.0
Mixed parentage.....	5,981,526	5,013,737	967,789	19.3	6.5	6.6
Foreign-born.....	13,345,545	10,213,817	3,131,728	30.7	14.5	13.4

* Consisting principally of Hindus and Koreans. † Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. (—) denotes decrease.

CENSUS YEAR.	NUMB. R.			PER CENT. OF TOTAL.			
	Total Population.	White.	Negro.	All Other.†	White.	Negro.	All Other.†
1910.....	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4
1900.....	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5
1890.....	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6
1880.....	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3
1870.....	39,818,449	34,337,292	5,392,172	88,985	86.2	13.5	0.2
1860.....	31,443,321	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3
1850.....	23,191,875	19,553,068	3,638,808	.....	84.3	15.7	.....

† Consisting of Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Koreans, etc.

MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE NO. 1. GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	1910.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
Total population.....	47,332,122	44,640,144	106.0	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
Native white:						
Native parents.....	25,229,294	24,259,147	104.0	20,849,847	20,099,515	103.7
Foreign parents.....	9,427,053	9,473,610	99.5	7,836,603	7,809,414	100.3
Foreign white.....	7,522,445	5,821,138	129.2	5,515,285	4,698,532	117.4
Negro.....	4,886,358	4,941,936	98.9	4,386,547	4,447,447	98.6
All other.....	266,972	144,313	185.0	228,166	123,219	185.2

TABLE NO. 2. DIVISION.	1910.			1900.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
United States.....	47,332,122	44,640,144	106.0	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
New England.....	3,265,137	3,287,544	99.3	2,763,796	2,828,221	97.7
Middle Atlantic.....	9,813,181	9,502,711	103.3	7,761,081	7,693,597	100.9
East North Central.....	9,392,792	8,857,829	106.0	8,177,308	7,808,273	104.9
West North Central.....	6,092,869	5,545,052	109.9	5,412,014	4,935,409	109.7
South Atlantic.....	6,134,600	6,060,295	101.2	5,222,595	5,220,885	100.0
East South Central.....	4,245,170	4,164,731	101.9	3,809,666	3,738,091	101.9
West South Central.....	4,544,435	4,240,049	107.2	3,372,256	3,160,034	106.7
Mountain.....	1,478,010	1,155,507	127.9	940,038	734,619	128.0
Pacific.....	2,365,878	1,826,426	129.5	1,357,694	1,058,998	128.2

TABLE NO. 3. DIVISION.	MALES PER 100 FEMALES.					STATE.	Males.	Females.
	Native White, Native Parents.	Native White, Foreign Parents.	Foreign Whites.	Negro.	All Other.			
United States.....	104.0	99.5	129.2	98.9	185.0			
New England.....	98.1	96.0	104.8	97.7	403.5	Mass.....	1,655,226	1,711,190
Middle Atlantic.....	98.9	96.5	120.9	94.9	323.9	Rhode Island.....	270,359	272,251
East North Central.....	102.9	98.7	131.2	108.3	147.5	Maryland.....	644,225	651,121
West North Central.....	106.6	103.3	141.3	108.1	112.2	Dist. of Col.....	158,050	173,019
South Atlantic.....	102.1	97.6	146.9	97.5	135.1	N. Car.....	1,098,471	1,107,816
East South Central.....	103.5	94.5	139.3	98.4	137.1	S. Car.....	751,842	763,558
West South Central.....	108.2	105.1	138.9	100.4	105.5			
Mountain.....	119.3	112.7	189.7	121.8	143.2			
Pacific.....	117.4	106.8	181.9	120.6	395.4			

There are only six States, including the District of Columbia, in which at the present time females are in the majority, as follows:

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790.....	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.....	.....
1800.....	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6
1810.....	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.....	36.9
1820.....	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5
1830.....	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4
1840.....	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0
1850.....	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8
1860.....	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio.....	80.6
1870.....	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	44.1
1880.....	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58.1
1890.....	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6
1900.....	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6
1910.....	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0

* West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860. † Movement in miles during preceding decade.

FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Census Bureau issued a bulletin in August, 1914, making the following statement regarding foreigners in the United States in 1910:

There were 13,515,886 persons of foreign birth in the United States in April, 1910. These 13,515,886 foreigners constituted 14.7 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1910; 13,345,545 of them were whites, the remainder, which was only 170,341, representing chiefly Japanese and Chinese. The foreign born in the United States in 1900 numbered 10,341,276 and constituted 13.6 per cent. of the total population.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BY COUNTRIES.

The countries of birth of the 13,345,545 white foreigners in 1910 were as follows:

England.....	876,455	Switzerland.....	124,834	Turkey in Europe.....	32,221
Scotland.....	261,034	Portugal.....	57,623	Turkey in Asia.....	59,702
Wales.....	82,479	Spain.....	21,977	Canada—French.....	385,083
Ireland.....	1,352,155	Italy.....	1,343,070	Canada—Other and Newfoundland.....	816,063
Germany.....	2,501,181	Russia.....	1,602,752	Mexico.....	219,802
Norway.....	403,858	Finland.....	129,669	Cuba and other West Indies (except Porto Rico).....	23,169
Sweden.....	665,183	Austria.....	1,174,924	All other countries.....	56,701
Denmark.....	181,621	Hungary.....	495,600		
Netherlands.....	120,053	Rumania.....	65,920		
Belgium.....	49,397	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	21,451		
Luxemburg.....	3,068	Greece.....	101,264		
France.....	117,236				

The figures on the foreign-born population of the United States make no distinction as to the length of residence in this country; they include those who have been here fifty years or more as well as immigrants who arrived during the first three months of 1910, just before the census was taken. The increase in the number of foreign born from year to year does not represent necessarily the number of immigrants who come to the United States. The foreign born are constantly being drawn upon by return migration and by death, and immigration must make up for these losses before there can be any increase in the total number.

The figures given above relate only to conditions as shown by the reports of the last Federal census, taken as of April 15, 1910, and no cognizance is taken of the large body of immigrants who have come to this country since that date.

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Census Bureau on December 2, 1913, published the following table showing the mother tongues of the foreign born population and natives of foreign-born parents in the United States, according to the Census of 1910.

The full list of mother tongues as reported at the Thirteenth Census is given for the total foreign white stock (which includes the foreign born and natives of foreign or mixed parentage) and for the foreign-born whites separately, as follows:

MOTHER TONGUE.	Total Foreign White Stock, 1910.	Foreign-Born White.	MOTHER TONGUE.	Total Foreign White Stock, 1910.	Foreign-Born White.
All mother tongues.....	32,243,382	13,345,545	Slavic and Lettic— <i>Con.</i> :		
English*.....	10,037,420	3,363,792	Russian.....	95,137	57,926
Germanic:			Ruthenian.....	35,359	25,131
German.....	8,817,271	2,759,032	Slovenian.....	183,431	123,631
Dutch and Frisian.....	324,930	126,045	Sebro-Croatian—		
Flemish.....	44,806	25,780	Croatian.....	93,036	74,036
Scandinavian:			Dalmatian.....	5,505	4,344
Swedish.....	1,445,869	683,218	Servian.....	26,752	23,403
Norwegian.....	1,009,854	402,587	Montenegrin.....	3,961	3,886
Danish.....	446,473	186,345	Bulgarian.....	19,380	18,341
Latin and Greek:			Slavic, not specified.....	35,195	21,012
Italian.....	2,151,422	1,365,110	Lithuanian and Lettish.....	211,235	140,963
French.....	1,357,169	528,842	Miscellaneous:		
Spanish.....	448,198	258,131	Yiddish and Hebrew.....	1,676,762	1,051,767
Portuguese.....	141,268	72,649	Magyar.....	320,893	229,094
Rumanian.....	51,124	42,277	Finnish.....	200,688	120,086
Greek.....	130,379	118,379	Armenian.....	30,021	23,938
Slavic and Lettic:			Syrian and Arabic.....	46,727	32,868
Polish.....	1,707,640	943,781	Turkish.....	5,441	4,709
Bohemian and Moravian.....	539,392	228,738	Albanian.....	2,366	2,312
Slovak.....	284,444	166,474	All other.....	790	646
			Unknown.....	313,044	116,272

* Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama.....	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63,592	64,356
Arizona.....	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,991	204,354
Arkansas.....	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California.....	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,495,053	2,377,549
Colorado.....	....	....	....	84,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut.....	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota.....	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....	....
Delaware.....	76,748	78,085	91,532	113,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
D. of Columbia.....	39,834	43,712	51,847	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida.....	34,750	54,477	87,455	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia.....	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001	191,909
Idaho.....	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois.....	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,659,391	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana.....	343,031	685,866	938,416	1,350,423	1,680,657	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,676
Indian Territory.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392,060	*
Iowa.....	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas.....	....	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,690,949
Kentucky.....	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana.....	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	796,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,331,625	1,656,338
Maine.....	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland.....	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	994,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts.....	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan.....	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,100,173
Minnesota.....	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,791,394	2,075,708
Mississippi.....	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	927,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri.....	140,455	339,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana.....	....	....	....	....	20,595	99,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska.....	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada.....	....	....	....	6,857	43,491	62,266	45,761	42,355	81,875
New Hampshire.....	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,800	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey.....	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,893,669	2,537,167
New Mexico.....	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,959	195,310	327,301
New York.....	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina.....	737,987	758,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio.....	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,399,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,351	1,657,155
Oregon.....	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,755
Pennsylvania.....	1,348,293	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,614	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island.....	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,853	276,531	345,506	428,556	545,610
South Carolina.....	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,696	956,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,615,400
South Dakota.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee.....	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,618	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas.....	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,823	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah.....	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont.....	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	365,956
Virginia.....	1,211,405	1,339,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,134	2,061,612
Washington.....	....	....	....	11,594	23,965	75,116	348,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia.....	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin.....	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,335,860
Wyoming.....	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total.....	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,738	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972,366

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, † 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine, † 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 133,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 539,051; North Carolina, 473,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 830,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine, † 223,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,640; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,981. † Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION: 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 32,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 15,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022; New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,329; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,638,453.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(According to the 1910 Census)

ALABAMA.		CONNECTICUT—Con.		ILLINOIS—Continued.		INDIANA—Continued.	
Annlston.....	12,794	Killingly.....	6,564	Charleston.....	5,884	Logansport.....	19,050
Bessemer.....	10,864	Manchester.....	13,641	Chicago.....	2,185,283	Madison.....	6,934
Birmingham.....	132,685	Meriden.....	32,066	Chicago H'ghts.....	14,525	Marion.....	19,359
Dothan.....	7,016	Middletown.....	20,749	Cleora.....	14,557	Michigan.....	19,027
Florence.....	6,689	Naugatuck.....	12,722	Clinton.....	5,165	Mishawaka.....	11,886
Gadsden.....	10,557	New Britain.....	43,916	Collinsville.....	7,478	Mount Vernon.....	5,563
Huntsville.....	7,611	New Haven.....	133,605	Danville.....	27,871	Muncie.....	24,005
Mobile.....	51,521	New London.....	19,659	Decatur.....	31,140	New Albany.....	20,629
Montgomery.....	38,136	New Milford.....	5,010	De Kalb.....	8,102	New Castle.....	9,446
New Decatur.....	6,118	Norwalk.....	24,211	Dixon.....	7,216	Noblesville.....	5,073
Selma.....	13,649	Norwich.....	28,219	Duquoin.....	5,454	Peru.....	10,910
Talladega.....	5,854	Orange.....	11,272	East St. Louis.....	58,547	Portland.....	5,130
Tuscaloosa.....	8,407	Plainfield.....	6,719	Edwardsville.....	5,014	Princeton.....	6,448
ARIZONA.		Plymouth.....	5,021	Elgin.....	25,976	Richmond.....	22,324
Bisbee.....	9,019	Putnam.....	7,280	Evanston.....	24,978	Seymour.....	6,305
Douglas.....	6,437	Southington.....	6,515	Forest Park.....	6,594	Shelbyville.....	9,900
Globe.....	7,083	South Norwalk.....	8,968	Freeport.....	17,567	South Bend.....	53,684
Phoenix.....	11,134	Stafford.....	5,233	Galesburg.....	22,089	Terre Haute.....	58,157
Prescott.....	5,092	Stamford.....	28,536	Granite.....	9,903	Valparaiso.....	6,887
Tucson.....	13,193	Stonington.....	9,154	Harrisburg.....	5,309	Vincennes.....	14,805
ARKANSAS.		Stratford.....	1,512	Harvey.....	7,227	Wabash.....	8,687
Fort.....	11,138	Torrington.....	16,840	Herrin.....	6,861	Washington.....	7,854
Fort Smith.....	23,975	Vernon.....	9,087	Jacksonville.....	15,326	Whiting.....	6,587
Helena.....	8,772	Wallingford.....	11,555	Joliet.....	34,670	IOWA	
Hot Springs.....	14,434	Waterbury.....	73,141	Kankakee.....	13,986	Boone.....	10,347
Jonesboro.....	7,123	Willmantic.....	11,230	Kewanee.....	9,307	Burlington.....	24,324
Little Rock.....	45,944	Winsted.....	7,754	La Grange.....	5,282	Cedar Rapids.....	32,811
Paragould.....	5,243	DELAWARE.		Lasalle.....	11,537	Centerville.....	6,036
Pike Bluff.....	5,438	Wilmington.....	87,411	Lincoln.....	10,892	Charles City.....	5,892
Texarkana.....	5,655	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Litchfield.....	5,971	Clinton.....	25,577
CALIFORNIA.		Washington.....	331,069	Macomb.....	5,774	Council Bluffs.....	29,292
Alameda.....	23,383	FLORIDA.		Madison.....	5,046	Creston.....	6,924
Bakersfield.....	40,727	Gainesville.....	6,183	Marion.....	7,093	Davenport.....	43,028
Berkeley.....	11,456	Jacksonville.....	57,699	Mattoon.....	11,456	Des Moines.....	86,368
Eureka.....	11,435	Key West.....	19,945	Maywood.....	8,033	Dubuque.....	38,494
Fresno.....	22,892	Lake City.....	5,032	Moline.....	24,199	Fort Dodge.....	15,543
Long Beach.....	17,809	Miami.....	5,471	Monmouth.....	9,128	Fort Madison.....	8,900
Los Angeles.....	319,198	Pensacola.....	22,982	Mount Carmel.....	6,934	Grinnell.....	5,036
Marysville.....	5,430	St. Augustine.....	5,494	Mount Vernon.....	8,007	Iowa City.....	10,091
Napa.....	5,791	Tallahassee.....	5,018	Murphysboro.....	7,485	Keokuk.....	14,008
Oakland.....	150,174	Tampa.....	37,782	Oak Park.....	19,444	Marshalltown.....	13,374
Pasadena.....	30,291	West Tampa.....	8,258	Olney.....	5,011	Mason City.....	11,230
Petaluma.....	5,880	GEORGIA.		Ottawa.....	9,535	Muscateine.....	16,178
Pomona.....	10,207	Albany.....	8,190	Pana.....	6,055	Oelwein.....	6,028
Redlands.....	10,449	Americus.....	8,063	Paris.....	7,664	Oskaloosa.....	9,466
Richmond.....	6,802	Athens.....	14,913	Peekin.....	9,897	Ottumwa.....	22,012
Riverside.....	15,212	Atlanta.....	154,339	Peoria.....	66,980	Sioux City.....	47,828
Sacramento.....	44,696	Augusta.....	41,040	Peru.....	7,984	Waterloo.....	26,693
San Bernardino.....	12,779	Brunswick.....	10,182	Pontiac.....	6,090	Webster City.....	5,208
San Diego.....	39,578	Columbus.....	20,554	Quincy.....	36,587	KANSAS.	
San Francisco.....	416,912	Cordele.....	5,883	Rockford.....	45,401	Arkansas City.....	7,508
San Jose.....	28,946	Dalton.....	5,324	Rock Island.....	24,335	Atlaton.....	16,429
San Luis Obispo.....	5,157	Dublin.....	5,795	Springfield.....	51,678	Colonyville.....	12,687
San Rafael.....	5,934	Elberton.....	6,483	Spring Valley.....	7,035	Emporia.....	9,058
Santa Ana.....	8,429	Fitzgerald.....	5,795	Staubert.....	5,048	Fort Scott.....	10,463
Santa Barbara.....	11,659	Gainesville.....	5,925	Streator.....	7,467	Galena.....	6,096
Santa Cruz.....	11,146	Griffin.....	7,478	Taylorville.....	14,253	Hutchinson.....	16,364
Santa Monica.....	7,847	La Grange.....	4,748	Urbana.....	5,446	Independence.....	10,480
Santa Rosa.....	7,817	Macon.....	40,865	Waukegan.....	8,245	Iola.....	9,032
Stockton.....	23,253	Marletta.....	5,949	INDIANA.		Junction.....	5,598
Vallejo.....	11,940	Newnan.....	5,548	Alexandria.....	5,096	Kansas City.....	82,331
COLORADO.		Rome.....	12,099	Anderson.....	22,476	Lawrence.....	12,374
Boulder.....	9,539	Savannah.....	65,064	Bedford.....	8,716	Leavenworth.....	19,363
Cañon.....	5,162	Thomasville.....	6,727	Bloomington.....	8,838	Manhattan.....	5,722
Colorado Sp'gs.....	29,078	Valdosta.....	7,656	Brazil.....	9,340	Newton.....	7,862
Cripple Creek.....	6,206	Waycross.....	14,485	Clinton.....	6,229	Ottawa.....	7,650
Denver.....	213,383	IDAHO.		Columbus.....	8,813	Parsons.....	12,463
Fort Collins.....	8,210	Bolsé.....	17,358	Connorsville.....	7,738	Pittsburg.....	14,755
Grand Junct'n.....	7,754	Coeur d'Aleno.....	7,291	Crawfordsville.....	9,371	Rosedale.....	5,960
Greely.....	6,179	Lewiston.....	6,043	East Chicago.....	19,098	Salina.....	9,688
Leadville.....	7,508	Pocatello.....	9,110	Elkhart.....	19,282	Topeka.....	43,684
Pueblo.....	44,395	Twin Falls.....	5,258	Elwood.....	11,282	Wellington.....	7,034
Trinidad.....	10,204	ILLINOIS.		Evansville.....	69,647	Wichita.....	52,450
CONNECTICUT.		Alton.....	17,528	Fort Wayne.....	63,933	Winfield.....	6,700
Ansonia.....	15,152	Aurora.....	29,807	Frankfort.....	8,634	KENTUCKY.	
Branford.....	6,947	Beardtown.....	6,107	Gary.....	16,802	Ashland.....	8,688
Bridgport.....	102,054	Belleville.....	21,222	Goshen.....	8,514	Bellevue.....	6,683
Bristol.....	15,502	Belvidere.....	7,253	Greensburg.....	5,120	Bowling Green.....	9,173
Danbury.....	23,502	Berwyn.....	5,841	Hammond.....	20,925	Covington.....	53,270
Derby.....	8,991	Bloomington.....	25,768	Hartford.....	6,187	Danville.....	6,470
East Hartford.....	8,138	Blue Island.....	8,043	Huntington.....	10,272	Dayton.....	5,465
Enfield.....	9,719	Calro.....	14,548	Indianapolis.....	233,650	Frankfort.....	10,465
Fairfield.....	6,134	Canton.....	10,453	Jeffersonville.....	10,412	Henderson.....	11,452
Greenwich.....	16,463	Carbondale.....	5,411	Kokomo.....	17,010	Hopkinsville.....	9,419
Groton.....	6,495	Centralia.....	9,680	Lafayette.....	20,081	Lexington.....	35,099
Harden.....	5,850	Champaign.....	12,421	Laporte.....	10,525	Louisville.....	223,928
Hartford.....	98,915			Lebanon.....	5,474	Mayfield.....	5,916
Huntington.....	6,545			Linton.....	5,906	Maysville.....	6,141
						Middlesboro.....	7,305

KENTUCKY—Con.		MASSACHUSETTS—		MICHIGAN—Con.		MONTANA—Con.											
Newport.....	30,309	<i>Continued.</i>		Jackson.....	31,433	Butte.....	39,165										
Owensboro.....	16,011	Hudson.....	6,743	Kalamazoo.....	39,437	Great Falls....	13,948										
Paducah.....	22,760	Hyde Park....	15,507	Lansing.....	31,227	Helena.....	12,515										
Paris.....	5,859	Ipswich.....	5,777	Laurium.....	8,529	Kallspeil.....	5,549										
Richmond.....	5,340	Lawrence....	85,892	Ludington....	9,132	Livingston....	5,359										
Winchester....	7,156	Leominster..	17,580	Manistee.....	12,381	Missoula.....	12,869										
LOUISIANA.		Lowell.....	106,294	Marquette....	11,503	NEBRASKA.											
Alexandria....	11,213	Lynn.....	89,336	Menominee... Monroe.....	10,507 6,893	Beatrice.....	9,356										
Baton Rouge..	14,387	Malden.....	44,404	Mt. Clemens..	7,707	Columbus....	5,014										
Crowley.....	5,099	Mansfield... Marblehead..	5,183 7,338	Muskegon....	24,062	Fairbury.....	5,294										
Houma.....	5,024	Marblehead..	14,579	Nesaugee.....	8,460	Freemont....	8,718										
Lafayette....	6,394	Maynard....	6,390	Niles.....	5,156	Grand Island..	10,326										
Lake Charles..	11,449	Medford.....	23,150	Owosso.....	9,639	Hastings.....	9,338										
Monroe.....	10,209	Metrose.....	15,715	Pontiac.....	14,532	Hearney.....	6,202										
Morgan City..	5,477	Methuen.....	11,448	Port Huron... Piquette.....	18,863 50,510	Lincoln.....	43,973										
New Iberia... New Orleans.. Shreveport....	7,499 339,075 28,015	Middleboro.. Milford..... Milton.....	8,214 13,055 7,924	St. Joseph.... St. Ste. Marie. Three Rivers.. Traverse City.. Wyandotte.... Ypsilanti.....	5,936 12,615 5,072 12,115 8,287 6,230	Nebraska City Norfolk..... Omaha..... South Omaha.. York.....	5,488 6,025 124,096 26,259 6,235										
MAINE.		Montague.... Natick..... Needham..... New Bedford.. Newburyport.. Newton..... North Adams.. North Andover N. Attleboro... Northampton. Northbridge.. Northwood... Orange..... Palmer..... Peabody..... Pittsfield.... Plymouth.... Quincy..... Reading..... Revere..... Rockland.... Salem..... Saugus..... Somerville... Southbridge.. Spencer..... Springfield.. Stoneham.... Stoughton.... Swampscott... Taunton..... Wakefield... Waltham.... Ware..... Watertown... Webster..... Wellesley... W. Springfield. Westboro.... Westfield.... Weymouth... Whitman.... Winchendon.. Winthrop.... Woburn..... Worcester....	15,064 13,211 24,803 9,396 17,079 5,667 6,621 6,116 5,377 5,311 5,845 26,247 6,317 5,179 158,571 8,174 6,777 6,583 9,049 5,341 7,471 11,458 8,281	6,866 9,866 5,026 96,652 14,949 39,806 22,019 5,529 9,562 19,431 8,807 8,014 5,282 8,610 15,721 32,121 12,141 32,642 5,818 18,219 6,928 43,697 8,047 77,236 12,592 6,740 88,926 7,090 6,316 6,204 34,259 11,404 27,834 8,774 12,875 11,509 5,413 9,224 5,446 16,044 12,895 7,292 5,678 9,309 10,132 15,308 145,986	MINNESOTA.		MISSISSIPPI.		MISSOURI.								
Auburn.....	15,064	Rockland....	6,928	Biloxi.....	8,049	Brookfield... Cape Girardeau Carthage..... Chillicothe... Columbia..... Flat River.... Fulton..... Hannibal.... Independence.. Jefferson.... Joplin..... Kansas City... Kirksville... Lexington.... Mexico..... Moberly..... Nebraska..... Poplar Bluff.. St. Charles... St. Joseph.... St. Louis..... Sedalia..... Springfield... Trenton..... Webb..... Webster Groves Wellston....	15,064 13,211 24,803 9,396 17,079 5,667 6,621 6,116 5,377 5,311 5,845 26,247 6,317 5,179 158,571 8,174 6,777 6,583 9,049 5,341 7,471 11,458 8,281	6,866 9,866 5,026 96,652 14,949 39,806 22,019 5,529 9,562 19,431 8,807 8,014 5,282 8,610 15,721 32,121 12,141 32,642 5,818 18,219 6,928 43,697 8,047 77,236 12,592 6,740 88,926 7,090 6,316 6,204 34,259 11,404 27,834 8,774 12,875 11,509 5,413 9,224 5,446 16,044 12,895 7,292 5,678 9,309 10,132 15,308 145,986	Albert Lea.... Austin..... Bemidjil..... Brainerd.... Chisholm.... Cloquet..... Crookston... Duluth..... Mankato.... Minneapolis.. New Ulm.... Owatonna... Red Wing.... Rochester... St. Cloud.... St. Paul..... Stillwater... Virginia..... Winona.....	6,192 6,960 5,099 8,526 7,684 7,031 7,559 78,446 10,365 301,408 5,648 5,658 6,588 7,844 10,600 214,744 10,198 10,473 18,583	Bloomfield... Bridgeton... Burlington... Camden..... Dover..... East Orange.. Elizabeth.... Englewood... Garfield.... Gloucester.. Guttenberg.. Hackensack.. Hammoncton. Harrison.... Hoboken..... Irvington... Jersey City.. Kearny..... Long Branch. Millville.... Montclair... Morristown.. Newark..... New Brunswick Plainfield... Nutley..... Orange..... Passaic..... Paterson.... Perth Amboy. Phillipsburg. Plainfield... Princeton... Rahway..... Red Bank.... Ridgewood.. Rosevelt.... Rutherford... Salem..... Somerville... South Amboy. South Orange. Summit..... Trenton..... Union..... Vineland.... Westfield... West Hoboken. W. New York. West Orange..	15,064 13,211 24,803 9,396 17,079 5,667 6,621 6,116 5,377 5,311 5,845 26,247 6,317 5,179 158,571 8,174 6,777 6,583 9,049 5,341 7,471 11,458 8,281	6,866 9,866 5,026 96,652 14,949 39,806 22,019 5,529 9,562 19,431 8,807 8,014 5,282 8,610 15,721 32,121 12,141 32,642 5,818 18,219 6,928 43,697 8,047 77,236 12,592 6,740 88,926 7,090 6,316 6,204 34,259 11,404 27,834 8,774 12,875 11,509 5,413 9,224 5,446 16,044 12,895 7,292 5,678 9,309 10,132 15,308 145,986	8,049 5,293 8,988 5,020 9,636 5,836 11,733 21,262 8,465 6,237 23,285 11,791 20,814 6,796	5,749 8,475 9,483 6,265 9,662 5,112 5,228 18,341 9,859 11,850 32,073 248,381 6,347 5,242 5,939 10,923 7,176 6,916 9,437 7,403 687,029 17,822 35,201 5,656 11,817 7,080 7,312	10,134 10,031 5,107	10,150 46,150 55,545 15,070 14,209 8,336 94,538 7,468 34,371 73,409 9,924 10,213 9,462 5,647 14,050 5,088 14,498 70,324 11,877 267,779 18,659 13,298 12,451 21,530 12,507 347,469 23,388 6,177 6,009 29,630 54,773 125,600 32,121 13,903 20,550 5,136 9,337 7,398 5,416 5,786 7,045 6,414 5,060 7,007 6,114 96,815 21,023 5,232 6,420 35,403 13,560 10,980
MARYLAND.		Adrian..... Ablon..... Alpena..... Ann Arbor... Battle Creek.. Bay City..... Benton Harbor Boyer City... Cadillac.... Cheboygan... Coldwater... Detroit..... Dowagiac... Escanaba.... Flint..... Grand Haven.. Grand Rapids. Hancock.... Hillsdale... Holland..... Houghton... Iron..... Iron Mountain. Ironwood.... Ishpeming..	10,763 5,833 12,706 14,817 25,267 45,166 9,185 5,218 8,375 6,859 5,945 465,766 5,083 13,194 38,550 5,856 112,571 8,981 5,001 10,490 5,113 9,216 5,216 12,821 12,448	MONTANA.		NEBRASKA.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.									
Annapolis.... Baltimore.... Cambridge... Cumberland.. Frederick... Frostburg... Hagerstown.. Salisbury....	8,609 558,485 6,407 21,839 10,411 6,028 16,507 6,690	Ann Arbor... Battle Creek.. Bay City..... Benton Harbor Boyer City... Cadillac.... Cheboygan... Coldwater... Detroit..... Dowagiac... Escanaba.... Flint..... Grand Haven.. Grand Rapids. Hancock.... Hillsdale... Holland..... Houghton... Iron..... Iron Mountain. Ironwood.... Ishpeming..	10,763 5,833 12,706 14,817 25,267 45,166 9,185 5,218 8,375 6,859 5,945 465,766 5,083 13,194 38,550 5,856 112,571 8,981 5,001 10,490 5,113 9,216 5,216 12,821 12,448	Anaconda.... Billings..... Bozeman.....	10,134 10,031 5,107	Renov..... Berlin..... Claremont... Concord..... Derry..... Dover..... Franklin.... Keene..... Leonia..... Lebanon.... Manchester.. Nashua..... Portsmouth.. Rochester... Somersworth..	10,867 11,780 7,529 21,497 5,123 13,247 6,132 10,068 10,183 5,718 70,063 26,005 11,269 8,868 6,704	Asbury Park.. Atlantic City. Bayonne..... Bloomfield... Bridgeton... Burlington... Camden..... Dover..... East Orange.. Elizabeth.... Englewood... Garfield.... Gloucester.. Guttenberg.. Hackensack.. Hammoncton. Harrison.... Hoboken..... Irvington... Jersey City.. Kearny..... Long Branch. Millville.... Montclair... Morristown.. Newark..... New Brunswick Plainfield... Nutley..... Orange..... Passaic..... Paterson.... Perth Amboy. Phillipsburg. Plainfield... Princeton... Rahway..... Red Bank.... Ridgewood.. Rosevelt.... Rutherford... Salem..... Somerville... South Amboy. South Orange. Summit..... Trenton..... Union..... Vineland.... Westfield... West Hoboken. W. New York. West Orange..	10,150 46,150 55,545 15,070 14,209 8,336 94,538 7,468 34,371 73,409 9,924 10,213 9,462 5,647 14,050 5,088 14,498 70,324 11,877 267,779 18,659 13,298 12,451 21,530 12,507 347,469 23,388 6,177 6,009 29,630 54,773 125,600 32,121 13,903 20,550 5,136 9,337 7,398 5,416 5,786 7,045 6,414 5,060 7,007 6,114 96,815 21,023 5,232 6,420 35,403 13,560 10,980								

NEW MEXICO.		NO. CAROLINA—Cont.		OHIO—Continued.		PENNA.—Continued.	
Albuquerque . . .	11,020	Newbern	9,961	Washington . . .		Homestead . . .	18,713
Roswell	6,172	Raleigh	19,218	Court House . . .	7,277	Huntingdon . . .	6,861
Santa Fé	5,072	Rocky Mount . . .	8,051	Wellston	6,875	Indiana	5,749
NEW YORK.		Salem	5,533	Wellsville	7,769	Jeannette	8,077
Albany	100,253	Washington	6,211	Wooster	6,136	Jersey Shore . . .	5,381
Albion	5,016	Willington	25,748	Xenia	8,706	Johnstown	55,482
Amsterdam	31,267	Wilson	6,717	Youngstown . . .	79,066	Junlata	5,285
Auburn	34,668	Winston	17,167	Zanesville	28,026	Kane	6,626
Batavia	11,613	NORTH DAKOTA.		OKLAHOMA.		Kingston	6,449
Binghamton	48,443	Bismarck	5,443	Ardmore	8,618	Knoxville	5,651
Buffalo	423,715	Devil's Lake	5,157	Bartlesville	6,181	Lancaster	47,227
Canandaigua	7,217	Fargo	14,331	Chickasha	10,320	Lansford	8,321
Catskill	5,296	Grand Forks	12,478	Durant	5,330	Larksville	9,288
Cohoes	24,709	Minot	6,188	El Reno	7,872	Laprobe	7,777
Corning	13,730	OHIO.		Enid	13,799	Lebanon	19,240
Cortland	11,504	Akron	69,067	Guthrie	11,654	Leighton	5,316
Dunkirk	17,221	Alliance	15,083	Lawton	7,788	Lewistown	8,166
Elmira	37,176	Ashland	6,795	McAlester	12,954	Lockhaven	7,772
Fredonia	5,285	Ashtabula	18,266	Muskogee	25,278	Luzerne	5,426
Fulton	10,480	Athens	5,463	Oklahoma City . .	64,205	McKees Rocks . . .	14,702
Geneva	12,446	Barverton	9,410	Sapulpa	8,283	McKeesport	42,694
Glens Falls	15,243	Bellefontaine	8,238	Shawnee	12,474	Mahanoy City . . .	15,934
Gloversville	20,642	Bellevue	5,209	Tulsa	18,182	Meadville	12,750
Haverstraw	5,669	Bowling Green	5,222	OREGON.		Middletown	5,374
Herkimer	7,520	Bucyrus	8,122	Ashland	5,020	Millvale	7,861
Hoosick Falls	5,532	Cambridge	11,327	Astoria	9,599	Milton	7,460
Hornell	13,617	Canal Dover	6,621	Baker City	6,742	Minersville	7,240
Hudson	11,417	Canton	5,021	Eugene	9,009	Monessen	11,775
Hudson Falls	5,189	Chillicothe	14,508	Medford	8,840	Monongahela	7,598
Iilon	6,588	Cincinnati	363,591	Portland	207,214	Mount Carmel	17,532
Ithaca	14,802	Circleville	6,744	Salem	14,094	Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Jamestown	31,297	Cleveland	560,663	PENNSYLVANIA.		Munhall	5,185
Johnstown	25,908	Columbus	181,511	Allentown	51,913	Nanticoke	18,877
Lackawanna	14,549	Conneaut	8,319	Altoona	52,127	New Brighton	8,329
Little Falls	12,273	Coshocton	9,603	Ambridge	5,205	New Castle	36,280
Lockport	17,970	Dayton	116,577	Archbald	7,194	N. Kensington	7,707
Malone	6,467	Delaware	7,327	Ashland	6,855	Norristown	27,875
Mamaroneck	5,699	Delphos	5,038	Ashley	5,601	N. Braddock	11,824
Mattawan	6,727	East Cleveland	9,179	Bangor	5,399	Northampton	8,729
Mechanicville	6,634	East Liverpool	20,387	Beaver Falls	12,191	Oil City	15,657
Medina	5,683	Elyria	14,825	Bellevue	6,323	Old Forge	11,324
Middletown	15,313	Findlay	14,858	Berwick	6,337	Olyphant	8,505
Mount Vernon	30,919	Fostoria	9,597	Bethlehem	12,837	Philadelphia	1,549,008
New Rochelle	28,867	Fremont	9,939	Blakely	5,345	Phoenixville	10,743
New York	4,766,883	Gallon	7,214	Bloomsburg	7,413	Pittsburg	533,905
Newark	6,227	Gallipolis	5,560	Bradock	10,357	Pittston	16,267
Newburgh	27,805	Greenville	6,237	Bradford	14,567	Plymouth	19,996
Niagara Falls	30,445	Hamilton	35,279	Bristol	9,256	Pottstown	20,239
N. Tarrytown	5,421	Ironton	13,147	Butler	20,728	Pottsville	20,396
N. Tonawanda	11,955	Jackson	5,468	Carbondale	17,404	Rackin	6,042
Norwich	7,422	Kenton	7,185	Carlisle	10,303	Reading	96,071
Ogdensburg	15,933	Lakewood	15,181	Carnegie	10,009	Ridgway	5,408
Olean	14,743	Lancaster	13,093	Carrick	6,117	Rochester	5,903
Oneida	8,317	Lancaster	13,093	Catasauqua	5,250	St. Clair	6,455
Oneonta	9,401	Lima	30,508	Chambersburg	11,800	St. Mary's	6,346
Ossining	11,480	Lancaster	13,093	Charlerol	9,615	Sayre	6,426
Oswego	23,368	Lancaster	13,093	Chester	38,537	Scottdale	5,456
Peekskill	11,138	Lancaster	13,093	Chesterfield	6,851	Scranton	129,867
Plattsburg	12,809	Lancaster	13,093	Coalde	5,154	Shamokin	19,588
Port Chester	12,909	Lancaster	13,093	Coatesville	11,084	Sharon	15,270
Port Jervis	9,564	Lancaster	13,093	Columbia	11,454	Sharpsburg	8,153
Poughkeepsie	27,936	Lancaster	13,093	Connellsville	12,845	Shenandoah	25,774
Itensclae	10,711	Lancaster	13,093	Conshohocken	7,450	S. Bethlehem	19,973
Rochester	218,149	Lancaster	13,093	Coraopolis	5,252	South Sharon	10,190
Rome	20,497	Lancaster	13,093	Corry	5,991	Steelton	14,246
Salamanca	5,792	Lancaster	13,093	Danville	7,517	Sunbury	13,770
Saratoga Sp'gs	12,693	Lancaster	13,093	Darby	6,305	Swissvale	7,381
Schenectady	72,826	Lancaster	13,093	Dickson City	9,331	Swoyersville	5,396
Seneca	6,588	Lancaster	13,093	Donora	8,174	Tanawana	9,462
Solvay	5,139	Lancaster	13,093	Dubols	12,623	Tarentum	7,414
Syracuse	137,249	Lancaster	13,093	Dumore	17,615	Taylor	9,060
Tonawanda	8,290	Lancaster	13,093	Duquesne	15,727	Throop	5,133
Troy	76,813	Lancaster	13,093	Duryea	7,487	Titusville	8,533
Utica	74,419	Lancaster	13,093	E. Conemaugh	5,046	Tyone	7,176
Watertown	26,730	Lancaster	13,093	E. Pittsburg	5,615	Uniontown	13,746
Watervlet	15,074	Lancaster	13,093	Easton	28,253	Washington	11,050
White Plains	15,949	Lancaster	13,093	Edwardsville	8,407	Washington	18,778
Yonkers	79,803	Lancaster	13,093	Erie	66,525	Waynesboro	7,199
NORTH CAROLINA.		Lancaster	13,093	Etna	5,830	West Berwick	5,512
Asheville	18,762	Lancaster	13,093	Forest City	5,749	West Chester	11,767
Charlotte	34,014	Lancaster	13,093	Franklin	9,767	West Pittston	6,848
Concord	8,715	Lancaster	13,093	Freeland	6,197	Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Durham	18,241	Lancaster	13,093	Gilberton	5,401	Wilkesburg	18,924
Elizabeth City	8,412	Lancaster	13,093	Glassport	5,540	Williamsport	31,860
Fayetteville	7,045	Lancaster	13,093	Great er		Wilmington	6,133
Gastonia	5,759	Lancaster	13,093	Punxsutawney	9,058	Windsor	8,013
Goldsboro	6,107	Lancaster	13,093	Greensburg	13,012	Winton	5,280
Greensboro	15,895	Lancaster	13,093	Greenville	5,909	York	44,750
High Point	9,525	Lancaster	13,093	Hanover	7,057	RHODE ISLAND.	
Kinston	6,995	Lancaster	13,093	Harrisburg	64,186	Bristol	8,565
		Lancaster	13,093	Hazleton	25,452	Burrillville	7,878

RHODE ISLAND—		TEXAS—Continued.		VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN—Con.	
Continued.		Austin.	29,860	Alexandria.	15,329	Menasha.	21,371
Central Falls.	22,754	Beaumont.	20,640	Bristol.	6,247	La Crosse.	30,417
Coventry.	5,848	Brownsville.	10,517	Charlottesville.	6,765	Madison.	25,531
Cranston.	21,107	Brownwood.	6,967	Clifton Forge.	5,748	Manitowoc.	13,027
Cumberland.	10,107	Cleburne.	10,364	Danville.	19,020	Marquette.	14,610
E. Providence.	15,808	Corpus Christi.	8,222	Fredericksburg.	5,874	Marshfield.	5,783
Johnston.	5,935	Corsicana.	9,749	Hampton.	5,505	Menasha.	6,081
Lincoln.	9,825	Dallas.	92,104	Lynchburg.	29,949	Menomonee.	5,086
Newport.	27,149	Denison.	13,632	Newport News.	20,205	Merrill.	8,689
N. Providence.	5,407	El Paso.	39,279	Norfolk.	67,452	Milwaukee.	373,857
Pawtucket.	51,622	Ennis.	5,669	Petersburg.	24,127	Neenah.	5,734
Providence.	224,326	Fort Worth.	73,312	Portsmouth.	33,130	Oconto.	5,629
S. Kingstown.	5,176	Galveston.	7,624	Richmond.	127,628	Oshkosh.	33,062
Warren.	6,585	Galveston.	36,981	Roanoke.	34,874	Portage.	5,440
Warwick.	26,629	Greenville.	8,850	Staunton.	10,604	Racine.	38,002
Westerly.	8,696	Hillsboro.	6,115	Suffolk.	7,008	Rhineland.	5,637
Woonsocket.	38,125	Houston.	78,800	Winchester.	5,864	Sheboygan.	26,398
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Houston H'gh's.	6,984	WASHINGTON.			
Anderson.	9,654	Laredo.	14,855	Aberdeen.	13,660	St. Milwaukee.	6,092
Charleston.	58,833	Longview.	5,155	Bellingham.	24,298	Stevens Point.	8,692
Columbia.	26,149	Marshall.	11,452	Centralia.	7,311	Superior.	40,384
Florence.	7,057	Orange.	5,527	Everett.	24,814	Watertown.	8,829
Georgetown.	5,530	Palestine.	10,482	Hoquiam.	8,171	Waukegan.	8,740
Greenville.	15,741	Paris.	11,269	North Yakima.	14,082	West Allis.	16,650
Greenwood.	6,614	Port Arthur.	7,663	Glympta.	6,996	WYOMING.	
Newberry.	5,028	San Angelo.	10,321	Seattle.	237,194	Cheyenne.	11,320
Orangeburg.	5,906	San Antonio.	96,614	Spokane.	104,402	Laramie.	8,237
Rock Hill.	7,216	Sherman.	12,412	Tacoma.	83,743	Rock Springs.	5,778
Spartanburg.	17,517	Sulphur Sp'ngs.	5,151	Vancouver.	9,300	Sheridan.	8,408
Sumter.	8,109	Temple.	10,993	Walla Walla.	19,364	PORTO RICO.	
Union.	5,623	Terrill.	7,050	WEST VIRGINIA.			
SOUTH DAKOTA.		Texarkana.	9,790	Bluefield.	11,158	Agua Dulce.	6,135
Aberdeen.	10,753	Tyler.	10,400	Charleston.	22,996	Arecibo.	9,612
Huron.	5,791	Waco.	26,425	Clarksburg.	9,201	Bayamon.	5,272
Lead.	8,392	Waxahachie.	6,205	Elkins.	5,260	Caguas.	10,354
Mitchell.	6,515	Weatherford.	5,074	Fairmount.	9,711	Fajardo.	6,086
Sioux Falls.	14,094	Wichita Falls.	8,200	Grafton.	7,563	Guayama.	8,321
Watertown.	7,010	UTAH.		Huntington.	31,161	Humacao.	5,159
TENNESSEE.		Logan.	7,522	Martinsburg.	10,698	Mayaguez.	16,563
Bristol.	7,148	Ogden.	25,580	Morgantown.	9,150	Ponce.	35,005
Chattanooga.	44,604	Provo.	8,925	Moundsville.	8,918	San Juan.	48,716
Clarksville.	8,548	Salt Lake City.	92,777	Parkersburg.	17,842	Yaouco.	6,589
Cleveland.	5,549	VERMONT.		Wheeling.	41,641	HA WAIL.	
Columbia.	5,754	Barre.	10,734	WISCONSIN.			
Jackson.	15,779	Bennington.	8,698	Antigo.	7,196	Ewa District.	14,627
Johnson City.	8,502	Braintreeboro.	7,541	Appleton.	16,773	Hamakua Dist.	9,037
Knoxville.	36,346	Burlington.	20,468	Ashland.	11,594	Honolulu City.	52,183
Memphis.	131,105	Colechester.	6,450	Baraboo.	6,324	Koloa District.	5,769
Nashville.	110,364	Montpelier.	7,856	Beaver Dam.	6,758	Makawao Dist.	8,855
Park City.	5,126	Rockingham.	6,207	Beloit.	15,125	N. Hilo Dist.	12,941
TEXAS.		Rutland.	13,547	Chippewa F'ls.	8,893	N. Kohala Dis.	5,398
Ablene.	9,204	St. Albans.	6,381	Eau Claire.	18,310	Puna District.	6,834
Amarillo.	9,957	St. Johnsbury.	8,098	Fond du Lac.	18,797	S. Hilo District.	9,604
				Grand Rapids.	6,521	Waialua Dist.	6,770
				Green Bay.	25,236	Walluku Dist.	11,742
				Janesville.	13,894	Walmea Dist.	8,195

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES.

CITIES.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Populat'n.	CITIES.	Populat'n.
New York, N. Y.	4,766,853	New Haven, Ct.	133,605	Houston, Tex.	78,800
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	Duluth, Minn.	78,466
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	Somerville, Mass.	77,236
Boston, Mass.	670,585	Richmond, Va.	127,628	Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	Fall River, Mass.	119,295	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	Waterbury, Ct.	73,141
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	Hoboken, N. J.	70,324
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	Lowell, Mass.	106,294	Manchester, N. H.	70,063
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	Evansville, Ind.	69,647
Newark, N. J.	347,469	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	Akron, Ohio.	69,067
New Orleans, La.	339,075	Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	Norfolk, Va.	67,452
Washington, D. C.	331,069	Albany, N. Y.	100,253	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,195
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	Hartford, Ct.	98,915	Peoria, Ill.	66,525
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	Trenton, N. J.	96,815	Erie, Pa.	66,504
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	San Antonio, Tex.	95,614	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205
Seattle, Wash.	247,194	Reading, Pa.	96,071	Harrisburg, Pa.	64,983
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	Camden, N. J.	94,538	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,136
Providence, R. I.	224,326	Salt Lake, Utah.	92,777	Charleston, S. C.	58,883
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	Dallas, Tex.	92,104	Portland, Me.	58,571
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	Lynn, Mass.	89,336	East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	Springfield, Mass.	88,926	Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Denver, Col.	213,381	Wilmington, Del.	87,411	Holyoke, Mass.	57,730
Portland, Ore.	207,251	Des Moines, Ia.	86,368	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	Brockton, Mass.	56,878
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	Tacoma, Wash.	82,972	Bayonne, N. J.	55,545
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	Kansas City, Kan.	82,331	Johnstown, Pa.	55,482
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	Passaic, N. J.	54,773
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	Youngstown, Ohio.	79,066	South Bend, Ind.	53,684
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249				

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1916.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.	Tax Rate.	For Cities Governed by Commission, See Index.	Names of Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Akron, Ohio.....	11½	100,000	\$3,951,968	\$105,612,390	60	81.26	F. W. Rockwell, Prog.	Dec. 31, 1915	
Albany, N. Y.....	15½	110,000	5,595,596	105,835,637	100	2.40	Joseph W. Stevens, K.	Dec. 31, 1915	
Allentown, Pa.....	6	63,000	304,814	47,110,865	75	1.59	Chas. W. Rinn, D.....	Jan. 3, 1916	
Altoona, Pa.....	3.43	60,000	1,576,852	26,711,661	65	2.50	Simon H. Walker, R.....	Jan. 4, 1916	
Atlanta, Ga.....	26	200,000	5,343,700	180,942,350	60	1.25	Jas. G. Woodward, D.	Jan. 1, 1917	
Atlantic City, N. J.....	5	54,000	5,219,178	93,668,520	100	1.87	Commission Govern ment.		
Baltimore, Md.....	31½	583,000	52,370,929	818,102,315	100	1.92	James H. Preston, D.	May 18, 1915	
Bayonne, N. J.....	4	65,000	3,625,283	57,095,454	100	2.24	Bert Daly, D.....	Jan. 1, 1916	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	10	62,500	1,573,597	33,346,101	100	2.82	Wm. R. Ely, R.....	Dec. 31, 1915	
Birmingham, Ala.....	50	180,000	3,704,400	95,458,826	100	1.00	Commission Govern ment.		
Boston, Mass.....	47½	746,917	83,969,569	1,541,222,300	100	1.75	James M. Curley, D.	Feb. 4, 1918	
Bridgeport, Ct.....	15.8	115,000	2,297,046	111,251,981	100	1.92	Clifford B. Wilson, R.	Nov. 8, 1915	
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y.....	77.6	3,833,696	(?)	1,710,471,995	80	1.54	Incor'd in the City of New York.		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	42	460,000	1,301,183,966	346,560,790	50	2.60	Commission Govern ment.		
Butte, Mont.....	5	43,560	863,646	34,927,310	50	1.32	Clarence Smith, Soc.	May 1, 1915	
Cambridge, Mass.....	6½	112,000	6,978,739	127,891,395	100	2.14	Timothy W. Good, D.	Apr. 5, 1915	
Camden, N. J.....	7½	105,000	4,593,654	61,926,312	100	2.00	Chas. H. Ellis, R.....	Jan. 1, 1917	
Canton, Ohio.....	9	68,000	2,633,975	65,103,660	..	1.25	C. A. Stolberg, Prog.	Dec. 31, 1915	
Charleston, S. C.....	5¾	72,000	4,148,500	20,221,600	41	3.65	John P. Grace, D.....	Dec. 13, 1915	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6½	100,000	73,421,000	35,302,803	48	1.65	Commission Govern ment.		
Chicago, Ill.....	194	2,437,526	24,900,280	981,787,576	33½	5.43	C. H. Harrison, D.....	Apr. 6, 1915	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70	400,000	5,685,433	596,000,000	100	1.55	F. S. Spiegel, R.....	Dec. 31, 1915	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	51.8	720,000	39,471,886	765,574,880	100	5.88	Newton D. Baker, D.	Dec. 31, 1915	
Cohoes, N. Y.....	8	25,000	769,656	12,457,537	100	1.65	James S. Calkins, R.	Jan. 1, 1916	
Columbus, Ohio.....	26	207,000	12,951,984	275,045,160	100	1.35	George J. Karb, D.....	Dec. 31, 1915	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	16¾	35,000	712,853	4,903,444	25	1.92	M. B. Snyder, R.....	Mar. 31, 1916	
Covington, Ky.....	5.4	58,000	2,492,843	27,144,145	80	2.65	Geo. E. Phillips, D.	Jan. 1, 1916	
Dallas, Tex.....	18	125,000	5,734,076	116,863,500	60	1.90	Commission Govern ment.		
Davenport, Iowa.....	8	55,000	563,000	23,795,230	50	1.80	Alfred C. Mueller, R.	Apr. 4, 1916	
Dayton, Ohio.....	16¾	130,000	15,430,780	153,774,660	200	1.36	Commission Govern ment.		
Denver, Col.....	59	235,000	965,174	401,000,000	100	1.19	Commission Govern ment.		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	54	160,000	1,866,224	110,665,000	25	..	Commission Govern ment.		
Detroit, Mich.....	41¾	600,000	13,632,384	525,856,500	80	1.97	Oscar B. Marx, R.....	Jan. 14, 1917	
District of Columbia.....	See Washington, D. C., on following page.								
Dubuque, Iowa.....	13	45,000	828,773	36,500,000	(?)	1.40	James Saul, D.....	Apr. 6, 1916	
Duluth, Minn.....	74	92,000	6,192,000	51,770,326	(?)	3.63	Commission Govern ment.		
Elizabeth, N. J.....	9½	11,389	3,322,367	64,732,886	100	1.90	Victor Mra Jag, R.....	Dec. 31, 1916	
Elmira, N. Y.....	7½	42,000	1,141,000	27,066,752	100	2.86	H. N. Hoffman, Fus.	Dec. 31, 1915	
Erie, Pa.....	8	84,000	509,732	50,104,918	80	g.83	Commission Govern ment.		
Evansville, Ind.....	9	92,500	1,628,000	41,513,250	60	.60	Benj. Bosse, D.....	Jan. 7, 1918	
Port River, Mass.....	41	122,669	5,107,520	102,232,718	100	2.32	James H. Kay, R.....	Jan. 4, 1917	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	11½	75,000	386,000	38,838,810	50	1.16	W. J. Hosey, D.....	Jan. 1, 1915	
Fort Worth, Tex.....	17½	92,250	5,751,000	65,932,851	60	1.90	Commission Govern ment.		
Galveston, Tex.....	7¾	50,000	3,203,865	37,821,710	70-50	1.73	Commission Govern ment.		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	17	125,000	4,333,900	160,540,966	100	2.18	George E. Ellis, R.....	May 1, 1916	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	7	75,000	1,621,501	49,000,000	60	2.20	Commission Govern ment.		
Hartford, Ct.....	18	125,000	6,157,507	173,609,244	85	2.05	Jos. H. Lawler, D.....	Apr. 4, 1916	
Haverhill, Mass.....	32	54,000	1,693,911	142,296,553	100	1.86	Commission Govern ment.		
Hoboken, N. J.....	1½	75,000	2,400,609	69,230,622	100	1.90	Martin Cooke, D.....	Jan. 1, 1916	
Holyoke, Mass.....	22½	65,000	3,223,310	63,445,439	100	1.88	John H. Woods, Ind.	Jan. 4, 1915	
Houston, Tex.....	32	132,000	4,919,587	109,597,280	95	1.85	Commission Govern ment.		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	35½	270,000	3,654,300	240,123,875	50	2.36	Joseph E. Bell, D.....	Jan. 1, 1919	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	10	65,000	2,118,000	53,000,000	50	1.18	V. C. Swetengen, D.	June 20, 1915	
Jersey City, N. J.....	19	300,885	19,325,175	275,236,610	100	1.13	Commission Govern ment.		
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	8¾	48,204	790,836	46,709,965	100	1.77	Alf'd B. Connable, R.	Apr. 13, 1915	
Kansas City, Kan.....	17½	100,000	6,740,261	92,829,060	100	1.73	Commission Govern ment.		
Kansas City, Mo.....	60	300,000	6,121,000	189,600,401	40	1.25	..		
Lansing, Mich.....	8	40,000	346,300	36,653,975	100	1.75	J. G. Kentler, D.....	May 1, 1916	
Lawrence, Mass.....	7¾	90,000	3,516,351	79,813,490	100	1.80	Commission Govern ment.		
Lincoln, Neb.....	7½	50,000	960,000	10,415,873	20	9.65	Commission Govern ment.		
Little Rock, Ark.....	16.5	60,403	365,909	31,000,000	40	2.73	Charles E. Taylor, D.	Apr. 15, 1915	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	107½	550,000	13,884,573	415,864,410	50	1.69	Henry H. Rose, R.....	Jan. 30, 1915	
Louisville, Ky.....	28	260,000	14,072,000	310,000,000	100	1.76	J. H. Buschemeyer, R.	Nov. —, 1917	
Lowell, Mass.....	14	106,294	2,869,204	89,294,001	100	2.19	Commission Govern ment.		
Lynn, Mass.....	11½	96,000	4,428,027	90,365,830	100	2.00	Commission Govern ment.		
Manchester, N. H.....	35	80,000	900,000	72,093,037	100	1.57	H. W. Spaulding, R.	Jan. 5, 1916	
Memphis, Tenn.....	19.3	165,000	11,914,300	119,895,200	100	1.58	Commission Govern ment.		
Milwaukee, Wis.....	25.6	141,900	10,577,500	496,342,170	100	1.37	G. A. Bading, Ind.....	Apr. 17, 1916	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	53¾	355,000	18,809,517	244,092,214	40	3.57	Wallace G. Nye, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1917	
Mobile, Ala.....	17.5	68,000	3,966,500	33,074,708	60	7.00	Commission Govern ment.		
Montgomery, Ala.....	6	45,000	2,931,336	25,236,695	30	1.13	Commission Govern ment.		
Monnt Vernon, N. Y.....	4½	36,000	167,050	39,656,792	65	2.56	Edwin W. Flske, D.	Dec. 31, 1914	
Nashville, Tenn.....	17.41	135,000	6,907,602	83,141,369	..	1.50	Hilary E. How.e, D.	Oct. 14, 1916	
Newark, N. J.....	23½	405,000	21,902,471	401,199,704	100	2.08	T. L. Raymond, R.....	Dec. 31, 1916	
New Bedford, Mass.....	19½	107,402	2,249,196	108,032,222	(?)	3.62	Ed. R. Hathaway, R.	Jan. 3, 1915	
New Brunswick, N. J.....	4¼	28,000	576,894	15,553,610	70	2.39	Dr. Austin Scott, D.	Jan. 1, 1918	
New Haven, Ct.....	22½	146,000	4,021,588	149,219,543	100	1.90	Frank J. Rice, R.....	Jan. 1, 1916	
New Orleans, La.....	196	400,000	37,533,540	245,222,414	60	3.12	Commission Govern ment.		
Newport, R. I.....	7¾	30,000	767,000	62,390,800	75	1.38	R. T. Burlingame, R.	Jan. 4, 1916	
Newton, Mass.....	18	41,000	2,721,952	83,607,920	100	1.88	Ed. O. Childs, Ind.....	Jan. 1, 1916	

CITIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1916.	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	For Cities Governed by Commission See Index.	Terms Expire.
							Names of Mayors.	
New York City‡	214 3/4	5,625,000	757,705,833	8,390,155,472	100	\$1.78	John P. Mitchel, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917
Oakland, Cal.	58	225,000	\$8,884,470	\$158,203,355	50	1.89	Commission Govern	ment.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17 1/2	75,000	2,713,500	69,332,088	75	1.83	Commission Govern	ment.
Omaha, Neb.	24 1/2	155,000	6,270,000	38,045,133	20	5.83	Commission Govern	ment.
Passaic, N. J.	3 1/2	67,500	2,039,905	47,085,317	100	1.71	Commission Govern	ment.
Paterson, N. J.	8 1/2	134,500	5,146,198	106,002,102	100	1.91	Rob't H. Fordyce, R.	Jan. 1, 1916
Pawtucket, R. I.	8 1/4	60,000	4,700,000	55,466,153	100	1.65	G. W. Esterbrooke, R.	Jan. 1, 1917
Peoria, Ill.	9 1/2	74,000	505,000	22,084,481	33 1/2	5.95	E. N. Woodruff, R.	May 4, 1915
Philadelphia, Pa.	129 3/4	1,700,000	99,651,537	2,230,206,400	85	(8)	R. Blankenburg, Ind.	Jan. 3, 1916
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41	600,000	3,263,463	753,366,000	90	1.49	J. G. Arustrong, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1913
Portland, Me.	21 1/2	63,000	2,814,469	70,410,225	80	2.12	Wm. M. Ingraham, D	Dec. 13, 1915
Portland, Ore.	53 1/2	277,312	14,878,588	314,105,777	(7)	2.77	Commission Govern	ment.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	23 1/2	37,000	2,167,000	25,499,258	80	3.53	Dan. W. Wilbur, R.	Dec. 31, 1915
Providence, R. I.	18 1/4	247,682	12,061,238	324,769,740	100	3.70	Jos. A. Gahner, D.	Jan. 6, 1917
Quincy, Ill.	5 1/2	40,000	223,000	10,539,951	33 1/2	5.17	Wm. K. Abbott, D.	May 4, 1915
Reading, Pa.	6 1/4	103,000	11,670,423	56,836,768	75	1.80	Ira W. Stratton, R.	Jan. 3, 1916
Richmond, Va.	26	155,000	10,615,299	149,051,226	70	1.40	George Ainslie, D.	Sept. 1, 1916
Rochester, N. Y.	20	245,000	18,068,600	215,485,365	80	1.97	H. H. Edgerton, R.	Dec. 31, 1915
Rockford, Ill.	9 1/2	55,000	339,800	19,701,707	33 1/2	4.55	W. W. Bennett, R.	May 1, 1915
Sacramento, Cal.	13 1/2	75,000	2,049,000	68,395,550	72	1.46	Commission Govern	ment.
Saginaw, Mich.	16	60,000	1,810,810	45,373,155	100	2.08	A. E. Richardson, R.	Apr. 15, 1915
Salt Lake City, Utah.	50	106,000	5,248,000	66,400,725	35-40	1.30	Commission Govern	ment.
San Antonio, Tex.	36	120,000	2,098,000	92,330,210	60	1.54	Clinton G. Brown, D.	May 31, 1915
San Diego, Cal.	76	90,000	10,422,737	84,999,931	60	1.57	Commission Govern	ment.
San Francisco, Cal.	46	500,000	34,400,500	525,528,227	50	2.23	James Rolph, Jr., R.	Jan. 8, 1916
Savannah, Ga.	7 1/2	85,000	2,616,000	54,986,018	66 2/3	2.15	Rich. J. Davant, D.	Jan. 20, 1919
Schenectady, N. Y.	8	95,000	5,708,159	57,624,940	80	1.52	J. T. Schoolcraft, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1915
Scranton, Pa.	19	160,000	1,551,190	84,405,075	80	1.58	Ed. B. Jermyn, Ind.	Jan. 5, 1918
Seattle, Wash.	53 1/2	310,000	15,447,400	215,362,151	45	3.38	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	44 1/2	63,000	1,135,100	52,582,927	70	2.15	Commission Govern	ment.
Somerville, Mass.	4 1/4	83,000	1,674,000	74,946,894	100	2.11	Zebedee E. Cliff, R.	Jan. 3, 1916
South Bend, Ind.	14 1/2	66,000	498,000	31,000,000	40	3.28	Fred. W. Keller, Ind.	Jan. 1, 1918
Spokane, Wash.	39 1/4	120,000	9,634,314	88,913,235	50	1.30	Commission Govern	ment.
Springfield, Ill.	8 1/2	57,520	11,311,324	17,933,703	23 1/2	6.17	Commission Govern	ment.
Springfield, Mass.	38 1/2	105,000	6,771,424	180,129,051	100	1.65	John A. Denison, R.	Jan. 4, 1915
Springfield, Ohio.	11	60,000	2,037,000	58,900,000	100	1.40	Commission Govern	ment.
St. Joseph, Mo.	13 1/2	85,000	893,350	40,418,910	60	1.30	Elliot Marshal, R.	Apr. 15, 1916
St. Louis, Mo.	61 1/2	750,000	20,384,000	616,898,390	66 2/3	2.35	Henry W. Kiel, R.	Apr. 3, 1917
St. Paul, Minn.	54.44	275,000	10,748,575	114,408,085	40	.41	Commission Govern	ment.
Syracuse, N. Y.	20	155,000	10,023,487	141,857,917	100	1.77	Louis Will, Prog.	Dec. 31, 1915
Tacoma, Wash.	39 1/2	104,000	6,076,000	62,826,687	50	4.03	Commission Govern	ment.
Taunton, Mass.	45	36,000	1,464,412	26,274,534	100	2.12	Commission Govern	ment.
Toledo, Ohio.	25 1/2	187,000	9,732,577	249,785,310	100	1.40	Carl H. Keller, R.	Jan. 1, 1916
Topeka, Kan.	8	50,000	554,875	55,015,362	100	1.72	Commission Govern	ment.
Trenton, N. J.	10	104,000	6,647,422	75,000,000	100	2.16	Commission Govern	ment.
Troy, N. Y.	9 1/2	80,000	6,770,333	59,930,741	100	2.20	Cornelius F. Burns, D.	Dec. 31, 1915
Utica, N. Y.	12	86,000	2,375,990	51,930,537	100	2.35	James D. Smith, D.	Dec. 31, 1915
Washington, D. C.	69 1/4	355,000	9,001,683	392,777,629	66 2/3	1.10	For Government.	See Index.
Wheeling, W. Va.	3.2	42,550	1,020,000	67,282,555	100	1.13	H. L. Kirk, R.	July 1, 1915
Williamsport, Pa.	7.3	35,000	334,444	15,490,595	70-75	2.80	Samuel Stabler, R.	Dec. 31, 1915
Wilmington, Del.	10	100,000	4,392,300	76,270,688	100	1.85	H. W. Howell, R.	July 1, 1915
Worcester, Mass.	38 1/2	170,000	9,543,305	172,334,979	100	1.96	Geo. M. Wright, R.	Jan. 4, 1915
Yonkers, N. Y.	21	93,000	9,520,731	116,629,220	80	2.33	James T. Lennon, D.	Dec. 31, 1915

D., Democrats; R., Republicans; Soc., Socialist; Ind., Independent; Prog., Progressive.
 * This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each \$100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21.; Bronx, 40.6; Brooklyn, 77.6; Queens, 118.6; Richmond, 57.2. The surveyor's bureau gives the area as 326.83 square miles. § Tax rate—Manhattan, \$1.78; Bronx, \$1.77; Brooklyn, \$1.84; Queens, \$1.80; Richmond, \$1.90. (a) See New York City above. (c) Gross funded debt of New York City, \$1,122,690,042. (d) City tax. (h) Bonded debt. (i) Of which \$30,335,275 is self-supporting. (j) Less \$2,625,107 indebtedness. (l) Realty, 33 1/2%; personality, 50%; money and credits, 100%. (m) Annexed Territory, \$1.34. (s) Realty, \$1.00; personality, 40c. (u) Estimate of 1914. (v) For year 1913. (w) Saloon census. (x) Real estate 90%, buildings 75%. (y) 75% of cash value on land and 50% on buildings.

CITIES.	REALTY.	PERSONALTY.	CITIES.	REALTY.	PERSONALTY.
Albany	\$85,179,055	(d) \$20,656,582	Milwaukee	\$405,910,060	\$91,823,118
Atlanta, Ga.	130,271,080	50,671,270	Minneapolis	168,084,570	51,751,303
Baltimore	400,181,826	381,509,468	Newark, N. J.	345,762,704	57,437,400
Boston	1,237,440,600	303,781,700	New Haven, Ct.	127,628,743	21,590,800
Buffalo	317,189,830	(f) 29,870,960	New Orleans	173,466,890	71,855,324
Chicago	688,387,252	283,400,224	New York City, for division of realty and personality, see above.	1,658,506,400	571,700,000
Columbus, Ohio	179,654,500	67,921,390	Philadelphia	1,658,506,400	571,700,000
Cleveland	525,942,890	239,812,190	Pittsburgh	753,366,000	None.
Dayton, Ohio	112,301,180	41,473,480	Portland, Ore.	941,675,410	45,383,580
Denver	103,000,000	31,000,000	Providence	212,630,840	(e) 132,173,580
Detroit	368,290,750	157,565,750	Rochester	191,206,720	(d) 24,278,645
District of Columbia	345,124,144	47,653,485	San Francisco	461,106,100	64,422,120
Jersey City, N. J.	206,232,002	(m) 16,005,385	Springfield, Mass.	147,180,360	32,948,691
Kansas City, Mo.	130,786,860	58,814,541	St. Louis	485,324,000	(d) 121,374,390
Los Angeles	356,595,780	59,268,630	Seattle	173,468,225	36,893,926
Louisville	61,350,000	(d) 145,650,000	Worcester, Mass.	134,509,500	37,826,479

(d) Including improvements, franchises, etc. (e) Including tangible and intangible personality. (f) Including franchises. (m) Including 2d-class R. R. property.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

(From a Report of the Census Bureau of June 12, 1914.)

THERE are sixty-nine cities out of 195 in the United States having an estimated population of over 30,000 inhabitants each, which have already adopted a commission form of government, having discarded the former plan of being governed by a Mayor and council. This report covers the transactions of the calendar year 1912, or the fiscal year closing on dates prior to February 1, 1913.

The sixty-nine cities which have adopted, or by legislative enactment have been placed under, the commission form of government are as follows:

ALABAMA—Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery.

CALIFORNIA—Berkeley, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego and Pasadena.

COLORADO—Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington.

ILLINOIS—Decatur and Springfield.

IOWA—Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Slouss City.

KANSAS—Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.

KENTUCKY—Newport, Covington and Lexington.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans and Shreveport.

MASSACHUSETTS—Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn and Salem.

MINNESOTA—Duluth and St. Paul.

MISSOURI—Joplin.

NEBRASKA—Omaha and Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City, Passaic, Trenton and Jersey City.

OKLAHOMA—Muskogee and Oklahoma City.

OREGON—Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, McKeesport, New Castle, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and York.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis.

TEXAS—Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston and Houston.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON—Spokane and Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington.

WISCONSIN—Oshkosh and Superior.

COST OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

The cost per capita for the general expenses of all the municipal departments, and also the per capita net debt at the close of the year 1912, of these sixty-nine cities which have adopted the commission form of government, respectively, are shown in the statement following. The term "net debt" as employed in the report is the funded and floating debt less sinking fund assets; and the term "general expenses" of the municipal departments includes all costs of city government, except interest on debt and outlays for permanent improvements.

The first figure following the name of the city in the statement shows the per capita cost of municipal government for 1912 and the second figure the per capita net debt at the close of the year 1912:

ALABAMA—Birmingham \$3.64—\$38.55, Mobile \$8.53—\$54.54, Montgomery \$9.68—\$65.35.

CALIFORNIA—Berkeley \$13.32—\$19.06, Oakland \$14.82—\$36.68, Sacramento \$18.94—\$26.07, San Diego \$20.07—\$87.40, Pasadena \$19.07—\$45.14.

COLORADO—Colorado Springs \$16.94—\$73.48, Pueblo \$10.94—\$57.27, Denver \$20.13—\$3.82.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington \$25.43—\$24.09.

ILLINOIS—Decatur \$8.66—\$9.79, Springfield \$12.29—\$20.82.

IOWA—Cedar Rapids \$11.88—\$32.62, Des Moines \$14.30—\$30.09, Slouss City \$10.57—\$31.38.

KANSAS—Kansas City \$9.73—\$57.98, Topeka \$11.58—\$36.72, Wichita \$9.61—\$40.17.

KENTUCKY—Newport \$7.88—\$38.66, Covington \$9.88—\$41.51, Lexington \$11.46—\$24.78.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans \$12.79—\$122.31, Shreveport \$11.06—\$19.08.

MASSACHUSETTS—Haverhill \$13.93—\$37.66, Lowell \$13.10—\$24.22, Lynn \$13.65—\$36.32, Salem \$13.09—\$27.12.

MINNESOTA—Duluth \$13.95—\$78.29, St. Paul \$13.01—\$43.19.

MISSOURI—Joplin \$7.96—\$10.25.

NEBRASKA—Omaha \$16.36—\$109.23, Lincoln \$10.79—\$25.98.

The corresponding average figures for the entire 195 cities included in the report are, respectively, \$17.34—\$68.74.

WASHINGTON LED OFF.

Washington, D. C., was the first city in the United States to be governed for any number of years by a commission, coming under that form of government by the terms of an act of Congress that became effective June 11, 1878. The application of this form of government to the Capital of the United States grew out of the relation of the National Government to this particular city, and the city of Washington was not considered as an example to other municipalities with reference to its form of government.

The great need of improvement in sanitary conditions of Memphis, Tenn., following a severe visitation of yellow fever in 1878, combined with the fact that at the time the city had incurred an indebtedness equal to its authority for borrowing money, led the Legislature of Tennessee in 1879 to put an end to the existence of the city as a municipal corporation and to create in its stead a taxing district whose affairs were conducted by a small body of officers having practically the authority of the Commissioners in the cities under the new or commission form of government. After the recovery of the city from the difficulties which made this form of government necessary, Memphis was reincorporated as a city with its earlier form of government, and its experience was not deemed such as to encourage the substitution of this form of government for that of Mayor and council.

A destructive storm having overwhelmed Galveston, Tex., on September 1, 1900, and left the city prostrate financially, as Memphis had been in 1878, Galveston was placed under a government by a commission in 1901. The experience of Galveston under this form of government was such that in 1905 it was adopted by Houston, Tex. Two other cities, having 30,000 inhabitants, adopted it in 1907, two in 1908, eight in 1909, six in 1910, fifteen in 1911, nine in 1912, twenty-one in 1913, and three in 1914.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT—Continued.

THE CITY MANAGER PLAN.

An act of the Ohio Legislature, approved May 6, 1913, provided for a form of municipal government to be known as the "City Manager plan," the council to consist of five members in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants, of seven members in cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and of nine members in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants, the council being elected in all cases for a term of four years. This council is to constitute a governing body with power to pass ordinances, adopt regulations, appoint a chief administrative officer to be known as the "City Manager," fix his salary, approve all appointments made by him (except as otherwise provided), and appoint a Civil Service Commission and all boards or commissions created by ordinances.

So far as information has been received by the Bureau of the Census, the only city of over 30,000 inhabitants organized under the "City Manager plan" is Dayton, Ohio. Some of the smaller cities of that State have adopted this plan, and some of the smaller cities of other States have adopted a plan somewhat similar, one or two having adopted it prior to the enactment of the given statute.

ADDITIONAL CITIES HAVING COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Alabama—Cordova, Hartselle, Huntsville, Sheffield, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, and Florence.
 Arizona—*Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Fort Smith.
 California—Alhambra, Modesto, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Stockton, and Vallejo.

Colorado—Colorado City, Durango, Fort Collins, Grand Junction, and *Montrose.

Florida—*Lakeland, Orlando, Pensacola, and St. Petersburg.

Georgia—Cartersville.
 Idaho—Boise, Lewiston.

Illinois—Bloomington, Cairo, Carbondale, Clinton, Dixon, Elgin, Flora, Forest Park, Hamilton, Harrisburg, Harvey, Hillisboro, Jacksonville, Kewanee, Marseilles, Moline, Murphysboro, Ottawa, Pekin, Rochelle, Rock Island, Spring Valley, and Waukegan.

Iowa—Burlington, Fort Dodge, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Mason City, and Ottumwa.

Kansas—*Abilene, Anthony, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Chanute, Cherryvale, Coffeyville, Council Grove, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Fort Scott, Garden City, Garnett, Girard, Great Bend, Hiawatha, Holton, Hutchinson, Independence, Iola, Junction City, Kingman, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Marion, McPherson, Neodesha, Newton, Olathe, Osawatomie, Ottawa, Parsons, Pittsburg, Pratt, and Wellington.

Kentucky—Paducah.

Louisiana—Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Donalds-ville, Hammond, Jennings, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Natchitoches, and New Iberia.

Maine—Gardiner.
 Maryland—Cumberland.

Massachusetts—Gloucester, Lawrence, and Taunton.

Michigan—Adrian, Battle Creek, *Big Rapids, Cadillac, Fremont, Harbor Beach, *Jackson, *Manistee, Marquette, Monroe, Owasso, Pontiac, Port Huron, Saginaw, Traverse City, and Wyandotte.

Minnesota—Eveleth, Faribault, Mankato, and *Morris.

Mississippi—Clarksdale, Greenwood, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, and Vicksburg.

Missouri—Kirksville, Monette, and West Plains.

Montana—Missoula.

Nebraska—Beatrice and Nebraska City.

New Jersey—Asbury Park, Belleville, Beverly, Bordentown, Haddonfield, Hawthorne, Irvington, Long Branch, Millville, Nutley, Ocean City, Phillipsburg, Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Vineland, and Wallington.

New Mexico—Las Vegas.

New York—Beacon, Buffalo, and *Niagara Falls.

North Carolina—Greensboro, Hickory, High Point, *Morgantown, Raleigh, and Wilmington.

North Dakota—Bismarck, Devils Lake, Fargo, Mandan, Minot, and Williston.

Ohio—*Ashabula, *Dayton, Middletown, *Sandusky, and *Springfield.

Oklahoma—Ada, Ardmore, Bartlesville, Collinsville, Duncan, El Reno, Enid, Guthrie, Holden-ville, Lawton, McAlester, Miami, Okmulgee, Purrell, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Weathersford.

Oregon—Baker and *La Grande.

Pennsylvania—Beaver Falls, Bradford, Carbondale, Connellsville, Cory, Easton, Franklin, Hazleton, Lebanon, Lock Haven, Meadville, Oil City, Pittston, Pottsville, South Bethlehem, and Titusville.

South Carolina—Columbia, Florence, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, and Sumter.

South Dakota—Aberdeen, Canton, Chamberlain, Dell Rapids, Huron, Lead, Madison, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Vermilion, Watertown, and Yankton.

Tennessee—Bristol, La Follette, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, and Springfield.

Texas—*Amarillo, Aransas Pass, Coleman, Corpus Christi, Denison, *Denton, Greenville, Kennedy, Marble Falls, Marshall, McKinney, Palestine, Port Arthur, Port Lavaca, San Antonio, and *Taylor.

Utah—Logan, Murray, Ogden, and Provo.

Washington—Centralia, Chehalis, Everett, Hoquiam, North Yakima, and Walla Walla.

West Virginia—Blue Field, Fairmount, Gratton, and Parkersburg.

Wisconsin—Antigo, Appleton, Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Ladysmith, Menomonie, Portage, and Rice Lake.

Wyoming—Cheyenne and Sheridan.

* City Manager Plan.

NEW YORK STATE FUNDED DEBT.

YEAR.	Canals.	Highways.	Palisades Interstate Park.	Saratoga Springs State Reservation.	Adirondack Park.	Total.
1907.....	\$15,230,660.00	\$1,860,000.00	.....	.....	\$200,000.00	\$17,290,660.00
1908.....	20,230,660.00	6,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	26,230,660.00
1909.....	30,230,660.00	11,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	41,230,660.00
1910.....	41,230,660.00	16,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....	57,230,660.00
1911.....	51,230,660.00	26,000,000.00	\$2,500,000.00	.....	.....	79,730,660.00
1912.....	72,637,660.00	34,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	\$565,000.00	.....	109,702,660.00
1913.....	71,000,600.00	34,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	850,000.00	.....	108,350,600.00
1914.....	101,000,660.00	55,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	760,000.00	.....	159,260,660.00

STOCK CORPORATIONS FORMED IN NEW YORK STATE.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1892.....	1,047	1897.....	1,580	1902.....	3,577	1907.....	6,599	1911.....	8,357
1893.....	1,219	1898.....	1,520	1903.....	3,887	1908.....	7,185	1912.....	8,761
1894.....	4,420	1899.....	1,675	1904.....	4,420	1909.....	8,328	1913.....	9,029
1895.....	1,423	1900.....	1,864	1905.....	5,609	1910.....	7,998	*1914.....	8,170
1896.....	1,446	1901.....	2,670	1906.....	6,347				

* To November 15.

**THE STATES AND THE UNION.
THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.**

STATES.		Ratified the Constitution.		STATES.		Ratified the Constitution.	
1	Delaware	1787,	December 7.	8	South Carolina.....	1788,	May 23.
2	Pennsylvania.....	1787,	December 12.	9	New Hampshire.....	1788,	June 21.
3	New Jersey.....	1787,	December 18.	10	Virginia.....	1788,	June 26.
4	Georgia.....	1788,	January 2.	11	New York.....	1788,	July 26.
5	Connecticut.....	1788,	January 9.	12	North Carolina.....	1789,	November 21.
6	Massachusetts.....	1788,	February 6.	13	Rhode Island.....	1790,	May 29.
7	Maryland.....	1788,	April 28.				

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

STATES.		Admitted.*		STATES.		Admitted.*	
1	Vermont.....	1791,	March 4.	19	Minnesota.....	1858,	May 11.
2	Kentucky.....	1792,	June 1.	20	Oregon.....	1859,	February 14.
3	Tennessee.....	1796,	June 1.	21	Kansas.....	1861,	January 29.
4	Ohio.....	1803,	February 19.	22	West Virginia.....	1863,	June 19.
5	Louisiana.....	1812,	April 30.	23	Nevada.....	1864,	October 31.
6	Indiana.....	1816,	December 11.	24	Nebraska.....	1867,	March 1.
7	Mississippi.....	1817,	December 10.	25	Colorado.....	1876,	August 1.
8	Illinois.....	1818,	December 3.	26	North Dakota.....	1889,	November 2.
9	Alabama.....	1819,	December 14.	27	South Dakota.....	1889,	November 2.
10	Maine.....	1820,	March 15.	28	Montana.....	1889,	November 8.
11	Missouri.....	1821,	August 10.	29	Washington.....	1889,	November 11.
12	Arkansas.....	1836,	June 15.	30	Idaho.....	1890,	July 3.
13	Michigan.....	1837,	January 26.	31	Wyoming.....	1890,	July 11.
14	Florida.....	1845,	March 3.	32	Utah.....	1896,	January 4.
15	Texas.....	1845,	December 29.	33	Oklahoma.....	1907,	November 16.
16	Iowa.....	1846,	December 28.	34	New Mexico.....	1912,	January 6.
17	Wisconsin.....	1848,	May 29.	35	Arizona.....	1912,	February 14.
18	California.....	1850,	September 9.				

THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.		Organized.		TERRITORIES.		Organized.	
District of Columbia...		July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91		Hawaii.....		April 30, 1900.	
Alaska.....		July 27, 1868.					

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

NEW POSSESSIONS.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam, Tutuila, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under Governors, all appointed by the President. Porto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Commissioner, and the Philippines by two Commissioners elected respectively by the people thereof.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATISTICS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Breadth, Miles.†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama.....	51,996	200	320	Montgomery	Nebraska.....	77,520	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter...	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada.....	110,680	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona.....	113,956	335	390	Phoenix.	New Hamp...	9,341	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas.....	53,335	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey...	8,224	70	160	Trenton.
California.....	158,297	375	770	Sacramento.	New Mexico...	122,634	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado.....	103,948	390	270	Denver.	New York.....	49,204	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut...	4,965	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina...	52,426	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware.....	2,370	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota....	70,837	360	210	Bismarck
Dist. of Col...	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio.....	41,040	230	205	Columbus.
Florida.....	58,666	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma....	70,057	545	210	Oklahoma C.
Georgia.....	59,265	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon.....	96,699	375	290	Salem.
Idaho.....	83,878	305	490	Boise.	Pennsylvania	45,126	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois.....	56,665	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1,248	35	50	Providence.
Indiana.....	36,354	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina...	30,989	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa.....	56,147	300	210	Des Moines.	S. Dakota....	77,615	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas.....	82,158	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee...	42,022	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky.....	40,588	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas.....	265,896	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana.....	48,506	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah.....	84,990	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine.....	33,040	205	255	Augusta.	Vermont.....	9,564	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland.....	12,327	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia.....	42,627	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,296	190	110	Boston.	Washington...	69,127	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan.....	57,980	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia...	24,170	200	235	Charleston.
Minnesota....	84,682	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin...	56,066	290	300	Madison.
Mississippi...	46,865	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming....	97,914	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri.....	69,420	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S..	3,617,673	12,720	11,600	
Montana.....	146,947	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Samoa, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal Zone, 436. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1910. † Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. † Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOVERNORS.				LEGISLATURES.			Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
	Names.	Salaries	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	
Alabama.....	Charles Henderson, D.....	\$7,500	4	Jan.,—1919	Jan. 12, 1915	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Alaska.....	John F. A. Strong, D*.....	7,000	4	Oct.,—1917	Mar. 1, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	.....
Arizona.....	George W. P. Hunt, D.....	4,000	2	Dec.,—1916	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Arkansas.....	George W. Hays, D.....	4,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Sept.—, 1916
California.....	Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.	10,000	4	Jan. 2, 1919	Jan. 4, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Colorado.....	George A. Carlson, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Connecticut.....	Marcus H. Holcomb, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Delaware.....	Charles R. Miller, R.....	4,000	4	Jan. 21, 1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Florida.....	Park Trammell, D.....	6,000	4	Jan.,—1917	Apr. 8, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Georgia.....	John M. Slaton, D (a).....	5,000	2	July 1, 1915	June 23, 1915	Ann.	50 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Hawaii.....	Lucius E. Pinkham, D*.....	7,000	4	Nov.,—1917	Feb. 19, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	.....
Idaho.....	Moses Alexander, D.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 4, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Illinois.....	Edward F. Dunne, D.....	12,000	4	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Indiana.....	Samuel M. Ralston, D.....	8,000	4	Jan. 11, 1917	Jan. 7, 1915	Bien.	61 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Iowa.....	George W. Clarke, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Kansas.....	Arthur Capper, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 12, 1915	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Kentucky.....	James B. McCreary, D.....	6,500	4	Dec. 12, 1915	Jan. 3, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 2, 1915
Louisiana.....	Luther E. Hall, D.....	5,000	4	May—1916	May 8, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. 18, 1915
Maine.....	Oakley C. Curtis, D.....	3,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Sept. 11, 1916
Maryland.....	Phil'ps L. Goldsborough, R	4,500	4	Jan.,—1916	Jan. 5, 1916	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 2, 1915
Massachusetts.....	David I. Walsh, D.....	10,000	1	Jan.,—1916	Jan. 6, 1915	Ann.	None.	Nov. 2, 1915
Michigan.....	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1916	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Minnesota.....	W. S. Hammond, D.....	7,600	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Mississippi.....	Earl Brewer, D.....	5,000	4	Jan.,—1916	Jan. 4, 1916	Bien.	None.	Nov. 2, 1915
Missouri.....	Elliott W. Major, D.....	5,000	4	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Montana.....	Samuel V. Stewart, D.....	5,000	4	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 4, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Nebraska.....	John H. Morehead, D.....	2,500	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Nevada.....	Emmet D. Boyle, D.....	7,000	4	Jan.,—1919	Jan. 18, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
N. Hampshire.....	Rolland H. Spaulding, R.....	3,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
New Jersey.....	James F. Fielder, D.....	10,000	3	Jan. 15, 1917	Jan. 12, 1915	Ann.	None.	Nov. 2, 1915
New Mexico.....	Wm. C. McDonald, D.....	5,000	4	Dec. 31, 1916	Jan. 12, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
New York.....	Charles S. Whitman, R.....	10,000	2	Dec. 31, 1916	Jan. 6, 1915	Ann.	None.	Nov. 2, 1915
N. Carolina.....	Locke Craig, D.....	5,000	4	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
North Dakota.....	L. B. Hanna, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1916	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Ohio.....	Frank B. Willis, R.....	10,000	2	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 4, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Oklahoma.....	R. L. Williams, D.....	4,500	4	Jan.,—1919	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—, 1918
Oregon.....	James Withycombe, R.....	5,000	4	Jan.,—1919	Jan. 12, 1915	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Pennsylvania.....	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.....	10,000	4	Jan.,—1919	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Porto Rico.....	Arthur Yager, D*.....	8,000	4	Dec. 16, 1917	Jan. 11, 1915	Ann.	60 dys	.....
Rhode Island.....	R. Livingston Beckman, R	3,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Ann.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
S. Carolina.....	Richard I. Manning, D.....	3,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 12, 1915	Ann.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
South Dakota.....	F. M. Byrne, R.....	3,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 3, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Tennessee.....	Thomas C. Rye, D.....	4,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 4, 1915	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Texas.....	James E. Ferguson, D.....	5,000	2	Jan. 12, 1917	Jan. 5, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov.—, 1916
Utah.....	William Spry, R.....	6,000	4	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Vermont.....	Charles W. Gates, R.....	2,500	2	Jan. 6, 1917	Jan. 6, 1915	Bien.	None.	Sept.—, 1916
Virginia.....	H. C. Stuart, D.....	5,000	4	Feb. 1, 1918	Jan. 11, 1916	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 6, 1917
Washington.....	Ernest Lister, D.....	6,000	4	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 11, 1915	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 2, 1915
West Virginia.....	Henry D. Hatfield, R.....	5,000	4	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 13, 1915	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. 7, 1916
Wisconsin.....	E. L. Philipp, R.....	5,000	2	Jan.,—1917	Jan. 13, 1915	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7, 1916
Wyoming.....	John B. Kendrick, D.....	4,000	4	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 12, 1915	Bien.	40 dys	Nov.—, 1918

D., Democrats. R., Republicans. Prog., Progressive. Next Presidential election November 7, 1916. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. (a) To be succeeded on July 1, 1915, by Nat. E. Harris, D. (c) With \$1,000 for rent of Governor's Mansion.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	TERMS OF MEMBERS, YEARS.		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	TERMS OF MEMBERS, YEARS.		STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	TERMS OF MEMBERS, YEARS.	
		Sena-tors.	Repre-sentatives			Sena-tors.	Repre-sentatives			Sena-tors.	Repre-sentatives
Alabama.....	\$4 per diem	4	4	Louisiana.....	\$5 per diem	4	4	Ohio.....	\$1,000 ann.	2	2
Alaska.....	\$15 "	4	2	Maine.....	\$300 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma.....	\$6 per diem	2	2
Arizona.....	\$7 "	2	2	Maryland.....	\$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon.....	\$3 "	4	2
Arkansas.....	\$6 "	4	2	Mass.....	\$1,000 ann.	1	1	Penn.....	\$1,500 ses'n.	4	2
California.....	\$1,000 term.	4	2	Mich'gan.....	\$500 ann.	2	2	Porto Rico.....	\$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado.....	\$1,000 "	4	2	Minn.....	\$1,000 ann.	4	2	R. Island.....	\$5 "	2	2
Connec't.....	\$500 ann.	2	2	Miss'ippi.....	\$500 ses'n.	4	4	S. Carol'a.....	\$200 ann.	4	2
Delaware.....	\$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri.....	\$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota.....	\$5 per diem	2	2
Florida.....	\$6 "	4	2	Montana.....	\$10 "	4	2	Tenn.....	\$4 "	4	2
Georgia.....	\$4 "	2	2	Nebraska.....	\$500 ann.	2	2	Texas.....	\$5 "	4	2
Hawaii.....	\$500 ses'n.	4	2	Nevada.....	\$10 per d.	4	2	Utah.....	\$4 "	2	2
Idaho.....	\$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp.....	\$200 ann.	2	2	Vermont.....	\$4 "	2	2
Illinois.....	\$2,000 ann.	4	2	N. Jersey.....	\$500 "	3	1	Virginia.....	\$500 ses'n.	4	2
Indiana.....	\$6 per diem	4	2	N. Mex'co.....	\$5 per diem	4	2	Wash' ton.....	\$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa.....	\$1,000 ses'n.	4	2	N. York.....	\$1,500 ann.	2	1	W. Va.....	\$4 "	4	2
Kansas.....	\$5 per diem	4	2	N. Car'ol'a.....	\$4 per diem	2	2	Wisconsin.....	\$500 ann.	4	2
Kentucky.....	\$10 "	4	2	N. Dak.....	\$5 "	4	2	Wyoming.....	\$8 per diem	4	2

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in New Jersey by all railroads to members by law.

NEW YORK COUNTIES.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

COUNTIES.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.	COUNTIES.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany.....	28	28	3	3	Oneida.....	36	33	5	4
Allegany.....	44	43	3	4	Onondaga.....	38	35	5	4
Bronx.....	21-22	21-24	1	1	Ontario.....	42	36	7	4
Broome.....	39	34	6	3	Orange.....	25	26	9	2
Cattaraugus.....	51	43	3	4	Orleans.....	47	39	8	4
Cayuga.....	40	36	10	4	Oswego.....	35	32	5	4
Chautauqua.....	51	43	3	4	Otsego.....	37	34	6	3
Chemung.....	41	37	6	3	Putnam.....	26	26	9	2
Chenango.....	37	34	6	3	Queens.....	2	9	2	2
Clinton.....	33	31	4	4	Rensselaer.....	2	1, 2, 9	2	2
Columbia.....	26	27	3	3	Richmond.....	23	*11	3	3
Cortland.....	40	35	6	3	Rockland.....	23	25	9	3
Delaware.....	39	34	6	3	St. Lawrence.....	34	31	4	4
Dutchess.....	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	3	4	Saratoga.....	30	29	4	4
Essex.....	33	31	4	3	Schenectady.....	31	30	4	4
Franklin.....	34	31	4	3	Schoharie.....	41	37	3	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	30	4	3	Schuyler.....	41	37	6	3
Genesee.....	44	39	3	4	Seneca.....	40	36	7	4
Greene.....	27	27	3	3	Steuben.....	43	37	7	4
Herkimer.....	32	33	5	4	Suffolk.....	1	1	2	2
Jefferson.....	35	32	5	4	Sullivan.....	25	27	3	3
Kings.....	3-10	3-10	2	2	Tioga.....	41	37	6	3
Lewis.....	32	32	5	4	Tompkins.....	41	37	6	3
Livingston.....	43	39	7	4	Ulster.....	27	27	3	3
Madison.....	37	32	6	3	Warren.....	33	29	4	4
Monroe.....	45, 46	38, 39	7	4	Washington.....	30	29	4	3
Montgomery.....	31	30	4	3	Wayne.....	42	36	7	4
Nassau.....	1	1	2	2	Westchester.....	24	24, 25	9	4
New York.....	11-20	11-23	1	1	Wyoming.....	44	39	8	4
Niagara.....	47	40	8	4	Yates.....	42	36	7	4

* Eleventh Congressional District also includes Governors Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and portions of New York County. Blackwell's Island is in the seventeenth Congressional District.

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No.	COUNTY.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.	No.	COUNTY.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1	Albany.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	34	Jefferson.....	Onida.....	March 28, 1805
2	Dutchess.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	35	Lewis.....	Onida.....	March 28, 1805
3	Kings.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	36	Madison.....	Chenango.....	March 21, 1806
4	New York.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	37	Broome.....	Tioga.....	March 28, 1806
5	Orange.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	38	Allegany.....	Genesee.....	April 7, 1806
6	Queens.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	39	Cattaraugus	Genesee.....	March 11, 1808
7	Richmond.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	40	Chautauqua..	Genesee.....	March 11, 1808
8	Suffolk.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	41	Franklin.....	Clinton.....	March 11, 1808
9	Ulster.....	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	42	Niagara.....	Genesee.....	March 11, 1808
10	Westchester..	(Original).....	Nov. 1, 1683	43	Cortland.....	Onondaga.....	April 8, 1808
11	Montgomery..	Albany.....	March 12, 1772	44	Schenectady..	Albany.....	March 7, 1809
12	Washington..	Albany.....	March 12, 1772	45	Sullivan.....	Ulster.....	March 27, 1809
13	Columbia.....	Albany.....	April 4, 1786	46	Putnam.....	Dutchess.....	June 12, 1812
14	Clinton.....	Washington..	March 7, 1788	47	Warren.....	Washington..	March 12, 1813
15	Ontario.....	Montgomery..	Jan. 27, 1789	48	Oswego.....	Onida and Onondaga....	March 1, 1816
16	Rensselaer..	Albany.....	Feb. 7, 1791	49	Hamilton.....	Montgomery..	April 12, 1816
17	Saratoga.....	Albany.....	Feb. 7, 1791	50	Tompkins.....	Cayuga and Seneca.....	April 7, 1817
18	Herkimer.....	Montgomery..	Feb. 16, 1791	51	Livingston..	Genesee and Ontario.....	Feb. 23, 1821
19	Otsego.....	Montgomery..	Feb. 16, 1791	52	Monroe.....	Genesee and Ontario.....	Feb. 23, 1821
20	Tioga.....	Montgomery..	Feb. 16, 1791	53	Erle.....	Niagara.....	April 2, 1821
21	Onondaga.....	Herkimer.....	March 5, 1794	54	Yates.....	Ontario.....	Feb. 5, 1823
22	Schoharie....	Albany and Otsego.....	April 6, 1795	55	Wayne.....	Ontario and Seneca.....	April 11, 1823
23	Steuben.....	Ontario.....	March 18, 1796	56	Orleans.....	Genesee.....	Nov. 12, 1824
24	Delaware.....	Ulster and Otsego.....	March 10, 1797	57	Chemung.....	Tioga.....	March 29, 1836
25	Rockland....	Orange.....	Feb. 23, 1798	58	Fulton.....	Montgomery..	April 18, 1838
26	Chenango....	Herkimer... Tioga and Herkimer... Albany and Ulster.....	March 15, 1798 March 15, 1798 March 1, 1799 March 8, 1799	59	Wyoming....	Genesee.....	May 14, 1841
27	Oneida.....	Herkimer... Herkimer... Clinton..... Onondaga.... Albany and Ulster.....	March 15, 1798 March 15, 1798 March 1, 1799 March 8, 1799 March 25, 1800	60	Schuyler....	Steuben and Tompkins.... Queens..... New York...	April 17, 1854 Jan. 1, 1899 Nov. 5, 1912
31	St. Lawrence.	Clinton.....	March 3, 1802	61	Nassau.....	Queens.....	Jan. 1, 1899
32	Genesee.....	Ontario.....	March 30, 1802	62	Bronx.....	New York...	Nov. 5, 1912
33	Seneca.....	Cayuga.....	March 24, 1804				

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(JANUARY 1, 1915.)

Governor.....	Charles Seymour Whitman.....	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1916.	Salary, \$10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor.....	Edward Schoeneck, Syracuse..	" " "	5,000
Secretary to Governor.....	William A. Orr.....	" " "	4,000
Secretary of State.....	Francis M. Hugo, Watertown.....	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1916.	Salary, \$6,000
Comptroller.....	Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn.....	" " "	8,000
State Treasurer.....	James L. Wells, New York.....	" " "	6,000
Attorney-General.....	Egbert E. Woodbury, Jamestown.....	" " "	10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	Frank M. Williams, Goshen.....	" " "	8,000
Superintendent of Insurance.....	Frank Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie..	" " July 1, 1915.	7,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	Eugene Lamb Richards, New Brighton	" " May 9, 1917.	7,500
Superintendent State Prisons.....	John B. Riley, Plattsburg.....	" " May 24, 1916.	6,000
Superintendent Public Works.....	W. W. Wotherpoon.....	" " Dec. 31, 1916.	8,000
State Fire Marshal.....	Thomas J. Ahearn, New York.....	" " July 17, 1916.	7,000
Commissioner of Education.....	John H. Finley, New York.....	Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents.	Salary, \$10,000.

Deputy Secretary of State—A. D. Parker. Salary, \$4,500.
 Deputy Comptrollers—James A. Wendell, William Boardman, Warren I. Lee, Fred C. Reusswig. Salaries, \$6,000 each.
 Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton. Salary, \$6,500.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck.
 Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.
 Comptroller Eugene M. Travis.
 State Treasurer James L. Wells.
 Attorney-General Egbert E. Woodbury.
 State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams.
 Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherpoon.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Lewis F. Pitcher, Brooklyn. Salary, \$7,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob Neu, Brooklyn, Chairman.
 Meyer Wolff, New York.
 James A. Lavery, Poughkeepsie.
 Harold N. Saxton, Albany, Chief Examiner.
 Salaries of Commissioners, \$5,000 each.

THE COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

John N. Carlisle, Watertown. Holds office during pleasure of Governor. Salary, \$12,000.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

George E. Van Kernen, Ogdensburg. Term ends Dec. 1, 1916.
 Patrick E. McCabe, Albany. Term ends Dec. 1, 1920.
 John D. Moore, New York. Term ends Dec. 1, 1918.
 Salaries, \$10,000 each and expenses.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

William A. Mallory, Jr., Hillsdale. Term ends June 9, 1917. Salary, \$6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

William W. Farley, Binghamton. Term expires April 1, 1916. Salary, \$7,000.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, \$3,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The Adjt.-General, S. N. Y.—Louis W. Stotesbury.
 Military Secretary—John S. Moore.
 Aides-de-Camp—Major Henry J. Cookinham, 1st Infantry; Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry; Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant-General, 1st Brigade; Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Major John F. Dunseith, Medical Corps; Capt. Walter F. Gibson, 74th Infantry; Capt. Theron R. Strong, Field Artillery; Capt. Henry E. Greene, 2d Infantry; Capt. William R. Johnson, 1st Cavalry; First Lieut. John F. Daniell, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. John W. Goff, Jr., 71st Infantry; First Lieut. Harold C. Woodward, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Lorillard Spencer, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Thomas Fairser, 23d Infantry; First Lieut. Maunsel S. Crosby, 10th Infantry; First Lieut. Aivan W. Perry, 1st Field Artillery.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

John Jerome Rooney, New York; William A. Gardner, Amsterdam; James C. McDonald, Schenectady. \$6,000 and \$1,500 expenses.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Calvin J. Huson, Penn Yan. Term expires April 19, 1917. Salary, \$8,000 and expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

John F. Donovan. Salary, \$5,000.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—James J. Hoey. Salary, \$6,000.
 First Deputy Fire Marshal—George F. Roesch, New York City.
 First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus S. Downing.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Edward E. McCall, Feb. 1, 1918; George V. S. Williams, Feb. 1, 1917; John Sergeant Cram, Feb. 1, 1916; Milo Roy Maltbie, Feb. 1, 1915; Robert Colgate Wood, Feb. 1, 1919.
 Second District—Martin S. Decker, Feb. 1, 1915; Frank Irvine, Feb. 1, 1916; Devoe P. Hodson, Feb. 1, 1917; William Temple Emmet, Feb. 1, 1919; Seymour Van Santvoord, Feb. 1, 1918.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., New York. Salary, \$8,000 and \$1,500 expenses. Term expires Dec. 31, 1919.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Joseph J. O'Connell, M. D., Brooklyn. Salary, \$12,500. Term expires Feb. 19, 1916.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

James M. Lynch. Salary, \$8,000.
 First Deputy—Frank J. Priol. Salary, \$5,000.

Second Deputy—Wm. C. Rogers. Salary, \$4,500.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

John F. Farrell, Albany. Salary, \$3,500. Term ends Mar. 27, 1919.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

James V. May, M. D., \$7,500; Andrew D. Morgan, \$5,000; Fred H. Parker, \$5,000. Each \$1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.

John R. Voorhis, New York; Wm. J. Hillery, Buffalo; John Pallace, Brockport. Salary, \$5,000 each.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Genesee; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—St. Clair McKelway; Vice-Chancellor, Pliny T. Sexton; Adelbert Moot, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Walter E. Kellogg, Charles B. Alexander, John Moore, Andrew J. Shipman.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelanders Stewart, New York; J. Richard Kevin, Brooklyn; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Frank F. Gow, Schuylerville; Nicholas M. Peters, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Herman Ridder, New York; Daniel Walter Burdick, Ithaca.

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

John J. Dixon, Brooklyn; Frank O'Neil, Binghamton; James R. Price, New York. Term, five years. No salary.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, New York; Francis C. Huntington, New York; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; James T. Murphy, Ogdensburg; Rudolph F. Diebling, M. D., Saugerties; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo; Leon C. Weinstock, New York City. Term four years; compensation, \$10 for each day's attendance at meetings of Commission, not exceeding \$500 yearly.

COMMISSIONER OF EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

John H. Delaney. Term ends April 29, 1918. Salary, \$12,000.

COMMISSIONER OF MARKETS.

John J. Dillon, New York. Term ends Nov. 21, 1920. Salary, \$6,000.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE 1915-16.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoenck, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist. Names of Senators. Politics. P. O. Address.

1	George L. Thompson	Rep.	Kings Park.
2	Bernard M. Patten*	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Charles C. Lockwood	Rep.	Brooklyn.
5	William J. Heffernan*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William B. Carswell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel J. Carroll*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
9	Robert R. Lawson	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Henry W. Doll	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Walker	Dem.	New York City.
14	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills	Rep.	New York City.
18	William M. Bennett	Rep.	New York City.
19	George W. Simpson*	Dem.	New York City.
20	Irving I. Joseph	Dem.	New York City.
21	John J. Dunningan	Dem.	New York City.
22	James A. Hamilton	Dem.	New York City.
23	George Cromwell	Rep.	Dongan Hills.
24	George A. Slater	Rep.	Port Chester.
25	John D. Silvers*	Rep.	Middletown.
26	James E. Townner*	Rep.	Towners.
27	Charles W. Walton	Rep.	Kingston.
28	Henry M. Sage*	Rep.	Menands.
29	Walter A. Wood, Jr.	Rep.	Hoosick Falls.

Dist. Names of Senators. Politics. P. O. Address.

30	George H. Whitney*	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
31	Arden L. Norton	Rep.	Cobleskill.
32	Franklin W. Cristman	Rep.	Herkimer.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburg.
34	N. Monroe Marshall	Rep.	Malone.
35	Elon R. Brown*	Rep.	Watertown.
36	Charles W. Wicks	Rep.	Sauquoit.
37	Samuel A. Jones	Rep.	Norwich.
38	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	William H. Hill	Rep.	Lestershire.
40	Charles J. Hewitt*	Rep.	Locke.
41	Morris S. Halliday	Rep.	Ithaca.
42	Thomas B. Wilson*	Rep.	Hall.
43	Charles D. Newton	Rep.	Geneseo.
44	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Staford.
45	George F. Argetsinger*	Rep.	Rochester.
46	John B. Mullan	Rep.	Rochester.
47	George F. Thompson*	Rep.	Middleport.
48	Clinton T. Horton	Rep.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	William P. Greiner	Dem.	Buffalo.
51	George E. Spring	Rep.	Franklinville.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	34
Democrats	17
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1916. Salary, \$1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist. Names of Members. Politics. P. O. Address.

ALBANY.			
1	Harold J. Hinman*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	William C. Baxter*	Rep.	Watervliet.
ALLEGANY.			
	Elmer E. Ferry*	Rep.	Almond.
BRONX.			
32	William L. Evans	Dem.	New York City.
33	Earl H. Miller	Dem.	New York City.
34	M. Maldwin Fertig	Dem.	New York City.
35	Jos. M. Callahan	Dem.	New York City.
BROOME.			
	Simon P. Quick*	Rep.	Windsor.
CATTARAUGUS.			
	De Hart Ames	Rep.	Franklinville.
CAYUGA.			
	William Whitman	Rep.	Venice.
CHAUTAQUA.			
1	A. Morell Cheney*	Rep.	Bemus Point.
2	John Leo Sullivan*	Rep.	Dunkirk.
CHEMUNG.			
	Horace G. Walker	Rep.	Horseheads.
CHENANGO.			
	Bert Lord	Rep.	Afton.
CLINTON.			
	Alexander W. Fairbank*	Rep.	Chazy.
COLUMBIA.			
	William W. Chace	Rep.	Hudson.
CORTLAND.			
	George H. Wiltse	Rep.	Cortland.
DELAWARE.			
	Edwin A. Mackey*	Rep.	Franklin.
DUTCHESS.			
1	James C. Allen	Rep.	Clinton Corners.
2	Francis G. Landon	Rep.	Staatsburg.
ERIE.			
1	Allan Keeney	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	Ross Graves	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	Nicholas J. Miller	Rep.	Buffalo.

ERIE—Continued.

Dist. Names of Members. Politics. P. O. Address.

4	James M. Mead	Dem.	Buffalo.
5	Arthur C. McElroy	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	Peter C. Jerzewski	Rep.	Buffalo.
7	John F. Helm	Rep.	Lancaster.
8	Leonard W. Gibbs	Rep.	Buffalo.
9	Frank B. Thorn*	Rep.	Buffalo.
ESSEX.			
	Raymond T. Keuon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.
FRANKLIN.			
	Alexander Macdonald*	Rep.	St. Regis Falls.
FULTON-HAMILTON.			
	James H. Wood*	Rep.	Gloversville.
GENESEE.			
	Louis H. Wells*	Rep.	Pavillon.
GREENE.			
	George H. Chase*	Rep.	Jewett.
HERKIMER.			
	Selden C. Clobridge	Rep.	Herkimer.
JEFFERSON.			
1	Henry E. Maehold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.
2	Willard S. Augsburg	Rep.	Antwerp.
KINGS.			
1	R. Hunter McQuiston*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
2	William J. Glitten*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Fred G. Milligan, Jr.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	Nathan Shaprow	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel F. Farrell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	John J. McKeon*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Fred S. Burr	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Fred M. Ahern*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	George R. Brennan*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	William T. Simpson*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
13	Herman Kramer*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	John P. La Frenz*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
15	James J. Phelan*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	Samuel R. Green*	Rep.	Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—Continued.

KINGS—Continued.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
17	Frederick A. Wells	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Almeh W. Hoff*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	William A. Bacher	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	August C. Flamman	Rep.	Brooklyn.
21	Isaac Mendelsohn	Dem.	Brooklyn.
22	Charles H. Duff	Rep.	Brooklyn.
23	Nathan B. Finkelstein	Rep.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

Henry L. Grant*.....Rep..Copenhagen.

LIVINGSTON.

Edward M. Magee*.....Rep..Groveland Station

MADISON.

Morell E. Tallett.....Rep..De Ruyter.

MONROE.

- 1 James A. Harris.....Rep..Penfield.
- 2 Simon L. Adlen*.....Rep..Rochester.
- 3 John R. Powers.....Rep..Rochester.
- 4 Frank Dobson.....Rep..Charlotte.
- 5 Franklin W. Judson.....Rep..Gates.

MONTGOMERY.

E. Corning Davis.....Rep..Fonda.

NASSAU.

Thomas A. McWhinney..Rep..Lawrence.

NEW YORK.

- 1 John J. Ryan.....Dem..New York City.
- 2 Alfred E. Smith*.....Dem..New York City.
- 3 Carmine J. Marasco.....Dem..New York City.
- 4 Henry S. Schimmel*.....Dem..New York City.
- 5 Maurice McDonald.....Dem..New York City.
- 6 Nathan D. Perlman.....Rep..New York City.
- 7 Peter P. McElligott.....Dem..New York City.
- 8 Sidney Scharlin.....Dem..New York City.
- 9 Charles D. Donohue.....Dem..New York City.
- 10 Walter M. Friedland.....Dem..New York City.
- 11 John Kerrigan*.....Dem..New York City.
- 12 Joseph D. Kelly*.....Dem..New York City.
- 13 James C. Campbell*.....Dem..New York City.
- 14 Robert L. Tudor*.....Dem..New York City.
- 15 Abram Ellenbogen*.....Rep..New York City.
- 16 Martin G. McCue*.....Dem..New York City.
- 17 Martin Bourke.....Rep..New York City.
- 18 Mark Goldberg*.....Dem..New York City.
- 19 Patrick F. Cotter.....Dem..New York City.
- 20 Frank Aranow.....Dem..New York City.
- 21 Harold C. Mitchell.....Rep..New York City.
- 22 D. Maurice Block.....Dem..New York City.
- 23 Daniel C. Oliver.....Dem..New York City.
- 24 Owen M. Kiernan*.....Dem..New York City.
- 25 Francis R. Stoddard, Jr*..Rep..New York City.
- 26 Joseph Steinberg*.....Prog..New York City.
- 27 Charles E. Rice, Jr.....Rep..New York City.
- 28 Salvatore A. Cotillo.....Dem..New York City.
- 29 Howard Conkling*.....Rep..New York City.
- 30 Dennis G. Donovan.....Dem..New York City.
- 31 Aaron A. Feinberg.....Rep..New York City.

NIAGARA.

- 1 William Bewley*.....Rep..Lockport.
- 2 Alan N. Parker.....Rep..Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

- 1 Fred F. Emden*.....Dem..Utica.
- 2 Charles J. Fuess*.....Rep..Utica.
- 3 J. Brayton Fuller*.....Rep..Marcy.

ONONDAGA.

- 1 Edward Arnts*.....Rep..Syracuse.
- 2 J. Leslie Kincaid.....Rep..Syracuse.
- 3 Jacob R. Buecheler*.....Rep..Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

Heber E. Wheeler*.....Rep..East Bloomfield.

ORANGE.

- 1 James B. Montgomery*..Rep..Newburgh.
- 2 Charles J. Boyd*.....Rep..Middletown.

Dist. Names of Members. Politics. P. O. Address.

ORLEANS.

A. Allen Comstock.....Rep..Waterport.

OSWEGO.

Thaddeus C. Sweet*.....Rep..Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

Allen J. Bloomfield.....Rep..Richfield Springs.

PUTNAM.

Hamilton Fish, Jr*.....Prog..Garrison.

QUEENS.

- 1 Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr*..Dem..Long Island City.
- 2 Peter J. McGarry*.....Dem..Blissville.
- 3 William H. O'Hare.....Dem..Glendale.
- 4 George E. Polhemus.....Dem..Flushing.

RENSSELAER.

- 1 John F. Shannon.....Dem..Troy.
- 2 Edwin S. Comstock.....Rep..Nassau.

RICHMOND.

Stephen B. Stephens.....Dem..New Brighton.

ROCKLAND.

Frederick Grimme.....Dem..Piermont.

ST. LAWRENCE.

- 1 Frank L. Seaker*.....Rep..Gouverneur.
- 2 E. A. Everett.....Rep..Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

Gilbert T. Seelye*.....Rep..Burnt Hills.

SCHENECTADY.

Walter H. McNab.....Rep..Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

Edward A. Dox*.....Dem..Richmondville.

SCHUYLER.

Henry S. Howard*.....Rep..Watkins.

SENECA.

William J. Maier.....Rep..Seneca Falls.

STEBUEN.

- 1 Reuben B. Oldfield.....Rep..Bath.
- 2 Richard M. Prangen.....Rep..Hornell.

SUFFOLK.

- 1 De Witt C. Talmage*...Rep..Easthampton.
- 2 Henry A. Murphy*.....Rep..Huntington.

SULLIVAN.

H. Blake Stratton.....Dem..Monticello.

TIOGA.

Willson S. Moore*.....Rep..Candor.

TOMPKINS.

John W. Preswick*.....Rep..Ithaca.

ULSTER.

- 1 Henry R. De Witt*.....Rep..Kingston.
- 2 Abram P. Le Fevre*.....Rep..New Paltz.

WARREN.

Henry E. H. Breerton*...Rep..Diamond Point.

WASHINGTON.

Charles O. Pratt*.....Rep..Cambridge.

WAYNE.

Riley A. Wilson*.....Rep..Savannah.

WESTCHESTER.

- 1 George Blakely*.....Rep..Yonkers.
- 2 William S. Coffey.....Rep..Mount Vernon.
- 3 Walter H. Law, Jr*.....Rep..Briarcliff Manor.
- 4 Floy D. Hopkins*.....Rep..White Plains.

WYOMING.

John Knight*.....Rep..Arcade.

YATES.

Edwin C. Gillette*.....Rep..Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....	99
Democrats.....	49
Progressives.....	2
Total.....	150

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, \$1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans.....	99
Democrats.....	49
Progressives.....	2
Total.....	150

JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

Republicans.....	133
Democrats.....	66
Progressives.....	2
Total.....	201

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Willard Bartlett, Chief Judge.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	\$14,200	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1916
Wm. H. Cuddeback, Associate Judge..	Buffalo.....	Erie.....	13,700	Dem.....	" 31, 1926
John W. Hogan, ".....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	13,700	Dem.....	" 31, 1926
Frederick Collin, ".....	Elmira.....	Chemung.....	13,700	Dem.....	" 31, 1920
William E. Werner, ".....	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	13,700	Rep.....	" 31, 1918
Frank H. Hiscock, ".....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	13,700	Rep.....	" 31, 1926
Samuel Seabury, ".....	New York.....	New York.....	13,700	I. L. P. D.	" 31, 1928
*Emory A. Chase, ".....	Catskill.....	Greene.....	13,700	Rep.....	Temporary.
*Nathan L. Miller, ".....	Cortland.....	Cortland.....	13,700	Rep.....	Temporary.
*Benjamin N. Cardozo ".....	New York.....	New York.....	13,700	R. & Pg.	Temporary.

* Temporary designation to Court.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.	
1st. The county of New York.	John Proctor Clarke.....	New York.....	Rep.....	Oct. 3, 1915	
	Victor J. Dowling.....	".....	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1914	
	George L. Ingraham.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1917	
	Chester B. McLaughlin.....	Port Henry.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1914	
	Frank C. Laughlin.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1914	
	Henry D. Hotchkiss.....	New York.....	Dem.....	Jan. 12, 1918	
	Francis M. Scott.....	".....	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1916	
	Luke D. Stapleton.....	Brooklyn.....	Dem.....	Nov. 6, 1919	
	Almet F. Jenks.....	".....	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1923	
	Joseph A. Burr.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Edward B. Thomas.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Dem.....	Temporary.	
	William J. Carr.....	Brooklyn.....	Dem.....	Jan. 6, 1916	
	Harrington Putnam.....	".....	Dem.....	Temporary.	
	3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	Walter Lloyd Smith.....	Elmira.....	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1916
		John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.....	Rep.....	Nov. 12, 1915
		George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton.....	Rep.....	Jan. 11, 1917
		Wesley O. Howard.....	Troy.....	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1916
		John Woodward.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.....	Feb. 28, 1918
	4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia.....	Rep.....	Nov. 7, 1917
Nathaniel Foote.....		Rochester.....	Rep.....	Dec. 31, 1916	
Frederick W. Kruse.....		Olean.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1922	
James A. Robson.....		Canandaigua.....	Rep.....	Jan. 7, 1917	
Edgar S. K. Merrell.....		Lowville.....	Dem.....	Mar. 15, 1918	

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, \$17,500; remaining Districts, \$10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is \$10 per day.

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum.....	New York.....	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1917
	Francis M. Scott.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1918
	Joseph E. Newburger.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1919
	James A. Blanchard.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1928
	Victor J. Dowling.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1918
	Benjamin N. Cardozo.....	".....	R. & Pg.	" 31, 1927
	John J. Delany.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1924
	Thomas F. Donnelly.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1926
	Eugene A. Philbin.....	".....	D. & Fus.	" 31, 1927
	Irving Lehman.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1922
	Leonard A. Giegerich.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920
	Alfred R. Page.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923
	Nathan Blum.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923
	Edward B. Amend.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1916
John Proctor Clarke.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1915	
John W. Goff.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1918	
Barto S. Weeks.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1928	

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.	
1st. The city and county of New York—Continued.	Edward G. Whitaker.....	New York.....	Dem.....	Dec. 31, 1926	
	M. Warley Platzek.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
	Peter A. Hendrick.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
	John Ford.....	".....	Ind. L.....	" 31, 1920	
	Mitchell L. Erlanger.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
	Francis K. Pendleton.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1921	
	Daniel F. Cohan.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1925	
	Henry D. Hotchkiss.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1925	
	Charles L. Guy.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
	John J. Brady.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
	2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	Isaac M. Kapper.....	Brooklyn.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1925
		Joseph A. Burr.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919
		Luke D. Stapleton.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1922
Harrington Putnam.....		".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1921	
David F. Manning.....		".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1926	
Almet F. Jenks.....		".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1926	
Garret J. Garretson.....		Elmhurst.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1917	
William J. Kelly.....		Brooklyn.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1917	
Samuel T. Maddox.....		".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923	
Edward B. Thomas.....		".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
Walter H. Jaycox.....		Patchogue.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
Joseph Aspinall.....		Brooklyn.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
Frederick E. Crane.....		".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
Lester W. Clark.....		New Brighton.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
Abel E. Blackmar.....		Brooklyn.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1922	
William J. Carr.....		".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
Townsend Scudder.....		Glen Head.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1920	
Russell Benedict.....		Brooklyn.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1925	
James C. Van Sicken.....		Jamaica.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1925	
Charles H. Kelby.....		Brooklyn.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1925	
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie counties.		William P. Rudd.....	Albany.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1921
	Wesley O. Howard.....	Troy.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1916	
	A. V. S. Cochrane.....	Hudson.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1915	
	Alden Chester.....	Albany.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
	Emory A. Chase.....	Catskill.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1924	
	Gilb't D. B. Hasbrouck.....	Kingston.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1926	
	John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1917	
	Henry V. Borst.....	Amsterdam.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1927	
	Charles C. Van Kirk.....	Whitehall.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919	
	Henry T. Kellogg.....	Plattsburg.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1917	
	Chester B. McLaughlin.....	Port Henry.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1923	
	Edward C. Whitmyer.....	Schenectady.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1925	
	William S. Andrews.....	Syracuse.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1927	
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William M. Ross.....	Syracuse.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1928	
	P. C. J. DeAngelis.....	Utica.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Irving L. Devendorf.....	Herkimer.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919	
	Leonard C. Crouch.....	Syracuse.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1927	
	Edgar S. K. Merrell.....	Lowville.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1923	
	Irving G. Hubbs.....	Pulaski.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1925	
	Edgar C. Emerson.....	Watertown.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	George McCann.....	Elmira.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1927	
	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1927	
	Nathan L. Miller.....	Cortland.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
	Michael H. Kiley.....	Cazenovia.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1926	
	Walter Lloyd Smith.....	Elmira.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1916	
	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919	
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson.....	Canandaigua.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1928	
	Nathaniel Foote.....	Rochester.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919	
	William W. Clark.....	Wayland.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Arthur E. Sutherland.....	Rochester.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1919	
	George A. Benton.....	Spencerport.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1918	
	Samuel N. Sawyer.....	Palmyra.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1921	
	John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1917	
	Henry L. Taylor.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1927	
	Herbert P. Bissell.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1927	
	Frank C. Laughlin.....	".....	Dem.....	" 31, 1923	
	Charles A. Pooley.....	".....	Ind. Rep.....	" 31, 1924	
	Frederick W. Kruse.....	Olean.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1922	
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	John Woodward.....	Jamestown.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1924	
	Cuthbert V. Pound.....	Lockport.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Edward K. Emery.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Louis W. Marcus.....	".....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Charles H. Brown.....	Belmont.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Charles B. Wheeler.....	Buffalo.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1921	
	Isaac N. Mills.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Arthur S. Tompkins.....	Nyack.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Joseph Morschauer.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1920	
	Michael H. Hirschberg.....	Newburgh.....	Rep.....	" 31, 1917	
	Martin J. Keogh.....	New Rochelle.....	Dem.....	" 31, 1922	
	9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties				

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

GOVERNORS.	Terms.	GOVERNORS.	Terms.	GOVERNORS.	Terms.
Adrian Joris.....	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.....	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt. Gov.....	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey.....	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont.....	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy.....	1755-1757
William Verhulst.....	1625-1626	Col. William Smith.....	} 1701	James De Lancey, Lt. Gov.....	1757-1760
Peter Minuit.....	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster.....			Cadwallader Colden, President.....	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller.....	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler.....		Lt. Gov.....	1761
William Kieft.....	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt. Gov.....	1701-1702	Robert Monckton.....	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant.....	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury.....	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.....	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls.....	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace.....	1708-1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.....	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace.....	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres.....	1709	Lt. Gov.....	1763-1765
Anthony Colve.....	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt. Gov.....	1709	Sir Henry Moore.....	1765-1769
Edmond Andros.....	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres.....	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.....	1769-1770
Com.-in-Chief.....	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt. Gov.....	1709	Earl of Dummore.....	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros.....	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President.....	1710	William Tryon.....	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief.....	1681-1683	Robert Hunter.....	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt. Gov.....	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan.....	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres.....	1719-1720	William Tryon.....	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros.....	1688	William Burnet.....	1720-1728	James Robertson.....	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson.....	1688-1689	John Montgomerie.....	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, L. Gov.....	1783
Jacob Leisler.....	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President.....	1731-1732		
Henry Slaughter.....	1691	William Cosby.....	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief.....	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt. Gov.....	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher.....	1692-1698	George Clinton.....	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont.....	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne.....	1753-1755		

STATE.

1 George Clinton.....	1777-1795	16 Silas Wright.....	1845-1846	31 Grover Cleveland.....	1883-1884
2 John Jay.....	1795-1801	17 John Young.....	1847-1848	32 David B. Hill.....	1885-1891
3 George Clinton.....	1801-1804	18 Hamilton Fish.....	1849-1851	33 Roswell P. Flower.....	1892-1894
4 Morgan Lewis.....	1804-1807	19 Washington Hunt.....	1851-1852	34 Levi P. Morton.....	1895-1896
5 Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1807-1817	20 Horatio Seymour.....	1853-1854	35 Frank S. Black.....	1897-1898
6 John Taylor.....	1817	21 Myron H. Clark.....	1855-1856	36 Theodore Roosevelt.....	1899-1900
7 De Witt Clinton.....	1817-1822	22 John A. King.....	1857-1858	37 Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.....	1901-1904
8 Joseph C. Yates.....	1822-1824	23 Edwin D. Morgan.....	1859-1862	38 Francis W. Higgins.....	1905-1906
9 De Witt Clinton.....	1824-1826	24 Horatio Seymour.....	1863-1864	39 Charles E. Hughes.....	1907-1910
10 Nathaniel Pitcher.....	1828	25 Reuben E. Fenton.....	1865-1868	40 Horace White.....	1910-1910
11 Marti. Van Buren.....	1828-1829	26 John T. Hoffman.....	1868-1872	41 John Alden Dix.....	1911-1912
12 Enos T. Throop.....	1829-1832	27 John Adams Dix.....	1873-1874	42 William Sulzer*.....	1913
13 William L. Marcy.....	1833-1839	28 Samuel J. Tilden.....	1875-1876	43 Martin H. Glynn†.....	1913-1914
14 William H. Seward.....	1839-1842	29 Lucius Robinson.....	1877-1880	44 Charles S. Whitman.....	1915-1916
15 William C. Bouck.....	1843-1844	30 Alonzo B. Cornell.....	1880-1882		

* Impached and removed from office. † Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BEFORE the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

MAYORS.	Terms.	MAYORS.	Terms.	MAYORS.	Terms.
1 Thomas Willett.....	1665	34 Johannes Jansen.....	1725-1726	66 Andrew H. Mickle.....	1846-1847
2 Thomas Delavall.....	1666	35 Robert Lutting.....	1726-1735	67 William V. Brady.....	1847-1848
3 Thomas Willett.....	1667	36 Paul Richard.....	1735-1739	68 Wm. F. Havemeyer.....	1848-1849
4 Cornelis Steenwyck.....	1668-1670	37 John Cruzer, Sr.....	1739-1744	69 Caleb S. Woodhull.....	1849-1851
5 Thomas Delavall.....	1671	38 Stephen Bayard.....	1744-1747	70 Ambrose C. Kingsland.....	1851-1852
6 Matthias Nicolls.....	1672	39 Edward Holland.....	1747-1757	71 Jacob A. Westervelt.....	1853-1855
7 John Lawrence.....	1673	40 John Cruzer, Jr.....	1757-1766	72 Fernando Wood.....	1855-1858
8 William Dervall.....	1675	41 Whitehead Hicks.....	1766-1776	73 Daniel F. Tiemann.....	1858-1860
9 Nicholas de Meyer.....	1676	42 David Matthews, Tory.....	1776-1784	74 Fernando Wood.....	1860-1862
10 S. van Cortlandt.....	1677	43 James Duane.....	1784-1789	75 George Oplyke.....	1862-1864
11 Thomas Delavall.....	1678	44 Richard Varick.....	1789-1801	76 C. Godfrey Gunther.....	1864-1866
12 Francis Lombouts.....	1679	45 Edward Livingston.....	1801-1803	77 John T. Hoffman.....	1866-1868
13 William Dyre.....	1680-1681	46 De Witt Clinton.....	1803-1807	78 T. Coman(acting Mayor).....	1868
14 Cornelis Steenwyck.....	1682-1683	47 Marinus Willett.....	1807-1808	79 A. Oakey Hall.....	1869-1872
15 Gabriel Minville.....	1684	48 De Witt Clinton.....	1808-1810	80 Wm. F. Havemeyer.....	1873-1874
16 Nicholas Bayard.....	1685	49 Jacob Radcliff.....	1810-1811	81 S. B. H. Vance(Acting).....	1874
17 S. van Cortlandt.....	1686-1687	50 De Witt Clinton.....	1811-1815	82 William H. Wickham.....	1875-1876
18 Peter Delany.....	1689-1690	51 John Ferguson.....	1815	83 Smith Fly.....	1877-1878
19 John Lawrence.....	1691	52 Jacob Radcliff.....	1815-1818	84 Edward Cooper.....	1879-1880
20 Abraham De Peyster.....	1692-1695	53 Cadwallader D. Colden.....	1818-1821	85 William R. Grace.....	1881-1882
21 William Merritt.....	1695-1698	54 Stephen Allen.....	1821-1824	86 Franklin Edson.....	1883-1884
22 Johannes De Peyster.....	1698-1699	55 William Paulding.....	1825-1826	87 William R. Grace.....	1885-1886
23 David Provost.....	1699-1700	56 Philip Hone.....	1826-1827	88 Abram S. Hewitt.....	1887-1888
24 Isaac de Biemer.....	1700-1701	57 William Paulding.....	1827-1829	89 Hugh J. Grant.....	1889-1892
25 Thomas Noell.....	1701-1702	58 Walter Bowne.....	1829-1833	90 Thomas F. Gilroy.....	1895-1894
26 Phillip French.....	1702-1703	59 Gideon Lee.....	1833-1834	91 William L. Strong.....	1895-1897
27 William Peartree.....	1703-1707	60 Cornelius W. Lawrence.....	1834-1837	92 Robert A. Van Wyck.....	1898-1901
28 Ebenezer Wilson.....	1707-1710	61 Aaron Clark.....	1837-1839	93 Seth Low.....	1902-1903
29 Jacobus van Cortlandt.....	1710-1711	62 Isaac L. Varian.....	1839-1841	94 George B. McClellan.....	1904-1909
30 Caleb Heathcote.....	1711-1714	63 Robert H. Morris.....	1841-1844	95 William J. Gaynor.....	1910-1913
31 John Johnson.....	1714-1719	64 James Harper.....	1844-1845	96 Adolph L. Kline.....	1913
32 Jacobus van Cortlandt.....	1719-1720	65 Wm. F. Havemeyer.....	1845-1846	97 John Purroy Mitchel.....	1914-1917
33 Robert Walters.....	1720-1725				

† John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualification.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death.
1 John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1745	English	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2 Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1753	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3 Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4 George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1759	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5 Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6 Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7 John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1768	Scotch-Irish	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8 Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9 Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	English	Ky	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10 John Tyler	Greenville, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11 George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12 Millard Fillmore	Samnerhill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13 William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14 John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1801	Scotch	Ky	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15 Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16 Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17 Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18 Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19 William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20 Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21 Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.	1819	Scotch-Irish	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22 Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	.....	.....	.....
23 Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Scotch-Irish	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24 Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25 Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	.....	.....	.....
26 Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O.	1852	English	Ind.	1905	Rep.	.....	.....	.....
27 James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	English	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28 Thomas R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	English	Ind.	1913	Dem.	.....	.....	.....

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839
3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860
3, 4	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840
4	1795-97	Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853
4	1795-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1808	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1849
5	1797-99	Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	27-29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	29, 30	1846-49	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1612	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct.	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871
6	1800-1801	John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick*	Ala.	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct.	1754	1832	36-38	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	38	1864-65	Danielle Clark	N. H.	1809	1891
7	1802-03	Stephen K. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct.	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Henry F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804 05	Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881
9, 10	1805-06	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W. Ferry	Mich.	1627	1866
9	1806-09	Stephen L. Bradley	Vt.	1754	1830	46	1879-81	A. G. Thurman	Ohio	1803	1885
10, 11	1809	John Millidge	Ga.	1757	1818	47	1881	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1828	1898
11	1809-10	Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	47	1881-83	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	48	1883-85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	.....
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	49	1885-87	John Sherman	Ohio	1823	1900
12, 13	1812-13	Win. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	49-51	1887-91	John J. Ingalls	Kan.	1833	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1756	1821	52	1891-93	C. F. Manderson	Neb.	1837	1911
13-15	1814-18	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn.	1818	1897
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	54-62	1895-1911	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	1911
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	63	1913	James P. Clarke	Ark.	1854	.....

SPEAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	29	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1891
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S. C.	1822	1873
10, 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G. Blaine	Me.	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	47	1881-83	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	.....
19	1825-27	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	1910
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896
24, 25	1835-39	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	54, 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ill.	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61	1903-11	Joseph G. Cannon	Ind.	1838	.....
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848	62	1911-	Champ Clark	Mo.	1850	.....

*Succeeded Thos. J. Rusk, of Texas, elected March 14, 1857, as President pro tempore.

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE PLAN.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSAL.**

The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon); and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.

The investigation shall be conducted as a matter of course upon the initiative of the commission, without the formality of a request from either party; the report shall be submitted within (time to be agreed upon) from the date of the submission of the dispute, but the parties hereto reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter in dispute after the report is submitted.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the peace plan proposed by the President to all the nations the composition of the International Commission is left to agreement between the parties, and I am authorized to suggest for the consideration of those who are willing to enter into this agreement:

1. That the International Commission be of five members, to be composed as follows: One member from each of the contracting countries, to be chosen by the Government; one member to be chosen by each of the contracting countries from some other country, and the fifth member of the Commission to be agreed upon by the two Governments, the Commission to be appointed as soon as convenient after the making of the treaty, vacancies to be filled according to the original appointment.

2. The time also is to be agreed upon, and it is suggested that that time be one year. If a year is considered too long or too short this Government will consider either a greater or a less period.

3. This Government is prepared to consider the question of maintaining the status quo as to military and naval preparation during the period of investigation, if the contracting nation desires to include this, and this Government suggests tentatively that the parties agree that there shall be no change in the military and naval programme during the period of investigation unless danger to one of the contracting parties from a third power compels a change in said programme, in which case the party feeling itself menaced by a third power, shall confidentially communicate the matter in writing to the other contracting party and it shall thereupon be released from the obligation not to change its military or naval programme, and this release will at the same time operate as a release of the other contracting party. This protects each party from the other in ordinary cases, and yet provides freedom of action in emergencies.

All of these suggestions, however, are presented for consideration, and not with the intention of imposing any fixed conditions. The principle of investigation being accepted, the details are matters for conference and consideration.

Treaties embracing this peace plan have been signed up to December 15, 1914, by thirty countries, as follows:

Salvador	Bolivia.	Costa Rica.	Norway.	Chile.	China.
Guatemala.	Portugal.	Dominican	Peru.	Paraguay.	Russia.
Panama.	Persia.	Republic.	Uruguay.	Great Britain.	Ecuador.
Honduras.	Denmark.	Venezuela.	Argentina.	France.	Greece.
Nicaragua.	Switzerland.	Italy.	Brazil.	Spain.	Sweden.
Netherlands.					

All of these treaties, with the exception of those with the Dominican Republic and Panama, have been approved by the Senate, and the treaties with Guatemala, Great Britain, Costa Rica, Norway and Portugal have become effective by the exchange of ratifications.

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

NAME.	SERVICE.			Born.	Died.	NAME.	SERVICE.			Born.	Died.
	Term.	Yrs.					Term.	Yrs.			
<i>John Jay</i> , N. Y.....	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Nathan Clifford, Me.....	1858-1881	23	1803	1881		
John Rutledge, S. C.....	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.....	1861-1881	20	1804	1884		
William Cushing, Mass....	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa....	1862-1890	28	1816	1890		
James Wilson, Pa.....	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	David Davis, Ill.....	1862-1877	15	1815	1886		
John Blair, Va.....	1789-1796	7	1782	1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal.....	1863-1897	34	1816	1899		
Robert H. Harrison, Md....	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	<i>Salmon P. Chase</i> , Ohio....	1864-1873	9	1808	1873		
James Iredell, N. C.....	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	William Strong, Pa.....	1870-1880	10	1808	1895		
Thomas Johnson, Md.....	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J....	1870-1892	22	1813	1892		
William Paterson, N. J....	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Ward Hunt, N. Y.....	1872-1882	10	1811	1886		
<i>John Rutledge</i> , S. C.....	1795-1795	0	1739	1800	<i>Morrison I. Waite</i> , Ohio....	1874-1888	14	1816	1888		
Samuel Chase, Md.....	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	John M. Harlan, Ky.....	1877-1911	34	1833	1911		
<i>Oliver Ellsworth</i> , Ct.....	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	William B. Woods, Ga.....	1880-1887	7	1824	1887		
Bushrod Washington, Va..	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Stanley Matthews, Ohio....	1881-1889	8	1824	1889		
Alfred Moore, N. C.....	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	Horace Gray, Mass.....	1881-1902	21	1828	1902		
<i>John Marshall</i> , Va.....	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y....	1882-1893	11	1820	1893		
William Johnson, S. C....	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss...	1888-1893	5	1825	1893		
Brock Livingston, N. Y....	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	<i>Melville W. Fuller</i> , Ill.....	1888-1910	22	1833	1910		
Thomas Todd, Ky.....	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	David J. Brewer, Kan.....	1889-1910	21	1837	1910		
Joseph Story, Mass.....	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Henry B. Brown, Mich.....	1890-1906	16	1836	1913		
Gabriel Duval, Md.....	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.....	1892-1903	11	1832	.....	
Smith Thompson, N. Y....	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn...	1893-1895	2	1832	1895		
Robert Trimble, Ky.....	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Edward D. White, La.....	1894-1910	16	1845	.....	
John McLean, Ohio.....	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y....	1895-1909	14	1838	1909		
Henry Baldwin, Pa.....	1830-1846	16	1779	1844	Joseph McKenna, Cal.....	1898	.....	1843	.....	
James M. Wayne, Ga.....	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass....	1902	.....	1841	.....	
<i>Roger B. Taney</i> , Md.....	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	William R. Day, Ohio.....	1903	.....	1849	.....	
Phillip P. Barbour, Va....	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	William H. Moody, Mass....	1906-1910	4	1853	.....	
John Catron, Tenn.....	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn....	1909-1914	5	1844	1914		
John McKinley, Ala.....	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y....	1910	.....	1862	.....	
Peter V. Daniel, Va.....	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo...	1910	.....	1859	.....	
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.....	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.....	1910	.....	1857	.....	
Levi Woodbury, N. H.....	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	<i>Edward D. White</i> , La.....	1910	.....	1845	.....	
Robert C. Grier, Pa.....	1846-1870	24	1794	1870	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.....	1912	.....	1858	.....	
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.....	1851-1857	6	1800	1874	Jas. C. Reynolds, Tenn....	1914	.....	1862	.....	
John A. Campbell, Ala....	1853-1861	8	1811	1889							

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Appointed by or subsequent to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md., July, 1912).

Chairman.....	Wm. F. McCombs	New York City.	Missouri.....	E. F. Galtra	St. Louis.
Vice-Chairman.....	H. S. Cummings	Stamford, Ct.	Montana.....	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Secretary.....	Joseph E. Davies	Madison, Wis.	Nebraska.....	P. L. Hall	Lincoln.
Treasurer.....	Rolla Wells	St. Louis, Mo.	Nevada.....	W. J. Bell	Winnemucca.
Alabama.....	Wm. D. Jelks	Birmingham.	N. Hampshire.....	Eugene E. Reed	Manchester.
Alaska.....	Z. R. Cheney	Juneau.	New Jersey.....	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
Arizona.....	Reese M. Ling	Phoenix.	New Mexico.....	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.
Arkansas.....	W. M. Kavanaugh	Little Rock.	New York.....	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
California.....	John B. Sanford	Ukiah.	North Carolina.....	Josephus Daniels	Raleigh.
Colorado.....	John T. Barnett	Denver.	North Dakota.....	John Bruegger	Williston.
Connecticut.....	H. S. Cummins	Stamford.	Ohio.....	E. H. Moore	Columbus.
Delaware.....	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.	Oklahoma.....	Robert Galbraith	Tulsa.
Dist. of Col.....	John F. Costello	Washington.	Oregon.....	Will R. King	Portland.
Florida.....	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania.....	A. M. Palmer	Stroudsburg.
Georgia.....	Clark Howell	Atlanta.	Philippines.....	Robert E. Manly	Nueva Caceras.
Hawaii.....	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.	Porto Rico.....	Henry W. Dooley	San Juan.
Idaho.....	R. H. Elder	Coeur d'Alene.	Rhode Island.....	G. W. Greene	Woonsocket.
Illinois.....	C. Boeschstein	Edwardsville.	South Carolina.....	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
Indiana.....	Thomas Taggart	French Lick.	South Dakota.....	Thomas Taubman	Plankinton.
Iowa.....	Martin J. Wade	Iowa City.	Tennessee.....	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Kansas.....	William F. Sapp	Galena.	Texas.....	Cato Sells	Cleburne.
Kentucky.....	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.	Utah.....	Wm. R. Wallace	Salt Lake City.
Louisiana.....	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.	Vermont.....	Thos. H. Browne	Rutland.
Maine.....	Chas. F. Johnson	Waterville.	Virginia.....	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond.
Maryland.....	J. F. C. Talbot	Lutherville.	Washington.....	John Pattison	Spokane.
Massachusetts.....	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.	West Virginia.....	John T. McGraw	Grafton.
Michigan.....	Edwin O. Wood	Flint.	Wisconsin.....		
Minnesota.....	F. B. Lynch	St. Paul.	Wyoming.....	J. E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Mississippi.....	Robert Powell	Jackson.			

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.*

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama.....	Bibb Graves	Montgomery.	Walter Sessions	Birmingham.
Arizona.....	Frank J. Duffy	Nogales	C. C. Thompson	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	A. J. Walls	Little Rock	J. S. Maloney	Little Rock.
California.....	Fred H. Hall	Bakersfield	R. P. Troy	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Wellington H. Gates	Denver.	Leo U. Guggenheim	Pueblo.
Connecticut.....	David E. Fitzgerald	New Haven	P. B. O'Sullivan	Derby.
Delaware.....	Thomas F. Bayard	Wilmington.	James Lord	Dover.
Florida.....	F. J. Fearnside	Palatka	G. W. Fisher	De Land.
Georgia.....	E. J. Keegan	McDonough	St. Elmo Massengale	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	Joseph T. Pence	Boisé	J. P. Pope	Boisé.
Illinois.....	Arthur W. Charles	Carmi	Isaac B. Craig	Mattoon.
Indiana.....	Bernard Korbly	Indianapolis	A. Charles Sallee	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	J. W. Reynolds	Creston	Earl Bronson	Spencer.
Kansas.....	E. E. Murphy	Leavenworth	J. M. Lewis	Kinsley.
Kentucky.....	R. H. Vansant	Ashland	John W. Woods	Ashland.
Louisiana.....	Horace Wilkerson	Port Allen	A. J. Newlin	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Charles T. Read	Biddeford	William F. Curran	Bangor.
Maryland.....	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Albert J. Almoney (act'g)	Rockville.
Massachusetts.....	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston.	D. F. O'Connell	Fitchburg.
Michigan.....	Edmund C. Shlelds	Lansing	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota.....	A. S. Sorter	Minneapolis	Robert W. Hargadine	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. M. McBeath	Meridian	Joseph E. Norwood	Magnolia.
Missouri.....	D. C. McClung	Jefferson City	George H. Middlekamp	Hawk Point.
Montana.....	T. M. Swindlehurst	Livingston	W. C. Rae	Helena.
Nebraska.....	W. H. Thompson	Grand Island	A. P. Sprague	York.
Nevada.....	S. M. Pickett	Reno	William McKnight	Ely.
New Hampshire.....	George E. Panand	Concord	Robert C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Edward E. Grosscup	Wenonah	William L. Dill	Paterson.
New Mexico.....	J. H. Paxton	Santa Fé	Thomas J. Gullford	Santa Fé.
New York.....	William C. Osborn	Garrison	G. Van Name	Watertown.
North Carolina.....	Thomas D. Warren	New Berne	J. R. Collier	Louisburg.
North Dakota.....	H. H. Perry	Ellendale	F. W. McLean	Fargo.
Ohio.....	W. L. Finley	Columbus	J. W. Smith	Ottawa.
Oklahoma.....	Alger Melton	Chickasha	S. A. Heatley	Mangum.
Oregon.....	B. E. Haney	Portland	William H. Hornbrook	Albany.
Pennsylvania.....	Roland S. Morris	Philadelphia	Warren Van Dyke	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	John B. Sullivan	Newport	Frank E. Sullivan	Providence.
South Carolina.....	John Gary Evans	Spartanburg	W. C. McGowan	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Dr. H. J. Rock	Aberdeen	Miss L. A. Pardeu	Aberdeen.
Tennessee.....	L. D. Hill	Sparta	P. L. Harned	Clarksville.
Texas.....	Paul Waples	Fort Worth	Charles J. Kirk	Houston.
Utah.....	Samuel R. Thurman	Salt Lake City	H. M. Stephens, R. B. Thurman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	James S. Kennedy	Williston	James E. Byrne	Bellevue Falls.
Virginia.....	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington.....	John B. Fogarty	Everett	George E. Ryan	Seattle.
West Virginia.....	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont	Harry H. Byrer	Phillipi.
Wisconsin.....	Joseph Martin	Green Bay	J. S. Gindice	Schleissgerville.
Wyoming.....	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne	Robert Connaghan	Riverton.

* Political State Committees subject to frequent changes.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by or subsequent to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1912

Chairman.....	CHAS. D. HILLES..Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Missouri.....	T. K. NeldringhausSt. Louis.
Secretary.....	Jas. B. Reynolds..Washington, D. C.	Montana.....	T. A. Marlow.... Helena.
Treasurer.....	Geo. R. Sheldon..New York.	Nebraska.....	R. B. Howell.... Omaha.
Alabama.....	P. D. Barker....Mobile.	Nevada.....	H. B. Maxson.... Reno.
Alaska.....	Wm. S. Bayliss...Juneau.	New H'psire..	F. W. Estabrook..Nashua.
Arizona.....	R. H. Cameron...Phoenix.	New Jersey...	Franklin Murphy..Newark.
Arkansas.....	H. L. Remmel...Little Rock.	New Mexico..	Chas. A. Spless...Las Vegas.
California.....	P. A. Stanton....Los Angeles.	New York....	Wm. Barnes, Jr.. Albany.
Colorado.....	Slm. Guggenheim..Denver.	No. Carolina..	E. C. Duncan.... Raleigh.
Connecticut..	Wm. F. Henney..Hartford.	No. Dakota...	Thos. F. Marshall..Oakes.
Delaware.....	T. C. du Pont....Wilmington.	Ohio.....	Sperman Granger..Zanesville.
Dist. of Col..	Chaplin Brown...Washington.	Oklahoma....	James A. Harris..Guthrie.
Florida.....	Henry S. Chubb..Gainesville.	Oregon.....	R. E. Williams... Dallas.
Georgia.....	Henry S. Jackson..Atlanta.	Pennsylvania.	Henry G. Wasson..Pittsburgh.
Hawaii.....	Thos. A. Rice....Honolulu.	Philippines..	Henry B. McCoy..Manila.
Idaho.....	John W. Hart....Menan.	Porto Rico...	S. Behn.....San Juan.
Illinois.....	Roy O. West....Chicago.	Rhode Island.	Wm. P. Sheffield..Newport.
Indiana.....	Jas. B. Goodrich..Indianapolis.	So. Carolina..	Jas. W. Tolbert...Greenwood.
Iowa.....	John T. Adams...Dubuque.	So. Dakota...	Thos. Thorson...Canton.
Kansas.....	F. S. Stanley....Wichita.	Tennessee...	Newell Sanders...Chattanooga.
Kentucky.....	J. W. McCulloch..Owensboro.	Texas.....	H. F. MacGregor..Houston.
Louisiana....	Victor Lolsel....New Orleans.	Utah.....	Reed Smoot....Provo.
Maine.....	Frederick Hale...Portland.	Vermont.....	Earle S. Kinsley..Rutland.
Maryland....	Wm. P. Jackson...Baltimore.	Virginia.....	Alvah H. Martin..Norfolk.
Massachus'ts.	W. Murray Crane..Dalton.	Washington..	S. A. Perkins....Tacoma.
Michigan.....	Chas. B. Warren...Detroit.	West Virginia.	H. D. Hatfield...Charleston.
Minnesota...	E. P. Hawkins...Duluth.	Wisconsin...	Alfred T. Rogers..Madison.
Mississippi..	L. B. Moseley...Jackson.	Wyoming....	Geo. E. Pexton...Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.*

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama.....	P. M. Long.....	Cordova.....	Chas. B. Kenamer....	Guntersville.
Arizona.....	J. L. Hubbell....	Ganado.....	Chas. Arnold.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	H. L. Remmel....	Little Rock...	George Mallory....	Little Rock.
California....	W. R. Bacon.....	San Francisco..	R. M. Armstrong (Ass't)	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Phillip B. Stewart.	Denver.....	John F. Vivian.....	Denver.
Connecticut..	J. Henry Roraback.	Canaan.....	Andrew G. Nystrom..	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Edmund Mitchell.	Wilmington...	Thos. S. Lewis....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	Henry S. Chubb..	Gainesville....	Joseph E. Lee.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. H. Johnson...	Columbus.....	S. C. Johnson.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	G. De F. Kinney..	Peoria.....	C. J. Doyle.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Joe Kealing.....	Indianapolis..	William Davis....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Chas. A. Rawson..	Des Moines....	L. B. Whitney....	Decorah.
Kansas.....	J. C. Gafford....	Topeka.....	Guy Glasscock....	Hutchinson.
Kentucky.....	E. T. Franks....	Owensboro....	Aivis S. Bennett....	Louisville.
Louisiana....	C. S. Herbert....	New Orleans..	A. C. Carpenter....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Fred. H. Parkhurst.	Bangor.....	H. H. Hastings....	Bethel.
Maryland....	John B. Hanna..	Bel Air.....	Benj. M. Haughey..	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.	Edward A. Thurston.	Boston.....	Benjamin F. Felt..	Boston.
Michigan.....	G. M. Dame.....	Northport....	D. E. Alward.....	Clare.
Minnesota...	G. B. Björnson..	Minneapolis..	W. O. Clure.....	Minneapolis.
Mississippi..	W. O. Ligon.....	Gloster.....	G. C. Granberry....	Raymond.
Missouri....	Jacob L. Babler..	St. Louis.....	William G. Kitchen..	St. Louis.
Montana.....	J. E. Edwards....	Forsyth.....	Richard Lockey, Jr..	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William Husenetter.	Linwood.....	R. G. Douglas....	Osceola.
Nevada.....	George L. Sanford.	Carson City..	Louis A. Speller....	Reno.
New Hampshire.	Dwight Hall....	Dover.....	George A. Wagner..	Manchester.
New Jersey...	Newton A. Bugbee..	Trenton.....	J. I. Blair Relley..	Phillipsburg.
New Mexico..	Ralph C. Ely....	Santa Fé.....	Jose D. Sena.....	Santa Fé.
New York....	William Barnes, Jr.	Albany.....	Lafayette B. Gleason.	Delhi.
North Carolina.	Frank A. Linney..	Boone.....	Gilliam Grissom....	Greensboro.
North Dakota..	Frank Sprague..	Grafton.....	J. M. Devine.....	Minot.
Ohio.....	W. L. Parmenter..	Lima.....	G. H. Hamilton....	Newark.
Oklahoma....	Arthur H. Geissler.	Oklahoma City.	Charles S. Olson...	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	Chas. B. Moores..	Portland.....	Edward D. Baldwin.	The Dalles.
Pennsylvania.	William E. Crow..	Uniontown...	W. Harry Baker....	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.	Joseph P. Burlingame.	Providence...	Nathan M. Wright..	Providence.
South Carolina.	Jos. W. Tolbert..	Greenwood...	H. H. Mobley....	Columbia.
South Dakota..	J. L. Lockhart...	Pierre.....	C. B. Powers....	Chamberlain.
Tennessee...	J. S. Beasley....	Nashville....	H. Sullivan.....	Camden.
Texas.....	Cecil A. Lyon....	Sherman....	Bart Marshall....	Sherman.
Utah.....	C. E. Loose.....	Provo.....	H. L. Cummings...	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Stanly Wilson...	Chelsea.....	J. R. Searles....	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia.....	C. B. Slempp....	Big Stone Gap.	Geo. L. Hart.....	Roanoke.
Washington..	Millard T. Hartson.	Seattle.....	James A. Wood....	Seattle.
West Virginia.	T. J. Sherrard...	Wellsburg...	R. B. Bernheim....	Charleston.
Wisconsin...	Geo. F. Scott....	Prairie Farm..	E. F. Dithmar....	Baraboo.
Wyoming....	Patrick Sullivan.	Casper.....	Wm. R. Weeks....	Lander.

* Political State Committees subject to frequent changes.

NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Thomas H. Hubbard. Vice-Presidents—Edgar M. Cullen, Charles Strauss, Henry W. Taft. Secretary—John Caldwell Myers. Treasurer—Edward M. Grout, 165 Broadway. Total membership, 3,220.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Progressive Party National Convention at Chicago, August 7, 1912.

Chairman. JOSEPH M. DIXON	Missoula, Mont.	Missouri. I. R. Kirkwood	Kansas City.
Secretary. O. K. Davis	Washington, D. C.	Montana. Joseph M. Dixon	Missoula.
Treasurer. E. H. Hooker	New York City.	Nebraska. Nathan Merriam	Omaha.
Alabama. Joseph O. Thompson.	Birmingham.	Nevada . . P. L. Flanigan	Reno.
Arizona. J. F. Cleveland	Phoenix.	N. Hamp. William Savacool	Manchester.
Arkansas. H. M. Trieber	Little Rock.	N. Jersey. Irving K. Taylor	Orange.
California. Chester H. Rowell	Fresno.	N. Mex. . . Miguel A. Otero	Santa Fé.
Colorado. Ira M. DeLong	Boulder.	New York. George W. Perkins	New York City.
Conn'tcut. Joseph W. Alsop	Avon.	N. Car. . . J. N. Williamson, Jr.	Burlington.
Delaware. Louis A. Drexler	Bethany Beach.	N. Dak. . . A. Y. More	Fargo.
Dist. of C. Frank J. Hogan	Washington, D. C.	Ohio John J. Sullivan	Cleveland.
Florida. . . H. L. Anderson	Jacksonville.	Okla. . . . Geo. C. Priestley	Bartlesville.
Georgia. . . H. G. Hastings	Atlanta.	Oregon . . . Henry W. Coe	Portland.
Hawaii . . . A. L. C. Atkinson	Honolulu.	Penn. . . . William Ellna	Pittsburgh.
Idaho J. M. Ingersoll	Pocatello.	R. Island. Edwin F. Tuttle	Woonsocket.
Illinois . . . Medill McCormick	Chicago.	S. Car. . . . T. H. Wanamaker	Columbia.
Indiana. . . Rudolph G. Leeds	Richmond.	Tenn. . . . C. T. Taylor	Huron.
Iowa. Carl Franke	Mason City.	Texas Geell A. Lyon	Sherman.
Kansas . . . William Allen White	Emporia.	Utah Maroni Helner	Salt Lake City.
Kentucky. Leslie Combs	Lexington.	Vermont. . H. N. Jackson	Burlington.
Louisiana. Pearl Wight	New Orleans.	Virginia	
Maine. . . . Halbert P. Gardner	Portland.	Wash. . . . Lorenzo Dow	Tacoma.
Maryland. Hon. N. W. Williams	Baltimore.	W. Va. . . . William S. Edwards	Charleston.
Mass. Matthew Hale	Boston.	Wis. Henry F. Cocheams	Milwaukee.
Michigan. Gustavus P. Pope	Detroit.	Wyoming. Robert D. Carey	Careyhurst.
Minn. Milton D. Purdy	Minneapolis.		
Miss. B. F. Fridge	Ellisville.		

Members at Large—Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Frances A. Kellor, New York City; Mrs. Catherine Hooker, San Francisco, Cal.

PROGRESSIVE STATE COMMITTEES.*

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Office.	Secretaries.	Post-Office.
Alabama	George S. O'Beary	Birmingham	George Steplmeyer	Cullman
Alaska				
Arizona	George N. MacBean	Phoenix	Paul E. Fernald	Tucson
Arkansas	James A. Comer	Little Rock	A. I. Baker	Little Rock
California	Percy V. Long	San Francisco	Charles R. Detrick	San Francisco
Colorado	Clarence P. Dodge	Colorado Springs	I. N. Jenkins	Denver
Connecticut	J. W. Alsop	Avon	R. L. Chamberlain	Greenwich
Delaware	Robert G. Houston	Georgetown	James H. Anderson	Dover
Florida	M. G. Gibbons	Tampa	David S. Williams	Ocala
Georgia	Wm. J. Tilson	Atlanta	Dean E. Ryman	Atlanta
Hawaii	A. L. C. Atkinson	Honolulu	H. M. Ballou	Honolulu
Idaho	J. E. Gibson	Caldwell	Paul Davis	Weiser
Illinois	Harold L. Ickes	Chicago		
Indiana	Edward C. Toner	Anderson	Paul Haynes	Anderson
Iowa	J. H. Wylie	Siourney	J. B. Wertz	Spencer
Kansas	U. S. Sartin	Kansas City	Fred W. Knapp	Beloit
Kentucky	W. S. Lawwill	Danville	Prentice O'Rear	Frankfort
Louisiana	John M. Parker	New Orleans	E. J. Thilberger	New Orleans
Maine	Irving E. Vernon	Portland	W. C. Emmerson	Portland
Maryland	J. Stuart MacDonald	Baltimore	John H. Tomlinson	Salisbury
Massachusetts	Matthew Hale	Boston	Stephen E. French	Orange
Michigan	Charles F. Hoffman	Owosso		
Minnesota	C. W. Halbert	St. Paul	K. P. Gregg	Minneapolis
Mississippi				
Missouri	George W. Schweer	Windsor	L. A. Ellis	Kansas City
Montana	Thomas M. Everett	Harlem	O. H. P. Shelly	Helena
Nebraska	F. P. Corrick	Lincoln		
Nevada	H. B. Lind	Reno	F. N. Fletcher	Reno
N. Hampshire	William Savacool	Manchester	John R. McLane	Manchester
New Jersey	J. A. H. Hopkins	Morristown	Clarke Millen	Morristown
New Mexico	Bronson M. Cutting	Santa Fé	Edward C. Burke	Santa Fé
New York	T. Douglas Robinson	New York City	Jacob Holtzmann	Brooklyn
N. Carolina	Zeb V. Walser	Lexington	R. H. Biesecker	Lexington
North Dakota	H. R. Turner	Fargo	P. O. Thorson	Grand Forks
Ohio	Walter F. Brown	Columbus	Charles L. Thurber	Columbus
Oklahoma	John M. Hale	Oklahoma City		
Oregon	Thomas B. Neuhausen	Portland		
Pennsylvania	A. N. Detrick	Chambersburg	H. D. Lindermuth	Auburn
Rhode Island	Fred D. Thompson	Providence	Gilbert R. Bennett	Providence
S. Carolina	T. H. Wannamaker	Columbia		
South Dakota	G. O. Van Meter	Murdo	G. W. Wright	Huron
Tennessee	Harry B. Anderson	Memphis	William Barker	Columbia
Texas	Ceell A. Lyon	Sherman	Bart Marshall	Sherman
Utah	Wesley K. Walton	Woodruff	N. A. Robertson	Salt Lake City
Vermont	H. Nelson Jackson	Burlington	Ernest L. Kelley	Salisbury
Virginia	Percy S. Stephenson	Norfolk		
Washington	L. Roy Slater	Spokane	R. A. B. Young	Tacoma
West Virginia	Jos. Handlan	Wheeling	Charles N. Kimball	Sistersville
Wisconsin	Norman L. Baker	Milwaukee		
Wyoming	H. N. Gottlieb	Sheridan	H. C. Benham	Sheridan

* Political State Committees subject to frequent changes.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

STATES.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.				Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
		In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Alabama*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	2 yrs.	1 yr...	3 mo.	3 mo...	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Arizona**	Citizen of United States, male or female (a) (b).	1 yr...	30dys	30dys	30dys	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship. †
Arkansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr...	6 mo.	30dys	30dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or marines.
California*	Citizen, male or female, by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election) (c).	1 yr...	90dys	.....	30dys	Native of China, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime. †
Colorado*	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr...	90dys	30dys	10dys	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane.
Conn.*	Citizen of United States who can read English language.	1 yr...	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the United States †.	1 yr...	3 mo.	.....	30dys	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.
Dis. of Col. Florida**	See foot note on following page. Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia (i)	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877.	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, unless pardoned, idiots and insane.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo.	30dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship (h).
Illinois* ...	Citizen of the U. S. or one who obtained certificate of naturalization prior to Jan. 1, 1870 (v).	1 yr...	90dys	30dys	30dys	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship (h).
Indiana* ...	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo.	.....	60dys	30dys	United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime (l).
Iowa *	Citizen of the United States (o)	6 mo.	60dys	.....	10d (p)	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U. S. soldiers (h).
Kansas* ...	Citizen of U. S., male or female or alien who decl'd intention.	6 mo.	30dys	30dys	10dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship (d).
Kent'ky*.	Citizen of the United States (b)	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	60dys	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane (h) (m).
Louisiana* Those able to read and write, or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote on Jan. 1, 1867.	Citizen of United States (s) (t).	2 yrs.	1 yr...	.....	6 mo...	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Maine*	Citizen of the United States	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship. †
Maryland*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr...	6 mo.	6 mo.	1 day.	Felons not pardoned, lunatics, non compos mentis, bribers.
Mass.*	Citizen who can read and write (h).	1 yr...	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*	Citizen of U. S. or alien who declared intention 2 yrs. and 6 mos. prior to Nov. 8, 1894 (s).	6 mo.	20dys	20dys	20dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn.* ...	Citizen of United States who has been such for 3 months preceding election (b).	1 yr...	30dys	30dys	30dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss.*	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution of State.	2 yrs.	1 yr...	1 yr...	1yr (c)	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri*.	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year nor more than 5 before election.	1 yr...	60dys	60dys	.....	Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes (k).
Montana*.	Citizen of the United States (b)	1 yr...	30dys	.....	.....	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians (p) (q).
Nebraska*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election (b).	6 mo.	40dys	30dys	10dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons non compos mentis (h).

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. (a) Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1848 and 1854. (b) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. (d) Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. (e) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (f) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (g) The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. (h) Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. (i) During term fixed by court. (m) Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. (n) Also inmates of houses of ill fame. (o) Women can vote in school and city elections. (p) Indians who have not severed tribal relations. (r) In municipal elections must be a resident. (s) Women tax-payers allowed to vote on tax propositions. (t) Poll-taxes must be paid to date by Dec. 31 of each year, for two years preceding year in which he offers to vote. (u) Or by Queretaro treaty. (v) Women can vote in all elections except those pertaining to Constitutional officers or Constitutional propositions.

STATES.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.				Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
		In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	
Nevada*..	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the United States (a)	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers, insane, idiots (h).
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the United States... 1 yr...	1 yr...	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of certain crime, unless pardoned or restored by law (j).
N. Mexico.	Citizen of the United States (a).	1 yr..	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unless restored to political rights, Indians not taxed.
N. York*..	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1 yr....	4 mo.	(l)	(l)	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman other ings to raise preceding as	wise qualified but for sex may vote at will money by tax or assessment if she owns assessment roll.	age elec propert	tions(s) y assess	or town ed upon	me e t- the last	
N. Car.....	Citizen of the United States... 2 yrs..	6 mo.	.....	4 mo.	.....	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics (o).
N. Dak.*..	Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian † (a).	1 yr...	6 mo.	90 dys	90 dys	Under guardianship, tribal Indians, persons non compos mentis, or convicted of felony or treason unless pardoned.
Ohio*..	Citizen of the United States (a)	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons, persons in U. S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*....	Citizen of United States (a) (j).	1 yr..	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Felons (p), idiots, insane, paupers (q).
Oregon*...	Citizen of U. S., male or female, or alien who declared intention more than 1 year prior to election.	6 mo.	No (n)	None.	None.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Penna.*...	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr..	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I.*	Citizen of the United States... 2 yrs..	.....	6 mo.	.....	.....	Paupers, lunatics (q).
S. Car.....	Citizen of the United States (e)	2yr(c)	1 yr...	4 mo.	4 mo.	Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*...	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations (a).	6 mo §	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.*...	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*.....	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election (m).	1 yr...	6 mo.	6 mo.	(d)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen (n).
Utah*.....	Citizen of the United States, male or female, 90 days prior to election.	1 yr..	4 mo.	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned (j).
Vermont*	Citizen of the United States.....	1 yr..	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia*..	See note at foot of page.....	2 yrs..	1 yr..	1 yr..	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (f) (j).
Wash'n*..	Citizen of U. S., male or female, and all electors of Territory prior to Statehood.	1 yr..	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va.*	Citizen of the State.....	1 yr..	60 dys	.....	(d)	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis.*.....	Citizen of U. S., civilized Indians † (a).	1 yr...	.....	.....	10 dys	Insane, convicted of treason or felony (p) betting on elections, duellists.
Wyom.*...	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Indian must have severed tribal relations. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (a) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. (d) Actual residence in the precinct or district required. (e) Who has paid six months before election all taxes then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at \$300 or more. (f) Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larceny, duellists and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. (g) Or persons non compos mentis, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly, under guardianship. (h) And those unable to read and write English. (j) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (l) Thirty days in election district. (m) In cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants all persons exempt from payment of poll tax must procure certificate of exemption from county tax collector and have their names placed on list of qualified voters in said city. (n) Must be resident of county to vote for county officers. (o) All persons unable to read and write, and whose ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1874. (p) Unless restored to civil rights. (q) Except Federal and Confederate ex-soldiers. (r) Those unable to read and write State Constitution. (s) The general law does not apply always to villages organized under special charters.

In Virginia—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

The registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in Presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law. In all incorporated cities, villages and towns, which have adopted the Election Commissioner act of the State, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but elsewhere generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class. In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30. The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas or Texas.

In Washington registration of voters is required annually in all cities and towns, and in all voting precincts having a voting population of two hundred and fifty or more.

In Maine, in cities and towns of over 2,000 inhabitants.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon, in 1912; and in Nevada and Montana, in 1914. During 1913 the Territorial Legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the State Legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely, for all the offices not created by the State Constitution.

During 1914 the woman suffrage question was acted upon as follows:

The efforts to obtain Congressional sanction of the woman suffrage cause received a setback February 3, when the Democratic members in caucus declined to agree to the proposition that a committee on woman suffrage be created by the House. The caucus adopted a resolution that equal suffrage was a question pertaining to the States and not the National Government. The New Jersey Assembly, February 3, passed the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution giving women the ballot. The South African Assembly, February 18, rejected a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women. The Woman Suffrage bill was killed in the Maryland House of Delegates, February 18. The measure provided for the submission of a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote. The New Jersey State Senate, February 24, passed the House resolution amending the New Jersey Constitution to give votes to women. It must pass the next Legislature before going to the male voters for ratification. The proposed amendment to the Massachusetts State Constitution which would give the women the right to vote was passed by the State Senate March 10. This is the first time such an amendment ever passed either branch of the Legislature. March 10, by a vote of 38 to 3, the New York State Senate passed Senator Foley's bill for the appointment of women watchers at the polls when the proposed constitutional amendment, providing for woman suffrage, is submitted to the voters. The Virginia House of Delegates, March 11, rejected the Woman Suffrage bill. March 13, the Kentucky House rejected a woman suffrage constitutional amendment. The joint resolution providing for submitting to the States a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was put on its final passage in the United States Senate March 19, and received a majority of one, the vote being 35 to 34. As a two-thirds vote was necessary, the resolution was killed. March 26 the Massachusetts House adopted a woman suffrage provision previously passed by the Senate. A Woman's Suffrage bill was introduced in the Porto Rican Legislature in March. Women helped to decide elections in Alaska in April, which was the first election since the Territorial Legislature passed the Enfranchisement act. May 6 the British House of Lords rejected a measure extending the Parliamentary suffrage to those women who already vote in municipal elections. June 9 the Danish Chamber of Deputies passed a measure giving the suffrage to women, removing the property qualification and changing the method of electing members of the upper house. A Woman Suffrage bill was rejected by Parliament, August 23, in Sweden. The vote on it was favorable in the Second Chamber, but adverse in the First.

At the election held November 3 the equal suffrage amendment was defeated in five out of seven States which voted on the amendment. The States in which it was defeated were Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school or municipal elections upon any proposition to vote bonds or increase the tax levies.

Abroad, women have full Parliamentary suffrage in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland, Norway, and Iceland. They have municipal suffrage on the same terms as men throughout the British Isles and in Denmark and Sweden, and a certain measure of municipal franchise rights in nine of the provinces of Canada, and in the cities of Belize in British Honduras, Rangoon in Burmah, and Baroda and Bombay in British India. In certain districts of Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Russia women who own property are allowed to cast their votes on various communal matters either in their own persons or through proxies. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Switzerland women have no political rights whatever, but are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional or industrial.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations comprising twenty-six nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City; Vice-President, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; Second Vice-President, Anni Furuholm, Finland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Colt, London; Corresponding Secretaries—First, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.; Second, Rosika Schwimmer, Hungary. Headquarters, 7 Adam Street, Adelphi, London.

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are: Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, New York, President; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill., First Vice-President; Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky., Second Vice-President; Katharine B. Davis, New York, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Susan W. Foltz-Gerald, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, New Haven, Ct., Treasurer; Mrs. Helen G. Miller, Columbia, Mo., First

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—Continued.

Auditor; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago, Ill., Second Auditor. National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Miss Alice H. Chittenden, President; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Ellhu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. John A. Church, Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Loomis, Secretary, Engineering Societies Building, 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, Washington, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Nevada. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the association may be had from the Secretary.

New York State Woman Suffrage Association, founded at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1869. President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, 294 West Ninety-second Street, New York City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nicolas Shaw Fraser, Geneseo, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Cannon, 288 Madison Avenue, New York City; Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Childs. The number of enrolled members of the association is 200,000; assembly district organizations, 154; campaign district Chairmen, 12. Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Organized in Tacoma, Wash., January, 1911, on call of the Governors of five suffrage States, each Governor sending a woman commissioner. President, Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, Tacoma, Wash.; Vice-President, Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bertha K. Kittilsen, 605 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash.; Treasurer, Dr. Cora S. King, Congressional Headquarters, 63 The Olympia, Washington, D. C.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Carrie Chapman Catt; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. P. Howland; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany. Woman's Suffrage Party, Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman; Equal Franchise Society, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President; Men's League for Woman Suffrage, James Lees Laidlaw, President; Collegiate League, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President. Main Headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAN-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO POLITICAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Treasurer, Louis T. Romaine; Secretary, Arthur B. Church. Headquarters, 27 William Street. "This society organized in 1913 for the purpose of showing to legislative committees and the people generally that the giving of political suffrage to women generally would draw their interest and attention from home duties which they alone can discharge, would bring selfish and artful women to the front, attract them by political prizes, and tend to produce freak legislation. We call ourselves the Home Rule party."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF CLUBS.

President, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, William C. Liller Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, C. Arthur Haulenbeck, Jr., Manhattan, Kan.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is engaging actively in the work of adding to the Democratic vote in the nation. Its labors are purely a party work, aiming simply at the increase of Democratic strength. The league exists as a vote-getting auxiliary of the regular Democratic organizations, and its success depends upon the hearty co-operation of Democrats throughout the country. It is the aim and endeavor of the National Democratic League of Clubs to aid in work of organization and to help the regular organizations to achieve greater success.

The league is a union or federation of Democratic clubs and associations, in all parts of the country. It is now in its seventh year. At the bi-annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 3-4, 1912, thirty-three States of the Union were represented. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors composed of some of the foremost men in the party, who take an active interest in its success.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is not organized for the purpose of either advocating or opposing any Democrat before he shall have been chosen by the constituted bodies or of furthering the interests of any man or set of men, before being indorsed by the party, but for the attainment and preservation of unity, the upbuilding of the party, and the promotion of its principles and welfare. Nor is it intended that any club or the League of Clubs shall usurp the functions of the several State, county or district committees, but rather work in harmony and in co-operation with them.

The National Democratic League of Clubs aims:

To make loyal Democrats of young men who are about to cast their first votes.

To explain clearly to the foreign-born voters the practical helpfulness and patriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and to enlist the new-made citizen in its ranks, thus making them good Democrats and therefore better Americans.

To confirm in the wavering an inclination toward Democracy and to make a habit of party fealty.

To preach early and late, day in and day out, the politics of Jefferson and Jackson.

To enlist voters, regardless of previous party affiliations, in the cause of Democracy, by every honorable means.

State Leagues or Federations of Democratic clubs, co-operating with the National League, have been organized in forty of the States and have a membership in excess of 875,000. Affiliated clubs have been organized in every State.

The league has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and at Washington, D. C.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Executive Secretary, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in those States. The National Executive Committee is composed of five members, elected by the National Committee. The Executive Secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is one year. The following are the Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, Cal.; Lewis J. Duncan, Butte, Mont.; James H. Maurer, Reading, Pa.; Adolph Germer, Springfield, Ill. The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 49. Representation is as follows: The National Committee consists of the State Secretaries of all organized States and Territories, or such other person as the members of the party in the State elect by referendum vote, with one additional member from each State or Territory for every three thousand members in good standing in such State or Territory. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each State or Territory may be entitled, the National Secretary computes the beginning of each calendar year the average dues-paying membership of such State or Territory for the preceding year. Three years' consecutive membership in the party is necessary to qualify for membership in the National Committee.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

ARNOLD PETERSEN, National Secretary, 45 Rose Street, New York City. Representative on International Socialist Bureau, Arthur Elmer Reimer. National Executive Committee—California, Sidney Armer; Colorado, Andrew Ohman; Connecticut, J. P. Johnson; Illinois, Jacob Bobinsky; Indiana, Ernst Viewegh; Massachusetts, Arthur E. Reimer; Michigan, Max Eisenberg; Minnesota, Samuel Johnson; Missouri, H. J. Poelling; New Jersey, Wm. Carroll; New York, Patrick E. De Lee; Ohio, John D. Goerke; Pennsylvania, G. G. Anton; Texas, K. E. Choate; Virginia, Godfrey Kinder; Washington, John C. Shafer; Wisconsin, Albert Schabel.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage-workers, may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform, Constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Labor party and do not belong to any other political party. But if more than seven propose to organize a section then at least three-fourths must be actual wage-workers. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a Chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Report of United States Consul-General, London.)

HIGHWAY accidents have increased so rapidly in the United Kingdom since the very extensive introduction of mechanically propelled vehicles that in the twelve months ended December 31, 1913, the number of those killed on the highways in town and country reached the large total of 2,099, while 42,544 were injured, which was an average of nearly six killed and of more than 122 cases of injury for each day of the year. The statistics for the past five years are given below:

YEARS.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	YEARS.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1909.....	1,151	16,872	18,023	1912.....	1,764	36,833	38,597
1910.....	1,327	29,750	31,077	1913.....	2,099	42,544	44,643
1911.....	1,557	33,653	35,210				

The distribution of accidents in 1913 among the different classes of vehicles was as follows:

CLASSES.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	CLASSES.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Motor cars, motor vans, etc.	971	18,497	Horse-drawn trams.....	.....	40
Motor omnibuses.....	226	3,722	Other horse vehicles.....	717	13,511
Electric trams.....	178	6,708			
Horse omnibuses.....	7	66	Total.....	2,099	42,544

In the succeeding table the fatal accidents for the four years 1910 to 1913, inclusive, classified in accordance with the character of the vehicle causing it, are given:

CLASSES.	1910	1911	1912	1913	CLASSES.	1910	1911	1912	1913
Motor cars, motor vans, etc.	478	633	751	971	Horse omnibuses.....	15	10	7	7
Motor omnibuses.....	82	117	199	226	Horse-drawn trams.....	1	4	.....	.....
Electric trams.....	112	123	135	178	Other horse vehicles.....	639	670	672	717

In the city of London proper, which embraces the mile square in what may be called the financial section of London, 17 persons were killed and 1,210 injured in 1913, while in the metropolitan police district 579 were killed and 18,365 injured. In the whole of the London area, which includes both the city proper and the metropolitan police district, 190 of the deaths resulting from street accidents were caused by motor omnibuses, 187 by other motor vehicles, 58 by electric trams, and 161 by horse-drawn vehicles other than trams or omnibuses.

Injuries to 7,174 persons were inflicted by motor cars, motor vans, etc., while 3,683 accidents were caused by motor omnibuses, 3,053 by electric trams, 20 by horse omnibuses, 25 by horse-drawn trams, and 5,720 by other horse-drawn vehicles.

The following is a resumé of fatal and non-fatal accidents in the London metropolitan police district and the city proper for the past five years:

YEARS.	Metropolitan Police District.		City of London.		YEARS.	Metropolitan Police District.		City of London.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
1909...	287	11,731	16	1,354	1912...	514	15,291	24	1,360
1910...	348	12,493	19	1,363	1913...	579	18,365	17	1,210
1911...	385	13,849	25	1,405					

Liverpool came next to London, with 33 deaths and 1,765 accidents, followed by Birmingham with 44 deaths and 1,546 accidents, by Manchester with 41 deaths and 1,085 accidents, and Glasgow with 40 deaths and 845 accidents.

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS, 1909-1915.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Deficiencies.....	\$42,662,728.93	\$18,913,555.88	\$23,045,612.11	\$10,028,526.84	\$3,155,587.25	\$27,080,512.29	\$23,828,999.41
Legislative, Executive and Judicial.....	32,632,913.50	39,007,049.00	34,158,767.00	35,378,149.85	34,245,356.75	35,172,434.50	37,630,781.37
Sundry Civil.....	94,115,143.23	117,842,109.36	106,015,198.82	135,241,935.34	102,538,934.40	105,749,532.01	103,080,275.74
Support of the Army.....	95,352,247.61	101,195,833.24	95,440,567.55	93,374,755.97	90,958,712.98	94,366,145.51	101,019,212.50
Naval Service.....	122,662,485.47	136,935,199.05	131,410,588.30	126,405,509.24	123,151,533.76	140,718,434.63	144,868,716.51
Indian Service.....	9,253,347.37	11,851,962.48	9,265,629.00	8,284,136.37	8,920,970.66	9,436,819.67	9,771,902.76
Rivers and Harbors.....	18,092,845.00	29,190,264.00	49,380,541.50	30,838,419.00	40,559,620.50	51,118,889.00	26,989,000.00
Forts and Fortifications.....	9,216,748.00	8,170,114.00	5,617,200.00	5,473,707.00	4,036,235.00	5,218,250.00	5,627,700.00
Military Academy.....	845,684.87	2,581,521.33	1,856,249.87	1,163,424.07	1,064,668.26	1,099,734.87	987,899.54
Post-Office Department.....	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	Indefinite.
Pensions.....	163,063,000.00	160,908,000.00	155,768,000.00	153,682,000.00	165,146,145.84	180,300,000.00	169,150,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic.....	3,638,852.72	3,613,861.67	4,116,081.41	3,988,516.41	3,835,047.41	3,730,642.66	4,309,556.66
Agricultural Department.....	11,672,106.00	12,995,036.00	13,487,836.00	16,900,016.00	16,644,168.00	17,986,545.00	19,665,822.00
District of Columbia.....	10,001,888.85	10,699,531.49	10,608,045.99	12,056,786.50	10,678,833.50	11,633,738.00	12,171,457.33
Reclamation Fund.....	.....	.....	20,020,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reliefs and Miscellaneous.....	14,086,212.78	1,334,571.66	3,644,799.28	1,130,678.81	7,642,359.03	445,197.22	14,878,438.99
Totals.....	637,516,246.83	648,191,676.26	663,725,794.81	634,549,561.40	617,389,178.34	684,757,276.26	674,190,662.56

State Party Platforms of 1914 on National Issues.

The following references to national questions appeared in the platforms of State Conventions in 1914. In all the conventions purely State or local matters were also considered, and in many occupied more space than that devoted to national issues.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

California—We declare our faith in the wisdom and patriotism of Woodrow Wilson and pledge him our support in discharging the grave duties and solving the complex problems imposed upon him by the high office to which he was called by the people. In dealing with the painful problems of the stricken Republic of Mexico he has won and deserves the unstinted approval of his fellow-countrymen.

We indorse all the legislative acts of the present Congress and commend the Administration for cleaving to a line of party progress and for being keenly sensitive to the settled will of the people.

We reaffirm the Democratic policy of opposition to Asiatic labor in the United States of America and favor Federal action which will make the exclusion of such labor permanent.

We believe in the principle of the Primary Election law.

We favor the establishment of an American merchant marine so that our products may be transported over seas under the American flag.

Colorado—We condemn violence, whether by corporations or labor organizations. Beyond the limits of self-defence of life and property no organization should be allowed to take upon itself the Governmental function of the preservation of law and order.

We favor local option in the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the rigid enforcement of all laws and ordinances for its regulation.

Connecticut—The Democratic party of Connecticut, in State Convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the time-honored principles of Democracy and heartily indorses the Democratic Administration of national affairs under the able leadership of Woodrow Wilson.

We again declare in favor of that system of party nominations known as the direct primary and nomination by petition, and also the initiative and referendum.

We favor the short ballot, general laws which will do away with the necessity for special legislation, a central purchasing agency for State institutions, the fostering and encouragement of agricultural interest, the extension of the good roads movement as rapidly as a sound administration of the State's finances will permit and the extension of the State's campaign against tuberculosis.

We favor such changes in the Workmen's Compensation law as the experience of two years has shown are needful for its most beneficial operation.

We recognize the widespread interest in woman suffrage and pledge ourselves to support the submission of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women to the votes of the State.

Illinois—In the light of this Nation's need of further constructive legislation and administration along the lines of the record already made, we believe that public interest demands that Woodrow Wilson be re-elected President of the United States, and we now pledge to him the support of the Democratic party of Illinois for re-nomination and re-election in 1916.

The platform calls attention to the successful handling by the Democratic National Administration of the following problems: Mexican situation, income tax, tariff revision, currency law, anti-trust laws and the European war.

Establishment of a merchant marine, the restoration of the United States to its rightful place among the maritime nations and the upbuilding of our foreign trade go hand in hand.

Iowa—The party has given the people in Woodrow Wilson a Chief Executive endowed with a vision of democracy, the genius of equipment, the seal of noble purpose and the morality of the truly great.

We favor such changes in the Workmen's Compensation laws as will protect heads of families engaged in the industries of Iowa against the present unjust discrimination in favor of the un-

married man and the correction of other existing inequalities in the law.

Favoring as we do the principle of the initiative and referendum, we recognize in that principle the best method of submitting to the people the question of woman suffrage, questions of extraordinary State expenditures and similar questions of State-wide character.

We advocate an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act which will restore the common law rule. A shipper or passenger should not be bound by a limitation upon the value of property or baggage lost or destroyed through the negligence of any railroad when the terms of such limitation are brought to the knowledge of and assented to by such shipper or passenger.

Kansas—We, the members of the Democratic party council, assembled this 25th day of August, 1914, extend greetings and congratulate the people of the United States upon the marvellous achievements of the Administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

The question of prohibition has become a national question, and the Democratic party of Kansas hereby declares itself to be in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution in harmony with the Kansas Constitution and laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation, transportation or sale of intoxicating liquors.

Maine—We rejoice in the glorious achievements of our great national party in the administration of the affairs of the Nation, and to that pure patriot, wise statesman and honest and fearless Executive, Woodrow Wilson, and those associated with him in their accomplishment, we extend our sincere congratulations and express our fullest satisfaction.

As a further measure of justice, we favor more liberal pensions to the soldier's widow and the early enactment into law of the McGillicuddy bill for the weekly payment of pensions by the coupon system.

We favor the passage of such laws as will enable laborers injured in the employ of others to receive just and reasonable compensation for the injuries so received and insist that the compensation be adjusted and speedily paid to all laborers.

We favor the regulation of rates, service and capitalization of public service corporations in the interest of the public either by direct legislation by the enlargement of the powers of the railroad commission, or by any other proper method.

The Democratic party believes in prohibition wherever prohibition is practicable. Recognizing the fact that State-wide prohibition in Maine has proved impracticable, we demand the submission of the prohibitory amendment to the people, and advocate its repeal in order that the city or town may be substituted for the State as the basis of laws designed to control or abolish the liquor traffic.

Massachusetts—We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson in its entirety, and ask every voter to think twice before voting to rebuke a President who has saved this country from all the horrors of war.

We declare anew our faith in the direct primary and the popular election of United States Senators, reforms initiated by the Democratic party.

We reiterate our demand for the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

We believe that the question of equal suffrage should be submitted to the vote of the people in the manner provided by the Constitution.

Michigan—Detroit, September 30, 1914—The United Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, do cheerfully proclaim anew their allegiance to the principles of their party, the truth of which has been so generally recognized within the last few years in our State and Nation.

We rejoice in the absolute neutrality of the United States as proclaimed by our President in the present unfortunate strife in Europe and we pledge ourselves as citizens and as Democrats to

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS—Continued.

uphold such neutrality to the utmost. Our hearts go out in profound sympathy to the people of the war-torn nations and to all who suffer or mourn because of the war.

We are opposed to the liquor traffic and we favor the submission to the electors of an amendment to the State and Federal Constitution providing for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

We favor the Federal prohibition of child labor; the minimum wage for women; prohibition of night work for women; the eight-hour day for women; the eight-hour day for continuous 24-hour industries; one day of rest in seven; publicity of wages, hours and conditions of labor and public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

A treaty with Colombia is now before the United States Senate for ratification by which it is proposed that the people of the United States of America pay an indemnity of \$25,000,000 to the Government of Colombia. We denounce this treaty as an attempt at political blackmail, and pledge our earnest opposition to the giving away of this great sum.

We believe the right of labor to organize and conduct collective bargaining should be encouraged to this end, and to the end that the public may be correctly informed as to the issue involved in industrial disputes. We favor the creation of a court of inquiry.

Missouri—That President Wilson is one of the wisest and greatest of all the Presidents; enumerates the things accomplished during his administration and those nearing completion, and indorses the President and the work done by the Democratic Congress.

Urges Congress to make appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

Favors additional legislation to make the work of the Public Service Commission more effective.

Favors law enforcement; legislation to provide a reasonable minimum wage scale for women; such insurance legislation as will better safeguard the public interests, favors the passage of a workmen's compensation law.

Nebraska—That the Democratic party has reached its highest service under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

We recognize the right to submit the Workmen's Compensation law under the referendum and demand release of waters stored in interstate reservoirs for the use of growing crops.

New Hampshire—In the highest and most unqualified terms we indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

With the frightful carnage and impoverishment of stricken Europe, we contrast our happy state of industry and peace, and our friendly relations with all the peoples, including distracted Mexico.

We believe in genuine local option.

New Jersey—Woman suffrage was favored. President Wilson was lauded for saving the country from war. The platform declared for humane treatment of convicts, extension of prison convict camps, convict road building, more adequate State school facilities and preservation of health of school children.

New York—President Wilson is praised for wisdom and patriotism, and support of the Democratic party in this State for his administration is pledged. The Administration is indorsed as in complete accord with party promises and responsive to the will of the country. For the future the platform recommends the least possible interference with industry and business.

The platform denounces the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions as "a dangerous and vicious attack" on American institutions. It pledges unalterable opposition to any amendment of the Federal Constitution designed to curtail in even the slightest degree States' rights and powers.

Gov. Glynn and his administration are indorsed.

Among the achievements of recent Democratic administrations, these are set forth as entitling the Democratic party to continuance in power:

(1) The creation of a land bank. (2) The construction of highways. (3) The enactment of the Workmen's Compensation law. (4) The reorganization of the State Labor Department. (5) The revision of the factory laws. (6) Amendments to the labor law, prohibiting child labor and night work by women. (7) Creation of a Conservation Commission. (8) The economies of Gov. Glynn, which, it is claimed, averted a direct tax. (9) Enactment of the so-called home rule law. (10) Educational reforms, the creation of free scholarships, and opening of school houses as social and recreation centres. (11) Revision of the banking laws for the greater security and protection of depositors. (12) Revision of the insurance laws. (13) The passage of a Direct Primary and a Massachusetts Ballot bill.

Among the promises for statutory reforms and constitutional amendments in the event of Democratic success are the following: (1) Development of the State's forest lands through a proper forestry system. (2) Development of the immense water powers under State ownership and control. (3) Prison reforms. (4) Financial provision for new buildings, and the enlargement and improvement of the charitable institutions of the State. (5) Civil service reforms, including a judicial extension of the merit system. (6) Opposition to sumptuary legislation interfering with personal liberty. (7) The elimination of dangerous grade crossings. (8) Amendments to the primary and election laws. (9) Constitutional amendments looking to a modified form of the short ballot, with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General the only elective State officials. (10) Changes in the Constitution, giving the Governor the absolute power of appointment and removal of officers without the consent of the Senate. (11) Constitutional amendment to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. (12) Greater powers of local legislation by mandate of the Constitution. (13) Submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot, either by act of the next Legislature or of the Constitutional Convention. (14) Constitutional amendments which would permit a plan of development for the State's forest lands to make them productive of revenue.

The Democratic State platform closes with a sweeping challenge to the critics of Democratic rule at Albany to produce proof in support of the broad charges of corruption and maladministration that have been made by the Republicans and Progressives.

Ohio—We most earnestly indorse the administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

We urge upon the National Congress the enactment of a workmen's compensation law similar to that in this State, to the end that those of our laborers employed in interstate commerce may enjoy the same protection that their fellow-employees in Ohio now enjoy.

Pennsylvania—In a single year the present National Administration has written a record of achievement which commands the admiration and support of a vast majority of the people of the country. We commend and approve the whole of that record.

The woman suffrage plank says: "The denial of the right of suffrage of the women of our State has aroused a deep feeling that they are deprived of those equal rights to which, as American citizens, we believe they are entitled. We favor an immediate referendum on this important question."

The Initiative and referendum are indorsed as follows: The people of the State have been left without power to initiate or veto legislation. This should be corrected, not by destroying the whole representative system of government, but by giving to the people for use in an emergency the Initiative and referendum.

Rhode Island—We indorse unreservedly the administration of that patient, fearless and wise leader of the Democracy, Woodrow Wilson.

The Democratic party pledges itself to support suffrage to men and women alike.

Tennessee—The Democrats of Tennessee, in convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS—Continued.

to the National Democracy. We heartily indorse the able administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

We are opposed to the repeal of any of the temperance laws now in force, and we pledge the Democratic party to their maintenance and to such additional legislation as may be necessary to insure their rigid enforcement.

We commend the Pure Food and Drugs laws now in force and favor such additional legislation as will further protect the health and safety of the people of the State.

Utah—We glory in the achievements of President Wilson and the Congress.

We unqualifiedly indorse President Wilson's Mexican policy.

We pledge our legislative candidates to the enactment of a fair and just workmen's compensation law.

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution extending right of franchise to all, regardless of sex.

The question of the prohibition of the liquor

traffic should not be made a party issue. It is a moral issue upon which individuals of all parties honestly differ. We declare that such questions should be determined by the referendum provided for in our Constitution, which we pledge ourselves to make effective by proper legislation.

Wisconsin—We, the Democrats of Wisconsin, assembled, pursuant to law for the formation of and declaration of principles, do declare that we are in entire accord with the administration of Woodrow Wilson and his principles.

Wyoming—That we indorse the National Administration under the patriotic leadership of Woodrow Wilson, and deplore the fact that Wyoming's delegation in Congress is antagonistic to the President in his unswerving fidelity to the highest ideals.

That we, as citizens of a woman's suffrage State, urge equal suffrage by State legislation in all States of the Union.

That we favor legislation which will make the initiative and referendum of practical value to the people.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—We believe in aiding American shipping by such enactments, State and Federal, as will revive the merchant marine of the Nation, essential to the national defenses and growth of our foreign trade. We favor the enactment of laws regulating registering of ships, port charges, pilotage and taxation that will attract shipping at home and abroad.

We especially reassert our faith in the tariff policy of the Republican party.

We demand that tariff duties be levied in a manner to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, and we favor a return to the Republican policies of protection to American industry, American labor and the American producer.

We approve in principle the Workmen's Compensation act.

We believe that a more economical method should be found for adjusting the differences which at times arise between large employers and those who labor as employés, and a scientific and just method for arriving at a clear understanding of the issues involved and for adjusting them in the interest of humanity, economy and efficiency.

Colorado—We do not oppose any union of either capital or labor when organized to accomplish lawful objects by lawful means, but beyond this they must not go.

We pledge our best efforts to the just enforcement of all laws on the subject of liquor now existing or that may hereafter be enacted.

In discussing national affairs, the party demands the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution that will insure votes for women; liberal appropriations by Congress for good roads, especially over lands owned or controlled by the Government, and the preservation of the rights of the States to the waters of the streams that are within their borders. The efforts of the Reclamation Service to prevent the utilization of these waters by the people of Colorado are condemned as unjust and contrary to law.

The party goes on record as favoring an efficient farm loan law; a workmen's compensation act that will insure to the dependents of men who are killed a reasonable payment by the industry in which the loss occurred; favors a strict enforcement of the Civil Service laws. The platform invites the immigration to the State of industrious, honest and healthy residents of Europe, and demands that the vicious and ignorant temporary sojourners be discouraged and that those who refuse to become American citizens be denied employment by individuals and corporations doing business in the State.

Connecticut—We hereby indorse and renew our allegiance to the time-tried Republican policy of protection.

We believe in a protective tariff, subject to revision from time to time by schedule, on the recommendation of a permanent non-partisan board of experts.

Illinois—The Republican party pledges itself,

if restored to power, to work for the following reforms, which it believes to be of paramount importance in the legislative and administrative work of the State:

The enactment of a comprehensive corrupt practices act applicable to all public offices.

The extension of civil service principles to all branches of the State service.

A comprehensive reform of our State revenue system, to the end that the burdens of taxation may be justly and equitably distributed.

The granting of unlimited suffrage to women voters.

Indiana—We are in favor of a non-partisan tariff commission.

We have no reason to apologize or express regret for our treatment of Colombia in the concession to build the canal—for that country, through its President, eliminated itself from the canal equation, and the act of the Administration in apologizing to that country for our treatment of the matter, and in offering to permit the Colombian ships of commerce to pass through the canal without paying toll, by a recent proposed treaty with that country, is to be deplored.

We emphatically disapprove the course of the Democratic Administration toward Mexico, but we pledge our undivided support to the Government at Washington in whatever it may undertake for the vindication of the Nation's honor or the Nation's rights in Mexico or elsewhere.

It was the Republican party which first advocated the settlement of international differences by arbitration, and it was a Republican Administration which first proposed international treaties on that subject. We pledge our continued support of this principle.

We favor now the most generous provisions for the soldiers of the Republic, their widows and orphans.

We protest against theoretical advocacy of popular government and of the "new freedom."

We are in favor of submitting the question of extending the suffrage franchise to women to the proposed Constitutional Convention, should such convention be held, and, if not held, then such question should be submitted to the people in the form of a proposed separate amendment to our present Constitution.

Iowa—We emphatically reaffirm our faith in the cardinal policy of protection of the Republican party. We assert that all tariff duties shall be levied so that it will equalize the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and we favor an immediate return to the Republican policy of protection of American industry, American labor and the American farmer.

We ratify the action of the National Republican Committee in respect to determining the basis of the representation of the next National Republican Convention. In doing this, however, we do not indorse the election laws of Southern States, unjustly disfranchising thousands of American citizens in contravention of

the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and we demand that so long as such discrimination continues the representation in Congress be reduced accordingly, and we recommend to the next National Convention the further modification of the rules governing the holding of national conventions, so that the representation in succeeding national conventions shall be substantially in proportion to the Republican votes cast in each State.

We favor such amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law as will make it effective in accomplishing the purpose for which it was enacted, and we indorse the policy of a trade commission for the better control, regulation and enforcement of the laws governing large aggregations of capital, commonly known as trusts, and we favor the enactment of such laws as will completely control the issuance of stock and securities by corporations engaged in interstate commerce by the Federal Government, to the end that all stock or bonds issued should represent capital actually invested in the enterprise.

Kansas—We reaffirm our faith in a protective tariff, with a schedule of duties upon imports high enough to afford protection to the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer.

The experience of Kansas for 34 years exemplifies the moral and economic value of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Basing our judgment upon our knowledge of the beneficent results of this policy in the State, we declare, unreservedly, for national prohibition.

We favor the extension of the principle of primary elections to the nomination of President and Vice-President.

We are opposed to the life tenure of Federal Judges, except Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We favor the repeal of that provision in the Massachusetts Ballot law which provides that assistance can only be given to voters who are physically disabled.

Maine—We earnestly reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff high enough to yield a sufficient revenue and to adequately protect American industries and labor.

We believe in a readjustment of the tariff schedules from time to time to meet changing conditions but believe that revisions should be based upon accurate information obtained by investigations carefully conducted by a scientific, permanent, non-partisan tariff board.

We condemn the National Democratic Administration for its hurried surrender to Great Britain in the matter of the Panama Canal.

We condemn that Administration for its vague and vacillating policy in dealing with conditions in Mexico.

We believe prohibition to be the settled policy of this State and that the people want no more resubmission but demand the faithful enforcement of the law by the regular officers elected for that purpose.

We further declare in favor of Federal legislation that shall make the principle of national prohibition practicable and effective and shall ultimately prohibit the sale, the manufacture for sale and importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage in the United States and all Territories subject to its jurisdiction.

We pledge our support to the enactment of a workmen's compensation law in harmony with similar laws now in force.

Believing that the people of the State demand the submission of an amendment to our Constitution granting equal suffrage to women we shall in the next Legislature, as we did in the last, advocate such an amendment.

We favor the enactment of a law for Presidential preference primaries so that every individual voter may express effectually his personal choice of the President and Vice-President.

Maryland—We reaffirm and declare anew our allegiance to the great Republican policy of protection to American industry, in accordance with which the vast field of American business is conserved.

We favor the exemption from the payment of canal tolls of American vessels engaged in coast-

wise commerce. We favor every legitimate encouragement to our struggling merchant marine.

We condemn the so-called Colombian Treaty proposed by the Democratic Administration.

To starve the railroads is to starve the Nation, and we believe that the deplorable condition of the railroads of the country calls for relief through the proper governmental agencies, fully without stint, freely without delay, for the benefit of the railroads as public carriers and for their hundreds of thousands of employes.

Massachusetts—We believe in a protective tariff equal to the difference in cost of production here and abroad, determined so far as possible by a competent and independent commission, established by a Republican Congress but repealed by a Democratic Congress, sufficient also to attract here every practical production, that this Nation may be industrially independent and self-sustaining. American goods for the American people.

We denounce the present tariff law.

We believe in national laws re-establishing our merchant marine and protecting it by an adequate navy, so that every American citizen may sail the seas and ship his merchandise under the American flag. Independent production cannot exist with dependent transportation.

Such changes in the Federal Constitution and laws should be made as are necessary to secure national charters for interstate corporations, national control of the hours of labor and national regulation of the employment of women and children.

We protest against the wanton disregard of the solemn obligations of their party platform by a Democratic Congress; to a vicious sectionalism it has added an immeasurable extravagance. To the violation of the civil service policy it has added an un-American caste system of segregating the colored people in Government departments.

We commend to the State and Nation the study of a method by which separate items of appropriation bills may be vetoed.

We demand that the commercial, industrial and transportation interests of the Commonwealth and Nation be relieved from the further burdens imposed by new legislation, at least until the return of normal business conditions.

We favor a complete reorganization of the diplomatic and consular services of the United States.

A national diplomatic school founded on the lines of Annapolis and West Point is also urged.

Michigan—We favor laws designed to secure and insure equal and impartial rights to protect and conserve the common good, to properly restrict the employment of children, to encourage and foster education and the home and to uplift and advance the situation and conditions of labor, industry, agriculture and the productive arts.

We advocate the provision of means to facilitate the adjustment of differences between capital and labor, including investigation into the subject of the feasibility of providing a forum wherein such disputes or differences may be investigated, tried, determined and adjudicated without necessary recourse to present courts of law.

We believe in, and approve of, the principles of the Workmen's Compensation law.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff, high enough to yield a sufficient revenue and to adequately protect American industries and labor.

Missouri—We are in favor of a non-partisan tariff commission.

The Panama Canal is a United States enterprise. We bought, paid for and own the canal. It is as much our property as the Mississippi River. It is, however, a great public highway for the use of all foreign nations upon terms of exact equality.

Under the treaties with other countries, under the Monroe Doctrine, and in justice to ourselves, no other nation can be permitted to share in its management or control.

The Republican party has consistently supported and championed the expansion of our merchant marine.

We emphatically disapprove the course of the Democratic Administration toward Mexico.

The Republican party of Missouri deeply deplores a war—perhaps the most destructive in the history of the human race—now in progress in Europe, and again affirms its belief that international differences should be settled by arbitration.

We favor the most generous provisions for the soldiers of the Republic, their widows and orphans.

We favor such national legislation as will develop a modern system of rural credits, such as will prevent excessive interest rates and commissions.

Nebraska—We favor a non-partisan tariff commission which shall be authorized to make tariffs, to the end that all duties shall be adjusted to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

We believe Colombia has no shadow of claim on this Nation for the acquisition by the United States of the Panama Canal Zone, and we condemn this Administration for its proposal to yield to Colombia's unwarranted demand for the payment of \$25,000,000, as set forth in the treaty now pending.

New Hampshire—The Republican party of New Hampshire reaffirms its faith in the protective principle and pledges itself to aid in the re-enactment of a tariff law which will equalize labor costs, protect the American standard of living, foster and promote the growth of American industries and insure the employment of American labor at the highest wages paid anywhere in the world.

The present grave crisis in Europe, with the consequent interruption of trade, has emphasized in sensational manner the acute need of an American merchant marine.

New Jersey—We favor the submission to the people of the woman suffrage and home rule amendments to the Constitution; also the more flexible method of amending the Constitution and permitting excess condemnation of land for public improvement.

New York—The broad charge of incompetency and unfitness to govern is brought against the Wilson Administration.

Congress is charged with being "deliberately sectional, and," particularly hostile to the State of New York.

The platform declares the new tariff has thrown great numbers of American workmen out of employment and opened domestic markets to foreign producers without opening any new foreign markets to American industry.

Of the Currency act the platform says: "Its ill-concealed purpose was to injure the State of New York and to drive capital to other States. It opens facilities for inflation of the currency which may lead to disaster."

Sectional intent, the platform declares, dictated the present income tax. The State of New York has been unjustly deprived of a large source of taxation and a large amount of capital, while the law's exemptions have relieved four-fifths of all the property owners in the country of national taxation.

The Wilson Trust bills would give to the Federal Government undefined and inquisitorial power over the business activities of the country so vast that the mere threat has "alarmed or paralyzed industry."

The Democratic State Administration is accused of "gross abuses in administration and legislation" during the last four years.

Workmen's Compensation Act—This law is declared burdensome and expensive to industry and oppressive to wage-earners.

Election Law—The platform denounces it as deliberately inviting repeating and colonizing in cities, and of deterring the honest voters in rural districts from coming to the polls.

Direct Primary Law—This law, the platform declares, was passed to increase the power of Tammany Hall. The platform recommends that the State Convention, with delegates elected by direct vote at the primaries, be restored.

The platform favors "conservation under con-

ditions which will safeguard the rights and interests of the State."

Civil Service—Return to strict observance of the merit system is pledged.

"Reasonable" appropriations by the Legislature for the "gradual" elimination of grade crossings are recommended.

The platform recommends that in revising the State Constitution the Constitutional Convention purge it of all matters of detail that should be left to statutory law.

Short Ballot—"A substantial reduction" in the number of elective officers is recommended.

A reorganization of the administrative branch of the State Government, cutting down the number of departments, is recommended.

Legislation—Provision in the new Constitution to separate the consideration of local and private bills by the Legislature from the consideration of general legislation is recommended, where legislation of State-wide importance often is slighted.

Sinking Fund—The platform recommends greater safeguards in issuing and retiring bonds of the State and its political sub-divisions.

A system of official budgets is advocated as a more effective restraint upon the expenditure of public funds.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall—These devices are denounced as rendering more complicated the machinery of government and as increasing the powers of the practical politician.

"If any judicial determination does not accord with permanent conviction of the people, the orderly and regular course of constitutional amendment should be followed," the platform declares.

Recall of Judges—This doctrine is assailed. The platform recommends the simplification of the legal procedure for the removal of Judges.

A thorough reform of judicial procedure, to eliminate needless delay of process and decrease the cost incident to the administration of justice, is recommended. The platform favors a short and simple Practice act.

The platform recommends that the new Constitution prohibit the granting of permanent franchises for transportation, water powers, or any other purpose.

Home Rule—As to personal and property rights, the city or county must be merely the agent of the State. The State must retain for its central government the power to determine general policies equally applicable to every part of the State.

The constitutional provision that no county shall have more than one-third of all the State Senators and that New York City, regardless of population, shall not elect more than one-half of the total number of Senators, should be left intact.

Woman Suffrage—The submission to the voters in 1915 on a referendum either by legislative or constitutional act as a separate proposition without any party recommendation of the question of giving women the ballot is recommended.

The platform urges that the Republican National Convention in 1916 support a policy to curtail the representation in Congress of States where discrimination is practised against negro voters.

Ohio—We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of protection to American industries for the investment of American capital, and in the employment of American labor at the American standard of wage.

We favor such legislation by the National Congress as will provide an adequate merchant marine for the extension of our trade to all parts of the world in times of peace, and will enable us in time of war to provide ample transportation of products of neutral countries, especially those of the western continents.

The Republican party, recognizing the debt the country owes to the volunteer soldiery, declares its opposition to the recent policy of the National Administration to drop from the Government service the veterans of the civil war.

Pennsylvania—We deplore the great war now raging in Europe, and express our earnest hope for the early restoration of peace.

As part of the protective system, we urge the immediate upbuilding by proper legislation of a merchant marine, which shall consist of vessels

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS—Continued.

built by Americans, owned by Americans, manned by Americans, carrying American cargoes under the protection of the American flag to every foreign port, and we demand the absolute neutrality of our Nation.

We are in favor of the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defence and for the protection of our merchant marine. We declare our purpose to maintain peace and promote prosperity.

We deplore the policy of the present Administration in connection with affairs in Mexico. We are not in favor of any annexation of Mexican territory or of any political interference with Mexican affairs, but we declare that it is the duty of the Nation to demand adequate protection for American citizens and American property in Mexico. We are opposed to war with Mexico for the purpose of interference or aggrandizement.

We favor the passage of a Workmen's Compensation law.

A plank favoring woman's suffrage; an increase in the appropriation by the State for mothers' pensions; granting of pensions by the Federal Government for soldiers and sailors and their widows, and such amendments to the Public Service law "as will more effectually safeguard the rights of the people" were also contained in the platform.

Rhode Island—We again assert the necessity of a reasonable protective tariff to restore the home market to American laborers and business men.

Utah—Foreign war has demonstrated the imperative need of an American merchant marine. Once more we favor the creation of an American marine in a way that will reflect the dignity of the United States and enable us to deliver our goods and crops to their markets. Never has a better opportunity presented itself for our emancipation

from a foreign shipping trust than at the present moment.

We heartily indorse the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1912, and especially those planks of that platform in reference to good roads.

We commend the principle of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, as outlined in the acts introduced by Senator Sutherland in the United States Senate.

We condemn the treaty contracted by the present Democratic Administration with Colombia.

Vermont—We declare our adherence to the Republican policy of protection to American industry, and our belief in a tariff system that will insure the continuous and profitable employment of American labor and American capital.

We favor the enactment of a workmen's compensation law so framed as to afford continued assurance of just and harmonious relations between employer and employe.

We recommend that at the first opportunity afforded constitutional amendment giving women an equal right of suffrage with men be submitted to the voters of this Commonwealth.

Wisconsin—We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff limited to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, to the end that business may be encouraged, our workmen protected, agricultural interests safeguarded and prosperity again restored upon a safe and firm basis.

To accomplish these results we favor the establishment of a scientific, non-partisan tariff commission.

We favor the control of railway capitalization by the United States Government to prevent over-capitalization and the misuse of corporate funds and for the reassurance of small investors.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CONVENTIONS.

California—The Progressive party of California hereby declares its continued allegiance to the principles of the Progressive party as announced in the platform adopted by its National Convention.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries.

We believe in the establishment of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or improper business influence.

Connecticut—We hereby indorse the national platform of the Progressive party adopted at Chicago, August 7, 1912.

The establishment of the Presidential preferential primary.

The extension of the suffrage to women.

The limit of election expenses in proportion to the size of the constituency.

More just State and Federal laws regulating the inspection of all food and dairy products.

Indiana—Among the features included were:

The initiative, the referendum and the recall applied to all elective executive administrative and legislative officers.

Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officers, including candidates for President and Vice-President, and of all officials of party organizations, to be held by all parties on the same day.

We favor the short ballot and proportional representation.

We favor equal suffrage for women on all questions.

We pledge ourselves to give to the voters of Indiana the earliest possible opportunity to vote on the question: Shall the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be prohibited throughout the State?

We favor liberal pensions to soldiers.

We condemn the so-called policy of "watchful waiting" pursued by the President with regard to Mexico and call on the National Administration to propose a constructive policy toward our southern neighbor.

We are unalterably opposed to any treaty with the Republic of Colombia which provides for the payment of \$25,000,000 from the pockets of American taxpayers.

Events have served to strengthen our demand for a protective tariff based on the difference in

the cost of production of agricultural and manufactured products at home and abroad. Events, likewise, have strengthened our demand for the immediate creation of a permanent, non-political, expert tariff commission.

We favor the establishment of a Federal non-political commission which shall have active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Iowa—We favor the establishment of a bureau of employment in the Department of Labor to the end that the number of the unemployed in the United States may be lessened by bringing together workmen seeking employment and employers seeking workmen.

We denounce the proposed treaty with the United States of Colombia as un-American and an unworthy attempt by the present Administration to discredit the former Administration.

We especially indorse the national platform in respect to its provisions relative to equal suffrage.

We especially commend the tariff and trust planks of the national platform of 1912.

We believe that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a social and economic evil, both State and National. We favor the submission of an amendment to both our State and National Constitutions prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Kansas—We reaffirm the pledges for national legislation made by the national Progressive platform of 1912.

In addition to these we bind Kansas Congressmen and the Senators elected at this election to vote and work in committee and in the House and Senate for the following: For the national prohibition of the liquor traffic. For an amendment giving women a right to vote in all the States. For the prohibition of the use of the mails to gamblers in grain and cotton and securities of every kind. For a farm credit law that will aid home building without encouraging speculation.

For a protective tariff law with revision of one schedule at a time, considering the consumer and the producer, the laborer and the manufacturer, with rates to equalize conditions of competition in the United States and foreign countries and based upon data gained by a non-partisan, scientific tariff commission.

For taking the issuance of money out of the control of Wall Street, thereby preventing great financial institutions borrowing the money of the people at a low rate of interest and lending it to the people at a high rate of interest, as they may do under the present Democratic Currency law.

For a strong trade commission with ample powers to regulate and control our great industrial corporations for the purpose of suppressing the evils of monopoly and other unfair trade practices.

For amendment providing for popular election of all Federal District Judges for limited terms.

For taking post-offices out of politics and promoting to postmasterships postal experts from the postal service.

For giving more liberal pensions to our war veterans and their widows.

For the strict enforcement of the merit system of the Federal Civil Service.

For a Presidential preference primary.

We bind our legislators to vote for a mothers' pension law.

Massachusetts—We pledge our allegiance to these principles and policies:

Uniform national labor laws. A non-partisan tariff commission. Regulation of the trusts. Restoration of competition by effective control rather than by ineffective Government prosecution, and revision of the Patent laws. Conservation and development of our natural resources in the interests of all and not of the favored few. Equal suffrage, initiative and referendum. Adequate power for the Minimum Wage Commission. Old-age pensions and adequate provision for mothers with dependent children.

We favor the submission to the States of the so-called Sheppard-Hobson amendment to the National Constitution providing for Nation-wide prohibition.

We favor national prohibition.

We stand for the substitution of law for war, and to that end we stand for a real international court of justice where disputes between nations may be heard and decided, and a real international Parliament where international questions may be discussed and settled. We stand for military armaments for police duty only.

Michigan—We reaffirm our allegiance to our national and State platforms of 1912.

We favor equal suffrage; the short ballot; an improved and simplified primary law; non-partisan municipal, township, village, county, and judicial elections; State election ballot which shall dispense with political party columns, but provide for grouping the names of party candidates under the respective offices to which election is sought; a national Presidential primary and the recall.

Equity demands an improved corrupt practices act, and to this reform we pledge ourselves.

We pledge ourselves as favoring a protective tariff scientifically arranged upon the basis of the findings of an expert non-partisan tariff commission.

We favor a Federal trade commission with powers over industrial corporations doing an interstate or foreign business similar to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reference to common carriers, including the power to fix reasonable prices for commodities.

We favor an adequate workmen's compensation act, including within its benefits those who suffer from occupational diseases.

Missouri—The platform demands that the right of suffrage be given women, and pledges the party to work for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Favors a workmen's compensation law and a non-partisan tariff commission. Declares emphatically against any alliance or amalgamation with the Republicans.

New Jersey—In adopting their platform for the coming campaign the Progressives of New Jersey reaffirmed the national platform of 1912 and the State platform of 1913, which declares for the initiative, referendum and recall, in addition to several new planks. Woman suffrage is included in the platform as one of the most important features, caucus rule condemned, and a law fixing the quality of gas urged. Local option, a land tax, and abolishment of capital punishment are also advocated.

An investigation of the food supply is favored.

New York—National and State Platforms of 1912—These are "ratified and confirmed," with the declaration that "the time is not opportune to write new platforms in this State."

People Must Rule—On this topic the platform says: "The first need is to get back into the hands of the people of the State the power of their own political and government affairs, which has long been denied them."

Barnes and Murphy—The platform declares: "Once rid the State for all time of Barnes at Albany, and Murphy at Albany will go by the very force of circumstances."

Fusion is practically impossible under the present Direct Primary law, but the platform invites co-operation to rid the State of Murphy and Barnes.

The Hughes Direct Primary bill is indorsed and the present Direct Primary law is denounced as a deliberate bi-partisan perversion.

Ohio—We urge the adoption of a legitimate protective tariff, scientifically provided by a permanent commission armed with full authority; we urge measures that will permit American labor and capital to develop an American merchant marine that will win back the markets of the world; we demand the overthrow of the foolish academic policy that offers millions of blackmail to a Central American State.

We pledge our support to the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to the women of Ohio.

We pledge our party to the adoption of the State-wide prohibition amendment initiated by the temperance people. We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Pennsylvania—The Progressive party in Pennsylvania is pledged to a protective tariff drawn up by a non-partisan commission.

The proposals to give Colombia \$25,000,000 for the Panama strip and to repeal the tolls provision are condemned.

The national Progressive platform of 1912 is reaffirmed and approval is given to the Interstate Trade Commission bill, the Copley Child Labor bill, and the Nolan Convict Labor bill now before Congress. On State issues the platform reads:

We stand for the right of the people to deal directly with the liquor traffic. We therefore reaffirm our position upon this matter and pledge ourselves to the immediate passage of a local option law with the county as unit. We believe that the Hobson amendment to the Federal Constitution should be submitted to the States.

We believe women should be enfranchised. We advocate the passage by the next Legislature of the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to secure its ratification.

We believe that the obligation to pay veterans is primarily a Federal obligation, and that every effort should be used by our representatives in Congress to have this obligation generously fulfilled. We believe, however, that the State should provide for the Emergency Men of 1863.

Utah—We indorse and renew our allegiance to our national party platform adopted at Chicago and we particularly emphasize the necessity for the initiative, referendum and recall, and the direct primary in all elections.

We strongly favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall confer upon women the right of franchise.

Vermont—We reaffirm our belief in the principles enunciated by the national Progressive platform of 1912.

We advocate the establishment of a non-partisan expert tariff commission.

We favor the passage of the joint resolution now before Congress providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors to the several States for adoption or for rejection.

We demand that at the next session the Legislature enact a law which shall give to women the right to vote so far as not prohibited by the Constitution and such amendment to the Constitution as will eventually allow women full right of suffrage.

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote.....	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.....	58
Necessary to a choice.....	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.....	40
William H. Taft, Ohio.....	702	Robert M. La Follette, Wis.....	25
Philander C. Knox, Pa.....	68	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio.....	16
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.....	67	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y.....	3

PROHIBITION PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Prohibition Party National Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, July 15-16. Nominations were made July 16. Eugene W. Chaffin, of Illinois, was nominated for President on the third ballot, receiving 636 votes, against 451 for William B. Palmore, of Missouri, and other candidates.

OTHER NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The People's Party National Convention at St. Louis, April 2-3, unanimously nominated Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President.

The Socialist Party National Convention, held at Chicago, May 10-17, nominated Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for President on the first ballot, the vote being: Eugene V. Debs, 152; James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, 17; Carl D. Thompson, of Wisconsin, 16; A. M. Simons, of Illinois, 2.

The Socialist Labor Party National Convention was held in the city of New York, July 4. Martin R. Preston, of Nevada, was nominated for President unanimously.

The Independence Party National Convention was held at Chicago, July 29. Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President on the third ballot, the vote being: Thomas L. Hisgen, 831; Milford W. Howard, of Alabama, 38; John Temple Graves, of Georgia, 7; William R. Hearst, of New York, 2.

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote.....	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice.....	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri.....	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.....	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio.....	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama.....	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana.....	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut.....	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts.....	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska.....	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York.....	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana.....	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York.....	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois.....	..	..	..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky.....	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote.....	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York.....	107
Necessary to a choice.....	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis.....	41
Actual vote.....	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa.....	17
William H. Taft, Ohio.....	561	Charles E. Hughes, New York.....	2

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Socialist National Convention was held at Indianapolis May 17 and nominated Eugene V. Debs for President on the first ballot, the vote being: Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, 165; Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin, 56; Charles Edward Russell, of New York, 54.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-12, and nominated Eugene W. Chaffin, of Arizona, for President without opposition.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the People's Party was held at St. Louis, August 13; adopted a platform but made no nomination for President.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1916.

The next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 7, 1916.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT OF THE 1912 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Feb. 12, 1913, the two houses being assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the count of the electoral vote, and the count having been duly made and certified to, and the announcement thereof made to the two houses assembled, the statement of the Tellers closed in these words:

"This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate shall be deemed a SUFFICIENT DECLARATION OF THE PERSONS ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, each for the term beginning March 4, 1913, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The count of the electoral vote having been completed, and the result announced, the joint meeting of the two houses was dissolved, and

"The Senate returned to its Chamber."

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from \$15,000 to \$70,000. The salary was finally placed at \$25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to \$50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, \$25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at \$75,000 a year.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

*The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after the election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

Presidential Elections.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President, in the first ten quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 10 votes. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 92; James Itoes, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 183; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

YEAR OF ELECTION.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson* John Q. Adams	Tenn. Mass.	Dem. Nat. R.	647,331 509,097	138,134	178 83	John C. Calhoun* Richard Rush William Smith	S. C. Pa. S. C.	Dem. Nat. R. Dem.	171 8 7
1832	Andrew Jackson* Henry Clay John Floyd William Wirt (c)	Tenn. Ky. Ga. Md.	Dem. Nat. R. Ind. Anti-M	687,502 530,189 33,108	157,313	219 49 11 7	M. Van Buren* John Sergeant Henry Lee Amos Ellmaker (c) Wm. Wilkins	N. Y. Pa. Mass. Pa. Pa.	Dem. Nat. R. Ind. Anti-M Dem.	189 49 11 7 30
1836	Martin Van Buren* W. H. Harrison Hugh L. White Daniel Webster Willie P. Mangum	N. Y. O. Tenn. Mass. N. C.	Dem. Whig. Whig. Whig. Whig.	761,549 736,656	24,893	170 76 93 14	R. M. Johnson (d)* Francis Granger John Tyler William Smith	Ky. N. Y. Va. Ala.	Dem. Whig. Whig. Dem.	141 77 47 23
1840	W. H. Harrison* Martin V. Buren James G. Birney	O. N. Y. N. Y.	Whig. Dem. Lib.	1,275,017 1,128,702 7,059	146,315	234 60 ..	John Tyler* R. M. Johnson L. W. Tazewell James K. Polk Thomas Earle	Va. Ky. Va. Tenn. Pa.	Whig. Dem. Dem. Dem. Lib.	234 43 1 11 ..
1844	James K. Polk* Henry Clay James G. Birney	Tenn. Ky. N. Y.	Dem. Whig. Lib.	1,837,243 1,999,983 62,200	38,175	170 105 ..	George M. Dallas* T. Frelinghuysen Thomas Morris	Pa. N. J. O.	Dem. Whig. Lib.	170 105 ..
1848	Zachary Taylor* Lewis Cass Martin Van Buren	La. Mich. N. Y.	Whig. Dem. F. Soll.	1,360,101 1,220,344 291,283	139,557	163 127 ..	Millard Fillmore* William O. Butler Charles F. Adams	N. Y. Ky. Mass.	Whig. Dem. F. Soll.	163 127 ..
1852	Franklin Pierce* Winfield Scott John P. Hale Daniel Webster (k)	N. H. N. J. N. H. Mass.	Dem. Whig. F. D. (f) Whig.	1,601,474 1,380,876 186,149 1,670	220,896	254 42	William R. King* William A. Graham George W. Julian	Ala. N. C. Ind.	Dem. Whig. F. D.	254 42 ..

YEAR OF ELECTION.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa.	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky.	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal.	Rep	1,341,264	...	114	William L. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	...	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn.	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill.	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me.	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill.	Dem	1,375,157	...	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga.	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky.	Dem	845,763	...	39	Joseph Lane	Ore.	Dem	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill.	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn.	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,908,725	...	21	George H. Pendleton	O.	Dem	21
	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill.	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind.	Rep	214
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill.	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass.	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D. & L.	2,834,079	...	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo.	D. & L.	47
	Charles O'Connor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	...	..	John Q. Adams	Ala.	Dem	..
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind.	Dem	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes*	O.	Rep	4,033,950	...	h 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'n'b	81,740	...	..	Samuel F. Cary	O.	Gre'n'b	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O.	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa.	Dem	4,442,035	...	155	William H. English	Ind.	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa.	Gre'n'b	807,306	...	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex.	Gre'n'b	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind.	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me.	Rep	4,948,334	...	182	John A. Logan	Ill.	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan.	Proh	151,809	...	..	William Daniel	Md.	Proh	..
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,538,933	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O.	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind.	Rep	5,440,216	...	223	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	223
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Proh	249,907	...	..	John A. Brooks	Mo.	Proh	..
1892	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,907,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	292
	John G. Woolley	Ill.	Proh	208,914	...	155	Henry B. Metcalf	O.	Proh	155
	Wharton Barker	Pa.	MP(m)	50,373	...	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn.	MP(m)	..
1896	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,104,779	601,854	271	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem	6,502,925	...	176	Arthur Sewall	Me.	Dem	149
	John M. Palmer	Ill.	N. Dem	133,143	...	..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peop.	27
1900	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,263,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind.	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,911	...	140	Henry G. Davis	N. Va.	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	402,282	...	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
1904	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James W. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem	6,409,104	...	162	John W. Kern	Ind.	Dem	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	420,793	...	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc.	..
1908	William McKinley*	O.	Rep	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thomas R. Marshall*	Ind.	Dem	435
	William J. Bryan	Neb.	Dem	3,434,956	...	8	Nicholas M. Butler	N. Y.	Rep	8
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	419,107	...	88	Hiram W. Johnson	Cal.	Prog.	88
1912	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Prog.	9,011,873	...	88	Emil Seidel	Wis.	Soc.	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind.	Soc.	3,479,288	...	..	Aaron S. Watkins	O.	Proh	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga.	Peo	29,100	...	..	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..

*The candidates starred were elected.

No.	PRESIDENT.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1.	Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	1732	1802	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va.
2.	J. Adams	1764	Abigail Smith	1744	1818	3	9	Quincy, Mass.
3.	Jefferson	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	1743	1782	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4.	Madison	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd	1772	1849	..	..	Montpelier, Va.
5.	Monroe	1766	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	..	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6.	J. Q. Adams	1791	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775	1852	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7.	Jackson	1797	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	1767	1828	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn.
8.	Van Buren	1807	Hannah Hoos	1783	1819	4	4	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9.	Harrison	1795	Anna Symmes	1775	1864	6	4	North Bend, O.
10.	Tyler	1813	Letitia Christian	1790	1842	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844	Julia Gardiner	1820	1889	5	9	
11.	Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	1803	1891	..	..	Nashville, Tenn.
12.	Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13.	Fillmore	1826	Abigail Powers	1798	1858	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	1813	1881	..	..
		1844	Jane Means Appleton	1806	1863	3	..	Concord, N. H.
15.	Buchanan	1839	(See above.)	..	..	..	..	Wheatland, Pa.
16.	Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd	1818	1882	4	..	Springfield, Ill.
17.	Johnson	1827	Eliza McCards	1810	1876	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18.	Grant	1848	Julia Dent	1826	1902	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19.	Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	1831	1889	7	1	Fremont, O.
20.	Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	1832	1909	4	1	Mentor, O.
21.	Arthur	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837	1880	1	1	New York City.
22.	Cleveland	1866	Frances Folsom	1864	..	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23.	B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832	1892	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick	1858	..	..	..	New York City.
24.	Cleveland	..	(See above.)	..	..	..	..	Canton, O.
25.	McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	1844	1907	..	2	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
26.	Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee	..	1884	4	1	..
27.	Taft	1886	Edith Kermit Carow	1861	..	4	1	..
28.	Wilson	1886	Helen Herron	1861	..	9	1	Cincinnati, O.
		1885	Ellen Louise Axsen	1860	1914	..	3	Princeton, N. J.

No.	PRESIDENT.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years Served.	Religious Connection	Time of Death.	Age.
1.	Washington	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian	December 14, 1799	67
2.	J. Adams	Federalist	1797	61	4	Unitarian	July 4, 1826	90
3.	Jefferson	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c)	July 4, 1826	83
4.	Madison	Republican	1809	57	8	Episcopalian	June 28, 1836	85
5.	Monroe	Republican	1817	58	8	Episcopalian	July 4, 1831	73
6.	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian	February 23, 1848	80
7.	Jackson	Democrat	1829	61	8	Presbyterian	June 8, 1845	78
8.	Van Buren	Democrat	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862	79
9.	Harrison	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian	April 4, 1841	68
10.	Tyler	Democrat	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian	January 17, 1862	71
11.	Polk	Democrat	1845	49	4	Presbyterian	June 15, 1849	53
12.	Taylor	Whig	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian	July 9, 1850	55
13.	Fillmore	Whig	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian	March 8, 1874	83
14.	Pierce	Democrat	1853	43	4	Episcopalian	October 8, 1869	74
15.	Buchanan	Democrat	1857	65	4	Presbyterian	June 1, 1868	67
16.	Lincoln	Republican	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian	April 15, 1865	56
17.	Johnson	Republican	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d)	July 31, 1875	66
18.	Grant	Republican	1869	46	8	Methodist	July 23, 1885	63
19.	Hayes	Republican	1877	54	4	Methodist	January 17, 1893	70
20.	Garfield	Republican	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples	September 19, 1881	49
21.	Arthur	Republican	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian	November 18, 1886	56
22.	Cleveland	Democrat	1885	47	4	Presbyterian	June 24, 1908	71
23.	B. Harrison	Republican	1889	55	4	Presbyterian	March 13, 1901	67
24.	Cleveland	Democrat	1893	55	4	Presbyterian	June 24, 1908	71
25.	McKinley	Republican	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist	September 14, 1901	58
26.	Roosevelt	Republican	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch	..	..
27.	Taft	Republican	1909	51	4	Unitarian	..	..
28.	Wilson	Democrat	1913	56	..	Presbyterian	..	..

No.	PRESIDENT.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1.	Washington	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.	Mount Vernon, Va.
2.	J. Adams	Debility	Quincy, Mass.	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
3.	Jefferson	Chronic Diarrhea	Monticello, Va.	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4.	Madison	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5.	Monroe	Debility	New York City	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6.	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass.
7.	Jackson	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8.	Van Buren	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwood, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9.	Harrison	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C.	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10.	Tyler	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va.	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11.	Polk	Chronic Diarrhea	Nashville, Tenn.	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12.	Taylor	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13.	Fillmore	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14.	Pierce	Inflamm. of Stomach	Concord, N. H.	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H.
15.	Buchanan	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.
16.	Lincoln	Assassination	Washington, D. C.	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17.	Johnson	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18.	Grant	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19.	Hayes	Paralysis of the Heart	Fremont, O.	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
20.	Garfield	Assassination	Long Branch N. J.	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.
21.	Arthur	Bright's Disease	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22.	Cleveland	Debility	Princeton, N. J.	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23.	B. Harrison	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind.	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.
25.	McKinley	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26.	Roosevelt	..	..	..
27.	Taft	..	..	..
28.	Wilson	..	..	..

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (a) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (b) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(c) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (d) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the civil war, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), and Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth), were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley and Taft were Ohioans by birth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

THE STATES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1868-1912.

STATES.	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912
Alabama.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Arkansas.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>g</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>h</i>	Split.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>n</i>
Colorado.....	.....	.....	Rep. <i>a</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Delaware.....	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Florida.....	Dem. <i>a</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia.....	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Illinois.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Indiana.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Iowa.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kansas.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Kentucky.....	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split <i>b</i>	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Maryland.....	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>j</i>	Split <i>k</i>	Dem.
Massachusetts.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Michigan.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>c</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Minnesota.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Mississippi.....	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Nebraska.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nevada.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
New Jersey.....	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
New York.....	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
North Carolina.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split <i>d</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Ohio.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>e</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Oregon.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split <i>f</i>	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Pennsylvania.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Rhode Island.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
South Carolina.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
Tennessee.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas.....	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia.....	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.
West Virginia.....	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wisconsin.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep., 1. *k* Dem., 6; Rep., 2. *n* Dem., 2, Prog., 11.

TITLE AND TERM OF THE PRESIDENT.

The address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

On November 26, 1913, a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to the Committee the following joint resolution changing the time of the beginning of the terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States, from March 4 to the second Monday in January. Action has not yet been taken on the resolution:

"The terms of the President and Vice-President of the United States shall commence on the second Monday in January following the election of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, and such electors shall assemble at the Capitols of their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President on the first Monday in December following their election.

"The terms of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first Monday in January following their election.

"There shall be held two regular sessions of each Congress, convening on the first Monday of January each year."

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912.

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE.						ELECTORAL VOTE.			
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Profn.	Retmer, Soc. L.	Plurality.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Alabama.....	82,439	9,731	23,689	3,029	...	...	59,750 D	12	...	...
Arizona.....	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	265	...	3,375 D	3	...	...
Arkansas.....	68,838	24,297	21,673	8,153	898	...	44,541 D	9	...	...
California.....	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,366	...	174 P	2	...	11
Colorado.....	114,223	58,386	72,306	16,418	5,063	475	41,917 D	6	...	...
Connecticut.....	74,561	68,324	34,129	10,056	2,068	1,260	6,237 D	7	...	...
Delaware.....	22,631	15,998	8,886	556	623	...	6,631 D	3	...	...
Florida.....	36,417	4,279	4,585	4,806	1,854	...	31,611 D	6	...	...
Georgia.....	93,171	5,190	23,010	1,014	147	...	71,161 D	14	...	...
Idaho.....	33,921	32,810	23,627	11,960	1,537	...	1,111 D	4	...	...
Illinois.....	405,448	253,613	386,478	81,278	15,710	4,066	18,570 D	29	...	...
Indiana.....	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,331	19,249	3,130	119,883 D	15	...	...
Iowa.....	185,325	119,805	161,819	16,967	8,440	...	23,593 P	13	...	...
Kansas.....	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	...	...	23,047 D	10	...	...
Kentucky.....	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956	104,072 D	13	...	...
Louisiana.....	60,966	3,854	9,323	5,249	...	...	51,643 D	10	...	...
Maine.....	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	...	2,620 D	6	...	...
Maryland.....	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,996	2,244	322	54,888 D	8	...	...
Massachusetts.....	173,408	155,948	142,328	12,616	2,754	1,102	17,460 D	18	...	...
Michigan.....	150,751	132,244	214,584	23,211	8,934	1,252	62,340 P	...	...	15
Minnesota.....	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,605	7,886	2,212	19,430 P	10	...	12
Mississippi.....	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	...	...	53,537 D	10	...	...
Missouri.....	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778	122,925 D	18	...	...
Montana.....	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	32	...	5,782 P	4	...	...
Nebraska.....	109,008	54,216	72,689	10,185	3,383	...	36,319 D	8	...	...
Nevada.....	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	...	...	2,366 D	3	...	...
New Hampshire.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	1,981	555	...	2,097 D	4	...	...
New Jersey.....	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,801	2,878	1,321	32,879 D	14	...	...
New Mexico.....	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	...	...	2,704 D	3	...	...
New York.....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	19,427	4,251	200,047 D	45	...	...
North Carolina.....	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	117	...	75,377 D	12	...	...
North Dakota.....	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,543	...	3,829 D	5	...	...
Ohio.....	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623	146,086 D	24	...	...
Oklahoma.....	119,156	90,786	...	42,262	2,185	...	28,370 D	10	...	...
Oregon.....	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	...	9,464 D	5	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	395,619	273,305	447,426	83,164	19,533	704	51,807 P	...	...	8
Rhode Island.....	30,142	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236	2,709 D	5	...	...
South Carolina.....	48,355	536	1,293	164	...	...	47,062 D	9	...	...
South Dakota.....	48,942	...	58,811	4,662	3,910	...	9,869 P	...	...	5
Tennessee.....	130,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	825	...	70,891 D	12	...	...
Texas.....	221,589	28,853	26,755	25,743	1,738	442	192,736 D	20	...	...
Utah.....	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	...	509	5,521 R	...	...	4
Vermont.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	928	1,154	...	1,235 R	...	...	4
Virginia.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	709	50	67,044 D	12	...	...
Washington.....	86,840	70,445	113,898	40,134	9,810	1,872	26,858 P	...	...	7
West Virginia.....	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248	4,517	...	34,095 D	8	...	...
Wisconsin.....	164,409	130,878	58,661	34,168	8,467	698	33,531 D	13	...	...
Wyoming.....	15,310	14,660	9,232	2,760	434	...	750 D	3	...	...
Total.....	6,293,019	3,484,966	4,119,507	901,873	207,928	29,259	...	435	8	88

Popular Vote, Wilson over Roosevelt.....	2,173,512
Popular Vote, all others combined, over Wilson.....	2,450,504
Electoral Vote, Wilson over Taft and Roosevelt.....	339
Total Popular Vote, all candidates.....	15,036,542

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1908 AND 1912.

STATES.	1912.	1908.	STATES.	1912.	1908.	STATES.	1912.	1908.
Alabama.....	117,888	103,809	Maine.....	124,637	106,335	Ohio.....	1,033,557	1,121,588
Arizona.....	23,722	...	Maryland.....	231,978	234,531	Oklahoma.....	254,389	255,228
Arkansas.....	123,859	152,125	Massachusetts.....	488,056	456,926	Oregon.....	137,040	110,889
California.....	673,527	366,897	Michigan.....	550,776	541,749	Pennsylvania.....	1,220,201	1,267,443
Colorado.....	266,871	263,577	Minnesota.....	334,219	331,304	Rhode Island.....	77,894	73,317
Connecticut.....	190,398	189,999	Mississippi.....	64,319	65,904	South Carolina.....	50,348	66,393
Delaware.....	45,694	48,024	Missouri.....	698,562	715,874	South Dakota.....	116,325	114,775
Florida.....	51,891	49,360	Montana.....	79,910	63,822	Tennessee.....	247,821	257,515
Georgia.....	121,533	132,794	Nebraska.....	249,481	266,799	Texas.....	505,120	593,589
Idaho.....	105,755	97,288	Nevada.....	20,115	24,525	Utah.....	112,385	108,598
Illinois.....	1,146,103	1,154,751	N. Hampshire.....	87,961	89,592	Vermont.....	62,807	52,651
Indiana.....	654,474	721,126	New Jersey.....	432,534	467,198	Virginia.....	136,976	137,066
Iowa.....	492,326	494,770	New Mexico.....	49,376	...	Washington.....	323,799	183,879
Kansas.....	365,444	375,946	New York.....	1,587,984	1,628,350	West Virginia.....	268,828	258,151
Kentucky.....	453,898	490,687	North Carolina.....	243,913	252,610	Wisconsin.....	397,281	454,435
Louisiana.....	79,372	75,146	North Dakota.....	86,580	94,582	Wyoming.....	42,296	37,609
Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442; 1912, 15,036,542.								

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892-1912.

STATES.	1912.			1908.		1904.		1900.		1896.		1892.	
	ELECTORAL VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE. *	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Par-ker, Dem.	Roose-velt, Rep.	Bryan Dem.	Mc-Kinley Rep.	Bryan Dem.	Mc-Kinley Rep.	Cleve-land, Dem.	Harris-son, Rep.
Alabama.....	12	..	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..
Arizona.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..
California.....	2	..	11	..	10	..	10	..	9	1	8	..	1
Colorado.....	6	..	..	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..
Delaware.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
Florida.....	6	..	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
Georgia.....	14	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..
Idaho.....	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Illinois.....	29	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	24	..	24	..	24
Indiana.....	15	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15
Iowa.....	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13
Kansas.....	10	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	13	..	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	1	12	13	..
Louisiana.....	10	..	..	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..
Maine.....	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..
Maryland.....	8	..	..	6	2	7	1	..	..	8	..	8	..
Massachusetts.....	18	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	15	..	15	..	15
Michigan.....	..	15	..	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	5	9
Minnesota.....	..	12	..	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	9	..	9
Mississippi.....	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	9	..	9	..	9	..
Missouri.....	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	17	..
Montana.....	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3
Nebraska.....	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	8
Nevada.....	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4
New Jersey.....	14	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	10	..
New Mexico.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York.....	45	..	..	..	39	..	39	..	36	..	36	36	..
North Carolina.....	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	11	..
North Dakota.....	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	1	1
Ohio.....	24	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	23	..	23	1	22
Oklahoma.....	10	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	3
Pennsylvania.....	..	38	..	..	34	..	34	..	32	..	32	..	32
Rhode Island.....	5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
South Carolina.....	9	..	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..
South Dakota.....	..	5	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
Tennessee.....	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
Texas.....	20	..	..	18	..	18	..	15	..	15	..	15	..
Utah.....	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..
Vermont.....	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4
Virginia.....	12	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
Washington.....	..	7	..	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4
West Virginia.....	8	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	..	6
Wisconsin.....	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	12	..	12
Wyoming.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3
Total.....	435	8	88	162	321	140	336	155	292	176	271	277	145

* Weaver, Pop., received 22 electoral votes in 1892.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the electoral vote of the States for 1912 as based upon the Reapportionment act of 1911:

STATES.	Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Electoral Votes.	STATES.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama.....	12	Maryland.....	8	Oregon.....	5
Arizona.....	3	Massachusetts.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	38
Arkansas.....	9	Michigan.....	15	Rhode Island.....	5
California.....	13	Minnesota.....	12	South Carolina.....	9
Colorado.....	6	Mississippi.....	10	South Dakota.....	5
Connecticut.....	7	Missouri.....	18	Tennessee.....	12
Delaware.....	3	Montana.....	4	Texas.....	20
Florida.....	6	Nebraska.....	8	Utah.....	4
Georgia.....	14	Nevada.....	3	Vermont.....	4
Idaho.....	4	New Hampshire.....	4	Virginia.....	12
Illinois.....	29	New Jersey.....	14	Washington.....	7
Indiana.....	15	New Mexico.....	3	West Virginia.....	8
Iowa.....	13	New York.....	45	Wisconsin.....	13
Kansas.....	10	North Carolina.....	12	Wyoming.....	3
Kentucky.....	13	North Dakota.....	5	Total.....	531
Louisiana.....	10	Ohio.....	24		
Maine.....	6	Oklahoma.....	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice..... 266

Election Returns

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

COUNTIES (47.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hend- erson, Dem.*	Rep.*
Autauga	622	43	130	56	..	..
Baldwin	623	37	141	125	..	..
Barbour	1,155	18	88	17	..	..
Bibb	820	40	178	103	..	..
Blount	1,121	567	580	32	..	..
Bullock	736	4	2	..	..	..
Butler	903	86	80	19	..	..
Calhoun	1,666	238	423	32	..	..
Chambers	1,486	28	113	9	..	..
Cherokee	814	88	799	47	..	..
Chilton	880	140	1,154	72	..	..
Choctaw	489	7	66	4	..	..
Clarke	1,024	13	12	25	..	..
Clay	1,109	64	940	2	..	..
Cleburne	691	134	510	2	..	..
Coffee	1,277	68	395	67	..	..
Colbert	946	228	242	79	..	..
Conecuh	802	60	103	26	..	..
Coosa	763	109	317	17	..	..
Covington	1,251	110	147	193	..	..
Crenshaw	986	47	127	7	..	..
Cullman	1,230	264	1,374	27	..	..
Dale	1,060	99	443	3	..	..
Dallas	1,461	16	18	16	..	..
De Kalb	1,379	492	633	31	..	..
Elmore	1,152	81	167	10	..	..
Escambia	829	52	77	15	..	..
Etowah	1,511	354	887	144	..	..
Fayette	762	434	308	20	..	..
Franklin	849	309	570	75	..	..
Geneva	891	99	511	37	..	..
Greene	418	4	4	..	..	..
Hale	720	4	7	..	..	..
Henry	711	47	153	26	..	..
Houston	1,160	82	366	45	..	..
Jackson	1,597	229	406	23	..	..
Jefferson	8,887	706	2,034	612	..	..
Lamar	816	61	160	10	..	..
Lauderdale	1,386	263	297	72	..	..
Lawrence	643	198	261	32	..	..
Lee	1,179	43	43	60	..	..
Limestone	1,012	90	83	34	..	..
Lowndes	583	4	10	4	..	..
Macon	647	24	23	..	..	..
Madison	2,146	150	357	91	..	..
Marengo	1,386	9	30	1	..	..
Marion	1,098	378	205	7	..	..
Marshall	1,457	428	1,184	24	..	..
Mobile	3,009	140	445	168	..	..
Monroe	878	2	21	3	..	..
Montgomery	3,047	43	131	17	..	..
Morgan	1,686	241	362	82	..	..
Perry	731	3	31	14	..	..
Pickens	815	22	73	16	..	..
Pike	1,283	13	48	5	..	..
Randolph	1,177	268	366	..	..	..
Russell	1,553	4	35	..	..	..
Shelby	1,181	201	1,233	42	..	..
St. Clair	787	260	687	75	..	..
Sumter	701	9	2	10	..	..
Talladega	1,312	111	386	1	..	..
Tallapoosa	1,586	84	151	23	..	..
Tuscaloosa	1,695	87	158	49	..	..
Walker	2,063	881	504	127	..	..
Washington	405	14	18	12	..	..
Wilcox	878	7	7	6	..	..
Winston	508	292	893	7	..	..
Total	82,439	9,731	22,689	3,029	..	..
Plurality	59,750	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent	69.92	8.26	19.26	2.59	..	..
Scattering .....	..	..	6	..	..	..
Whole vote .....	..	117,888	..	..	..	..

ALABAMA—Continued.

*Vote for Governor not canvassed until January 1915.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 495 votes.

Bryan's Democratic vote in 1896 was 105,390, and the Populist vote 24,917. The scattering vote: Palmer, N. D., 6,462; Levering, Proh., 2,147.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Underwood, Dem., received 63,389 votes; Birch, Rep., 12,320; Longshore, Prog., 4,263; Hinton, Soc., 1,159; Scattering, 2.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
Districts.

- I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington. Gray, Dem., 4,609; Bolton, Prog., 31; Doyle, Soc., 41.
- II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox. Dent, Dem., 7,470.
- III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Stegall, Dem., 7,950; Scattering, 1.
- IV. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega. Blackmon, Dem., 5,441; Scattering, 3.
- V. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. Heitin, Dem., 8,100.
- VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. Oliver, Dem., 8,539; Studdard, Rep., 2,179.
- VII. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston. Burnett, Dem., 8,905; Stephens, Rep., 6,922; Morton, Prog., 660; Jarrett, Soc., 294.
- VIII. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Almon, Dem., 6,101; Hotchkiss, Prog., 87; Boeglin, Soc., 126.
- IX. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, and Jefferson. Huddleston, Dem., 6,756; Fulenweider, Rep., 1,316.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Abercrombie, Dem., 62,831; Jas. I. Abercrombie, Rep., 12,832; Saylor, Prog., 3,742; Maxwell, Soc., 1,142.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. E. Kilby; Secretary of State, John Purfoy; Auditor, M. C. Allgood; Attorney-General, W. L. Martin; Adjutant-General, to be appointed; Treasurer, W. L. Lancaster; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Feagin; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. A. Wade; ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance, John Purfoy—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John C. Anderson; Associate Justices, Thos. C. McClellan, J. J. Mayfield, A. D. Sayre, Ormond Sommerville, William H. Thomas, and L. D. Gardner; Clerk, Robert F. Ligon—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot
Democrats	34	104	138
Republicans	1	—	3
Democratic majority ..	33	102	135

ALABAMA—Continued.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.	
1876. President.	102,002	68,230			*33,772	D
1880. President.	90,887	56,178	4,642		34,509	D
1882. Governor.	100,391	46,886			*54,199	D
1884. President.	92,973	59,144	763		33,829	D
1886. Governor.	144,821	37,116			576 107,921	D
1888. President.	117,320	56,197			683 61,123	D
1890. Governor.	139,910	42,440			1,880 97,470	D
<i>Pop.</i>						
1892. Governor.	126,959	115,522			*11,437	D
1892. President.	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	52,987	D
<i>R. & Pop.</i>						
1896. Governor.	128,541	89,290			*39,251	D
<i>Rep. N. D.</i>						
1896. President.	130,307	54,737	6,462	2,147	75,570	D
1898. Governor.	111,936	52,164			*59,772	D
<i>Pop.</i>						
1900. President.	97,131	55,512	4,178	2,762	41,619	D
1902. Governor.	87,763	24,431			*43,342	D
1904. President.	79,837	22,472	5,057	612	57,385	D
1906. Governor.	62,771	10,002			52,769	D
1908. President.	74,374	35,305	1,565	665	49,066	D
<i>P. of. Soc.</i>						
1910. Governor.	77,694	19,260	837	1,042	58,434	D

* Majority.

ARIZONA.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, P. og.	Hunt, Dem.	Cameron, Rep.
Apache.....	108	56	79	10	549
Cochise.....	1,973	403	1,396	819	4,700
Cocouino.....	339	237	178	96	976
Gila.....	779	210	542	501	2,189
Graham.....	540	103	243	164	1,096
Greenlee.....	652	109	387	122	1,144
Maricopa.....	2,606	642	1,818	473	6,223
Mohave.....	320	69	228	184	947
Navajo.....	287	168	233	40	897
Pima.....	693	353	615	109	1,590
Pinal.....	352	80	311	61	550
Santa Cruz.....	250	56	123	38	608
Yavapai.....	1,001	445	537	359	2,137
Yuma.....	424	90	359	181	1,320
Total.....	10,334	3,021	6,949	3,163	25,228
Plurality.....	3,375			7,624	
Per cent.....	43.60	12.74	29.29	13.30	49.45
Whole vote.....		23,722		51,007	

For Governor, 1914, Young, Prog., received 5,206 votes; Barnett, Soc., 2,973.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 265 votes.

For Governor, 1911, Hunt, Dem., received 11,123 votes; Wells, Rep., 9,166.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Smith, Dem., received 25,800 votes; Hubbell, Rep., 9,133; Nelson, Prog., 2,608; Davis, Soc., 3,582; Chafin, Ind.-Proh., 7,293.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS ELECTED 1914.

Hayden, Dem., 33,306; Eads, Rep., 7,586; Grill, Soc., 3,778.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. P. Hunt; Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor, Sidney P. Osborn; Treasurer, Mitt Sims; Auditor, J. C. Callaghan; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Harris; Attorney-General, Wiley E. Jones; Superintendent of Education, C. O. Case; Commissioner of Insurance, to be appointed—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Alfred Franklin; Associate Justices, D. L. Cunningham, Henry D. Ross; Clerk, Clay F. Leonard—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	18	35	53
Republicans.....	1	0	1

Democratic majority, 17 35 52

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.	
1911. Governor.	11,123	9,166	1,247	79	1,957	D

ARKANSAS.

COUNTIES. (75.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hays, Dem.	Ken- gan, Rep.	Ho- gan, Soc.
Arkansas.....	869	249	305	881	508	56
Ashley.....	1,029	439	346	869	257	131
Baxter.....	368	142	176	725	222	98
Benton.....	2,353	541	660	2,590	947	252
Boone.....	965	280	279	1,393	597	2
Bradley.....	772	137	147	812	85	79
Calhoun.....	438	72	177	607	40	89
Carroll.....	919	464	358	1,325	827	90
Chicot.....	419	89	308	634	252	12
Clark.....	1,051	376	263	1,420	209	45
Clay.....	1,299	622	358	1,762	844	359
Cleburne.....	517	138	118	986	236	163
Cleveland.....	685	275	98	765	71	21
Columbia.....	1,101	340	167	1,098	220	27
Conway.....	1,455	527	364	1,097	245	44
Craighead.....	1,259	269	229	1,616	441	227
Crawford.....	969	407	423	1,620	1,141	153
Crittenden.....	423	89	285	337	8	6
Cross.....	491	293	234	581	83	56
Dallas.....	654	228	406	660	205	12
Desha.....	314	52	161	881	110	26
Drew.....	882	424	234	945	291	66
Faulkner.....	1,316	402	161	1,340	412	165
Franklin.....	1,113	258	194	1,358	470	146
Fulton.....	590	453	235	1,017	415	78
Garland.....	1,046	300	533	1,601	514	189
Grant.....	440	110	47	653	97	18
Green.....	1,251	286	258	1,569	403	349
Hempstead.....	1,247	836	468	1,980	821	90
Hot Springs.....	668	248	247	1,230	254	63
Howard.....	760	321	187	1,084	198	103
Independence.....	1,225	412	395	1,913	687	360
Izard.....	746	215	137	1,278	318	86
Jackson.....	837	543	159	1,029	245	179
Jefferson.....	1,659	579	753	1,739	464	87
Johnson.....	927	189	237	1,527	370	231
Lafayette.....	498	208	155	609	85	19
Lawrence.....	329	218	167	1,095	167	76
Lee.....	968	665	194	505	207	22
Lincoln.....	390	292	152	1,236	177	20
Little River.....	615	232	87	522	137	88
Logan.....	1,319	353	765	2,266	1,091	154
Lonoke.....	1,129	254	425	1,379	355	127
Madison.....	1,922	288	231	1,464	1,398	125
Marion.....	537	160	145	778	320	213
Miller.....	846	331	195	1,255	331	191
Mississippi.....	767	263	183	1,024	190	129
Monroe.....	537	400	201	618	280	49
Montgomery.....	471	221	202	949	393	298
Nevada.....	607	322	238	1,650	427	269
Newton.....	290	285	247	574	764	121
Ouachita.....	913	793	131	1,023	726	41
Perry.....	522	163	216	976	360	119
Phillips.....	926	198	189	1,542	260	26
Pike.....	603	331	158	826	334	47
Poinsett.....	593	205	157	1,213	193	147
Polk.....	694	162	409	1,200	292	290
Pope.....	1,517	334	556	1,566	527	121
Prairie.....	647	376	163	1,138	959	135
Pulaski.....	3,369	1,044	1,547	4,307	962	687
Randolph.....	997	264	178	1,502	367	147
Saline.....	814	164	140	1,088	98	66
Scott.....	640	206	225	1,148	402	203
Searcy.....	438	514	180	618	1,062	198
Sebastian.....	2,396	389	748	3,967	995	572
Sevier.....	789	174	166	880	123	312
Sharp.....	681	114	194	1,121	251	100
St. Francis.....	563	296	90	1,122	427	132
Stone.....	337	113	92	605	283	98
Union.....	1,090	152	135	1,358	77	96
Van Buren.....	674	254	266	915	499	77
Washington.....	1,881	565	532	2,110	967	79
White.....	1,448	380	481	2,807	587	319
Woodruff.....	903	473	258	666	148	39
Yell.....	1,401	436	438	1,959	659	214
Total.....	68,838	24,297	21,673	94,096	30,987	10,434
Plurality.....	44,541			63,109		
Per cent.....	55.58	19.62	17.66	69.43	22.07	7.70
Whole vote.....		123,859		135,517		

ARKANSAS—Continued.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 898 votes; Debs, Soc., 8,153.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,026 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Clarke, Dem., received 33,449 votes; Meyers, Rep., 22,227.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee, Phillips, and Woodruff. Caraway, Dem., 4,806. No opposition.

II. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, and Monroe. Oldfield, Dem., 5,253. No opposition.

III. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, and Van Buren. Tillman, Dem., 7,588; Ivie, Rep., 4,087; Putnam, Prog., 612.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, and Miller. Wingo, Dem., 5,166; Packard, Prog., 1,169.

V. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, and Pulaski. Jacaway, Dem., 5,586. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, and Louisa. Taylor, Dem., 4,110. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, and Chicot. Goodwin, Dem., 4,756. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. Hays; Lient-Governor, _____; Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges; Treasurer, Rufus G. McDaniel; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, L. L. Coffman; Attorney-General, W. L. Moose, Superintendent of Education, Geo. B. Cook; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Page; Commissioner of Public Lands, W. B. Owen—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, F. G. Smith, C. D. Wood, William F. Kirby, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D. English—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	36	97	133
Republicans.....	—	3	3
Democratic majority.	36	94	130

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Wheel.	Proh.	Pct.
1880. Pres...	60,865	42,549	4,079	....	....	18,316 D
1884. Pres...	72,927	50,895	1,847	....	....	22,032 D
1888. Gov....	90,650	54,070	....	....	19,169	36,560 D
1888. Gov....	99,239	....	84,223	....	....	*15,006 D
1888. Pres...	85,962	58,752	10,613	....	....	641
1890. Gov....	106,267	....	85,181	....	....	*21,086 D

	Pop.					
1892. Pres...	87,834	46,884	11,831	113	40,950 D	
1894. Gov....	91,114	35,836	13,990	851	55,278 D	
1896. Gov....	74,869	28,055	24,541	1,551	48,724 D	
1896. Pres...	110,103	37,512	....	839	72,591 D	
1900. Gov....	88,637	44,761	3,641	....	43,936 D	
1900. Pres...	81,142	44,800	972	....	36,342 D	
1902. Gov....	77,354	29,251	8,345	4,791	48,103 D	
1904. Pres...	64,434	46,860	2,318	1,816	17,574 D	
1906. Gov....	102,749	40,965	2,169	3,274	61,784 D	
1908. Pres...	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	21,904 D	
1908. Gov....	111,478	45,409	6,787	....	59,282 D	
1910. Gov....	101,646	39,570	9,196	....	53,976 D	
1912. Gov....	109,826	46,440	13,384	....	63,386 D	

* Majority.

CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES. (53.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Curtis, Dem.	Fred- ericks, Rep.	John- son, Prog.
Alameda.....	24,418	..	31,542	7,968	35,612	47,320
Alpine.....	34	8	36	17	42	31
Amador.....	1,622	5	634	929	1,041	1,311
Butte.....	4,028	10	3,265	1,898	3,357	6,209
Calaveras.....	1,869	5	750	935	990	1,291
Colusa.....	1,780	3	810	1,208	866	1,229
Contra Costa..	3,290	40	3,529	1,657	3,050	6,966
Del Norte.....	323	..	376	168	355	492
El Dorado.....	1,613	16	776	743	992	1,155
Fresno.....	8,891	95	8,839	5,566	4,964	4,095
Glenn.....	1,325	11	906	633	1,080	1,529
Humboldt.....	2,887	93	3,609	830	3,696	3,202
Imperial.....	1,295	13	1,420	873	1,255	3,461
Inyo.....	806	8	431	258	601	876
Kern.....	5,569	64	3,647	3,178	3,807	7,590
Kings.....	1,967	..	1,419	1,133	2,092	1,862
Lake.....	1,118	..	649	587	900	612
Lassen.....	644	27	589	450	602	1,133
Los Angeles..	55,105	1,857	75,593	18,331	65,484	119,824
Madera.....	1,154	1	943	1,073	712	1,558
Marin.....	2,849	..	2,750	871	3,071	4,065
Mariposa.....	689	20	306	557	229	638
Mendocino.....	2,507	11	2,237	1,885	2,681	3,087
Merced.....	1,978	13	1,571	1,470	1,402	2,297
Modoc.....	941	1	608	609	533	930
Mono.....	153	3	106	71	123	187
Monterey.....	3,382	1	3,081	1,313	2,697	3,531
Napa.....	2,662	..	2,432	1,098	3,077	3,234
Nevada.....	1,851	23	1,381	1,101	949	2,830
Orange.....	4,406	123	5,143	2,184	6,096	7,304
Placer.....	1,823	15	1,913	705	1,416	3,846
Plumas.....	742	11	762	232	527	1,042
Riverside.....	2,693	124	5,146	1,146	4,026	6,537
Sacramento..	9,869	36	7,584	2,384	8,661	16,964
San Benito....	1,253	13	1,054	454	1,184	1,234
S. Bernardino.	5,835	171	6,202	2,096	7,634	8,787
San Diego.....	9,731	63	7,922	2,864	14,365	14,152
San Francisco.	48,955	65	38,610	16,167	36,606	72,257
San Joaquin..	7,969	35	4,314	3,848	5,759	8,998
S. Luis Obispo.	2,248	13	2,373	982	1,890	3,303
San Mateo....	3,246	7	2,825	1,002	2,839	5,208
Santa Barbara.	2,819	66	3,395	1,675	2,760	3,952
Santa Clara... Santa Cruz... Shasta..... Sierra..... Siskiyou.... Solano..... Sonoma..... Stanislaus... Sutter..... Tehama..... Trinity..... Tulare..... Tuolumne... Ventura..... Yolo..... Yuba.....	9,173 2,875 2,040 515 2,465 3,650 6,500 3,127 1,063 1,595 461 4,293 1,459 2,108 2,239 1,242	174 3 16 10 29 41 32 17 17 13 1 73 8 71 9 17	10,868 3,059 1,636 483 1,740 3,353 5,806 3,143 846 1,218 943 4,293 755 2,055 1,332 1,132	3,337 1,417 911 1,342 1,747 1,679 2,967 2,530 397 1,084 267 3,349 1,309 824 1,353 587	10,792 2,814 2,861 410 2,747 2,837 6,945 2,601 1,263 1,229 1,299 3,479 490 2,649 1,643 1,033	14,267 4,232 2,711 568 2,663 5,467 7,693 5,245 1,083 2,108 650 6,480 1,385 2,787 2,383 2,153
Total.....	283,436	3,914	283,610	116,121	271,990	460,495
Plurality.....	..	..	174	..	..	188,505
Per cent.....	42.08	0.58	42.10	12.53	29.34	49.69
Whole vote.	..	..	673,527	..	926,764	..

For Governor in 1914, Richardson, Soc., received 50,806 votes; Moore, Prog., 27,342.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 79,201 votes; Chafin, Proh., 23,386.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Phelan, Dem., received 279,896 votes; Knowland, Rep., 254,169; Henny, Prog., 255,232; Utermann, Soc., 56,805; Wheeler, Proh., 33,921.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Marin, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Yuba, and Sutter. Meldon, Dem., 7,987; Hart, Rep., 28,166; Kent, Ind.-Prog. and Soc., 35,403; Stipp, Prog., 2,068.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

- II. Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne, and Mariposa. Raker, Dem., 32,575; Matlock, Rep., Prog., 15,715; Fassett, Proh., 2,086.
- III Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Napa, San Joaquin, Solano, and Contra Costa. Curry, Dem., Rep., and Prog., 66,034; Ross, Soc., 6,752; Van Vlear, Proh., 4,911.
- IV. Part of San Francisco. Colombatt, Dem., 13,550; Kahn, Rep., Prog., 41,044; Gifford, Soc., 3,928; Westenber, Proh., 895.
- V. Part of San Francisco. Nolan, Dem., Rep., Prog., 53,875; Christensen, Soc., 7,366; Head, Proh., 3,410.
- VI. County of Alameda. Derrick, Rep., 30,704; Elston, Prog., 36,164; Caldwell, Soc., 11,355; Wolcott, Proh., 3,211.
- VII. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern. Church, Dem., 39,389; Drew, Rep., 25,106; McKee, Soc., 7,797; Allen, Proh., 6,573.
- VIII. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. Bohnett, Dem., Prog., 33,706; Hayes, Rep., 36,499; Horton, Proh., 4,157.
- IX. Part of Los Angeles. Randall, Dem., Proh., 28,097; Roberts, Rep., 25,176; Bell, Prog., 27,560; Hart, Soc., 10,084.
- X. Part of Los Angeles. Newby, Dem., 17,810; Osborne, Rep., 33,173; Stephens, Prog., 44,141; Criswell, Soc., 14,900; Needham, Proh., 4,903.
- XI. Counties of San Diego, Orange, Riverside, Imperial, San Bernardino, Inyo and Mono. Kettner, Dem., Prog., 47,165; Needham, Rep., 25,001; Bauer, Soc., 6,033; Edwards, Proh., 11,278.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Hiram W. Johnson, Prog.; Lieut.-Governor, A. J. Wallace; Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan; Treasurer, E. D. Roberts; Comptroller, A. B. Nye; Adjutant-General, Edwin A. Forbes; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Superintendent of Education, Edward Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Cooper; Commissioner of Agriculture, R. L. Telfer—all Republicans, except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, H. A. Melvin, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angellotti, M. C. Sloss, F. W. Henshaw, W. G. Lorigan; Clerk, B. G. Taylor—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	10	15	25
Republicans.....	7	33	40
Progressives.....	23	26	51
Socialist.....	..	3	3
Prohibitionists.....	..	1	1
Prog. majority.....	6	..	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.	Ind.	Maj.
1892 †Pres	118,293	118,149	25,352	8,129	....	*144 D
1894. Gov.....	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561	....	*1,206 D
1894. Sec.....	86,443	126,541	49,734	8,262	2,405	*40,098 R
	N. D.					
1896. Pres.....	143,373	146,170	2,006	2,573	....	*2,797 R
	Soc. L.					
1898. Gov.....	129,261	148,354	5,143	4,297	....	*19,093 R
	Soc. D.					
1900. Pres.....	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	*39,770 R
1902. Gov.....	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	*1,550 R
1904. Pres.....	89,404	205,226	29,535	7,380	....	83,017 R
1906. Gov.....	117,590	125,989	16,030	8,141	....	*8,299 R
1908. Pres.....	127,492	214,398	28,659	11,770	4,278	42,199 R
1910. Gov.....	154,835	177,191	47,819	..	5,807	22,356 R

*Plurality. †8 Democratic and 1 Republican electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

COUNTIES. (62.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Dem.*	Carl- son, Rep.*	Prog.*
Adams.....	1,312	398	942	..	..	..
Arapahoe.....	1,379	766	1,344	..	..	..
Archuleta.....	609	452	234	..	..	..
Bacah.....	430	318	241	..	..	..
Bent.....	730	420	680	..	..	..
Boulder.....	4,330	2,445	2,469	..	..	..
Chaffee.....	1,641	723	693	..	..	..
Cheyenne.....	507	237	414	..	..	..
Clear Creek.....	1,166	469	243	..	..	..
Conejos.....	2,147	1,587	606	..	..	..
Costilla.....	567	1,072	204	..	..	..
Crowley.....	719	467	356	..	..	..
Custer.....	510	347	109	..	..	..
Delta.....	1,808	803	1,523	..	..	..
Denver.....	26,690	8,155	21,657	..	..	..
Dolores.....	124	45	28	..	..	..
Douglas.....	619	373	290	..	..	..
Eagle.....	727	387	224	..	..	..
Elbert.....	757	496	630	..	..	..
El Paso.....	5,559	2,816	5,332	..	..	..
Fremont.....	2,323	1,346	1,624	..	..	..
Garfield.....	1,806	824	890	..	..	..
Gilpin.....	931	443	222	..	..	..
Grand.....	507	248	178	..	..	..
Gunnison.....	1,206	553	357	..	..	..
Hinsdale.....	157	136	27	..	..	..
Huerfano.....	1,277	2,814	260	..	..	..
Jackson.....	242	218	34	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	2,309	1,011	1,650	..	..	..
Kiowa.....	638	273	480	..	..	..
Kit Carson.....	719	569	708	..	..	..
Lake.....	1,933	966	864	..	..	..
La Plata.....	1,775	692	647	..	..	..
Larimer.....	2,597	1,932	1,661	..	..	..
Las Animas.....	3,604	4,318	1,461	..	..	..
Lincoln.....	796	534	795	..	..	..
Logan.....	1,338	664	1,090	..	..	..
Mesa.....	2,733	976	2,723	..	..	..
Mineral.....	286	186	68	..	..	..
Moffat.....	409	294	186	..	..	..
Montezuma.....	1,017	285	352	..	..	..
Montrose.....	1,478	631	1,022	..	..	..
Morgan.....	1,005	855	936	..	..	..
Otero.....	2,885	1,293	1,582	..	..	..
Ouray.....	710	273	298	..	..	..
Park.....	529	293	110	..	..	..
Phillips.....	448	266	393	..	..	..
Pitkin.....	770	208	176	..	..	..
Prowers.....	1,042	928	1,043	..	..	..
Pueblo.....	7,643	3,050	3,818	..	..	..
Rio Blanco.....	538	372	185	..	..	..
Rio Grande.....	1,286	698	625	..	..	..
Routt.....	1,408	738	393	..	..	..
Saguache.....	859	730	275	..	..	..
San Juan.....	555	231	89	..	..	..
San Miguel.....	1,029	659	300	..	..	..
Sedgwick.....	338	328	392	..	..	..
Summit.....	600	179	152	..	..	..
Teller.....	3,027	676	1,405	..	..	..
Washington.....	765	361	719	..	..	..
Weld.....	4,713	3,114	2,679	..	..	..
Yuma.....	1,170	466	1,218	..	..	..
Total.....	114,223	58,336	72,306	..	..	..
Plurality.....	41,917	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent.....	42.79	21.87	27.09	..	..	..
Whole vote.....	266,871			..	..	..

*Vote for Governor not canvassed until January, 1915.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 16,418 votes; Chañin, Proh., 5,063; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 475.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1914.

Thamas, Dem., received 102,037 votes; Work, Rep., 98,723; Griffith, Prog., 27,072; Griffiths, Soc., 13,943; Kindel, Soc. Lab., 11,433.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. Hilliard, Dem., 26,169; Phelps, Rep., 21,569; Lee, Prog., 8,729; Blumenberg, Soc., 2,612; Rucker, Ind., 5,445.

COLORADO—Continued.

- II. Seldomridge, Dem., 28,289; Timberlake, Rep., 30,749; Fisher, Prog., 8,256.
- III. Keating, Dem., 37,191; McLean, Rep. and Prog., 32,567.
- IV. Taylor, Dem., 26,562; Baird, Rep. and Prog., 15,015; Kunkle, Soc., 4,353.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George A. Carlson; Lieut.-Governor, Moses E. Lewis; Secretary of State, John E. Ramer; Treasurer, Allison Stocker; Auditor, Harry E. Mulnix; Adjutant-General, _____; Attorney-General, J. Fred Farrar; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mary C. C. Bradford—all Republicans except Farrar and Bradford, Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Geo. W. Musser, Dem.; Justices, S. H. White, Dem.; W. A. Hill, Dem.; M. S. Bailey, Dem.; Wm. H. Gabbert, Rep.; Tully Scott, Dem.; James E. Garrigues, Rep.; Clerk, James R. Killian, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Democrats	24	48	72
Republicans	11	17	28

Democratic majority. 13 31 44

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Prog.	Major.
1876. Governor.	13,316	14,154	.....	.....	838 R
1880. President.	24,647	27,450	1,435	.....	*2,803 R
1884. President.	27,723	36,290	1,958	.....	*8,567 R
1888. President.	37,567	50,774	.....	1,266	*13,207 R
	Fusion,†				
1892. President.	53,585	38,620	.....	1,638	*14,965 F
	Fusion.				
1896. President.	161,153	26,271	.....	1,717	134,882 F
1900. Governor.	121,995	93,245	.....	3,786	*28,750 F
1900. President.	122,733	93,072	.....	3,790	*29,661 F
	Soc.				
1904. President.	101,103	134,687	4,304	3,438	*33,584 R
1906. Governor.	74,512	92,646	16,938	.....	*18,134 R
1908. President.	126,644	123,700	7,974	5,559	*2,944 D
1910. Governor.	115,627	97,648	.....	.....	17,999 D
	Dem., Prog., Soc.				
1912. Governor.	114,044	63,061	66,132	16,194	47,912 D

* Plurality. † Fusion of Pops. and Silver Dem.

CONNECTICUT.

COUNTIES. (6.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Tingler, Dem.	Holcomb, Rep.	Fisher Prog.
Hartford.....	16,757	16,962	6,863	17,387	21,200	1,922
New Haven.....	22,368	19,193	9,313	22,096	24,560	2,027
New London.....	6,942	5,543	3,545	6,372	7,932	380
Fairfield.....	15,668	13,148	9,862	16,158	20,454	1,309
Windham.....	2,920	3,055	1,113	2,712	3,708	576
Litchfield.....	4,461	5,518	2,435	4,829	6,898	584
Middlesex.....	3,402	2,892	1,603	3,235	4,168	1,181
Tolland.....	1,901	2,027	411	2,099	2,331	51
Total.....	74,561	68,324	34,129	73,888	91,241	8,030
Plurality.....	6,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	39.15	35.88	16.87	.....	.....	.....
Whole vote.....	190,398			.....	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Prog., received 2,068 votes; Debs, Soc., 10,056; Keimer, Soc. Lab., 1,260.
For Governor, 1912, Beardley, Soc., received 10,236 votes; Bassette, Prog., 2,096.
For Governor in 1908, Roberts, Soc. Lab., received 582 votes; Abrecht, Ind., 622.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Baldwin, Dem., received 76,081 votes; Brandegee, Rep., 89,983; Smith, Prog., 6,853; Spless, Soc., 5,890; Platt, Proh., 1,356; Warner, Soc. Lab., 650.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. County of Hartford. Lonergan, Dem., 19,043; Oakley, Rep., 19,899; Duffy, Prog., 1,908.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

- II. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex. Mahan, Dem., 14,270; Freeman, Rep., 18,255; Daniels, Prog., 1,369.
- III. County of New Haven, minus twelve towns. Reilly, Dem., 15,310; Tilson, Rep., 16,072; Henderson, Prog., 1,166.
- IV. County of Fairfield. Donovan, Dem., 16,610; Hill, Rep., 20,231; Shepard, Prog., 1,222.
- V. County of Litchfield, and twelve towns of New Haven County. Kennedy, Dem., 12,877; Glynn, Rep., 14,543; Wall, Prog., 1,069.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb; Lieutenant-Governor, Clifford B. Wilson; Secretary of State, Charles D. Burnes; Treasurer, Frederick S. Chamberlain; Attorney-General, George E. Hinman; Commissioner of Insurance, Burton Mansfield—all Republicans except Mansfield, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Samuel O. Prentice, Rep.; Associate Justices, George W. Wheeler, Dem.; John M. Thayer, Dem.; Alberto T. Roraback, Rep.; John K. Beach, Dem.; Clerk, Geo. A. Conant, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Republicans.....	30	197	227
Democrats.....	5	59	64

Republican majority. 25 133 163

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep. Gr.-Lab.	Prog.	Ptu.
1872. Pres....	45,866	50,626	.....	4,760 R
1876. Pres....	61,934	59,084	774	378 2,850 D
1880. Pres....	64,415	67,071	868	409 2,656 R
1884. Pres....	67,167	65,893	1,684	2,489 1,284 D
1888. Pres....	74,920	74,584	240	4,234 336 D
	Pop.			
1892. Pres....	82,395	77,030	806	4,026 5,365 D
	Nat. Dem.			
1896. Pres....	56,740	110,285	4,334	1,808 53,545 R
1898. Gov....	64,277	81,015	.....	1,460 16,738 R
	Soc. D.			
1900. Pres....	73,997	102,567	1,029	1,617 28,570 R
	Soc.			
1902. Gov....	69,330	85,338	2,804	1,436 16,008 R
1904. Pres....	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506 38,180 R
1906. Gov....	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820 20,608 R
1908. Pres....	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,580 44,660 R
1908. Gov....	82,260	98,179	4,827	2,597 15,919 R
1910. Gov....	77,385	3,495	10,812	1,811 3,890 D
	Prog., Soc.			
1912. Gov....	78,264	67,531	31,020	10,236 10,733 D

DELAWARE.

COUNTIES. (3.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Monaghan, Dem.	Milligan, Rep.	Hynson, Prog.
Kent.....	4,071	3,192	567	3,967	3,425	427
New Castle.....	13,009	6,340	7,080	12,081	14,441	1,701
Sussex.....	5,551	4,406	1,229	5,442	4,879	891
Total.....	22,631	15,998	8,886	21,460	22,745	3,019
Plurality.....	6,633	.....	.....	.....	1,285	.....
Per cent.....	46.48	32.85	18.25	44.30	46.95	6.23
Scattering.....	1,179	.....	.....	.....	1,217	.....
Whole vote.....	48,694			48,403		

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 556 votes; Chafin, Prog., 623.

For Governor, 1912, John Heyd, Prog., received 623 votes; Bearick, Soc., 556.

For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 239 votes; Hilsen, Ind., 30.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

The total vote for each candidate for Congress, 1914, was: Brockson, Dem., 20,681; Miller, Rep., 23,923; Anderson, Prog. and Prog., 1,553; Conner, Soc., 463.

DELAWARE—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles R. Miller, Rep.; Secretary of State, Thomas W. Miller, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Colen Ferguson, Dem.; Attorney-General, Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.; Banking and Insurance Commissioner, William R. McCabe, Dem.; State Treasurer, William J. Swain, Rep.; State Auditor of Accounts, Charles J. Luff, Rep.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis, Rep.; Chief Justice, James Pennewill, Rep.; Associate Justices, Thomas B. Heisel, Dem.; Herbert L. Rice, Rep.; William H. Boyce, Dem.; Clerk, Wilbur D. Wilds, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Republicans.....	9	19	28
Democrats.....	8	16	24
Republican majority.	1	3	4

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	N. D.	Proh.	Maj.
1872. President.....	10,206	11,115	....	909	R
1876. President.....	13,381	10,740	....	2,641	D
1880. President.....	15,183	14,150	....	1,033	D
1884. President.....	16,976	13,053	....	3,923	D
				<i>Pro</i>	
1888. President.....	16,414	12,973	....	400	3,411 D
1892. President.....	18,581	18,083	....	565	498 D
1896. President.....	13,424	16,804	877	355	3,630 R
				<i>Pro</i>	
1900. Governor.....	18,808	22,421	59	584	3,613 R
1900. President.....	18,858	22,529	57	538	3,613 R
1902. Treasurer.....	16,602	20,705	....	575	4,107 R
1904. President.....	19,360	23,714	....	607	4,354 R
1904. Governor.....	19,780	12,532	....	2,752	R
1908. President.....	22,071	25,014	239	670	2,003 R
1910. Treasurer.....	21,107	21,686	....	579	R

* Majority.

FLORIDA.

COUNTIES. (50.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U.S.SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Flet-cher, Dem.	Scat-tering
Alachua.....	1,356	221	75	56	..	..
Baker.....	175	37	93	31	150	..
Bay.....	..	..	..	..	538	58
Bradford.....	680	95	40	10	502	..
Brevard.....	368	61	82	82	237	..
Calhoun.....	346	67	59	152	235	..
Citrus.....	435	11	44	21	249	..
Clay.....	260	26	21	54	246	..
Columbia.....	587	66	50	23	305	..
Dade.....	1,147	99	291	188	1,073	..
De Soto.....	886	110	78	135	585	..
Duval.....	3,359	243	485	350	2,298	27
Escambia.....	1,662	72	202	158	708	..
Franklin.....	274	58	23	28	139	..
Gadsden.....	629	75	54	31	363	..
Hamilton.....	406	46	24	60	215	..
Hernando.....	273	18	22	42	165	..
Hillsborough.....	2,588	159	269	672	1,274	..
Holmes.....	422	52	110	79	427	..
Jackson.....	1,213	163	68	146	689	..
Jefferson.....	481	47	39	9	247	..
La Fayette.....	469	73	11	8	236	..
Lake.....	609	92	63	39	520	..
Lee.....	437	38	97	116	305	..
Leon.....	553	56	46	15	320	..
Levy.....	393	74	94	30	264	..
Liberty.....	220	32	13	7	167	..
Madison.....	486	16	30	19	249	..
Manatee.....	697	55	108	98	508	..
Marion.....	1,155	179	117	124	769	..
Monroe.....	1,157	414	152	221	442	..
Nassau.....	414	36	17	31	334	1
Orange.....	1,275	228	154	124	466	..
Osceola.....	504	110	159	64	376	..
Palm Beach.....	439	31	146	77	366	..
Pasco.....	488	60	74	64	379	..
Pinellas.....	1,559	87	250	189	986	..
Polk.....	1,504	106	141	291	606	..
Putnam.....	767	239	53	67	618	..

FLORIDA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U.S.SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Flet-cher, Dem.
Santa Rosa.....	635	70	48	88	835
St. John's.....	798	45	132	116	633
St. Lucie.....	342	45	36	64	276
Seminole.....	..	..	..	..	197
Sumter.....	454	22	71	19	272
Suwanee.....	686	54	29	214	402
Taylor.....	234	56	19	9	124
Volusia.....	999	162	72	98	517
Wakulla.....	217	25	15	22	156
Walton.....	704	74	296	69	419
Washington..	676	82	68	186	324
Total.....	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	22,761
Plurality.....	31,611	..	..	..	22,651
Percent.....	70.18	8.25	8.74	9.27	99.52
Whole vote.	..	..	51,891	..	22,871

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 1,854 votes.
For Governor in 1912, Trammell, Dem., received 38,977 votes;
O'Neal, Rep., 2,646; Hedges, Prog., 2,314; Cox, Soc., 3,467;
Bingham, Proh., 1,061.
In 1908, for President, Higgen, Ind., received 553 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Districts.
- Counties of Citrus, De Soto, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sumter. Sparksman, D., m., 5,956; scattering, 48.
 - Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Hamilton, Jefferson, La Fayette, Levy, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Suwanee, and Taylor. Clark, Dem., 4,377; no opposition.
 - Counties of Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, Liberty, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Wilson, Dem., 5,484; scattering, 65.
 - Counties of Brevard, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole, and Volusia. Sears, Dem., 7,934; scattering, 14.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Park M. Trammell; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, J. C. Luning; Comptroller, W. V. Knott; Attorney-General, Thomas P. West; Auditor, Ernest Amos; Adjutant-General, J. C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. McRea—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. B. Whitfield; Justices, W. A. Hocker, R. F. Taylor, T. M. Shackelford, and R. S. Cockrell; Clerk, Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Both Houses Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	Rep.	N. D.	Proh.	Maj.
1896. President.....	32,736	11,288	654	1,778	21,444 D
				<i>Pop.</i>	
1900. Governor.....	29,251	6,23	631	..	23,013 D
1900. President.....	28,007	7,314	1,070	1,039	20,693 D
1902. Sec. State.....	16,428	..	..	..	16,428 D
				<i>Soc.</i>	
1904. President.....	27,046	8,314	1,605	1,742	18,732 D
1908. Governor.....	33,036	6,453	..	2,427	26,583 D
1908. President.....	31,104	10,654	1,946	3,747	20,450 D

GEORGIA.

COUNTIES. (148.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, Dem. Primary, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Harris	Hard-manson	An derson
Appling.....	360	90	149	742	118	735
Baker.....	183	..	5	254	92	47
Baldwin.....	631	24	47	518	259	61
Banks.....	133	9	83	436	798	116
Barrow.....	963	89	553	911	968	476
Ben Hill.....	535	34	265	269	432	416
Berrien.....	709	85	170	923	1,086	252
Bibb.....	1,741	105	71	2,387	277	164
Bleckley.....	..	..	..	549	113	109
Brooks.....	695	37	42	457	709	163
Bryan.....	400	114	120	60	13	495
Bullock.....	932	171	44	1,520	265	1,268

GEORGIA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, Dem. Primary, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Harris	Hard- man.	An- derson
Burke.....	440	22	22	461	84	237
Butts.....	490	27	46	947	210	361
Calhoun.....	300	61	70	191	262	11
Camden.....	228	3	2	475	384	143
Campbell.....	443	6	104	309	36	122
Carroll.....	1,192	81	431	774	2,264	124
Catoosa.....	286	63	113	102	309	17
Charlton.....	150	22	49	123	79	217
Chatham.....	3,864	238	332	278	118	5,417
Chattahoo'ch'e	137	1	11	102	128	27
Chattooga.....	578	69	220	817	557	184
Cherokee.....	603	710	21	1,005	574	350
Clarke.....	966	66	81	716	710	62
Clay.....	369	8	17	252	149	18
Clayton.....	443	3	113	560	507	91
Clinch.....	283	48	9	293	282	277
Cobb.....	1,329	37	307	1,470	888	437
Coffee.....	895	28	85	951	486	862
Colquitt.....	699	8	507	819	1,232	151
Columbia.....	234	2	33	235	168	49
Coweta.....	1,044	35	46	788	984	257
Crawford.....	249	1	3	546	30	20
Crisp.....	644	12	45	281	501	191
Dade.....	287	18	44	222	61	53
Dawson.....	170	23	161	188	259	88
Decatur.....	500	33	34	892	288	272
De Kalb.....	1,888	48	431	856	1,076	728
Dodge.....	684	12	28	705	613	253
Dooly.....	609	5	33	506	646	75
Dougherty.....	617	21	18	422	82	250
Douglas.....	266	18	307	614	391	68
Early.....	801	7	27	401	515	178
Echols.....	144	..	4	92	207	160
Effingham.....	375	..	4	246	25	455
Elbert.....	882	13	238	1,061	704	358
Emanuel.....	716	22	129	1,441	233	521
Fannin.....	451	164	309	53	331	33
Fayette.....	363	12	87	438	586	64
Floyd.....	1,838	63	374	529	1,408	1,291
Forsyth.....	325	15	163	748	633	176
Franklin.....	694	26	389	901	1,486	127
Fulton.....	7,313	507	1,688	4,626	2,928	3,055
Glaser.....	488	52	116	640	14	4
Glascock.....	109	3	72	192	139	48
Glynn.....	470	13	16	372	86	76
Gordon.....	663	58	638	623	1,207	252
Grady.....	452	21	8	274	721	344
Greene.....	525	10	150	525	636	39
Gwinnett.....	997	55	590	1,167	2,368	302
Habersham.....	485	46	317	624	657	166
Hall.....	1,145	116	275	1,726	1,632	128
Hancock.....	549	13	39	424	425	43
Haralson.....	384	19	701	1,101	607	38
Harris.....	585	4	28	403	280	167
Hart.....	459	11	259	831	81	48
Heard.....	526	11	65	342	509	170
Henry.....	536	15	122	750	623	50
Houston.....	760	24	16	966	134	33
Irwin.....	428	6	45	266	834	80
Jackson.....	1,123	46	568	868	2,228	260
Jasper.....	644	12	8	484	544	51
Jeff Davis.....	268	19	52	869	187	255
Jefferson.....	899	46	415	186	179	326
Jenkins.....	272	9	17	372	22	386
Johnson.....	285	23	92	864	175	270
Jones.....	426	27	3	611	104	16
Laurens.....	1,107	24	92	2,076	293	273
Lee.....	213	7	5	153	207	14
Liberty.....	251	29	77	245	96	447
Lincoln.....	264	..	27	317	344	59
Lowndes.....	847	24	35	231	972	383
Lumpkin.....	297	29	119	187	354	317
Macon.....	411	19	55	676	82	92
Madison.....	564	13	146	801	963	111
Marion.....	240	15	41	447	116	62
McBuffle.....	271	9	106	694	145	86
McIntosh.....	113	2	8	168	2	81
Meriwether.....	862	26	91	730	1,100	126
Miller.....	150	4	9	508	212	90
Milton.....	387	18	161	542	393	115
Mitchell.....	1,046	..	150	672	483	108

GEORGIA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, Dem. Primary, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Harris	Hard- man.	An- derson
Monroe.....	702	18	50	595	791	35
Montgomery..	854	52	22	720	111	322
Morgan.....	537	24	37	518	539	41
Murray.....	366	68	307	797	325	144
Muscogee.....	1,817	51	102	948	473	681
Newton.....	840	57	43	394	832	208
Oconee.....	208	1	180	431	387	75
Oglethorpe.....	400	50	160	523	590	23
Paulding.....	350	25	500	832	662	254
Pickens.....	317	197	456	428	281	181
Pierce.....	408	63	104	593	204	497
Pike.....	753	34	133	661	674	51
Polk.....	706	36	539	549	816	504
Pulaski.....	1,080	17	39	420	144	151
Putnam.....	460	4	7	617	153	51
Quitman.....	152	5	7	105	112	1
Rabun.....	323	16	118	184	558	66
Randolph.....	514	55	41	..	..	..
Richmond.....	1,871	177	234	1,464	484	1,665
Rockdale.....	432	11	51	193	544	310
Schley.....	213	3	19	315	55	35
Screven.....	460	21	138	701	103	349
Spalding.....	736	26	45	644	806	87
Stephens.....	405	14	57	564	631	92
Stewart.....	452	17	7	144	394	27
Sumter.....	1,004	24	19	434	518	224
Talbot.....	446	8	87	307	189	94
Taliaferro.....	225	20	55	287	175	15
Tattnall.....	622	18	243	1,125	93	950
Taylor.....	342	17	98	705	52	56
Telfair.....	694	20	19	306	773	349
Terrell.....	506	25	12	565	163	302
Thomas.....	1,012	50	150	49	496	480
Tift.....	305	..	18	493	467	194
Toombs.....	327	20	75	440	159	497
Townsend.....	230	89	206	137	330	42
Troup.....	1,434	24	78	1,081	589	82
Turner.....	382	32	54	428	538	74
Twiggs.....	310	13	3	562	21	12
Union.....	319	88	350	150	279	131
Upson.....	445	7	138	764	196	120
Walker.....	771	215	404	733	981	235
Walton.....	885	40	270	1,153	720	372
Ware.....	972	54	39	265	595	1,096
Warren.....	266	11	67	464	294	23
Washington.....	1,440	27	160	1,255	550	256
Wayne.....	380	25	30	257	383	647
Webster.....	150	2	193	89	229	30
Wheeler.....	..	..	..	467	174	198
White.....	152	11	110	370	417	110
Whitfield.....	772	102	443	439	1,268	416
Wilcox.....	525	15	29	584	930	61
Wilkes.....	657	3	66	676	373	50
Wilkinson.....	365	12	10	752	103	38
Worth.....	500	12	77	615	686	130
Total.....	93,171	5,190	22,010	90,152	72,593	41,054
Plurality.....	71,161	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent.....	75.67	4.27	16.14	..	..	..
Scattering.....	..	..	..	1,161	..	..
Whole vote.....	..	121,533	..	..	..	..

At Democratic primary election for Governor, Aug. 21, 1912, Slaton received 110,233 votes; Alexander, 40,947; Hall, 24,316.

For President, 1912, Chafin, Prog., received 147 votes; Debs, Soc., 1,014.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.
For long term, Smith received 135,456 votes; Brown, 70,196. For short term, Slaton received 58,008 votes; Hardwick, 61,982; Fielder, 34,790; Hutchens, 26,231; Cooper, 10,545. All Democrats.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
Districts.
I. Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall. Edwards, Dem., 5,600.
II. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Thomas, Tift and Worth. Park, Dem., 5,633.

GEORGIA—Continued.

- III. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster. Crisp, Dem., 4,357.
- IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup. Adamson, Dem., 4,754.
- V. Counties of Campbell, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale. Howard, Dem., 4,780; Dewar, Prog., 640.
- VI. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson. Wise, Dem., 7,100.
- VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield. Lee, Dem., 10,364.
- VIII. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes. Tribble, Dem., 7,673.
- IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Picken, Rabun, Stephen, Towns, Union, and White. Bell, Dem., 12,943.
- X. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson. Vinson, Dem., 5,833.
- XI. Counties of Appling, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware. Walker, Dem., 4,959.
- XII. Counties of Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs and Wilcox. Hughes, Dem., 6,836.

*PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT UNTIL JULY 1, '15

Governor, John M. Slaton; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller and ex-officio Com. of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Warren Grice; Adjutant-General, J. Van Holt Nash; Supt. of Education, M. L. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. D. Price—all Democrats.

* New Governor takes office July 1, 1915.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Beverly D. Evans, Presiding Justice; Associate Justices, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck, Samuel C. Atkinson and H. W. Hill; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Democrats.....	43	153	226
Republicans.....	1	1	2
Democratic majority 42	152	224	

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Mal.		
1872. President.....	76,278	62,715	....	13,563 D	
1876. President.....	130,088	50,446	....	79,642 D	
1880. President.....	102,470	54,086	....	48,384 D	
1884. President.....	94,567	47,603	168	46,964 D		
1888. President.....	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,203 D		
	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Prog.	Plu.	
1892. President 129,361	48,305	42,937	983	81,056	D	
	Dem.	Rep.	Nat. D.	Pop.	Prog.	Plu.
1896. Gov'nor 120,827	....	85,832	....	134,995	D
1896. Presid't 94,292	60,091	2,708	....	5,613	34,141 D
1898. Gov'nor 118,557	51,580	....	....	66,977	D
1900. Gov'nor 90,448	....	23,235	....	767,213	D
1900. Presid't 81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor 81,548	....	5,566	....	175,982	D
1904. Presid't 83,472	24,003	....	21,511	....	59,469 D
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.	
1906. Gov'nor 94,223	....	98	....	....	94,125 D
1906. Presid't 72,413	41,692	584	16,969	1,059	112,032 D	

†Majority.

IDAHO.

COUNTIES. (33.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Alexander, Dem.	Haines Rep.	Mc- Elroy, Prog.
Ada.....	2,569	3,198	3,512	4,410	3,097	1,864
Adams.....	417	598	292	536	581	66
Bannock.....	1,486	2,316	599	2,132	2,159	174
Bear Lake.....	916	1,271	274	1,009	1,254	24
Bingham.....	916	1,440	453	1,362	1,391	235
Blaine.....	996	988	371	1,309	1,000	137
Boise.....	743	651	504	1,129	535	237
Bonner.....	1,055	711	1,247	1,211	1,618	328
Bonneville....	864	1,176	628	1,002	1,245	151
Canyon.....	2,432	1,842	2,846	3,628	1,920	2,091
Cassia.....	846	1,459	471	1,105	1,305	95
Clearwater....	549	373	345	595	810	33
Custer.....	501	326	236	784	253	119
Elmore.....	536	415	382	936	634	96
Franklin.....	..	..	..	1,023	1,233	16
Fremont.....	1,911	3,071	1,128	1,308	1,358	60
Gooding.....	..	..	..	1,009	873	329
Idaho.....	1,679	989	932	2,167	1,691	179
Jefferson.....	..	..	..	747	954	119
Keetonai.....	2,506	1,680	1,805	2,987	2,057	514
Latah.....	1,507	904	1,943	1,955	1,738	245
Lemhi.....	1,910	669	216	923	635	78
Lewis.....	1,131	436	694	836	705	106
Lincoln.....	1,541	1,191	1,645	924	708	91
Nez Perce.....	1,619	1,011	1,064	1,280	1,155	1,249
Minidoka.....	..	..	..	785	580	369
Madison.....	..	..	..	915	1,421	60
Oneyda.....	1,386	2,373	..	862	1,201	15
Owyhee.....	567	515	333	739	460	121
Power.....	..	..	..	579	686	289
Shoshone.....	1,634	1,399	1,159	2,743	2,852	162
Twin Falls....	1,741	1,074	1,650	2,909	1,235	620
Washington..	1,065	724	798	1,778	846	327
Total.....	33,921	32,810	25,527	49,627	40,349	10,583
Plurality.....	1,111	11,003	..	9,278	..	..
Per cent.....	32.08	31.03	24.14	45.15	36.71	9.63
Whole vote.	105,755	105,755	105,755	109,922	109,922	109,922

For Governor, 1914, Coblentz, Soc., received 7,967 votes; Headley, Proh., 1,396.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 11,960 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,537.

For Governor, 1912, Coblentz, Soc., received 11,094 votes; Nichols, Proh., 1,028.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Hawley, Dem., received 41,266 votes; Brady, Rep., 47,486; Clagstone, Prog., 10,321; Cooper, Soc., 7,882; Duthie, Proh., 1,239.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1914.

McCracken, Rep., 45,918, and Smith, Rep., 45,865, elected; Forney, Dem., 39,736; Miller, Dem., 37,000; Luck, Prog., 8,295; Rettig, Prog., 7,399; Bellot, Soc., 3,061; Clark, Soc., 8,093; Logan, Proh., 1,329; Pugh, Proh., 1,296.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Moses Alexander; Lieutenant-Governor, H. H. Taylor; Secretary of State, Geo. R. Barker; Treasurer, J. W. Egelson; Auditor, Fred L. Huston; Attorney-General, J. H. Peterson; Superintendent of Education, Bernice McCoy—all Republicans except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Isaac N. Sullivan, Rep.; Associate Justices, Warren Truitt, Rep.; one vacancy; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Republicans.....	19	31	50
Democrats.....	11	28	39
Progressives.....	2	1	3
Socialists.....	1	0	1
Undecided.....	0	1	1
Republican majority 5	1	6	

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1910.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1910. Governor...	40,856	39,961	....	5,342	895 D
1912. Governor...	33,992	35,056	24,325	11,094	1,064 R

ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES, (102.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Sullivan, Dem.	Sherman, Rep.	Robins Prog.
Adams.....	6,952	2,733	780	5,497	4,008	1,667
Alexander.....	1,936	2,003	709	1,778	2,497	236
Bond.....	1,278	1,152	725	854	1,883	564
Boone.....	540	1,361	1,624	521	1,987	604
Brown.....	1,358	381	524	1,004	548	506
Bureau.....	2,800	1,816	3,738	1,245	2,918	1,400
Calhoun.....	602	373	154	901	614	36
Carroll.....	1,098	1,577	1,257	591	1,806	427
Cass.....	2,223	719	1,086	1,416	1,242	846
Champaign.....	4,454	3,320	4,461	3,017	5,232	2,479
Christian.....	3,821	1,994	1,464	2,896	2,958	1,003
Clark.....	2,517	1,897	943	2,084	2,314	625
Clay.....	1,926	1,622	624	1,611	2,174	255
Clinton.....	2,674	978	775	2,193	1,336	431
Coles.....	3,453	2,263	2,437	2,179	3,174	1,478
Cook.....	130,702	74,875	160,661	..	..	..
Crawford.....	2,691	1,266	1,525	2,005	1,840	943
Cumberland.....	1,673	990	692	1,283	1,411	309
De Kalb.....	1,568	1,776	3,643	1,013	2,659	2,508
De Witt.....	1,890	1,346	1,306	1,461	2,061	855
Douglas.....	1,633	1,886	1,277	1,194	2,010	991
Du Page.....	2,236	1,136	4,169	1,620	2,131	3,249
Edgar.....	3,479	2,430	1,244	3,221	2,723	1,241
Edwards.....	650	817	818	551	1,447	194
Effingham.....	2,575	1,002	622	2,080	1,517	387
Fayette.....	2,782	1,481	1,558	2,157	2,641	900
Ford.....	1,035	832	1,729	803	1,276	1,046
Franklin.....	2,435	2,098	731	2,111	2,904	621
Fulton.....	3,902	2,263	3,334	3,055	3,867	1,614
Gallatin.....	1,687	1,051	203	1,335	923	170
Greene.....	2,801	1,064	831	1,571	1,009	360
Grundy.....	1,172	1,580	1,019	737	2,079	941
Hamilton.....	1,920	1,242	668	1,509	1,473	597
Hancock.....	3,682	1,577	1,937	2,319	2,798	1,218
Hardin.....	644	691	153	635	875	80
Henderson.....	731	648	871	595	1,087	634
Henry.....	2,219	1,859	4,505	1,640	2,861	3,011
Iroquois.....	2,474	1,866	2,959	1,772	3,350	1,328
Jackson.....	3,823	2,780	1,339	2,637	3,420	1,173
Jasper.....	2,042	1,227	545	1,540	1,633	353
Jefferson.....	3,237	1,834	1,294	2,519	2,826	713
Jersey.....	1,573	838	881	1,461	1,546	137
Jo Daviess.....	2,226	1,233	1,747	1,693	2,094	804
Johnson.....	952	1,025	809	635	1,527	423
Kane.....	4,394	2,415	11,494	3,744	4,854	6,589
Kankakee.....	2,532	3,178	2,792	2,407	3,434	1,818
Kendall.....	531	534	1,526	250	1,176	655
Knox.....	2,768	1,750	5,386	1,972	3,990	2,065
Lake.....	2,436	2,183	4,888	1,972	3,225	1,770
La Salle.....	7,036	4,858	6,918	7,517	7,104	3,183
Lawrence.....	2,550	1,617	774	2,027	2,500	322
Lee.....	1,995	1,482	2,427	1,573	2,944	1,237
Livingston.....	3,334	2,444	3,230	2,762	4,298	1,565
Logan.....	3,229	1,397	1,776	2,175	2,332	1,336
Macon.....	4,435	3,356	3,976	3,075	5,668	1,822
Macoupin.....	4,902	2,177	2,147	3,599	4,411	1,055
Madison.....	7,155	5,462	3,197	5,714	8,068	1,491
Marion.....	3,493	1,586	2,099	1,964	2,375	2,137
Marshall.....	1,685	790	1,180	1,463	1,578	446
Mason.....	2,173	948	859	1,846	1,546	399
Massac.....	599	1,341	788	367	1,590	270
McDonough.....	2,959	1,876	1,785	2,070	3,646	748
McHenry.....	1,913	2,870	8,046	1,359	3,254	1,135
McLean.....	5,366	4,634	4,360	4,262	6,114	1,906
Menard.....	1,530	620	903	1,251	1,360	317
Mercer.....	1,602	959	2,093	1,371	2,274	878
Monroe.....	1,398	1,433	299	1,360	1,763	183
Montgomery.....	3,705	2,195	1,476	2,670	3,598	853
Morgan.....	3,648	1,466	2,090	2,608	3,303	1,057
Moultrie.....	1,501	747	853	1,192	1,307	570
Ogle.....	1,750	2,014	2,720	927	2,846	1,245
Peoria.....	8,364	2,694	9,229	7,093	7,478	2,788
Perry.....	2,107	1,341	894	1,817	1,939	475
Platt.....	1,417	1,064	1,150	944	1,739	832
Pike.....	3,371	1,668	1,169	2,570	2,810	454
Pope.....	664	1,099	587	450	1,344	316
Pulaski.....	978	1,632	454	737	1,742	181
Putnam.....	424	403	583	398	467	379
Randolph.....	3,217	1,648	1,169	2,378	2,254	820
Richland.....	1,800	862	811	1,186	1,295	585

ILLINOIS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Sullivan, Dem.	Sherman, Rep.	Robins Prog.
Rock Island.....	3,997	2,394	6,506	4,055	6,480	2,495
Saline.....	3,589	2,254	1,468	2,010	2,951	775
Sangamon.....	8,405	3,994	6,196	6,220	10,733	2,008
Schuyler.....	1,714	849	694	1,434	1,391	345
Scott.....	1,341	686	379	876	1,240	246
Shelby.....	3,467	1,629	1,431	1,942	2,390	1,337
Stark.....	669	549	1,053	593	1,087	383
St. Clair.....	10,826	8,156	4,064	8,428	9,704	2,794
Stephenson.....	3,580	1,367	3,476	2,776	3,062	2,214
Tazewell.....	3,654	1,054	2,500	2,739	2,647	941
Union.....	2,648	1,194	458	1,730	2,175	354
Vermilion.....	5,576	5,655	4,984	5,888	7,783	2,723
Wabash.....	1,676	841	601	1,224	1,462	292
Warren.....	2,080	915	2,627	1,772	1,893	572
Washington.....	1,654	1,304	1,058	1,332	2,188	367
Wayne.....	2,378	1,586	1,418	1,967	2,822	237
White.....	2,708	1,692	561	2,143	2,143	276
Whiteside.....	1,996	1,437	3,904	1,226	2,976	2,067
Will.....	4,717	3,331	8,092	4,868	6,805	4,819
Williamson.....	3,258	3,209	1,765	2,848	4,081	1,232
Winnebago.....	2,276	2,637	7,089	1,875	4,371	3,118
Woodford.....	2,051	650	1,495	1,826	2,000	634
Total.....	405,048	253,613	386,478	214,031	286,653	114,540
Plurality.....	18,570	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent.....	35.34	22.13	33.72	..	..	..
Whole vote.....	..	1,146,193	..	..	..	..
For President in 1912. Debs, Soc., received 81,278 votes; Chaffin, Prob., 15,710; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 4,066.						
For U. S. Senator in 1914. Germer, Soc., received 17,720 votes; Woolsey, Prob., 5,642; Frances, Soc. Lab., 1,290.						
For Governor in 1912. Dunne, Dem., received 443,120 votes; Deneen, Rep., 318,469; Funk, Prog., 303,461; Kennedy, Soc., 78,679; Warrell, Prob., 15,231; Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,980.						
For President in 1908. Hising, Ind., received 7,709 votes; Watson, Pop., 633; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,651.						
For Governor in 1908. Jennings, Soc. Lab., 1,536; McCrackin, Ind., 10,883 votes.						
For State Treasurer in 1910. Larson, Soc. Lab., 2,943 votes.						
VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.						
Congressmen-at-Large: Williams, Dem., 230,524; Sullivan, Dem., 219,137; Kreider, Prog., 59,016; Heer, Prog., 57,849; Chipherfield, Rep., 280,348; Davis, Rep., 273,127; Thomas, Soc., 17,730; Strover, Soc., 17,014; Herrick, Prob., 6,206; Shields, Prob., 5,916; Blomsma, Soc. Lab., 1,300.						
The above does not include Cook County.						
Districts.						
I. County of Cook. Donovan, Dem., 9,967; Madden, Rep., 13,508; Barnard, Soc., 2,217; Rodgers, Prob., 299.						
II. County of Cook. Vaughan, Dem., 15,827; Mann, Rep., 21,374; Knight, Prog., 15,042; Forra, Soc., 4,637; Lee, Prob., 323.						
III. County of Cook. Gorman, Dem., 16,285; Wilson, Rep., 14,133; Simons, Prog., 13,039; Gibson, Soc., 5,123; Dietz, Prob., 502.						
IV. County of Cook. McDermott, Dem., 14,225; Tomkiewicz, Rep., 6,097; Gauger, Soc., 4,503.						
V. County of Cook. Sabath, Dem., 11,150; Gartenstein, Rep., 4,192; Clusman, Prog., 2,825; Toepper, Soc., 3,359.						
VI. County of Cook. McAndrews, Dem., 22,520; Fulton, Rep. and Prog., 18,974; Will, Soc., 7,776; Troeger, Prob., 467.						
VII. County of Cook. Buchanan, Dem., 19,452; Jnol, Rep., 15,265; Armitage, Prog., 18,816; Christensen, Soc., 15,043; Parkinson, Prob., 427.						
VIII. County of Cook. Gallagher, Dem., 10,922; Herrmann, Rep., 6,030; Holm, Soc., 3,674; Nelson, Prob., 206.						
IX. County of Cook. Evans, Dem., 10,210; Britten, Rep., 11,650; Ludlow, Prog., 7,566; Schiflersmith, Soc., 3,964.						

ILLINOIS—Continued.

- X. Counties of Cook (part) and Lake. Fowler, Dem., 15,515; Foss, Rep., 17,325; Thomson, Prog., 19,028; Larson, Soc., 5,311; Hays, Proh., 504.
- XI. Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry, and Will. Logan, Dem., 9,098; Copley, Prog., 18,371; Shepherd, Rep., 17,197; Nicodemus, Soc., 1,662.
- XII. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Winnebago. Weeks, Dem., 8,736; Hinebaugh, Prog., 9,700; Fuller, Rep., 20,811; Taylor, Soc., 1,720.
- XIII. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside. Goodwin, Dem., 8,735; Evans, Prog., 4,054; McKenzie, Rep., 18,143; Brooks, Soc., 409.
- XIV. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren. Tavener, Dem., 17,321; Burgess, Prog., 4,372; Abbey, Rep., 16,132; Owens, Soc., 1,465.
- XV. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox, and Schuyler. Allen, Dem., 14,537; Kespohl, Prog., 7,122; King, Rep., 16,217; Haxel, Soc., 1,426.
- XVI. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, and Tazewell. Stone, Dem., 18,399; Wayne, Prog., 1,864; Zeller, Rep., 16,462; Bierman, Soc., 958.
- XVII. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford. Fitz-Henry, Dem., 14,842; Stump, Prog., 2,757; Sterling, Rep., 16,720; Childers, Soc., 460.
- XVIII. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Vermilion. O'Hara, Dem., 20,005; Cannon, Rep., 22,035; Kay, Prog., 4,112; Meyers, Soc., 591.
- XIX. Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Platt, and Shelby. Borchers, Dem., 19,931; Thomas, Prog., 4,083; McKinley, Rep., 25,576; Peebles, Soc., 592.
- XX. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. Rainey, Dem., 20,340; Aylesworth, Prog., 1,401; Du Bois, Rep., 12,885; Hoover, Soc., 433.
- XXI. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Sangamon. Graham, Dem., 18,361; Paddock, Pr g., 2,417; Wheeler, Rep., 20,900; Koenikramer, Soc., 1,897.
- XXII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington. Blatz, Dem., 21,364; Stelzel, Prog., 2,799; Rodenberg, Rep., 23,362; Kirkpatrick, Soc., 2,772.
- XXIII. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mariou, Richland, and Wabash. Foster, Dem., 24,414; Skipper, Prog., 2,659; Bundy, Rep., 18,036; Ely, Soc., 838.
- XXIV. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White. Fowler, Dem., 17,869; Gibbons, Prog., 995; Williams Rep., 18,311.
- XXV. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson. Hill, Dem., 17,922; Dowell, Prog., 2,468; Denison, Rep., 20,271; Castle, Soc., 1,176.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Edward F. Dunne, Dem.; Lieut. Governor, B. O'Hara, Dem.; Secretary of State, L. G. Stevens n, Dem.; Treasurer, Andrew Russell, Rep.; Auditor, James J. Brady, Dem.; Attorney-General, P. J. Lucey, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Frank S. Dickson, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair, Rep.; Superintendent of Insurance, Rufus M. Potts, Dem

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George. A. Cook, Dem.; Associate Justices, Alonzo K. Vickers, Rep.; Wm. M. Farmer, Dem.; F. K. Dunn, Rep.; Chas. C. Craig, Dem.; James H. Cartwright, Rep.; O. N. Carter, Rep.; Clerk of the Court, J. McCaa Davis, Rep.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.			
	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	25	52	77
Democrats.....	24	73	97
Progressives.....	2	25	27
Socialists.....	..	3	3

VOTE OF THE STATES SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr. Proh.	Pro.	Plu.
1880. President.	277,321	318,037	26,358	440	40,716 R
1884. President.	312,351	337,649	10,776	12,074	25,118 R
Labor.					
1888. President.	348,371	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,102 R
1892. President.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	26,938 D
D. & Pop.					
1896. President.	464,633	607,130	6,390	9,796	142,498 R
Dem.					
1898. Treasurer.	405,490	448,940	7,886	11,753	43,450 R
S. D.					
1900. Governor.	518,966	580,198	8,617	15,643	61,232 R
1900. President.	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,623	94,924 R
1902. Treasurer.	360,925	450,895	20,167	18,434	89,979 R
1904. President.	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,030 R
1906. Sec. State.	271,984	417,544	42,002	88,393	145,560 R
Soc.					
1908. Governor.	526,912	550,076	31,293	33,922	23,164 R
1908. President.	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,343	179,132 R
1910. Treasurer.	376,046	436,484	49,687	20,113	60,438 R.

INDIANA.

COUNTIES. (92.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			FOR SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Shively, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Beveridge, Prog.
Adams	2,961	917	732	2,907	951	590
Allen.....	8,654	3,423	4,246	8,210	5,652	1,705
Bartholomew.	3,147	1,321	1,604	2,588	2,706	851
Benton.....	1,425	1,030	796	1,344	1,425	539
Blackford ..	1,651	399	1,163	1,528	605	1,018
Boone.....	3,280	1,181	2,014	3,020	1,785	1,663
Brown.....	901	505	253	885	411	98
Carroll.....	2,275	1,467	926	2,246	1,943	533
Cass.....	4,421	1,573	3,094	4,185	3,159	1,729
Clark.....	3,315	805	2,453	3,727	1,590	1,701
Clay.....	3,297	1,494	1,614	3,175	2,109	1,170
Clinton.....	3,255	2,182	1,281	3,139	2,889	891
Crawford....	1,159	663	542	1,306	1,092	168
Daviess.....	2,755	2,005	1,061	2,608	2,834	639
Dearborn....	2,557	1,866	701	2,722	1,924	61
Decatur.....	2,246	1,263	1,436	2,147	1,762	1,132
De Kalb.....	2,766	1,125	1,633	3,083	1,960	765
Delaware....	4,313	2,018	4,059	4,420	4,001	3,037
Dubois.....	3,059	666	606	3,068	1,885	265
Elkhart.....	4,309	1,199	4,533	4,318	1,890	3,825
Fayette....	1,455	1,030	1,214	1,562	1,446	980
Floyd.....	3,236	669	2,580	3,541	1,003	1,808
Fountain....	2,499	1,560	1,067	2,197	2,157	850
Franklin....	2,306	929	630	2,113	1,143	449
Fulton.....	2,022	1,427	694	1,935	1,853	585
Gibson.....	3,250	2,266	1,270	3,121	2,665	1,124
Grant.....	4,390	8,939	2,185	4,301	4,444	1,728
Greene.....	3,373	2,156	1,563	3,329	2,718	1,317
Hamilton....	2,463	2,247	1,894	2,388	2,786	1,443
Hancock....	2,594	738	1,375	2,335	1,296	1,054
Harrison....	2,106	900	1,219	2,081	1,336	904
Hendricks...	2,372	1,439	1,495	2,168	2,111	1,165
Henry.....	2,657	2,479	1,550	2,652	3,067	1,270
Howard.....	2,824	2,152	2,184	2,590	3,471	1,118
Huntington..	3,119	2,108	1,556	3,103	2,967	1,121
Jackson....	3,325	911	1,236	2,603	1,888	852
Jasper.....	1,292	1,238	694	1,230	1,597	606
Jay.....	2,786	1,282	1,596	2,809	1,937	988
Jefferson...	2,325	1,563	943	2,264	1,197	476
Jennings...	1,577	955	839	1,594	1,175	647
Johnson....	2,890	924	1,408	2,509	1,657	827
Knox.....	4,448	2,805	1,316	4,543	3,707	765
Kosciusko...	28,117	1,767	2,096	2,834	3,039	1,081
La Grange...	1,223	758	1,402	1,230	1,357	891
Lake.....	5,136	5,176	6,559	4,983	8,609	4,021
Laporte....	4,847	2,701	2,749	4,696	4,444	485
Lawrence...	2,579	1,633	2,106	2,465	2,909	1,215
Madison....	6,676	1,771	4,751	6,201	3,015	4,526
Marion.....	29,805	12,280	18,396	21,963	4,979	11,442

INDIANA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			FOR SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Shiv-ley, Dem.	Mill-er, Rep.	Bever-idge, Prog.
Marshall.....	2,859	1,196	1,490	2,844	1,539	1,158
Martin.....	1,440	975	553	1,330	1,208	415
Miami.....	3,366	1,426	1,995	3,280	2,165	1,422
Monroe.....	2,396	1,588	1,497	2,298	2,208	987
Montgomery..	3,821	2,747	1,246	3,732	3,314	910
Morgan.....	2,608	1,531	1,296	2,447	2,092	934
Newton.....	965	892	633	1,094	1,183	475
Noble.....	2,888	1,443	1,760	2,474	2,315	878
Ohio.....	553	406	120	560	516	39
Orange.....	1,830	1,521	849	1,951	2,037	499
Owen.....	1,621	711	784	1,687	867	674
Parke.....	2,031	1,891	684	2,095	2,227	530
Perry.....	1,931	520	1,130	1,988	688	969
Pike.....	1,984	1,515	489	2,087	1,801	298
Porter.....	1,352	1,510	1,241	1,442	2,178	1,082
Posey.....	2,767	1,193	745	2,604	1,719	473
Putaski.....	1,250	739	586	1,335	1,066	399
Putnam.....	2,922	1,354	1,079	2,699	1,593	990
Randolph.....	2,158	1,985	2,471	2,026	2,590	2,039
Ripley.....	2,431	1,492	884	2,421	2,004	574
Rush.....	2,312	1,931	1,075	2,186	2,248	979
Scott.....	1,033	527	531	942	507	329
Shelby.....	3,432	1,254	1,969	3,342	1,974	1,413
Spencer.....	2,428	1,268	1,692	2,268	1,878	723
Starke.....	1,208	767	896	1,261	1,237	395
Steuben.....	1,296	1,290	1,210	1,717	4,438	2,766
St. Joseph.....	5,391	3,146	5,240	1,214	1,825	688
Sullivan.....	3,707	1,406	1,068	3,526	1,891	678
Switzerland..	1,342	862	522	1,336	1,110	96
Tiptecanoe...	4,442	3,006	2,838	4,277	4,082	1,782
Tipton.....	2,185	1,262	814	2,126	1,674	647
Union.....	705	643	542	691	771	251
Vanderburgh.	7,219	4,839	2,738	8,287	7,039	1,194
Vermillion...	1,780	1,621	680	1,817	2,357	373
Vigo.....	7,256	3,103	4,988	9,346	6,318	2,420
Wabash.....	2,371	1,363	2,432	2,394	2,282	1,668
Warren.....	872	1,183	695	839	1,501	426
Warrick.....	2,218	1,421	819	2,107	1,786	738
Washington..	2,233	712	1,113	2,163	1,012	855
Wayne.....	5,806	1,851	4,457	3,342	2,920	3,923
Wells.....	2,760	812	1,080	2,496	972	827
White.....	2,059	1,613	822	1,987	1,903	704
Whitley.....	2,206	1,082	990	2,246	1,633	423
Totals... ..	281890	151267	162007	272249	226766	108581
Plurality.....	119883			45,483		
Percent.....	43.07	23.11	24.77	42.14	35.09	16.81
Whole vote.		654,474			646,059	

For U. S. Senator, 1914, Haynes, Proh., received 13,860 votes; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,884; Reynolds, Soc., 21,719.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 36,931 votes; Chafln, Proh., 19,249; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 3,130.

For Governor in 1912, Ralston, Dem., received 275,275 votes; Durbin, Rep., 142,803; Beveridge, Prog., 166,054; Hickman, Proh., 18,454; Reynolds, Soc., 35,464; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,884.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 2,444 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 1,598.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 643 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

For Governor in 1904, Templeton, Peo., received 2,065 votes; Dillon, Soc. Lab., 1,437.

For Governor in 1908, Roblison, Pop., received 986 votes; Sloner, Soc. Lab., 573; Zion, Ind., 383.

For Secretary of State in 1910, Stoner, Soc. Lab., received 2,974 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

- Districts.
- I. Counties of Gibson, Posey, Pike, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick, Leb, Dem., 20,488; Cook, Rep., 17,661; Seiler, Prog., 3,519; Legier, Proh., 717; Rainey, Soc., 1,619.

INDIANA—Continued.

- II. Counties of Davless, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Sullivan, Knox, Morgan, and Martin. Cullop, Dem., 21,451; Bland, Rep., 19,145; Wilson, Prog., 5,087; Scruggs, Proh., 562; Trout, Soc., 2,225.

- III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Dubois, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Cox, Dem., 23,679; Bush, Rep., 12,260; Mace, Prog., 5,344; Noblett, Proh., 412; Scattering, 303.

- IV. Counties of Dearborn, Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Johnson, Decatur, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. Dixon, Dem., 22,795; Wilson, Rep., 16,866; Amig, Prog., 4,619; Gaston, Proh., 651; Carmichael, Soc., 444.

- V. Counties of Clay, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Hendricks, and Putnam. Moss, Dem., 21,785; Shattuck, Rep., 17,552; Guiley, Prog., 5,254; Shan e, Proh., 877; Neal, Soc., 1,982.

- VI. Counties of Fayette, Henry, Hancock, Franklin, Shelby, Union, Rush, and Wayne. Gray, Dem., 18,371; Lynch, Rep., 14,880; Russell, Prog., 9,443; Worth, Proh., 839; Van Vorhis, Soc., 788.

- VII. County of Marion. Korbly, Dem., 21,343; Moores, Rep., 26,451; Hibben, Prog., 10,530; Clark, Proh., 661; Henry, Soc., 4,002.

- VIII. Counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph, and Wells. Adair, Dem., 21,841; Vestal, Rep., 13,160; Kitselman, Prog., 10,785; Gibson, Proh., 1,390; Matthews, Soc., 1,955.

- IX. Counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Carroll, Howard, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tipton. Morrison, Dem., 21,992; Purnell, Rep., 21,035; Ford, Prog., 6,193; Jackman, Proh., 1,291; Rash, Soc., 927.

- X. Counties of Benton, Laporte, Jasper, Tippecanoe, Warren, Lake, Newton, Porter, and White. Peterson, Dem., 17,735; Wood, Rep., 22,318; Ade, Prog., 8,637; Bush, Proh., 516.

- XI. Counties of Blackford, Miami, Pulaski, Cass, Grant, Huntington, and Wabash. Rauch, Dem., 20,666; Stricker, Rep., 16,999; Shively, Prog., 8,106; Ayers, Proh., 1,641; Malott, Soc., 2,124.

- XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley. Cline, Dem., 18,612; Lane, Rep., 15,052; Widney, Prog., 3,976; Wise, Proh., 789; Dibble, Soc., 1,266.

- XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte, and Starke. Barnhart, Dem., 25,134; Hickey, Rep., 19,771; Stephens, Prog., 8,342; Tuesburg, Proh., 1,331; Berry, Soc., 1,845.

PRESIDENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel M. Ralston; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. P. O'Neill; Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook; Treasurer, Geo. F. Bittler; Auditor, Dale Crittenden; Attorney-General, _____; Superintendent of Education, Chas. A. Greathouse—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Richard K. Erwin; Associate Justices, Moses B. Lairy, John W. Spencer, Douglas Morris and Charles E. Cox; Clerk of the Court, J. Fred France—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	41	60	101
Republicans.....	8	39	47
Progressives.....	1	1	2
Democratic majority..	32	20	52

INDIANA—Continued.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.				
	Dem. Rep.	Gr. Rep.	Proh. Plu.	
1876. President.	213,536	208,011	9,533	5,616 D
1880. President.	325,528	332,164	12,986	6,641 R
1884. President.	344,993	338,480	8,293	3,028 6,512 D
	U. Lab. Pop.		2,949	9,881 2,348 R
1888. President.	261,013	263,361	23,208	13,050 7,125 D
1892. President.	262,740	255,615	3,056	13,181 R
1896. President.	305,573	323,754	13,451	25,163 R
1900. Governor.	306,368	331,531	13,718	26,470 R
1900. President.	309,584	333,063	7,134	17,765 35,554 R
1902. Sec. State.	263,265	298,819	13,013	23,496 93,944 R
1904. President.	274,545	368,389	13,476	18,045 10,731 R
1908. President.	338,263	348,993	11,948	15,926 14,453 D
1908. Governor.	348,493	334,040	19,632	17,024 13,367 D
1910. Sec. State.	299,935	287,568		

IOWA.

COUNTY. (99.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Con-nolly, Dem.	Cum-mins, Rep.
Adair.....	1,195	1,248	890	31	1,251	1,739
Adams.....	1,215	913	571	32	1,269	1,125
Allamakee.....	1,767	1,269	1,273	39	1,510	1,548
Appanoose.....	2,058	2,256	930	346	1,909	2,300
Audubon.....	963	692	968	10	946	1,216
Benton.....	2,472	1,831	1,234	199	2,011	2,312
Blackhawk.....	3,702	1,601	4,727	411	2,929	3,969
Boone.....	1,601	802	2,835	537	1,173	2,273
Bremer.....	1,944	1,013	741	24	1,327	1,694
Buchanan.....	1,806	1,271	1,455	23	7,524	2,479
Buena Vista.....	921	755	1,852	61	731	1,640
Butler.....	926	903	1,553	28	731	2,037
Calhoun.....	1,182	963	1,324	85	1,075	2,050
Carroll.....	2,326	664	1,188	53	2,402	1,416
Cass.....	1,510	1,724	1,096	103	1,341	2,333
Cedar.....	1,938	1,036	1,364	43	1,626	1,971
Cerro Gordo.....	1,742	1,354	1,814	212	978	1,261
Cherokee.....	930	381	1,680	56	916	1,642
Chickasaw.....	1,891	1,022	662	35	1,623	1,230
Clarke.....	910	882	595	21	973	1,130
Clay.....	707	679	1,347	50	626	1,392
Clayton.....	2,919	1,239	1,471	142	2,162	2,388
Clinton.....	3,633	1,890	3,193	403	3,938	3,917
Crawford.....	2,913	1,169	1,181	66	2,249	1,590
Dallas.....	1,718	1,825	1,261	200	1,499	2,144
Davis.....	1,453	1,184	353	44	1,666	1,198
Decatur.....	1,659	1,351	773	90	1,794	1,683
Delaware.....	1,399	1,394	1,145	83	1,343	1,735
Des Moines.....	3,169	2,136	2,090	537	2,653	2,210
Dickinson.....	502	457	850	38	535	878
Dubuque.....	6,237	1,620	3,421	415	7,536	2,591
Emmet.....	486	602	738	90	432	1,196
Fayette.....	2,379	1,192	2,240	250	1,574	2,529
Floyd.....	1,244	1,126	1,256	142	652	1,716
Franklin.....	1,594	773	1,403	67	453	1,463
Fremont.....	1,762	973	861	65	1,570	1,616
Greene.....	980	1,324	1,166	29	1,004	1,773
Grundy.....	1,149	421	1,465	12	826	1,790
Guthrie.....	1,390	1,258	1,303	74	1,255	1,828
Hamilton.....	1,041	831	2,282	68	755	2,362
Hancock.....	710	860	899	8	608	1,457
Hardin.....	1,072	722	2,362	87	913	2,246
Harrison.....	2,147	1,528	1,336	226	2,072	2,261
Henry.....	1,580	1,653	856	47	1,648	1,614
Howard.....	1,416	790	837	69	1,245	1,322
Humboldt.....	634	447	1,177	16	575	1,254
Ia.....	1,087	530	1,344	18	1,119	1,236
Iowa.....	1,841	1,237	875	24	1,538	1,378
Jackson.....	2,259	1,174	1,003	109	2,002	1,697
Jasper.....	2,497	1,766	1,531	397	2,567	2,277
Jefferson.....	1,311	1,378	786	72	1,547	1,194
Johnson.....	3,327	1,645	763	92	2,814	2,265
Jones.....	2,189	1,622	689	34	1,942	2,029
Keokuk.....	2,434	1,361	1,232	74	1,676	1,758
Kossuth.....	1,813	857	1,860	21	1,613	2,239
Lee.....	3,391	2,016	2,299	258	3,575	2,976
Linn.....	5,422	4,326	3,038	487	4,289	5,782
Louisia.....	881	1,070	891	58	960	1,451
Lucas.....	968	979	855	110	1,148	1,344
Lyon.....	896	412	1,361	89	870	1,155
Madison.....	1,185	1,274	1,121	86	1,349	1,390

IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Con-nolly, Dem.	Cum-mins, Rep.
Mahaska.....	2,276	1,682	1,705	202	1,822	2,233
Marion.....	2,276	1,191	1,419	297	2,152	2,570
Marshall.....	2,162	926	3,106	324	1,629	3,068
Mills.....	1,512	850	1,093	57	1,075	1,441
Mitchell.....	1,062	590	1,171	29	850	1,441
Monona.....	1,358	1,109	1,289	36	1,335	1,582
Monroe.....	1,485	1,386	1,495	856	1,657	1,970
Montgomery.....	1,206	917	1,713	106	1,079	1,437
Muscatine.....	2,679	789	2,796	758	2,442	3,141
O'Brien.....	1,506	620	1,659	53	1,413	1,547
Osceola.....	786	520	609	29	819	999
Page.....	1,462	980	2,216	197	1,176	2,232
Palo Alto.....	1,325	959	718	61	1,202	1,478
Polk.....	2,038	525	2,005	28	2,365	2,298
Pocahontas.....	1,176	760	1,277	69	1,294	1,706
Polk.....	7,239	4,665	8,110	1,695	5,173	8,056
Pottawattmie.....	4,993	1,753	4,538	489	4,275	4,692
Poweshiek.....	1,631	902	1,792	107	1,188	1,946
Ruggold.....	958	916	939	45	899	1,583
Sac.....	1,124	622	1,819	58	929	1,564
Scott.....	5,632	1,568	4,977	1,444	5,273	5,743
Shelby.....	1,841	572	1,073	38	1,548	1,431
Sioux.....	1,453	575	2,566	55	1,419	2,218
Story.....	1,294	1,247	2,155	76	780	2,363
Tama.....	2,446	1,179	1,722	95	2,156	2,712
Taylor.....	1,372	1,364	999	40	1,299	1,621
Union.....	1,528	1,096	1,115	75	1,587	1,746
Van Buren.....	1,495	1,483	675	52	1,483	1,344
Wapello.....	3,102	2,755	1,838	699	2,961	3,522
Warren.....	1,396	1,386	1,102	53	1,424	1,718
Washington.....	2,003	1,264	1,330	84	1,426	1,790
Wayne.....	1,581	1,193	796	88	1,561	1,827
Webster.....	2,370	2,123	2,171	316	2,207	2,987
Winnebago.....	390	532	1,035	142	313	1,218
Winneshek.....	2,105	802	1,366	61	1,819	2,271
Woodbury.....	4,564	2,441	5,463	449	5,150	4,393
Worth.....	402	354	1,147	42	234	1,174
Wright.....	765	805	1,857	54	606	2,078
Total.....	185325	119805	161819	16,967	167251	205832
Plurality.....	23,506					38,581
Per cent.....	37.64	24.33	32.87	3.44	39.16	48.19
Whole vote.....		492,356			427,102	

For United States Senator, 1914, Schenk, Prog., received 15,058 votes; Spurgeon, Ind., 24,490; Christian, Proh, 6,009; McCrillis, Soc., 8,463.
 For Governor, 1914, Clarke, Rep., received 208,053 votes; Hamilton, Dem., 132,888.
 For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 8,440 votes.
 For Governor in 1912, Stevens, Prog., received 71,882 votes.
 For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 2,207 votes.
 For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 261 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 404.
 For Governor in 1903, Weller, Pop., received 589 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington. Whitaker, Dem., 12,381; Kennedy, Rep., 14,966; Heller, Prog., 1,549; Jones, Ind., 332; Miller, Proh., 477; Hagerty, Soc., 581.

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott. McDonald, Dem., 16,940; Hill, Rep., 20,145; Cooper, Prog., 1,002; Burdick, Proh, 214; Holcomb, Rep., 1,321.

III. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, and Wright. Murtagh, Dem., 15,427; Sweet, Rep., 22,386; Belt, Prog., 818; Covert, Proh., 397; Cameron, Soc., 430.

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshek, and Worth. Meyer, Dem., 13,653; Hangen, Rep., 20,001; Rugler, Prog., 898; Williams, Proh., 296; Gaskel, Soc., 428.

IOWA—Continued.

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, and Tama. Mekota, Dem., 14,497; Good, Rep., 20,752; Osborne, Prog., 689; Miller, Proh., 461; Wiltse, Soc., 560.

VI. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, and Wapello. Hamilton, Dem., 12,310; Ramseyer, Rep., 14,026; Royner, Prog., 1,253; Mullin, Proh., 336; Waddell, Soc., 1,241.

VII. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren. Muvaney, Dem., 10,871; Dowell, Rep., 17,255; Holmes, Prog., 2,193; Gordon, Proh., 807; Guy, Soc., 884.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne. Valentine, Dem., 14,324; Towner, Rep., 19,817; Smith, Prog., 1,251; Orr, Proh., 569; Mercer, Soc., 474.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattomie, and Shelby. Mosher, Dem., 14,677; Green, Rep., 19,265; Adams, Prog., 1,213; Christie, Soc., 540.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago. Kelleher, Dem., 13,424; Woods, Rep., 22,191; Quarton, Prog., 4,481; Brum, Proh., 327; Polson, Soc., 498.

XI. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury. Steele, Dem., 20,728; Scott, Rep., 16,768; Craze, Prog., 3,698; Artley, Proh., 287; Metcalf, Soc., 498.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, George W. Clarke, Rep.; Lieut.-Governor, W. L. Harding,; Secretary of State, W. S. Allen, Rep.; Auditor, Frank S. Shaw, Rep.; Treasurer, W. C. Brown, Rep.; Attorney-General, George Cosson, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, A. M. Devoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Horace E. Deemer; Judges, William D. Evans, Frank R. Gaynor, Byron W. Preston, Silas M. Weaver, Scott M. Ladd, Benj. I. Salinger; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.			House.			Joint Ballot.		
Republicans.....	36	74	110	36	74	110	36	74	110
Democrats.....	14	34	48	14	34	48	14	34	48
Republican majority.....	22	40	62	22	40	62	22	40	62

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1876. Pres.....	112,121	171,332	9,400	....	49,721 R
1880. Pres.....	105,845	183,904	32,327	....	78,059 R
1884. Pres.....	117,316	197,089	....	1,472	19,773 R
1888. Pres.....	179,887	211,598	9,105	3,550	31,711 R
	Pop.				
1892. Pres.....	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	23,423 R
1895. Gov.....	149,433	208,689	32,118	11,052	59,256 R
	D. & Pop.				
1896. Pres.....	223,741	289,293	4,516	3,192	65,552 R
1897. Gov.....	194,514	224,501	4,268	8,357	29,987 R
	Dem.				
1898. Sec.State	173,000	226,524	3,473	7,559	63,524 R
1899. Gov.....	183,326	239,543	1,684	7,650	56,217 R
	Soc. D.				
1900. Pres.....	209,466	307,785	2,778	9,479	98,606 R
1901. Gov.....	143,685	226,839	3,460	15,649	83,154 R
	Soc.				
1903. Gov.....	159,708	228,798	6,479	12,378	79,090 R
1904. Pres.....	149,141	307,907	14,847	11,601	158,766 R
1906. Gov.....	196,143	216,968	9,792	8,901	20,825 R
1908. Pres.....	200,771	375,310	8,287	9,837	74,439 R
1908. Gov.....	195,856	303,443	....	....	*107,588 R
1910. Gov.....	187,353	206,678	9,700	10,212	18,325 R
1912. Gov.....	182,441	184,151	14,883	7,741	1,710 R

*Majority.
†Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote

KANSAS.

COUNTIES. (105.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hodges, Dem.	Cap- per, Rep.
Allen.....	1,739	1,692	1,003	891	2,370	3,106
Anderson.....	1,365	618	934	191	1,986	3,026
Atchison.....	2,449	1,555	1,527	91	1,876	3,127
Barber.....	883	295	1,027	112	1,243	920
Barton.....	2,054	692	1,113	195	1,639	1,542
Bourbon.....	2,209	1,448	991	707	3,045	2,775
Brown.....	1,774	1,512	1,435	119	1,815	3,300
Butler.....	2,005	971	2,096	234	2,199	2,536
Chase.....	812	476	503	82	980	1,245
Chautauqua.....	752	818	762	277	939	1,823
Cherokee.....	2,641	1,994	872	2,006	3,179	4,088
Cheyenne.....	301	140	302	125	470	453
Clark.....	485	162	412	55	498	436
Clay.....	1,373	843	1,250	249	1,396	2,450
Cloud.....	1,658	899	1,289	280	1,868	2,418
Coffey.....	1,591	681	1,190	184	2,117	2,377
Comanche.....	391	150	537	77	368	662
Cowley.....	2,539	1,113	2,594	820	2,861	4,070
Crawford.....	2,781	2,676	1,427	3,753	3,638	5,583
Decatur.....	953	256	388	121	1,335	862
Dickinson.....	2,182	988	1,937	298	2,264	2,614
Doniphan.....	1,017	1,321	945	92	1,121	2,618
Douglas.....	1,888	1,133	2,053	129	2,213	2,964
Edwards.....	764	276	584	96	876	1,120
Elk.....	971	605	735	200	1,261	1,772
Ellis.....	1,381	175	535	39	1,135	905
Ellsworth.....	1,045	353	860	45	796	1,111
Finney.....	573	283	586	133	561	964
Ford.....	1,125	529	939	165	1,344	1,819
Franklin.....	1,970	672	1,871	276	2,480	2,812
Geary.....	800	387	918	121	896	1,261
Gove.....	355	170	356	85	400	673
Graham.....	626	327	481	169	991	1,163
Grant.....	80	56	111	22	118	202
Gray.....	243	112	111	22	307	437
Greeley.....	33	95	106	33	47	261
Greenwood.....	1,331	954	1,120	231	1,932	2,333
Hamilton.....	263	134	199	33	307	462
Harper.....	1,274	865	1,296	203	1,309	1,768
Harvey.....	1,499	703	1,590	180	1,703	2,693
Haskell.....	100	61	58	21	135	210
Hodgeman.....	802	136	319	35	300	470
Jackson.....	1,665	1,027	1,286	45	1,422	2,623
Jefferson.....	1,550	1,156	1,116	74	1,749	2,952
Jewell.....	1,871	906	1,497	143	2,469	3,305
Johnson.....	1,837	834	1,562	157	3,275	1,890
Kearny.....	236	113	232	83	258	360
Kingman.....	1,421	336	1,160	149	1,598	1,890
Kiowa.....	506	276	549	72	597	1,082
Labette.....	2,668	1,516	1,746	1,107	3,230	4,059
Lane.....	237	156	156	72	324	378
Leavenworth.....	3,009	2,563	1,778	514	3,029	3,153
Lincoln.....	1,091	391	853	303	1,311	1,542
Linn.....	1,333	858	1,052	389	1,699	2,278
Logan.....	259	106	315	81	363	576
Lyon.....	2,363	962	1,878	322	3,138	2,910
Marion.....	1,732	869	1,500	217	1,705	2,483
Marshall.....	2,278	1,482	1,581	178	2,424	3,346
McPherson.....	1,639	455	2,406	147	2,042	2,419
Meade.....	383	204	418	110	410	738
Miami.....	1,919	1,033	1,165	239	2,369	2,483
Mitchell.....	1,441	737	951	212	1,769	1,644
Montgomery.....	3,011	1,842	2,324	1,194	4,011	4,284
Morris.....	1,144	487	1,344	79	1,367	2,077
Morton.....	144	120	84	25	225	362
Nemaha.....	1,436	961	1,393	40	2,521	2,522
Neosho.....	1,892	1,580	1,190	472	2,985	3,642
Ness.....	458	232	464	126	599	770
Norton.....	1,081	598	674	141	1,257	1,470
Osage.....	1,969	890	1,588	417	2,116	3,363
Osborne.....	976	733	915	105	1,015	2,139
Ottawa.....	1,264	517	899	149	1,669	1,996
Pawnee.....	1,050	366	759	77	1,226	1,073
Phillips.....	1,257	594	1,181	142	1,636	1,705
Pottawattomie.....	1,899	1,058	1,504	55	1,647	2,615
Pratt.....	947	372	954	168	1,258	2,163

KANSAS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hodges, Dem.	Capper, Rep.
Rawlins.....	568	220	354	181	765	674
Reno.....	3,381	1,666	2,520	480	5,825	5,339
Republic.....	1,816	895	1,278	127	2,151	2,852
Rice.....	1,314	697	1,186	192	1,654	2,215
Titley.....	1,170	425	2,047	173	1,325	2,776
Rooks.....	865	545	715	115	1,172	1,705
Rush.....	810	210	659	92	777	1,044
Russell.....	983	416	993	65	941	1,403
Saline.....	2,263	534	1,773	221	2,822	2,740
Scott.....	241	56	232	71	280	336
Sedgwick.....	5,733	1,416	6,546	801	5,514	3,773
Seward.....	394	155	355	131	536	698
Shawnee.....	5,094	3,592	4,057	398	2,751	12,218
Sheridan.....	509	195	316	52	663	562
Sherman.....	465	129	290	100	579	667
Smith.....	1,534	970	1,022	228	1,946	2,865
Stafford.....	1,094	422	938	160	1,259	1,363
Stanton.....	114	42	77	31	76	143
Stevens.....	237	117	214	37	269	395
Sumner.....	2,557	781	2,615	445	3,084	2,642
Thomas.....	432	127	259	79	687	583
Trego.....	449	160	417	90	459	704
Wabunsee.....	1,128	783	936	73	721	2,019
Wallace.....	152	81	264	37	214	435
Washington.....	1,914	1,326	1,314	113	1,543	3,178
Wichita.....	135	82	113	41	167	289
Wilson.....	1,304	848	1,415	684	1,969	2,310
Woodson.....	900	694	608	180	1,180	1,315
Wyandotte.....	7,370	2,107	8,109	1,202	6,286	5,019
Total.....	143670	74,844	120123	26,807	161996	209543
Plurality.....	23,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,847
Per cent.....	32.87	20.43	31.10	7.54	30.50	39.52
Whole vote.....		365,444			530,296	

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. A. Neeley, Dem., received 176,929 votes; Chas. Curtis, Rep., 180,823; Victor Murdock, Prog., 116,755; C. B. Hoffinan, Soc., 24,502; Earle Delay, Proh., 9,895.

For Governor 1914, Allen, Prog., received 84,060 votes; Mitchell, Soc., 20,360; Bond, Proh., 7,346; Billard, Ind., 47,201.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee. Chapman, Dem., 20,279; Anthony, Rep., 31,589; Ingalls, Prog., 9,259.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte. Taggart, Dem., 28,412; Crider, Rep., 24,732; Brady, Prog., 12,271; Wallace, Proh., 2,718.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. McKinley, Dem., 21,492; Campbell, Rep., 30,644; Bertch, Prog., 7,871; Fuller, Soc., 11,370; Grover, Proh., 3,018.

IV. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee, and Woodson. Doolittle, Dem., 23,894; Martindale, Rep., 19,331; Welty, Prog., 6,626; Greene, Proh., 970.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington. Helvering, Dem., 25,142; Calderhead, Rep., 22,756; Trott, Prog., 7,083.

VI. Connelley, Dem., 27,359; Dykes, Rep., 21,353; Murphy, Prog., 6,847; Lovelace, Soc., 2,631.

VII. Shouse, Dem., 27,740; Simmons, Rep., 26,181; Dawson, Prog., 12,557; Ross, Proh., 3,893.

VIII. Ayres, Dem., 21,512; Branine, Rep., 11,520; Davidson, Prog., 11,907; Harnley, Proh., 1,246.

KANSAS—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Arthur Capper; Lieut.-Governor, W. Y. Morgan; Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin; Treasurer, Earl Akers; Auditor, W. E. Davis; Attorney-General, S. M. Brewster; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Ross; Superintendent of Insurance, C. J. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, _____;—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Judson S. West, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason and Alfred W. Bensen, all Republicans; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	21	49	70
Republicans.....	18	66	84
Progressives.....	1	9	10
Socialists.....	0	1	1
Majority.....	2D	7R	3R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1876, President.....	37,002	18,322	7,770	....	40,120 R
1880, President.....	69,789	121,520	19,710	....	61,731 R
1884, President.....	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	64,274 R
1886, Governor.....	115,697	149,615	....	8,094	33,918 R
1888, President.....	102,745	182,904	37,788	6,779	80,159 R
1892, President.....	157,337	163,111	4,539	5,874 P	
1894, Governor.....	26,709	148,697	118,329	5,496	30,368 R
1896, President.....	171,810	159,541	N. D.	1,921	12,269 DP
1898, Governor.....	134,158	149,292	642	1,092	15,134 R
1900, Governor.....	164,794	181,833	.....	2,662	17,099 R
1900, President.....	162,601	185,955	1,258	3,605	23,354 R
1902, Governor.....	111,148	159,242	4,098	6,065	42,094 R
1904, President.....	84,800	210,933	15,494	7,245	126,093 R
1904, Governor.....	116,991	186,731	12,101	6,584	69,740 R
1906, Governor.....	150,024	152,147	4,463	7,621	2,123 R
1908, President.....	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,333	36,007 R
1910, Governor.....	146,014	162,181	15,384	2,372	16,167 R
1912, Governor.....	167,540	167,509	24,804	.....	31 D

KENTUCKY.

COUNTIES. (120.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				U. S. SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Beckham, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Adair.....	1,398	786	1,024	9	1,343	1,229
Allen.....	1,366	1,136	757	16	1,294	1,557
Anderson.....	1,391	579	419	8	1,084	620
Ballard.....	1,706	555	119	197	1,177	323
Barren.....	2,993	1,663	731	48	4,613	1,940
Bath.....	1,477	1,002	263	15	1,128	865
Bell.....	970	1,183	1,705	120	705	1,176
Boone.....	1,738	371	142	32	1,240	359
Bourbon.....	2,362	1,744	429	16	1,714	1,618
Boyd.....	1,772	1,271	1,226	242	1,560	2,003
Boyle.....	1,798	701	726	22	1,605	957
Bracken.....	1,315	693	278	89	1,021	680
Breathitt.....	1,682	910	396	11	1,513	897
Breckinridge.....	1,967	1,163	1,232	67	1,740	1,711
Bullitt.....	1,294	209	472	15	842	315
Butler.....	879	1,070	988	53	730	1,671
Caldwell.....	1,231	1,263	296	174	1,121	1,161
Calloway.....	2,580	628	325	258	1,641	461
Campbell.....	4,687	2,276	2,630	1,307	3,698	5,938
Carlisle.....	1,409	331	126	76	765	1,866
Carroll.....	1,573	317	208	3	1,127	254
Carter.....	1,506	1,174	1,340	79	1,471	2,233
Casey.....	1,158	902	806	22	859	1,089
Christian.....	2,784	3,520	717	168	2,672	4,127
Clark.....	2,321	1,056	658	15	1,823	1,271

KENTUCKY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				U. S. SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Beckham, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Clay.....	625	1,034	616	78	390	1,091
Clinton.....	310	828	112	19	266	817
Crittenden.....	1,230	1,367	371	35	981	1,355
Cumberland.....	577	972	156	3	442	764
Daviess.....	4,314	1,506	1,939	83	2,972	2,262
Edmonson.....	799	736	519	26	652	1,053
Elliott.....	1,006	396	136	3	894	413
Estill.....	875	869	359	12	797	1,105
Fayette.....	5,268	4,060	1,337	77	3,794	3,597
Fleming.....	1,915	1,400	471	21	1,534	1,363
Floyd.....	1,553	961	465	49	1,393	1,285
Franklin.....	2,980	783	604	20	2,684	2,066
Fulton.....	1,609	520	92	58	1,014	257
Gallatin.....	906	174	112	2	571	169
Garrard.....	1,232	491	1,055	7	1,012	658
Grant.....	1,562	837	171	11	1,088	663
Graves.....	3,838	863	939	18	3,555	1,423
Grayson.....	1,685	1,075	1,146	58	1,379	1,061
Green.....	1,117	687	670	9	785	799
Greenup.....	1,172	923	889	243	940	1,127
Hancock.....	757	268	677	58	545	382
Hardin.....	2,656	632	1,250	80	2,077	799
Harrison.....	345	612	624	7	254	1,049
Hart.....	2,514	1,193	246	21	2,129	1,183
Hart.....	1,674	592	1,314	117	1,297	1,071
Henderson.....	3,098	1,157	763	362	1,955	835
Henry.....	3,274	805	484	12	1,899	714
Hickman.....	1,540	365	134	28	999	1,250
Hopkins.....	3,147	1,357	1,616	332	2,396	1,707
Jackson.....	216	577	585	12	127	1,084
Jefferson.....	24,100	3,519	23,516	1,170	21,516	9,321
Jessamine.....	1,506	895	409	12	1,022	842
Johnson.....	1,034	998	1,264	98	882	1,603
Kenton.....	7,761	2,512	2,272	1,210	4,226	6,111
Knott.....	1,114	397	129	..	1,058	513
Knox.....	858	1,391	1,231	55	685	1,293
Larue.....	1,265	390	568	22	1,084	905
Laurel.....	1,094	1,085	1,020	123	765	1,336
Lawrence.....	1,648	1,280	632	48	1,347	1,230
Lee.....	728	570	400	10	582	777
Leslie.....	105	606	431	2	84	867
Letcher.....	611	1,178	372	8	579	1,299
Lewis.....	1,017	1,985	1,063	168	579	1,758
Lincoln.....	1,863	842	1,001	30	1,575	1,275
Livingston.....	1,009	732	293	61	795	774
Logan.....	2,697	1,632	551	95	3,117	1,557
Lyon.....	996	568	187	25	830	522
Madison.....	2,992	2,094	928	25	2,158	2,195
Magonoff.....	891	1,004	406	7	818	1,169
Marion.....	1,848	735	742	17	1,456	629
Marshall.....	1,675	634	393	85	1,306	698
Martin.....	256	655	287	11	185	514
Mason.....	2,475	1,558	542	30	1,836	1,855
McCracken.....	2,948	1,308	1,085	441	2,713	1,186
McCreary.....	225	411	501	95	193	709
McLean.....	1,304	822	381	111	878	558
Meade.....	1,145	337	489	61	917	422
Menifee.....	613	254	90	43	447	264
Mercer.....	1,792	889	606	5	1,350	683
Metcalfe.....	887	482	640	9	824	909
Monroe.....	806	1,072	680	6	664	1,134
Montgomery.....	1,615	758	410	11	1,232	995
Morgan.....	800	876	219	31	1,609	913
Muhlenberg.....	2,093	1,038	1,699	766	1,747	1,920
Nelson.....	2,275	751	735	23	1,906	1,158
Nicholas.....	1,611	700	276	10	1,295	446
Ohio.....	2,563	1,150	1,825	361	1,906	1,819
Oldham.....	1,159	261	319	15	732	217
Owen.....	2,460	430	257	21	1,948	472
Owsley.....	221	711	353	5	184	804
Pendleton.....	1,310	746	365	80	999	635
Perry.....	560	1,023	114	1	635	1,475
Pike.....	2,583	2,777	785	47	2,348	3,245
Powell.....	647	381	163	6	538	439
Pulaski.....	1,980	1,731	1,785	86	1,554	2,388
Robertson.....	570	158	262	1	476	229
Rockcastle.....	859	1,082	556	10	638	1,307
Rowan.....	737	417	468	41	648	697
Russell.....	713	585	273	41	622	858

KENTUCKY—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				U. S. SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Beekham, Dem.	Willson, Rep.
Scott.....	2,261	1,047	480	17	2,131	1,085
Shelby.....	2,487	1,129	607	25	1,902	1,045
Simpson.....	1,639	547	418	6	1,317	572
Spencer.....	1,052	271	256	6	698	256
Taylor.....	1,150	468	842	21	807	497
Todd.....	1,482	1,435	170	79	1,372	1,246
Trigg.....	1,263	1,322	101	162	1,161	1,146
Trimble.....	1,183	163	136	5	865	183
Union.....	2,168	642	303	227	1,628	572
Warren.....	3,447	1,342	1,770	55	2,757	2,024
Washington.....	1,329	1,170	312	10	932	724
Wayne.....	2,168	1,086	624	14	1,188	1,255
Webster.....	998	905	2,036	89	1,658	924
Whitley.....	1,888	723	912	136	622	1,528
Wolfe.....	873	395	250	6	755	441
Woodford.....	1,561	779	446	9	1,053	866
Total.....	219584	115512	102766	11,647	176605	144758
Plurality.....	104072	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent.....	48.40	25.46	22.64	2.57	..	..
Scattering.....	..	3,323	..	..	..	..
Whole vote.....	453,698	..	..	..	..	..

For President in 1912, Chaslin, Proh., received 3,233 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 356.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 3,502 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 596.

For Governor in 1914, McCreary, Dem., received 296,771 votes; O'Leary, Rep., 195,436; Ridd, Proh., 3,673; Lanfalone, Soc., 8,718; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 800; Payton, People's, 218.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 645 votes; Malloney, Soc. Lab., 390.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 200 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 404.

For United States Senator in 1914, Camden, Dem. (unexpired term), received 177,797 votes; Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Rep. (unexpired term), 133,139; Burton Vance, Prog. (full term), 14,108; George Nicholas, Prog. (unexpired term), 13,641; B. J. Robertson, Soc. (full term), 4,890; Frank E. Seeds, Soc. (unexpired term), 4,770.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914. Districts.

- I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg. Barkley, Dem. 13,407; Farley, Rep. 8,522; Hanberry, Prog., 315; Wasson, Soc., 687.
- II. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster. Kincheloe, Dem., 15,019; Clark, Rep., 10,593; Chambers, Prog., 549; Cullen, Soc., 395.
- III. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren. Thomas, Jr., Dem., 16,020; Taylor, Rep. 14,414; Belcher, Prog., 941; Clark, Soc., 893.
- IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larne, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington. Johnson, Dem., 17,218; Ball, Rep., 11,496; Jones, Prog., 1,121; Cundiff, Soc., 405.
- V. County of Jefferson. Sherley, Dem., 23,765; Witholt, Rep., 6,611; Gardiner, Prog., 8,106; Dobbs, Soc., 505; Mathews, Proh., 150; Arnold, Soc. Lab., 71.
- VI. Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble. Rouse, Dem., 18,018; Orr, Prog., 1,689; Streine, Soc., 786. Scattering: Rouse, 1; Wright, 1.
- VII. Counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott, and Woodford. Cantrill, Dem., 30,040; Bristow, Rep., 12,295; Beckner, Prog., 426; Nunnely, Soc., 4.
- VIII. Counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby and Spencer. Helm, Dem., 14,393; Spilman, Rep., 10,460; Holzclaw, Prog., 1,303.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

- IX.** Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menifee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery and Breathitt. Fields, Dem., 22,739; Ireland, Rep., 19,291; Cole, Prog., 461; Kern, Soc., 390.
- X.** Counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry. Hatcher, Dem., 7,755; Langley, Rep., 13,150; Hoskins, Prog., 337; Morrison, Soc., 170.
- XI.** Counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel. Powers, Rep., 16,686; Wilson, Ind., 6,893. Scattering: Bosworth, 1; Hatcher, 1.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James B. McCreary; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward J. McDermott; Secretary of State, C. F. Crecelius; Treasurer, Thomas S. Rhea; Auditor, Henry M. Bosworth; Attorney-General, James Garnett; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barksdale Hamlett; Commissioner of Agriculture, James W. Newman; Commissioner of Insurance, M. C. Clay—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, J. P. Hobson, Dem.; Justices, W. E. Settle, Dem.; C. C. Turner, Dem.; J. B. Hannah, Dem.; John D. Carroll, Dem.; C. S. Nunn, Dem.; Shackelford Miller, Dem.; Clerk, Robt. L. Greene, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats	32	78	110
Republicans	6	21	27
Fusion	0	1	1
Democratic majority	26	56	82

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr. N. D.	Proh.	Plu.
1876. Pres ..	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	62,634 D
1880. Pres ..	147,999	104,550	11,498	....	43,449 D
1884. Pres ..	152,961	118,763	1,693	....	3,139 34,198 D
			Lab.		
1888. Pres ..	183,800	155,134	622	....	5,225 28,666 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres ..	175,461	135,441	23,500	....	6,442 40,020 D
1896. Pres ..	217,890	218,171	....	5,114 4,781	281 R
1899. Gov. ...	191,331	193,714	3,038	....	2,346 2,383 R
1900. Pres ..	235,103	227,128	1,861	....	3,780 7,975 D
1903. Gov. ...	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres ..	217,170	205,277	2,511	....	6,609 11,873 D
1907. Gov. ...	196,428	214,481	....	Soc. 6,352	18,053 R
1908. Pres ..	244,092	235,711	333	4,060	5,887 8,381 D

LOUISIANA—Continued.

PARISHES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hall, Dem.	Suthon, Rep.
Feliciana, W..	281	3	30	0	152	2
Franklin.....	449	8	39	88	382	12
Grant.....	446	15	48	208	638	1
Iberia.....	666	222	350	58	391	265
Iberville.....	487	100	147	3	335	91
Jackson.....	561	19	80	107	557	4
Jefferson.....	607	7	97	27	559	27
Lafayette.....	646	244	55	76	380	97
Lafourche.....	667	315	175	14	766	462
La Salle.....	366	7	31	151	574	..
Lincoln.....	644	3	42	73	804	4
Livingston.....	379	3	67	24	631	3
Madison.....	146	0	7	0	53	..
Morehouse.....	411	8	9	33	398	5
Natchitoches.....	759	21	43	188	814	14
Orleans.....	26,433	904	4,965	727	20,254	1,547
Ouachita.....	902	17	48	108	586	10
Plaquemines.....	361	41	29	5	438	25
Pointe Coupée.....	304	55	90	6	183	44
Rapides.....	1,334	46	110	182	1,174	33
Red River.....	357	6	18	85	448	5
Richland.....	393	2	20	22	224	2
Sabine.....	715	28	37	115	825	8
St. Bernard.....	221	17	11	1	216	8
St. Charles.....	157	28	9	16	199	34
St. Helena.....	214	13	10	4	95	10
St. James.....	367	228	77	7	393	284
St. John Bapt.....	190	74	8	38	201	79
St. Landry.....	938	101	150	26	648	62
St. Martin.....	375	68	116	23	454	52
St. Mary.....	652	147	242	17	501	387
St. Tammany.....	668	30	70	44	663	38
Tangipahoa.....	1,061	40	155	70	1,017	36
Texas.....	220	1	19	0	81	1
Terrebonne.....	455	89	247	31	544	314
Union.....	696	11	26	61	857	3
Vermilion.....	531	124	119	116	579	97
Vernon.....	754	44	50	428	1,214	15
Washington.....	491	18	46	36	495	12
Webster.....	696	9	13	111	616	5
Winn.....	600	26	49	264	983	18
Total.....	60,966	3,884	9,323	5,249	50,581	4,961
Plurality.....	51,643	.....	.....	.....	45,620	.....
Per cent.....	76.42	4.85	11.75	6.61	91.04	8.93
Whole vote.....		79,372			55,546	

For Governor in 1912, J. R. Jones, Ind., received 984 votes.

For Lieutenant-Governor in 1912, T. C. Barrett, Dem., received 49,316 votes; L. E. Robinson, Rep., 4,761; J. W. Barnes, Ind., 678.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914. Districts.

- I.** Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the city of New Orleans. Estopinal, Dem., 9,657; Burns, Prog., 907; scattering, 4.
- II.** Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, and St. James, and part of the city of New Orleans. Dupre, Dem., 8,641; LeBourgeois, Prog., 1,930; scattering, 2.
- III.** Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion. Guayden, Dem., 4,604; Martin, Prog., 6,030; scattering, 30.
- IV.** Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Red River, and Webster. Watkins, Dem., 3,330; scattering, 124.
- V.** Parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union. Wilson, Dem., 2,865; Chatham, —, 145; scattering, 4.

LOUISIANA.

PARISHES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Hall, Dem.	Suthon, Rep.
Acadia.....	1,147	51	164	166	654	90
Ascension.....	413	64	135	12	267	116
Assumption.....	423	149	171	1	316	316
Avoyesles.....	949	38	36	116	888	63
Baton R'ge, E.	1,067	45	96	41	530	35
Baton R'ge, W.	170	19	15	0	122	24
Bienville.....	822	8	34	141	855	11
Bossier.....	427	6	11	43	303	..
Caddo.....	1,946	34	139	91	727	11
Calcasieu.....	2,144	171	362	569	1,621	135
Caldwell.....	366	18	20	100	282	1
Cameron.....	119	13	9	0	184	3
Carroll, E.....	161	4	19	3	..	..
Carroll, W.....	159	1	14	77	277	2
Catahoula.....	975	11	44	42	254	3
Claiborne.....	785	10	20	36	647	5
Concordia.....	205	6	6	8	102	..
De Soto.....	815	11	19	74	640	5
Evangeline.....	457	31	15	43	296	13
Feliciana, E..	422	1	12	5	254	11

LOUISIANA—Continued.

- VI. Parishes of Ascension, Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West; Feliciana, East; Feliciana, West; Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. Morgan, Dem., 3,190; scattering, 91.
- VII. Parishes of Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, and St. Landry. Lazaro, Dem., 3,792; Dietz, Soc., 615; scattering, 2.
- VIII. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, La Salle, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, Vernon, and Winn. Aswell, Dem., 4,466; Jones, Soc., 729; scattering, 2.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. E. Hall; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. Barrett; Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert; Auditor, Paul Capdeville; Treasurer, L. E. Smith; Attorney-General, R. G. Pleasant; Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. O. Bruner; Commissioner of Insurance, A. E. Hebert; Commissioner of Public Lands, Fred J. Grace—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, F. A. Monroe; Associate Justices, O. O. Provosty, A. D. Land, W. B. Sommerville, Chas. A. O'Neill; Clerk, Paul E. Mortimer—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Both Houses Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Maj.
1872. President.....	66,467	59,975	6,492 D
1872. President.....	*57,029	71,634	14,605 R
1876. President.....	83,723	77,174	6,549 D
1876. President.....	*70,508	75,315	4,807 R
1880. President.....	65,067	38,628	26,439 D
1884. President.....	62,529	46,347	16,182 D
1888. President.....	85,032	30,484	54,548 D
		<i>Fusion.</i>	
1892. President.....	87,922	26,563	61,359 D
1896. Governor.....	116,216	90,138	26,078 D
		<i>Rep. Nat. D.</i>	
1896. President.....	77,175	22,337	1,834 55,138 D
1900. Governor.....	60,206	2,449	.... 43,580 D
1900. President.....	53,671	14,233	.... 39,438 D
1904. Governor.....	48,345	5,877	.... 42,468 D
		<i>Soc.</i>	
1904. President.....	47,708	5,205	995 42,503 D
1908. President.....	63,568	8,958	5,238 54,610 D
1908. Governor.....	60,666	7,617	1,247 53,049 D

* Count of the Rep. Returning Board. † Majority.

MAINE.

COUNTY. (16.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Hoover, Prog.	Curtis, Dem.	Haines, Rep.	Gardner, Prog.
Androscoggin.....	4,516	859	4,424	5,685	2,192	2,153
Aroostook.....	1,924	898	4,799	2,247	4,914	2,232
Cumberland.....	8,480	5,154	6,537	11,183	9,874	1,061
Franklin.....	1,421	668	1,633	1,627	1,435	1,034
Hancock.....	2,655	1,899	1,932	3,095	3,201	613
Kennebec.....	4,397	1,782	5,195	5,826	6,078	1,582
Knox.....	2,751	1,097	1,392	2,863	2,116	456
Lincoln.....	1,633	457	1,527	1,750	1,858	619
Oxford.....	2,941	1,234	3,068	2,925	2,651	1,671
Penobscot.....	5,093	3,267	5,294	6,806	5,117	2,815
Piscataquis.....	1,210	807	1,704	1,565	1,697	798
Sagadahoc.....	1,351	885	1,129	1,578	1,763	453
Somerset.....	2,317	1,235	2,479	3,184	3,693	758
Waldo.....	2,145	881	1,636	2,545	2,560	396
Washington.....	3,178	1,622	1,993	3,560	3,855	664
York.....	5,121	3,960	3,751	5,422	6,288	1,105
Total.....	51,113	26,545	48,493	62,039	58,862	18,225
Plurality.....	2,620			5,177		
Per cent.....	39.44	20.48	37.	43.82	41.57	12.8
Whole vote.....		129.	637.41	141.	652	

For President, 1912, Chaffin, Prog., received 945 votes; Debs, Soc., 2,511.

For Governor, 1914, P. F. Morse, Soc., received 1,572 votes; E. A. Shepherd, Prog., 594.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. Counties of Cumberland and York. Scates, Dem., 16,035; Hinds, Rep., 16,602; Emerson, Prog., 2,276; Pinkham, Soc., 407; Hinds' plurality, 667.

MAINE—Continued.

- II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc. D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem., 16,508; Harold M. Sewell, Rep., 11,535; Alton C. Wheeler, Prog., 6,539; Geo. P. Larrabee, Soc., 676; Edwin E. Small, Prog., 133. McGillicuddy's plurality, 5,173.
- III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington. W. R. Pattangall, Dem., 18,085; Peters, Rep., 19,600; E. M. Thompson, Prog., 3,697; W. E. Plummer, Soc., 611; S. E. Emerson, Prog., 124. Peters' plurality, 1,515.
- IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, and Piscataquis. C. W. Mullen, Dem., 10,055; F. E. Guernsey, Rep., 12,781; D. Merrill, Prog., 5,446; D. W. Ross, Soc., 136. Guernsey's plurality, 2,726.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Oakley C. Curtis, Secretary of State, J. E. Alexander; Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson; Adjutant-General, Albert Greenlaw; Auditor, J. E. Sullivan; Attorney-General, Scott Wilson; Superintendent of Public Schools, Payson Smith; Insurance Commissioner, J. Wallace Blunt; Commissioner of Agriculture, John A. Roberts; Commissioner of Public Lands, Blaine S. Viles—all Republicans except Governor and Auditor, who are Democrats. January 4, 1915, new election for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Agriculture.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, Albert R. Savage, Rep.; Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, Rep.; Albert M. Spear, G. E. Bird, Dem.; A. W. King, Rep.; Geo. F. Haley, Dem.; and Geo. M. Hanson, Dem.; Warren C. Philbrook, Clerk.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	14	77	91
Republicans.....	17	70	87
Progressives.....	..	4	4
Majority.....	Rep., 3 Dem., 3		

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Prog.	Plu.
1872. President.....	29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335 R
1876. President.....	49,823	66,390	663	....	16,477 R
1880. President.....	65,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868 R
1884. President.....	61,656	71,716	3,994	1,260	20,660 R
					<i>Lab.</i>
1888. President.....	50,481	73,734	3,344	2,691	23,253 R
1890. Governor.....	45,331	64,214	1,298	2,981	18,883 R
					<i>Pop.</i>
1892. President.....	48,044	62,923	2,381	3,062	14,979 R
1894. Governor.....	30,621	69,589	5,521	2,730	38,978 R
					<i>N. D.</i>
1896. President.....	34,688	80,465	1,870	1,570	45,777 R
1898. Governor.....	29,497	54,266	315	2,335	24,769 R
					<i>Soc. D.</i>
1900. Governor.....	39,823	73,955	632	3,538	34,132 R
1900. President.....	36,822	65,435	878	2,585	28,613 R
1902. Governor.....	38,349	65,839	1,973	4,376	27,490 R
1904. President.....	27,630	64,437	2,103	1,510	36,807 R
1906. Governor.....	61,477	69,315	1,553	1,139	7,838 R
1908. President.....	35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	30,584 R
1908. Governor.....	66,475	73,728	1,430	1,425	7,653 R
1910. Governor.....	73,425	64,672	1,682	1,352	8,763 D
1912. Governor.....	67,748	71,043	2,110	1,204	3,295 R

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

COUNTIES. (24.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1911.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Hoover, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Gorman, Dem.	Gold- boro, Rep.
Allegany.....	3,382	1,396	2,631	1,036	3,490	4,372
Anne Arundel.....	3,049	2,222	794	57	3,041	2,628
Baltimore O'y.....	45,030	15,587	33,679	1,763	42,863	44,827
Baltimore Co.....	11,534	4,247	6,211	212	10,878	9,432
Calvert.....	616	1,035	83	10	799	1,086
Caroline.....	1,882	1,443	196	40	1,713	1,906
Carroll.....	3,616	2,546	925	16	3,361	3,604
Cecil.....	2,491	1,609	646	33	2,229	2,218
Charles.....	918	1,573	113	6	1,054	1,629
Dorchester.....	2,509	2,397	313	51	3,238	2,765

MARYLAND—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1911.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Gorman, Dem.	Goldsboro, Dem.	liep.
Frederick	5,545	2,813	2,776	127	4,757	5,607	
Garrett	1,005	655	1,089	108	777	1,721	
Harford	3,064	1,737	802	14	2,783	2,536	
Howard	1,523	1,004	364	7	1,935	1,254	
Kent	1,816	1,021	463	18	1,726	1,604	
Montgomery ..	3,501	1,675	884	47	2,804	2,403	
Prince George's ..	2,424	1,456	1,308	47	2,504	2,434	
Queen Anne's ..	1,902	1,311	119	52	1,739	1,403	
Somerset	1,617	1,528	370	8	1,432	1,704	
St. Mary's	843	1,262	144	8	1,012	1,075	
Talbot	1,888	1,835	190	8	1,184	1,927	
Washington	4,589	1,907	2,606	338	4,029	4,747	
Wicomico	3,176	2,038	442	7	2,787	2,233	
Worcester	1,764	757	663	3	1,845	1,217	
Total	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,096	103,956	106,392	
Plurality	54,888				2,997		
Per cent	48.57	23.69	25.00	1.72	47.40	48.79	
Whole vote.		231,978			215,967		

For President 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 2,244 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 322.

In 1908 one Taft elector received the highest vote, 116,513. Six Democratic and two Republican electors chosen. In 1911 scattering vote for Governor: Dilany, Proh., 2,397; Develin, Soc., 3,783.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

John Walter Smith, Dem., 110,204; Edward R. Carrington, Jr., Rep., 94,864; V. Milton Reichard, Prog., 3,697; Charles E. Devlin, Soc., 3,255; Richard H. Holme, Proh., 3,144; Robert W. Stevens, Lab., 968.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. Price, Dem., 17,543; Duer, Rep., 17,146; Elderdice, Proh., 1,034; Price, Dem. (short term), 17,858; Hodson, Prog., 6,053.

II. Baltimore City, counties of Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford. Talbott, Dem., 23,124; Heaps, Rep., 17,956; Johnson, Prog., 805; Farmer, Soc., 319; Ebaugh, Proh., 883; Becker, Lab., 158.

III. Baltimore City. Coady, Dem., 16,279; Janetske, Rep., 12,901; A very, Prog., 568; Levy, Soc., 633; Johnson, Proh., 273; Merwitz, .., 106.

IV. Baltimore City. Linthicum, Dem., 19,791; Hammond, Rep., 12,595; Wiegand, Prog., 704; Taylor, Soc., 373; Magee, Proh., 396; Lange, Lab., 141.

V. Counties of Howard, Charles, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Calvert, and the 21st, 23d and 24th wards of Baltimore City. Johnson, Dem., 15,179; Mudd, Rep., 16,236; Wilmer, Pr g., 579; Kade, Soc., 393; Burdette, Proh., 479; Kileman, Lab., 341.

VI. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery and Washington. Lewis, Dem., 19,494; Zihlman, Rep., 18,752; Kefauver, Prog., 362; Wright, Soc., 703; Purdon, Proh., 403.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Phillips L. Goldsborough, Rep.; Secretary of State, R. P. Graham, Rep.; Treasurer, Murray Vandiver, Dem.; Adjutant-General, C. F. Macklin, Rep.; Attorney-General, Edgar Allan Poe, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, M. B. Stephens, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, Andrew H. Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, Henry Stockbridge, and Albert Constable; Clark, Caleb C. Magruder—all Democrats except Stockbridge and Urner, Republicans.

MARYLAND—Continued.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.			House.			Joint Ballot.
	18	80	98	18	80	98	
Democrats	18	80	98	18	80	98	
Republicans	9	22	31	9	22	31	
Democratic majority.	9	58	67				

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Phi.
1876. President.	91,780	71,981	....	....	*19,799 D
1880. President.	93,706	78,515	818	....	15,191 D
1884. President.	96,866	82,748	578	2,827	11,118 D
1888. President.	106,168	99,986	....	4,767	6,182 D
			Pop.		
1892. President.	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130 D
1895. Governor.	106,169	124,936	989	7,719	18,767 R

* Majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Walsh, Dem.	McCall, Rep.	Walker, Prog.
Barnstable....	1,322	1,249	2,315	1,219	2,061	457
Berkshire.....	6,311	6,397	3,809	6,623	7,773	904
Bristol	12,420	13,279	10,630	14,945	15,599	2,394
Dukes	215	269	178	260	379	71
Essex	20,691	21,441	21,098	25,883	27,390	3,756
Franklin.....	2,046	2,636	2,268	2,011	3,321	621
Hampden.....	10,620	11,393	7,099	13,394	12,877	1,565
Hampshire ..	3,088	4,512	1,606	3,678	4,330	376
Middlesex ..	36,689	30,511	33,517	42,281	46,520	8,040
Nantucket ..	247	123	194	186	242	25
Norfolk	9,244	9,650	9,779	11,281	14,353	2,758
Plymouth ..	6,921	5,590	9,645	8,847	8,875	3,680
Suffolk	46,059	24,179	24,977	34,332	29,209	4,180
Worcester ..	17,565	24,719	15,013	25,512	25,698	3,308
Total	173,408	155,945	143,228	210,442	198,627	32,145
Plurality	17,460			11,815		
Per cent	35.53	31.95	29.14	45.93	43.35	7.02
Whole vote.		488,056		458,203		

For Governor, 1914, Roberts, Soc. received 9,250 votes; Evans, Proh., 5,264; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,205.

For Governor, 1913, Walsh, Dem., received 183,267 votes; Gardner, Rep., 116,705; Bird, Prog., 127,755; Foss, Ind., 20,177; Wrenn, Soc., 9,023; Evans, Proh., 2,015; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,932.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 12,616 votes; Chafin, Proh., 2,754; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,102.

For Governor, 1912, Sawyer, Soc., received 11,493 votes; Rand, Proh., 2,702; Mulligan, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

For Governor, 1907, Whitney received 13,547 votes on Dem. Citizens, Independent Citizens and no designation tickets; Higen, Independence League, 75,499; Prohibition Party, 3,810; Brown, Soc., 7,621; Brennan, Soc. Lab., 2,999.

For President in 1908, Higen, Ind., received 19,239 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,018.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,559 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,294.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part). Burdick, Dem., 10,695; Treasday, Rep., 15,556; Pettee, Prog., 903; Hutchins, Soc., 1,145.

II. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part). Gillett, Rep., 15,635; Lewis, Prog. Dem., 11,252; Loorem, Soc., 904.

III. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part), and Worcester (part). Hoban, Dem., 10,539; Paige, Rep., 15,833; Bemis, Prog., 1,925; all others, 2.

IV. Counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part). O'Rourke, Dem., 12,373; Winslow, Rep., 16,972.

V. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part). O'Connor, Dem., 9,136; Rogers, Rep., 17,249; Osgood, Prog., 1,404; all others, 1.

VI. County of Essex, (part). Schofield, Dem., 7,692; Gardner, Rep., 19,960; Wallis, Soc., 1,176.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

- VII. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part), Phelan, Dem., 13,962; Johnson, Rep., 11,530; Ranger, Prog., 1,250; Henry, Soc., 962.
- VIII. County of Middlesex (part). Deltrick, Dem., 14,359; Dallinger, Prog. Rep., 15,227; Long, Prog. Nom. Paper, 1,045.
- IX. County of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part). Collins, Dem., 9,773; Roberts, Rep., 16,087; Newton, Prog., 3,482.
- X. Counties of Sutoik (part), Norfolk (part), Tague, Dem., 12,409; Cochran, Rep., 3,018; Callahan, Prog., 1,407; all others, 1.
- XI. County of Suffolk (part). Horgan, Dem., 11,863; Tinkham, Rep., 13,510; Peters, Prog., 1,765; all others, 1.
- XII. County of Suffolk (part). Gallivan, Dem., 13,315; Robinson, Rep., 7,673; Lawrence, Prog., 1,678; all others, 1.
- XIII. Counties of Suffolk (part), Norfolk (part), Middlesex (part), and Worcester (part). Mitchell, Dem., 15,935; Carter, Rep., 17,978; Twombly, Prog., 1,697; all others, 1.
- XIV. Counties of Norfolk (part), Suffolk (part), Plymouth (part), and Bristol (part). Olney, Dem., 13,246; Howard, Rep., 12,556; Kincaide, Prog., 9,147; McCarty, Soc., 1,337.
- XV. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part). Morris, Dem., 7,495; Greene, Rep., 12,729; Weeks, Prog., 1,746.
- XVI. Counties of Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), and Plymouth (part). Thacher, Dem., 10,153; Walsh, Rep., 11,322; Thompson, Prog., 2,659; all others, 4.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, David I. Walsh, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Grafton D. Cushing, Rep.; Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, Rep.; Comptroller, ; Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.; Adjutant-General, ; Attorney-General, Henry C. Atwill, Rep.; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Wilfrid Wheeler, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Hardison, Dem.; Commissioner of Education, David Snedden, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Arthur Prentice Rugg; Justices, James M. Morton, John W. Hammond, Henry Newton Sheldon, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley, and Charles Ambrose De Courcy; Clerk of the Court, C. H. Cooper—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	<i>Senate.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Joint Ballot</i>
Republicans	33	147	180
Democrats	7	88	95
Progressives	0	3	3
Socialists	0	1	1
Republican majority	26	55	81

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Froh.</i>	<i>Pln.</i>
1892. President.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	26,001 R
1894. Governor.	123,930	189,307	9,037	9,965	65,377 R
1895. Governor.	121,599	186,280	7,786	9,170	64,881 R
	<i>Dem.-Pop.</i>	<i>Rep. N. D. Prof.</i>			
1896. Governor.	103,662	258,204	14,164	4,472	154,242 R
1896. President.	105,711	278,976	11,749	2,998	173,565 R
1897. Governor.	79,552	165,095	13,879	4,948	85,543 R
	<i>Soc.</i>				
1899. Governor.	103,802	168,902	10,778	7,402	65,100 R
1900. President.	156,997	238,866	2,599	6,190	71,869 R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447 R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	8,538	37,120 R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3,278	35,984 R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,279	92,076 R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12,874	3,286	22,558 R
1907. Governor.	70,842	188,068	7,621	3,100	103,889 R
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	110,423 R
1909. Governor.	182,252	190,186	10,137	5,274	7,934 R
1911. Governor.	214,897	206,795	13,355	3,146	8,102 D

MICHIGAN.

COUNTIES, (83.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferris, Dem.	Os-born, Rep.	Pat- teungill Prog.
Alcona.....	145	292	465	224	339	63
Alger.....	284	294	471	505	347	186
Allegan.....	1,935	2,130	3,119	2,412	2,816	407
Alpena.....	1,112	710	1,650	1,481	1,769	165
Antrim.....	455	601	1,234	656	871	414
Arenac.....	453	423	959	719	832	244
Baraga.....	281	297	511	402	658	169
Barry.....	1,806	1,590	1,889	2,127	2,224	155
Bay.....	2,989	2,614	4,760	3,777	3,432	1,511
Benzle.....	331	565	649	513	541	86
Berrien.....	4,234	2,757	4,353	5,304	4,225	523
Braich.....	2,185	1,879	1,839	2,434	1,754	562
Calhoun.....	3,793	3,469	4,472	4,859	2,508	1,300
Cass.....	2,081	1,472	1,442	2,138	1,945	168
Charlevoix.....	568	1,300	1,203	997	1,242	98
Cheboygan.....	979	900	1,178	1,335	1,186	209
Chippewa.....	883	890	1,605	1,252	2,139	129
Clare.....	437	561	663	750	746	157
Clinton.....	1,729	1,737	1,826	2,146	2,090	340
Crawford.....	187	261	250	448	204	76
Delta.....	1,061	1,114	1,922	1,405	2,080	307
Dickinson.....	361	1,384	1,338	662	1,655	706
Eaton.....	2,481	2,335	2,234	2,945	2,522	315
Emmet.....	925	885	1,104	1,053	1,085	82
Genesee.....	3,016	3,447	5,948	4,906	3,143	1,095
Gladwin.....	336	639	563	416	618	215
Gogebic.....	572	825	1,368	861	1,528	485
Gr'd Traverse.....	943	910	1,697	1,355	1,089	305
Gratiot.....	1,836	1,810	2,135	2,349	2,250	294
Hillsdale.....	2,238	1,443	3,071	2,254	1,950	900
Houghton.....	2,385	3,575	5,472	4,832	3,808	1,500
Huron.....	1,238	1,821	3,188	2,060	2,391	879
Ingham.....	3,927	3,519	4,810	5,320	3,577	1,446
Ionia.....	2,766	2,045	2,599	3,425	2,844	169
Iosco.....	420	519	814	627	573	404
Iron.....	221	1,037	883	418	1,507	138
Isabella.....	1,403	1,424	1,777	1,429	1,660	293
Jackson.....	4,290	2,465	5,841	4,790	3,829	1,786
Kalamazoo.....	3,685	2,659	4,177	5,414	3,070	630
Kalkaska.....	298	449	479	341	348	50
Kent.....	9,437	6,538	13,617	11,240	10,686	919
Keveeaw.....	60	497	505	291	595	100
Lake.....	189	230	480	229	408	67
Leapeer.....	1,208	1,735	2,322	1,942	1,970	186
Leelanau.....	849	624	857	574	877	58
Lenawee.....	4,247	2,299	3,612	5,205	2,789	1,070
Livingston.....	1,863	1,407	1,457	2,274	1,825	291
Luce.....	102	234	271	463	80	25
Mackinac.....	733	612	596	1,101	660	58
Macomb.....	2,838	2,519	1,808	3,681	2,608	193
Manistee.....	1,804	1,237	1,316	1,942	1,659	204
Marquette.....	1,000	2,617	3,625	1,989	3,128	1,437
Mason.....	1,072	843	1,737	1,080	1,658	414
Mecosta.....	971	1,054	1,654	1,322	1,292	113
Menominee.....	1,199	1,192	1,625	1,790	2,066	111
Midland.....	671	906	1,443	1,022	1,052	417
Missaukee.....	346	672	903	629	791	150
Monroe.....	2,933	2,251	1,890	3,459	2,551	305
Montcalm.....	1,281	1,876	2,553	1,941	2,328	150
M'n tng' r' hcy.....	1,673	325	239	252	199	28
Manistee.....	1,639	1,526	4,331	1,800	2,863	1,397
Newaygo.....	778	961	1,861	826	1,487	190
Okland.....	3,676	4,087	3,317	5,768	3,134	716
Oceana.....	804	856	1,847	943	1,439	352
Ogemaw.....	317	539	731	461	570	301
Ontonagon.....	359	721	513	848	791	117
Oscoda.....	612	1,328	1,417	826	1,209	165
Osgoda.....	68	110	159	111	165	63
Oshtemo.....	195	449	381	439	327	111
Ottawa.....	2,043	1,821	4,416	2,373	3,178	581
Presque Isle.....	263	732	899	609	965	75
Roscommou.....	150	136	275	213	197	153
Saginaw.....	5,850	5,040	6,679	7,430	4,933	651
Sanilac.....	1,172	2,170	3,227	1,758	2,874	388
Schoolcraft.....	341	596	575	442	540	59
Shiawassee.....	1,959	2,314	2,908	2,704	2,284	430
St. Clair.....	3,011	2,974	4,428	3,856	3,864	345
St. Joseph.....	2,396	1,224	2,389	2,327	1,979	414

* Total Democratic vote, including Independent Citizens, etc., 84,379.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Ferris Dem.	Os-born, Rep.	Pat-tengill Prog.
Tuscola.....	1,259	2,568	3,357	1,921	2,026	454
Van Buren.....	2,006	2,112	2,838	2,287	2,618	338
Washtenaw...	4,164	2,495	3,642	5,757	3,059	505
Wayne.....	22,916	27,034	35,170	43,901	21,583	3,102
Wexford.....	820	1,076	1,716	1,137	1,791	174
Total.....	150751	152244	214584	212063	176254	36,747
Plurality.....	..	..	62,340	35,809	..	..
Per cent.....	27.37	27.64	38.96	48.15	40.02	8.34
Whole vote.	550,776			440,448		

For Governor, 1914, Hoogerhyde, Soc., received 11,056 votes; Paysr, Proh., 3,830; Richter, Soc. Lab., 497; scattering, 1.

For President in 1912. Debs., Soc., received 23,211 votes; Chafin, Proh., 8,934; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,252.

For Governor in 1912, Leland, Proh., received 7,811 votes.

For Governor, 1906, Richter, Soc. Lab., received 1,153 votes.

For President in 1904 Watson, Pop., received 1,159 votes; Corrigan, Soc. Lab., 1,012.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 1,096 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 742.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
Districts.

I. Doremus, Dem., 19,197; McCarthy, Rep., 9,483; Pope, Nat. Prog., 1,030; Erb, Soc., 844; Brubaker, Proh., 104; Andzelewski, Soc. Lab., 44.

II. Brakes, Dem., 18,085; Bacon, Rep., 17,876; Probert, Nat. Prog., 3,345; Frost, Soc., 357; Obee, Proh., 307; Andzelewski, Soc. Lab., 35.

III. Cornell, Dem., 13,245; Smith, Rep., 15,644; Dingley, Nat. Prog., 3,845; Hess, Soc., 1,007; White, Proh., 547.

IV. Beebe, Dem., 13,452; Hamilton, Rep., 18,577; Harvey, Nat. Prog., 1,825; Ireland, Soc., 720; Feathers, Proh., 140; Feathers, .., 212.

V. Taylor, Dem., 9,031; Mapes, Rep., 17,223; Ewing, Nat. Prog., 1,823; Harris, Soc., 915; Barry, Proh., 351.

VI. Dodge, Dem., 15,013; Kelley, Rep., 19,154; Kellogg, Nat. Prog., 3,696; Ayres, Soc., 942; Andzelewski, Proh., 24; Evans, .., 1.

VII. Murphy, Dem., 9,488; Cramton, Rep., 20,294; Brown, Nat. Prog., 3,342; Pagett, Soc., 297; Miller, Proh., 409; Fox, .., 2.

VIII. Smith, Dem., 15,729; Fordney, Rep., 20,249; Dailye, Nat. Prog., 1,260; Seiferlein, Soc., 779; Leland, Proh., 423.

IX. White, Dem., 6,602; McLaughlin, Rep., 16,148; Sears, Nat. Prog., 4,913; Crabree, Soc., 1,109; Waters, Proh., 418; scattering, 1.

X. Hitchcock, Dem., 7,564; Loud, Rep., 13,854; Woodruff, Nat. Prog., 8,167; Amrhein, Soc., 633; Leighton, Proh., 266.

XI. McDonald, Dem., 9,977; Scott, Rep., 18,390; Baker, Nat. Prog., 3,246; Miller, Soc., 1,138; Taylor, Proh., 286.

XII. Bawden, Dem., 4,962; James, Rep., 14,562; McDonald, Nat. Prog., 9,205; Anderson, Soc., 829.

XIII. Entenza, Dem., 7,417; Nichols, Rep., 17,091; Ferris, Nat. Prog., 2,001; Witt, Soc., 607; Titus, Proh., 161; Andzelewski, Soc. Lab., 46.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Lieutenant-Governor, Luren D. Dickinson; Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan; Treasurer, John W. Haarer; Auditor-General, Oramel B. Fuller; Attorney-General, Grant Fellows; Adjutant-General, ..; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. L. Keeler; Commissioner of Insurance, John T. Winship—all Republicans, except Ferris and Winship.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Flavius L. Brooke; Justices, Aaron V. McAlray, John W. Stone, Franz C. Kuhn, Russell C. Ostrander, John E. Bird, Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Steers; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	29	95	124
Democrats.....	3	5	8
Republican majority	26	90	116

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1872. Pres....	72,550	138,458	....	....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres....	141,695	166,901	9,060	....	*25,306 R
1880. Pres....	131,800	185,190	34,795	....	53,890 R

	Dem.-Gr.†	Str.-Gr.			
1884. Gov....	186,887	190,840	414	22,207	3,953 R
1884. Pres....	189,361	192,669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1886. Gov....	174,042	181,474	....	25,179	7,432 R

	Dem.	U. L.			
1888. Pres....	213,469	236,387	4,555	20,945	22,923 R

	Indus.				
1890. Gov....	183,725	172,205	13,198	28,651	11,520 D
1891. Sup. Ct.	148,271	153,211	9,121	14,144	4,940 R

	Pop.				
1892. Pres....	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069	20,412 R
1893. Sup. Ct.	148,712	164,754	14,469	14,526	16,039 R
1894. Gov....	136,823	237,215	30,012	18,788	106,392 R
1895. Sup. Ct.	108,807	189,294	25,943	18,116	80,487 R

	Dem.-Pop.	N. D.			
1896. Gov....	221,022	304,431	9,738	5,499	83,409 R
1896. Pres....	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025	56,868 R

	Pop.				
1898. Gov....	168,142	243,239	1,656	7,006	75,097 R
1899. Sup. Ct.	165,482	216,828	4,856	8,789	51,346 R

	Soc. D.				
1900. Gov....	226,228	305,612	2,709	11,834	79,384 R
1900. Pres....	211,655	316,269	2,826	11,859	104,584 R
1902. Gov....	174,077	211,261	4,271	11,326	37,184 R
1903. Sup. Ct.	127,582	215,825	6,402	14,611	88,243 R
1904. Gov....	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	227,715 R
1906. Gov....	129,963	237,567	5,926	9,140	97,694 R
1908. Gov....	252,961	262,141	Soc.	16,092	9,530 R
1908. Pres....	175,771	335,650	11,586	16,974	159,809 R
1910. Gov....	159,670	202,863	.....	9,989	43,193 R
			Prog.	Soc.	
1912. Gov....	194,017	169,963	155,372	21,398	24,058 D

* Majority. † Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

COUNTIES. (86.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Ham- mond, Dem.	Lee, Rep.	Carl- wood, Prog.
Aitkin	413	362	842	635	1,115	144
Anoka	591	562	729	881	1,140	275
Becker	732	509	1,350	1,193	1,372	236
Beltrami	790	490	794	1,066	1,186	121
Benton	562	468	728	917	853	88
Big Stone	677	244	591	783	734	227
Blue Earth	2,025	1,344	1,579	2,835	2,660	200
Brown	1,359	472	943	2,243	1,451	46
Carlton	631	283	1,115	837	807	264
Carver	1,008	742	933	1,728	1,320	84
Cass	565	431	693	931	897	184
Chippewa	870	412	1,133	823	1,380	285
Chisago	435	346	1,649	708	1,472	121
Clay	942	549	1,300	1,283	1,696	168
Clearwater	123	125	566	403	489	81
Cook	65	30	172	85	168	40
Cottonwood	511	325	1,032	911	1,126	102
Crow Wing	709	691	1,079	1,185	1,291	382
Dakota	1,777	609	1,608	2,604	1,608	183
Dodge	543	470	897	670	1,575	162
Douglas	793	435	1,379	943	1,346	393
Faribault	919	399	1,734	1,432	1,806	269
Fillmore	990	1,169	1,888	1,213	2,366	417
Freeborn	880	672	1,902	1,351	2,134	363
Goodhue	1,405	1,051	2,844	2,152	2,809	484
Grant	381	146	952	558	895	106
Hennepin	15,530	14,379	11,489	24,943	18,984	2,195
Houston	762	659	1,278	998	1,457	230
Hubbard	450	359	503	345	702	89
Isanti	333	314	1,025	480	882	204
Itasca	699	446	890	1,347	1,007	156
Jackson	913	468	1,234	1,055	1,280	53
Kanabec	270	218	498	378	671	73
Kandiyohi	855	484	1,698	1,337	1,561	476
Kittson	362	185	770	628	808	162
Koochiching	638	239	522	1,068	617	71
Lac Qui Parle	608	343	1,405	533	1,452	257
Lake	195	182	369	373	530	123
Le Sueur	1,488	886	952	2,125	1,655	114
Lyon	548	264	666	761	839	130
Lyon	1,068	460	1,167	1,107	1,472	130
McLeod	1,225	655	891	1,828	1,412	113
Mahnomen	293	68	154	429	336	17
Marshall	567	331	1,721	911	1,399	270
Martin	1,141	578	1,347	1,493	1,401	189
Meeker	1,089	560	1,458	1,420	1,685	153
Millie Lacs	449	392	751	737	920	131
Morrison	1,341	699	1,327	1,782	1,582	196
Mower	1,228	1,321	1,371	1,588	2,104	217
Murray	775	388	958	927	908	96
Nicollet	929	525	825	1,324	1,002	118
Nobles	994	605	1,122	1,091	1,166	75
Norman	510	329	953	738	1,026	226
Olmsted	1,542	720	1,467	1,850	2,178	199
Otter Tail	1,739	755	3,168	2,053	3,178	406
Pennington	423	244	784	883	1,031	156
Pine	777	513	1,281	1,025	1,090	226
Pipestone	505	301	675	705	841	71
Polk	1,662	735	2,325	2,038	2,465	360
Pope	443	379	1,283	705	1,497	246
Ramsey	12,431	4,109	12,426	20,113	7,569	765
Red Lake	374	259	226	569	449	14
Redwood	1,126	542	1,291	1,230	1,621	74
Renville	1,310	703	1,712	1,566	2,430	151
Rice	1,613	1,020	1,765	2,247	1,967	248
Rock	466	463	757	726	824	73
Roseau	299	278	859	659	987	204
St. Louis	5,124	3,881	8,490	9,149	7,087	1,119
Scott	1,172	462	596	1,902	720	68
Sherburne	280	335	676	619	918	172
Sibley	890	383	1,139	1,462	1,419	126
Stearns	3,317	1,134	1,682	5,280	1,811	226
Steele	1,294	651	1,105	1,585	1,473	144
Stevens	640	296	628	826	798	104
Swift	937	442	1,038	1,081	1,285	219
Todd	1,068	1,038	1,098	1,409	2,021	234
Traverse	561	131	541	672	609	41
Wabasha	1,422	797	1,098	1,933	1,564	124
Wadena	936	278	515	534	698	77
Waseca	1,062	533	940	1,123	1,417	75

MINNESOTA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Ham- mond, Dem.	Lee, Rep.	Carl- wood, Prog.
Washington	1,289	581	2,078	1,839	1,448	214
Watowan	618	254	1,139	1,177	844	63
Wilkin	586	209	561	691	805	63
Winona	3,001	1,042	1,676	3,340	2,648	75
Wright	1,333	837	1,917	2,710	2,214	331
Yellow Med.	737	552	1,203	889	1,440	239
Total	106,426	64,334	125,556	156,804	143,730	18,582
Plurality			19,430	12,574		
Percent	31.84	19.25	37.62	45.54	41.84	5.41
Whole vote.		334,219		343,255		

For Governor, 1914, Lewis, Soc., received 17,225 votes; Halbert, Prog., 3,553; Johnson, Industrial-Lab., 3,861.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 27,505 votes; Chaflin, Prob., 7,886; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,212

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona. Witherstone, Dem., 12,540; Anderson, Rep., 23,933.

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watowan. Flittie, Dem., 10,760; Ellsworth, Rep., 18,888; Hollister, Soc., 1,326; Dehuel, Prog., 3,206.

III. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington. Avery, Dem., 13,791; Davis, Rep., 21,151; Mackintosh, Prog., 1,890.

IV. County of Ramsey. Van Dyke, Dem., 16,988; Stevens, Rep., 11,053; Mahoney, Soc., 2,221; Learned, Prog., 519.

V. City of Minneapolis (part), and town of St. Anthony. Long, Dem., 4,223; Smith, Rep., 12,576; Van Lear, Soc., 10,312; Powers, Prog., 3,618.

VI. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena. Du Bois, Dem., 11,409; Lindbergh, Rep., 15,364; Sharkey, Prog., 1,836; Thomason, Soc., 3,769.

VII. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine. Volstead, Rep., 28,815. No opposition.

VIII. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis. Nelson, Dem., 8,872; Miller, Rep., 14,135; Towne, Soc., 4,179; Higbee, Prog., 873.

IX. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin. Steenerson, Rep., 24,173; Brattland, Soc., 7,439.

X. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Karabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright, Hennepin (excepting St. Anthony), and City of Minneapolis (part). Swenson, Dem., 8,522; Jepsen, Rep., 11,383; Schall, Prog., 12,786.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, W. S. Hammond; Lieutenant-Governor, J. A. A. Burnquist; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmah; Auditor, J. A. O. Preus; Treasurer, Walter J. Smith; Attorney-General, L. A. Smith; Adjutant-General, Fred B. Woods; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schulz; Commissioner of Insurance, J. A. Preus; Commissioner of Agriculture, _____; all Republicans except Governor.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown, Associate Justices, Andrew Holt, G. L. Brunn, P. E. Brown, Oscar Hallam—all non-partisan. Clerk, I. A. Caswell, Rep.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.				
Senate, House, Joint Ballot.				
Republicans.....	43	90	132	
Democrats.....	20	26	46	
Republican majority.	23	64	86	
VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.				
Dem. Rep. Gr. Proh. Plu.				
1884. Pres.....	70,065	111,685	3,533	41,620 R
U. Lab.				
1888. Pres.....	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311 38,106 R
Pop.				
1892. Pres.....	100,920	122,323	29,313	14,182 12,367 R
1896. Pres.....	139,735	193,503	.....	4,348 53,768 R
Fus.				
1898. Gov.....	131,980	111,796	1,766	5,299 20,184 F
1900. Gov.....	150,651	152,905	.....	2,254 R
1900. Pres.....	112,901	190,461	.....	8,555 77,560 R
Soc.				
1902. Gov.....	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,735 56,486 R
1904. Pres.....	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253 161,464 R
1906. Gov.....	168,715	92,082	5,005	7,709 76,633 D
1908. Pres.....	109,401	195,843	11,107	14,327 86,443 R
1908. Gov.....	175,036	147,034	6,516	7,024 28,002 D
Proh.				
1910. Gov.....	103,779	164,185	6,510	8,960 60,406 R
1912. Gov.....	99,659	129,688	33,455	29,876 30,029 R

MISSISSIPPI.

COUNTIES. (50.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			PRESIDENT, 1908.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Adams.....	491	31	232	9	712	86
Alcorn.....	1,010	40	43	20	761	48
Amite.....	666	5	13	2	1,026	16
Attala.....	1,060	49	38	69	1,001	98
Benton.....	489	18	22	12	552	34
Bolivar.....	324	10	14	8	642	298
Calhoun.....	937	17	15	86	928	63
Carroll.....	653	16	42	54	628	31
Chickasaw.....	856	19	49	24	764	63
Choctaw.....	609	24	39	7	559	48
Claiborne.....	399	3	1	1	436	8
Clarke.....	638	17	29	59	1,089	40
Clay.....	628	4	24	16	686	19
Coahoma.....	396	16	26	2	683	58
Copiah.....	1,234	10	31	27	1,146	25
Covington.....	570	8	44	62	774	64
De Soto.....	546	10	19	2	739	14
Forrest.....	856	16	59	112	832	59
Franklin.....	301	4	38	21	311	20
George.....	231	5	14	41	.....	.....
Greene.....	268	13	21	9	332	43
Grenada.....	469	3	21	2	623	12
Hancock.....	365	23	56	3	269	57
Harrison.....	1,292	45	181	78	1,199	173
Hinds.....	2,065	40	88	30	1,749	68
Holmes.....	936	5	20	21	987	31
Issaquena.....	89	3	8	1	85	11
Itawamba.....	914	24	67	18	854	67
Jackson.....	514	14	64	21	643	118
Jasper.....	860	12	31	39	754	21
Jefferson.....	408	2	20	1	403	4
Jeff. Davis.....	542	45	51	13	406	89
Jones.....	1,058	34	145	195	1,181	172
Kemper.....	828	20	44	18	703	46
Lafayette.....	973	28	46	19	1,028	43
Lamar.....	399	16	83	7	311	68
Lauderdale.....	2,204	50	92	94	2,038	72
Lawrence.....	332	9	24	6	397	47
Leake.....	910	11	24	102	1,005	30
Lee.....	1,390	39	42	15	1,232	40
Leflore.....	616	12	35	8	632	21
Lincoln.....	768	41	102	14	1,068	206
Lowndes.....	872	12	15	11	877	95
Madison.....	663	11	38	21	659	60
Marion.....	438	12	21	8	532	89
Marshall.....	779	9	48	0	913	29
Monroe.....	1,377	25	24	12	1,539	50
Montgomery.....	697	4	23	18	699	8
Neshoba.....	806	22	33	45	911	61
Newton.....	1,197	6	11	51	1,333	16
Noxubee.....	646	5	12	3	626	7
Oktibbeha.....	851	30	25	6	703	10
Panola.....	760	13	68	11	903	15

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				PRESIDENT, 1908.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Pearl River.....	290	7	13	2	374	20
Perry.....	257	4	22	31	144	31
Pike.....	1,068	24	79	58	1,284	55
Pontotoc.....	1,009	47	112	13	879	156
Prentiss.....	739	85	141	33	716	153
Quitman.....	195	4	15	5	199	33
Rankin.....	718	7	15	25	757	13
Scott.....	722	7	11	2	724	9
Sharkey.....	157	3	8	0	220	2
Simpson.....	666	19	32	25	716	61
Smith.....	854	12	40	11	712	32
Sunflower.....	462	9	23	6	522	11
Tallahatchie.....	635	16	28	8	681	9
Tate.....	612	23	57	13	865	53
Tippah.....	1,056	34	51	34	1,021	57
Tishomingo.....	701	65	102	36	533	113
Tunica.....	188	1	2	2	185	14
Union.....	962	23	81	12	1,089	103
Walthall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	1,135	55	125	34	1,310	169
Washington.....	731	20	73	4	760	72
Wayne.....	569	15	25	46	430	58
Webster.....	655	32	102	55	804	191
Wilkinson.....	379	8	10	20	530	1
Winston.....	743	9	41	29	723	41
Yalobusha.....	788	22	29	24	1,065	33
Yazoo.....	887	7	30	10	979	14
Total.....	57,164	1,511	3,627	2,017	60,287	4,363
Plurality.....	53,537	.....	.....	.....	55,924	.....
Per cent.....	88.88	2.35	5.64	3.14	89.61	6.63
Whole vote.....	.....	64,319	.....	.....	66,904	.....

For Governor in 1907, Noel, Dem., received 29,239 votes. For Governor in 1911, Brewer, Dem., received 40,200 votes; Rose, Soc., 3,822.

For Lieutenant-Governor in 1911, Bilbo, Dem., received 32,237 votes; Leser, Soc., 8,922 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Districts.*
- I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Noxubee, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo. E. S. Candler, Jr., Dem., 5,271. No opposition.
- II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, and Union. P. D. Stephens, Dem., 5,169. No opposition.
- III. Counties of Bolivar, Holmes, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, and Washington. B. G. Humphreys, Dem., 2,125; McQuirter, Soc., 43.
- IV. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, and Yalobusha. T. U. Sisson, Dem., 4,684; Harbrough, Soc., 215.
- V. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Winston, Landerdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, and Smith. S. A. Witherspoon, Dem., 6,451; Smith, Soc., 501.
- VI. Counties of Covington, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Lamar, Pearl River, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Simpson, and Wayne. B. P. Harrison, Dem., 6,325; Scott, Soc., 295.
- VII. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, Walthall, and Wilkinson. P. E. Quin, Dem., 3,702. No opposition.
- VIII. Counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds, and Rankin. J. W. Collier, Dem., 2,333; Raymond, Soc., 71.
- PRESIDENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
- Governor, Earl Brewer; Lieutenant-Governor, Theo. G. Bilbo; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, P. S. Stovall; Auditor, D. L. Thompson; Superintendent of Education, W. H. Smith; Attorney-General, Ross A. Collins; Adjutant-General, D. M. Scales; Land Commissioner, M. A. Brown; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. E. Blakeslee; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M. Henry—all Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. Smith; Associate Justices, S. C. Cook and R. F. Reed; Clerk, George C. Myers—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pop.	Maj.
1884. President...	76,510	43,509	....	....	33,001 D
1885. Governor...	88,783	1,081	....	....	87,702 D
			Proh.		
1892. President...	40,237	1,406	910	10,256	29,981 D
1895. Governor...	46,873	....	....	17,466	*22,407 D
			Nat. D.		
1896. President...	63,253	4,849	390	1,021	58,404 D
			Soe. Pop.		
1904. President...	53,376	3,189	....	....	1,425 50,187 D
1908. President...	60,287	4,363	978	1,276	55,924 D
1911. Governor...	40,200	3,822	....	....	36,378 D

*Plurality.

MISSOURI.

COUNTIES. (115.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Stone, Dem.	Akins, Rep.	Sayer, Prog.
Adair	1,784	1,427	1,200	1,948	2,046	207
Andrew	1,750	1,634	432	1,627	1,906	37
Atchison	1,534	1,138	529	1,516	1,416	53
Audrain	3,332	1,360	377	2,830	1,165	54
Barry	2,300	1,396	1,053	2,442	2,441	76
Barton	1,791	1,010	639	1,629	1,398	55
Bates	3,057	1,383	1,301	2,621	1,444	409
Benton	1,209	1,142	618	1,074	1,395	25
Rollinger	1,512	1,100	948	1,418	1,367	88
Boone	5,027	1,350	695	4,221	1,222	115
Buchanan	8,869	4,412	2,639	8,053	5,096	271
Butler	1,946	1,851	408	1,855	2,181	74
Caldwell	1,483	1,187	965	1,488	1,620	389
Callaway	3,534	1,525	284	3,381	1,334	39
Camden	667	915	246	805	1,227	19
Cape Gir'rd'n	2,587	2,302	899	2,386	2,843	115
Carroll	2,648	1,519	1,861	2,707	2,514	246
Carter	458	256	116	654	5 397	5
Cass	3,247	1,034	1,178	2,652	1,048	298
Cedar	1,392	1,242	623	1,341	1,511	221
Chariton	3,112	1,528	745	2,651	719	135
Christian	793	1,203	832	865	1,601	61
Clark	1,586	1,214	484	1,623	1,634	89
Clay	3,417	592	679	2,805	329	166
Clinton	1,968	777	679	1,630	697	306
Cole	2,447	2,103	252	2 767	2,352	19
Cooper	2,434	2,270	249	2,453	2,551	67
Crawford	1,037	1,045	327	1,179	1,627	72
Dade	1,313	1,196	776	1,436	1,616	218
Dallas	870	1,051	480	844	1,227	149
Davess	2,284	1,099	1,170	2,042	1,526	281
De Kalb	1,652	1,090	499	1,422	1,329	51
Dent	1,280	959	153	1,349	1,175	13
Douglas	566	855	1,092	612	1,400	775
Dunklin	2,723	987	494	2,200	898	37
Franklin	2,239	2,424	671	2,049	2,774	161
Gasconade	518	1,539	495	447	1 673	120
Gentry	2,268	1,268	524	2,046	1,659	209
Greene	5,089	4,350	2,134	5,589	5,874	39
Grundy	1,310	1,051	1,484	1,313	1,612	604
Harrison	1,985	2,081	965	1,698	1,910	426
Henry	3,396	1,162	1,500	2,749	1,121	513
Hickory	421	735	375	456	950	94
Holt	1,519	1,522	583	1,293	1,807	118
Howard	2,672	896	192	2,260	621	24
Howell	1,565	1,465	836	1,609	1,908	155
Iron	845	666	65	974	774	6
Jackson	32,209	5,615	23,152	34,650	5,555	11,064
Jasper	6,789	4,571	3,306	6,386	6,490	466
Jefferson	2,368	2,127	485	2,535	2,777	37
Johnson	3,468	1,772	1,141	2,800	1,872	248
Knox	1,666	1,092	297	1,632	1,220	30
Laclede	1,634	1,478	463	1,628	1,920	39
Lafayette	3,650	2,367	1,241	3,483	2,694	157

MISSOURI—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Stone, Dem.	Akins, Rep.	Sayer, Prog.
Lawrence	2,384	1,312	1,536	2,482	2,493	315
Lewis	2,340	1,004	934	1,906	749	42
Lincoln	2,326	1,258	167	2,099	827	47
Linn	2,890	1,452	1,434	2,928	2,180	331
Livingston	2,314	885	1,502	2,444	2,046	135
McDonald	1,326	916	442	1,469	1,293	36
Macon	3,610	1,288	1,830	3,008	1,449	475
Madison	1,126	827	171	994	952	20
Maries	1,096	448	128	1,201	546	14
Marion	3,471	1,693	531	3,270	1,626	35
Mercer	780	995	996	638	1,072	575
Miller	1,257	1,240	512	1,268	1,624	107
Mississippi	1,368	1,050	78	1,309	960	11
Monteau	1,612	1,375	215	1,527	1,520	40
Monroe	3,576	583	218	3,009	271	72
Montgomery	1,883	1,697	219	1,919	1,876	52
Morgan	1,163	1,239	282	1,243	1,473	36
New Madrid	1,945	1,607	344	1,621	1,132	102
Newton	2,421	1,470	1,033	2,501	2,232	184
Nodaway	3,490	2,139	1,307	3,195	2,883	242
Oregon	1,688	486	833	1,455	376	35
Osage	1,394	981	455	1,451	1,464	23
Ozark	575	695	787	544	1,045	186
Pemiscot	1,617	973	283	1,625	1,375	81
Perry	1,564	1,735	86	1,485	1,776	10
Pettis	3,771	2,423	1,512	3,673	3,029	373
Phelps	1,565	782	379	1,731	1,046	119
Pike	2,720	1,901	176	2,961	1,565	27
Platte	2,535	510	375	1,943	357	95
Polk	1,935	1,802	754	2,033	2,164	232
Putnani	1,368	631	267	1,321	691	23
Ralls	933	1,859	420	742	1,580	61
Randolph	1,784	691	240	1,549	379	40
Ray	4,186	1,126	641	3,905	710	67
Reynolds	3,042	1,192	561	2,759	1,103	72
Ripley	1,030	367	169	961	413	4
St. Charles	1,249	651	353	1,197	892	15
St. Clair	1,922	2,350	525	1,549	2,656	106
St. Clair	1,710	1,046	727	1,555	1,163	188
St. Francois	2,786	2,305	344	2,583	2,171	36
Ste. Genevieve	1,128	1,100	47	1,182	1,092	4
St. Louis	5,409	6,177	2,854	5,590	9,659	341
St. Louis City	58,845	46,509	24,746	50,787	65,810	1,654
Saline	3,929	1,443	1,413	2,314	1,230	180
Schuyler	1,218	766	193	1,266	949	15
Scotland	1,525	860	379	1,353	966	61
Scott	1,945	1,235	303	2,080	1,283	21
Shannon	1,110	385	376	1,017	688	54
Shelby	2,450	859	331	1,995	629	61
Stoddard	2,603	1,363	586	2,146	1,660	72
Stone	506	946	642	607	1,385	35
Sullivan	2,226	1,819	576	2,267	2,229	101
Taney	588	852	259	594	992	191
Texas	2,067	1,322	553	2,062	1,450	81
Vernon	3,493	1,654	655	2,828	1,455	35
Warren	431	1,067	499	403	1,260	318
Washington	1,121	1,059	307	1,219	1,577	21
Wayne	1,432	1,052	304	1,757	1,289	20
Webster	1,649	1,287	744	1,738	1,878	158
Worth	973	769	183	990	903	22
Wright	1,356	1,163	895	1,409	1,904	175
Total	330746	207821	124371	315723	257056	27,614
Plurality	122925	..	..	54,517	..	..
Per cent	47.34	29.75	17.80	..	..	..
Scattering	35,624	..	..	..	..	..
Whole vote.	698,562	..	..	618,194	..	..

For President, 1912. Debs, Soc., received 28,466 votes; Cha'n, Proh., 5,380; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,378 votes; For Governor, 1912. Major, Dem., received 337,019 votes; McKinley, Rep., 217,817; Norton, Prog., 109,146; Ward, Soc., 28,145; Stokes, Proh., 5,220; Rogers, Soc. Lab., 1,861. Major's plurality, 119,200.

For Governor, 1908. Dillon, Pop., 1,058 votes.

For President in 1908. Watson, Pop., received 1,165 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 868; Hilsen, Ind., 402.

MISSOURI—Continued.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Districts.**
I. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby. Lloyd, Dem., 18,712; Brown, Rep., 13,783; Sublette, Prog., 1,162; Smith, Soc., 630.
II. Counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan. Rucker, Dem., 22,243; Isaacs, Soc., 300.
III. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Alexander, Dem., 18,072; Morrow, Rep., 11,933; Courtney, Prog., 2,045; Hughes, Proh., 286; Mock, Soc., 143.
IV. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. Boeber, Dem., 17,293; Otis, Rep., 13,907; Sisson, Prog., 756; Moser, Soc., 349.
V. County of Jackson. Borland, Dem., 36,966; Orr, Rep., 5,387; Brown, Prog., 9,309; Grant, Soc., 747.
VI. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair. Dickinson, Dem., 15,402; Young, Rep., 9,474; Theilman, Prog., 1,989; Harrison, Soc., 466.
VII. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, and Saline. Hamlin, Dem., 21,953; Lovan, Rep., 18,025; Robbins, Prog., 1,436; Behrens, Soc., 827.
VIII. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, and Osage. Shackelford, Dem., 15,546; Gentry, Rep., 13,918; Hertel, Soc., 305.
IX. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Clark, Dem., 20,058; Brown, Rep., 14,732; Meier, Prog., 896; Lemon, Soc., 245; Kolkmeier, Soc. Lab., 26.
X. County of St. Louis, and city (part). Curlee, Dem., 30,153; Meeker, Rep., 44,912; Vogt, Prog., 2,253; Brandt, Soc., 5,162; Cox, Soc. Lab., 355.
XI. St. Louis City. Igoe, Dem., 17,163; Hamilton, Rep., 15,162; Clark, Prog., 267; Kumming, Soc., 965; Spalti, Soc. Lab., 76.
XII. St. Louis City. Collins, Dem., 9,768; Dyer, Rep., 12,047; Mugan, Prog., 188; Herriman, Soc., 651.
XIII. Counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Washington, and Wayne. Hensley, Dem., 15,776; Reppy, Rep., 14,852; Spiller, Soc., 819; Scheidler, Soc. Lab., 41.
XIV. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, and Taney. Russell, Dem., 23,295; Brown, Rep., 22,266; Brewer, Prog., 901; Kuecht, Soc., 3,150.
XV. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Vernon. Decker, Dem., 19,827; Manlove, Rep., 13,471; Sims, Prog., 810; Dalton, Proh., 316; Carpenter, Soc., 1,709; Holbrook, Soc. Lab., 109.
XVI. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, and Wright. Rubey, Dem., 16,340; Diefenderfer, Rep., 13,057; Bradford, Prog., 755; Fouty, Soc., 621.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Elliott W. Major; Lieut.-Governor, W. R. Painter, Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach; Auditor, John P. Gordon; Treasurer, E. P. Deal; Attorney-General, John T. Barker, Superintendent of Education, Howard A. Gass; all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Henry Lamm, Rep.; Associate Justices: Walter W. Graves, Dem.; A. M. Woodson, Dem.; H. W. Bond, Dem.; C. B. Paris, Dem.; R. F. Walker, Dem.; John C. Brown, Rep.; Clerk, J. D. Allen, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	26	76	102
Republicans.....	8	65	73
Progressive.....	0	1	1
Democratic majority.	18	10	28

MISSOURI—Continued.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President.....	296,312	321,449	7,191	13,009	95,137 R
1904. Governor.....	326,652	296,552	5,591	11,031	20,100 D
1906. Sec. State.....	292,421	293,417	.....	.....	9,004 D
1908. President.....	346,574	347,903	4,231	15,431	1,026 R
1908. Governor.....	340,053	335,932	4,169	14,505	15,879 R

MONTANA.

COUNTIES. (31.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Stew-son, Dem.	Wil-son, Rep.	Ed-wards, Prog.
Beaverhead....	713	708	320	755	756	214
Blaine.....	218	204	507	264	258	490
Broadwater....	451	205	197	357	222	203
Carbon.....	796	646	766	622	1,072	394
Cascade.....	1,633	1,079	999	1,390	1,092	732
Choteau.....	402	561	259	360	615	229
Custer.....	1,056	695	1,192	834	1,186	986
Dawson.....	719	678	1,165	568	932	1,050
Deer Lodge....	1,197	1,067	464	1,336	1,008	360
Fergus.....	1,393	745	1,104	1,346	773	995
Flathead.....	1,106	493	1,256	1,038	674	1,343
Gallatin.....	1,407	683	929	1,309	926	736
Granite.....	346	195	256	319	210	275
Hill.....	624	536	545	516	706	423
Jefferson.....	479	239	299	451	284	236
Lewis & Clarke	1,505	1,062	1,375	1,221	1,026	1,733
Lincoln.....	346	218	206	310	272	138
Madison.....	822	506	457	1,071	490	224
Meagher.....	473	321	327	423	410	265
Missoula.....	1,523	589	1,773	1,276	857	1,595
Musselshell..	470	453	400	381	672	246
Park.....	666	609	687	738	791	562
Powell.....	545	335	418	499	439	323
Ravall.....	858	316	596	716	395	845
Rosebud.....	313	392	368	246	528	230
Sanders.....	414	257	375	378	337	312
Silver Bow....	4,542	2,232	1,802	4,024	2,380	1,070
Sweet Grass..	277	181	424	241	308	312
Teton.....	646	612	446	568	784	292
Valley.....	696	668	558	541	762	904
Yellowstone..	1,193	1,004	1,386	724	1,805	1,124
Total.....	27,941	18,512	22,456	25,381	22,950	18,881
Plurality.....	5,485	.....	.....	2,431	.....	.....
Percent.....	35.00	23.19	28.13	31.82	28.76	23.67
Whole vote..	79,826			79,778		

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 10,885 votes; Chaflin, Proh., 32.

For Governor in 1912, Duncan, Soc., received 12,566 votes.

In 1912, Prohibitionists failed to file electoral ticket in time to get on ballot.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Evans, Dem., 37,012; Stout, Dem., 35,156; McCormick, Rep., 26,161; Maddox, Rep., 26,046; Rankin, Prog., 6,694; Brinson, Prog., 6,166; Duncan, Soc., 12,278; Kent, —, 9,430.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	16	54	70
Republicans.....	18	36	54
Progressives.....	4	..	4
Socialists.....	..	2	2
Independents.....	1	1	2
Majority.....	..	15D	8D

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Sam. V. Stewart, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. McDowell, Dem.; Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, Dem.; Attorney-General, D. M. Kelly, Dem.; Treasurer, W. C. Rae, Dem.; Auditor, W. Keating, Dem.; Superintendent Public Instruction, H. A. Davee, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantley, Rep.; Justices, Sydney Sanner, Dem.; Wm. L. Holloway, Rep.; Clerk, John T. Athey, Rep.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Proh.	Plu.
1904. Governor.....	35,377	26,957	3,431	8,420 D
1908. President.....	29,326	32,333	5,855	8,007 R
1908. Governor.....	32,282	30,792	5,112	1,490 D

NEBRASKA.

COUNTIES. (93.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Morehead, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Adams.....	2,117	801	943	188	2,012	1,989
Antelope.....	1,238	877	947	50	1,358	1,437
Arthur.....					137	72
Banner.....	57	53	128	35	109	131
Blaine.....	165	126	107	33	229	192
Boone.....	1,360	570	942	51	1,352	1,416
Box Butte.....	520	229	424	97	784	470
Boyd.....	651	281	653	57	740	595
Brown.....	483	296	415	92	529	609
Buffalo.....	2,061	1,081	1,256	261	1,948	2,135
Burt.....	1,040	865	1,005	41	1,261	1,275
Butler.....	1,756	823	586	40	1,953	1,938
Cass.....	2,009	967	1,132	154	2,223	2,391
Cedar.....	1,515	722	1,045	9	1,763	1,243
Chase.....	264	216	265	38	410	391
Cherry.....	1,052	689	631	239	1,048	1,272
Cheyenne.....	348	232	281	78	714	434
Clay.....	694	557	1,292	52	1,712	1,670
Collax.....	998	620	390	80	1,205	735
Cuming.....	1,484	759	476	30	1,631	976
Custer.....	2,426	1,051	1,574	353	2,312	2,576
Dakota.....	612	409	357	50	780	566
Dawes.....	583	298	610	55	752	732
Dawson.....	1,613	451	1,207	76	1,303	1,876
Deuel.....	135	64	157	25	156	227
Dixon.....	823	582	955	24	947	994
Dodge.....	1,987	1,324	934	209	2,254	1,374
Douglas.....	12,953	6,212	7,930	2,154	13,710	9,862
Dundy.....	304	148	347	72	741	336
Dwight.....	1,736	972	787	78	1,677	1,710
Fillmore.....	1,148	334	779	58	1,378	869
Franklin.....	1,148	334	779	58	1,378	863
Frontier.....	657	293	582	120	764	1,199
Furnas.....	1,266	594	815	83	1,178	1,199
Gage.....	2,593	1,336	2,159	173	2,714	1,427
Garden.....	282	156	369	48	458	337
Garfield.....	234	192	245	155	299	318
Gosper.....	524	129	283	10	415	487
Grant.....	93	82	52	7	179	115
Greeley.....	913	371	376	65	1,158	500
Hall.....	2,086	1,047	974	249	1,963	1,837
Hamilton.....	1,433	450	1,054	87	1,171	1,488
Harlan.....	922	325	613	142	1,000	856
Hayes.....	189	106	246	41	293	223
Hitchcock.....	471	128	371	60	534	426
Holt.....	1,456	778	1,196	130	1,786	1,356
Hooker.....	122	103	57	19	177	108
Howard.....	1,115	481	544	87	1,375	782
Jefferson.....	1,399	655	1,208	226	1,534	1,434
Johnson.....	890	672	649	27	1,148	1,052
Kearney.....	1,012	338	657	44	1,012	880
Keith.....	304	188	236	85	445	358
Keya Paha.....	221	258	246	70	317	353
Kimball.....	109	73	208	18	224	285
Knob.....	1,864	1,028	930	81	2,026	1,414
Lancaster.....	6,885	2,566	4,143	445	6,275	5,776
Lincoln.....	1,129	690	910	400	1,477	1,492
Logan.....	153	97	110	17	260	160
Loup.....	114	131	148	59	156	239
McPherson.....	180	114	232	45	122	137
Madison.....	1,720	1,181	1,016	56	1,690	1,668
Merrick.....	951	526	695	40	1,029	1,173
Morrill.....	392	227	400	75	481	471
Nance.....	716	630	536	23	885	1,026
Nemaha.....	1,374	672	842	58	1,588	1,199
Nuckolls.....	1,212	738	852	78	1,557	1,245
Otoe.....	1,946	922	1,054	71	2,199	1,560
Pawnee.....	958	593	711	53	1,178	1,005
Perkins.....	254	101	190	32	299	262
Phelps.....	974	254	1,072	76	948	1,029
Pierce.....	948	694	461	15	1,212	796
Platte.....	2,015	589	1,227	45	2,012	1,327
Polk.....	996	485	785	89	1,051	1,185
Red Willow.....	927	256	782	191	885	830
Richardson.....	1,980	965	1,350	107	2,198	2,069
Rock.....	280	231	289	66	326	417
Saline.....	1,942	1,185	739	55	2,234	1,312
Sarpy.....	857	404	440	71	1,196	647
Saunders.....	2,080	864	1,510	90	2,368	1,822
Scott's Bluff.....	495	314	657	230	749	842
Seward.....	1,575	788	968	27	1,953	1,409

NEBRASKA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Morehead, Dem.	Howell, Rep.
Sheridan.....	630	377	512	123	721	731
Sherman.....	675	455	595	124	1,000	696
Sioux.....	375	151	396	63	541	308
Stanton.....	725	471	297	16	886	579
Thayer.....	1,491	703	964	87	1,755	1,294
Thomas.....	172	86	104	22	218	22
Thurston.....	834	436	492	63	1,054	693
Valley.....	789	552	561	121	1,007	1,004
Washington.....	1,182	599	906	91	1,563	1,003
Wayne.....	808	600	725	20	980	978
Webster.....	1,168	536	915	79	1,262	1,181
Wheeler.....	194	71	179	38	235	170
York.....	1,886	962	1,086	86	1,617	2,105
Totals.....	109,008	54,216	72,689	10,185	120,206	101,228
Plurality.....	36,319				18,978	
Per cent.....	43.74	21.73	29.01	4.08	50.56	42.41
Whole vote.....		249,481			238,696	

For Governor, 1914, Sackett, Prog., received 8,655 votes; Porter, Soc., 5,734; Wilson, Proh., 2,873.
For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 3,383 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

- Districts.**
I. Maguire, Dem., 15,138; Reavis, Rep., 15,462; Lyford, Prog., 1,525.
II. Lobeck, Dem., 16,773; Blackburn, Rep., 8,979; Merriam, Prog., 1,586; Warren, Soc., 1,314; Crowell, Proh., 193.
III. Stephens, Dem., 26,325; Spillman, Rep. and Prog., 17,967; Woodcock, Soc., 766; Fitch, Proh., 629.
IV. Rhodes, Dem., 16,921; Sloan, Rep. and Prog., 21,711; Milliken, Soc., 628.
V. Shallenberger, Dem., 17,643; Barton, Rep. and Prog., 17,454; Birmingham, Soc. and Proh., 1,135.
VI. Taylor, Dem., 20,086; Kinkaid, Rep., 29,626; Chase, Soc., 2,299; Stebbins, Proh., 404.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John H. Morehead; Lieutenant-Governor, James Pearson; Secretary of State, C. W. Pool; Treasurer, G. E. Hall; Auditor, W. H. Smith; Attorney-General, W. E. Reed; Superintendent of Education, A. O. Thomas; Commissioner of Insurance, _____; Commissioner of Public Lands, Fred. Beekman—all Democrats, except Thomas and Beekman, Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Manoah B. Reese; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Francis G. Hamer, Jacob Fawcett, William B. Rose, John B. Barnes, and Samuel H. Sedgwick; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate	House	Joint Ballot
Democrats.....	20	61	81
Republicans.....	13	39	52
Democratic Majority	7	22	29

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Soc.	D. Proh.	Plu.
1900. President.	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822	R
1902. Governor.	91,116	96,471	3,157	3,397	5,355	R
1904. President.	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,513	56,682	R
1904. Governor.	102,568	111,711	5,122	5,488	9,143	R
1906. Governor.	84,885	97,858	2,999	5,106	12,973	R
1908. President.	131,089	136,997	3,324	5,179	4,102	D
1908. Governor.	132,560	121,076	3,069	4,464	11,884	D
1910. Governor.	107,532	123,883	6,268		15,361	R
1912. Governor.	123,997	114,075	9,964	3,643	9,922	D

* Majority. † Fusion.

NEVADA.

COUNTIES. (16.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1910.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Dick-erson, Dem.	Oddie, Rep.
Churchill.....	349	157	305	211	332	377
Clark.....	358	114	264	108	419	354
Douglas.....	144	80	172	22	233	217
Elko.....	847	395	513	253	889	854
Esmeralda.....	713	246	481	379	1,344	1,543
Eureka.....	211	69	122	21	120	282
Humboldt.....	719	207	535	339	911	783
Lander.....	197	69	200	53	230	344
Lincoln.....	275	99	145	28	284	287
Lyon.....	436	131	352	239	352	479
Mineral.....	219	59	145	131	.....	.....
Nye.....	869	349	427	718	699	1,357
Ormsby.....	294	150	154	65	358	420
Storey.....	395	162	209	82	419	457
Washoe.....	1,449	644	1,150	362	1,394	1,953
White Pine.....	515	259	431	302	814	728
Total.....	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	8,798	10,455
Plurality.....	2,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,637
Per cent.....	39.70	15.88	27.94	16.47	42.65	50.59
Whole vote..	20,115			20,625		

For Governor in 1910 Gegax, Soc., received 1,393 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912

Tallman, Dem., 7,311; E. Roberts, Rep., 7,379; Springmeyer, Soc., 2,072. Roberts's plurality, 63.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Tasker L. Oddie; Lieut.-Governor, G. C. Ross; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, William McMillan; Comptroller, Jacob Eggers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Bray; Attorney-General, Geo. B. Thatcher—all Dems., except Oddie, Eggers and McMillan, Reps.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, G. F. Talbot, Dem.; Justices, P. A. McCarran, Dem.; Frank H. Norcross, Rep.; Clerk, Joe Josephs, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	12	32	44
Republicans.....	8	19	27
Independent.....	1	1	2
Socialists.....	1	1	2
Democratic majority.	2	11	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Soc.	Plu.
1900. President.....	6,347	3,849	.....	.....	2,498 D
1902. Governor.....	6,529	4,786	.....	.....	1,743 D
1904. President.....	3,982	6,867	344	225	2,885 R
1906. Governor.....	8,686	5,338	.....	815	3,348 D
			Soc.	Ind.	
1908. President.....	11,213	10,775	2,103	436	437 D

NEW JERSEY.

COUNTIES. (21.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1913.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Field-er, Dem.	Stokes, Rep.	Colby, Prog.
Atlantic.....	4,885	4,422	4,245	3,636	7,496	828
Bergen.....	9,978	5,078	8,594	11,301	8,087	2,699
Burlington.....	5,992	3,967	3,973	5,054	5,811	1,329
Camden.....	10,812	7,911	8,718	9,561	13,184	2,376
Cape May.....	2,124	909	1,847	1,745	1,947	480
Cumberland.....	3,858	1,895	4,097	3,567	3,115	1,798
Essex.....	26,250	16,994	23,627	25,310	24,749	11,452
Gloucester.....	3,364	1,856	3,108	3,058	3,089	1,199
Hudson.....	40,517	8,763	24,156	42,041	16,082	4,473
Hunterdon.....	4,103	1,970	1,470	3,736	2,548	373
Mercer.....	7,775	5,676	6,907	7,211	9,245	1,498
Middlesex.....	8,186	4,743	5,061	8,946	6,492	1,220
Monmouth.....	9,799	3,683	6,305	8,969	6,186	1,430
Morris.....	5,623	3,329	4,440	5,408	4,868	1,773
Ocean.....	1,858	919	2,055	1,663	1,752	907
Passaic.....	16,810	5,349	11,701	9,852	10,367	2,035
Salem.....	2,745	1,803	1,874	2,508	2,141	539
Somerset.....	3,146	2,068	2,059	2,925	2,679	691
Sussex.....	2,852	890	1,506	2,628	1,397	296
Union.....	9,695	5,421	8,429	9,938	7,333	3,203
Warren.....	4,663	1,411	2,007	3,241	1,975	533
Total.....	178,289	88,835	145,410	173,148	140,298	41,132
Plurality.....	32,379	.....	.....	32,850	.....	.....
Per cent.....	41.22	20.54	33.62	46.45	37.38	10.95
Whole vote..	432,534			375,317		

For Governor, 1913, Reilly, Soc., received 13,977 votes; Mason, Nat. Prog., 3,427; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,460; Dwyer, Ind., 875.

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 15,801 votes; Chafin, Proh., 2,378; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,321.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914. Districts.

- I. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Nowroy, Dem., 13,271; Browning, Rep., 24,142; Chenoweth, Prog., 387; Day, Nat. Prog., 1,391; Hartmeyer, Soc., 1,469; Higgins, Roose. Prog., 735.
- II. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Burlington. Baker, Dem., 14,353; Bacharach, Rep., 21,448; Bright, Roose. Prog., 2,276; Chapman, Nat. Prog., 775; McKeen, Soc., 673.
- III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Scully, Dem., 21,338; Havens, Rep., 19,303; Easton, Nat. Prog., 948; Shupe, Soc., 536.
- IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer. Walsh, Dem., 13,766; Hutchinson, Rep., 17,078; Thorn, Roose. Prog., 1,711; Barrett, Nat. Prog., 326; Alexander, Soc., 561; Phillips, Soc. Lab., 112.
- V. Counties of Union, and Morris. Tuttle, Jr., Dem., 15,713; Capstick, Rep., 16,951; Moy, Roose. Prog., 2,218; Smith, Nat. Prog., 368; Seeholzer, Soc., 1,354.
- VI. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren, Passaic (part), Hart, Dem., 15,286; McDermt, Ind. Dem., 383; Prince, Rep., 15,880; Zabriskie, Rep., 1,549; Reed, Nat. Prog., 632; Kraft, Soc., 921; Katz, Soc. Lab., 233.
- VII. County of Passaic (part). Cabell, Dem., 6,944; Drukker, Rep., 12,664; Demarest, Soc., 3,370; Jager, Soc. Lab., 191.
- VIII. Counties of Essex (part), Hudson (part), McDonald, Dem., 11,678; Duffy, Reg. Dem., 1,397; Gray, Rep., 13,433; Archibald, Roose. Prog., 2,232; Simms, Nat. Prog., 191; Morton, Soc., 963.
- IX. County of Essex (part). Gregory, Dem., 8,069; Seymour, Dem., 5,672; Parker, Rep., 9,432; Roper, Roose. Prog., 738; Roff, Nat. Prog., 118; Bohu, Soc., 1,342.
- X. County of Essex (part). Townsend, Dem., 12,278; Doyle, Jeff. Priu. Dem., 337; Lehbach, Rep., 31,765; Ford, Roose. Prog., 1,425; Weigand, Nat. Prog., 154; Goebel, Soc., 970.
- XI. County of Hudson (part). Eagan, Dem., 17,551; Straus, Rep., 8,400; Reilly, Soc., 1,091.
- XII. County of Hudson (part). Hamill, Dem., 16,260; Higginbotham, Jr., Rep., 7,379; Anderson, Roose. Prog., 1,313; Parker, Nat. Prog., 190; Power, Soc., 331.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James F. Fielder, Dem.; Secretary of State, D. S. Crater, Dem.; Treasurer, Edward E. Grosscup, Dem.; Comptroller, Edward I. Edwards, Dem.; Attorney-General, John W. Wescott, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., Rep.; Commissioner of Education, Calvin N. Kendall, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, G. M. La Monte, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. S. Gummere, Rep.; Associate Justices, C. G. Garrison, Dem., F. J. Swazy, Rep.; T. W. Trenchard, Rep.; Charles W. Parker, Rep.; James J. Bergen, Dem.; J. F. Minturn, Dem.; Samuel Kalisch, Dem.; Chas. C. Black, Dem.; Clerk, Wm. C. Gebhardt, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.			
Republicans.....	11	38	49
Democrats.....	10	22	32
Republican majority	1	16	17

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1901.

	Dem.	Rep. Soc.	D. Proh.	Plu.
1901. Governor..	166,681	183,814	3,489	5,365
1904. Governor..	164,566	245,164	9,587	80,598
1909. Governor..	179,719	231,363	8,858	51,644
1907. Governor..	186,300	194,313	6,848	8,013
1908. President..	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934
				82,759

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTIES. (10.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Noone, Dem.	Spaulding, Rep.	All-son, Prog.
Belknap.....	1,862	1,741	944	1,841	2,597	142
Carroll.....	1,820	1,454	881	1,613	2,393	67
Cheshire.....	2,765	2,114	1,252	1,923	3,489	290
Cooch.....	2,229	1,938	1,103	2,404	3,150	120
Grafton.....	3,752	3,520	2,165	3,211	4,611	243
Hillsborough..	8,909	8,007	4,586	9,080	10,831	794
Merrimack.....	4,741	4,632	2,119	4,904	6,162	336
Rockingham..	4,306	4,231	2,465	3,936	6,185	4
Strafford.....	3,468	2,962	1,265	3,320	4,738	116
Sullivan.....	1,523	1,677	1,014	1,442	2,377	119
Total.....	34,724	32,927	17,794	33,674	46,413	2,572
Plurality.....	2,097	.....	.....	12,739	.....	.....
Per cent.....	39.69	37.50	20.28	40.04	55.18	3.06
Scattering.....	2,516	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Whole vote..	87,961	.....	.....	84,108	.....	.....

For Governor, 1914, Burke, Soc., received 1,423 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 1,981 votes; Chafin, Proh., 555.

For Governor in 1912, Morrill, Proh., received 496 votes; Wilkins, Soc., 1,674.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Stevens, Dem., received 36,382 votes; Gallinger, Rep., 42,113; Greer, Prog., 1,938; Wilkins, Soc., 1,089.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. E. E. Reed, Dem., 19,140; Sulloway, Rep., 20,657; Shontell, Prog., 971; Mills, Soc., 561.
II. French, Dem., 16,101; Wason, Rep., 21,793; Weaver, Prog., 1,409; Cariveau, Soc., 493.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

*Governor, R. H. Spaulding, Rep.; Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson, Rep.; Treasurer, George E. Farrand, Dem.; Auditor, Guy H. Cutler, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Herbert E. Tutherly, Rep.; Attorney-General, J. P. Tuttle, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry C. Morrison, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, R. J. Merrill, Rep.

*Governor elected by Legislature which convened January 1, 1913; November, 1912, election not conclusive.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons, Rep.; Associate Justices, Reuben E. Walker, Rep.; John E. Young, Rep.; Robert J. Peaslee, Dem.; William A. Plummer, Dem.; Clerk, Arthur H. Chase, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	17	251	268
Democrats.....	6	153	159
Progressives.....	1	5	6

Republican majority 10 93 103

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1884. President..	39,187	43,250	1,571	552	4,063
1888. President..	43,382	45,724	.....	1,566	2,342
1896. President..	21,650	5,444	.....	779	35,794
1900. President..	35,489	54,803	720	*1,270	19,314
1904. President..	33,992	54,177	1,090	749	20,185
1906. Governor..	37,672	40,581	1,011	2,212	2,909
1908. President..	33,655	53,149	1,299	905	19,494
1908. Governor..	41,386	44,630	1,086	895	3,244
1910. Governor..	37,737	44,908	1,023	449	1,171
1912. Governor..	34,203	32,504	14,401	1,674	1,699

*Pop.

NEW MEXICO.

COUNTIES. (16.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1911.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	McDo-nald, Dem.	Bur-son, Rep.
Bernalillo.....	1,199	1,002	1,394	670	3,052	1,826
Chaves.....	1,339	465	398	347	1,994	645
Colfax.....	1,182	1,036	564	77	1,940	1,601
Curry.....	634	124	253	194	988	339
Doña Ana.....	895	912	241	16	1,394	1,284
Eddy.....	936	145	371	166	1,460	880
Grant.....	1,130	439	416	124	1,535	1,095
Guadalupe.....	761	651	154	96	1,035	1,018
Lincoln.....	461	452	109	105	801	671
Luna.....	461	81	194	83	632	265
McKinley.....	224	264	237	7	409	465
Mora.....	1,002	1,022	264	4	1,259	1,449
Otero.....	420	220	201	165	692	513
Quay.....	834	351	558	285	1,167	816
Rio Arriba.....	1,004	1,549	101	5	1,189	1,941
Roosevelt.....	599	107	259	249	837	291
Sandoval.....	126	211	553	.....	759	517
San Juan.....	493	203	229	141	823	433
San Miguel.....	1,740	2,479	207	27	2,153	2,919
Santa Fe.....	1,012	1,432	390	64	1,416	1,710
Sierra.....	352	176	86	11	576	516
Socorro.....	1,078	960	269	20	1,414	2,085
Taos.....	765	855	277	21	1,013	1,289
Torrance.....	390	520	232	174	814	893
Union.....	1,119	815	449	228	1,379	1,288
Valencia.....	231	1,263	111	30	303	1,775
Total.....	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	31,036	38,019
Plurality.....	2,704	.....	.....	3,017	.....	.....
Per cent.....	41.39	35.91	16.90	5.79	51.00	46.06
Whole vote..	49,376	.....	.....	60,846	.....	.....

For Congress in 1908 the Socialist vote was 1,056.
VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
Ferguson, Dem., 19,805; Hernandez, Rep., 23,812; Wilson, Prog., 1,695; Metcalf, Soc., 1,101.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem.; Lieut.-Governor, E. C. de Baca, Dem.; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Dem.; Treasurer, O. N. Marron, Dem.; Auditor, Wm. G. Sargent, Rep.; Attorney-General, Frank W. Clancy, Rep.; Supt. Education, Alvan N. White, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarence J. Roberts, Rep.; Associate Justices, Richard H. Hanna, Prog., and Frank W. Parker, Rep.; Clerk, José D. Sena, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.			
Republicans.....	15	29	44
Democrats.....	7	18	25
Progressives.....	2	1	3
Socialists.....	0	1	1
Republican majority	6	9	15

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- District.*
- I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Held up by court order.
- II. County of Queens. Caldwell, Dem., 21,330; Hopkins, Rep., 10,552; Moriarty, Prog., 1,117; Katz, Soc., 2,352; Ballou, Proh., 138; Gresser, United Dem., 3,672.
- III. County of Kings (part). Flynn, Dem., 11,298; Serebnitz, Rep., 8,368; Wicks, Prog., 782; Klein, Soc., 1,559; Irvine, Proh., 104; Hunter, Ind. L., 439.
- IV. County of Kings (part). Dale, Dem., 7,860; Kissel, Rep. and Ind. L., 5,496; Schaffer, Prog., 1,404; Lipps, Soc., 1,870; Hutchinson, Proh., 94.
- V. County of Kings (part). Maher, Dem., 11,754; Hobbly, Rep., 8,327; Gaynor, Prog. and Ind. L., 2,512; Vaughan, Soc., 1,058; Terry, Proh., 99.
- VI. County of Kings (part). Ross, Dem., 16,180; Rowe, Rep. and Ind. L., 22,262; Bacon, Prog., 1,771; Matchett, Soc., 919; Snyder, Proh., 219.
- VII. County of Kings (part). Fitzgerald, Dem. and Ind. L., 15,065; Wilcox, Rep., 6,659; Allen, Prog., 603; Fraser, Soc., 456; Brown, Proh., 89.
- VIII. County of Kings (part). Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L., 20,213; Clark, Rep., 9,935; Schenberg, Prog., 1,347; Wettegren, Soc., 950; Wilson, Proh., 142.
- IX. Counties of Queens (part) and Kings (part). O'Brien, Dem., 15,224; Swift, Rep. and Ind. L., 18,547; Larkin, Prog., 1,748; Wright, Soc., 2,371; Hoople, Proh., 212.
- X. County of Kings (part). Ribes, Dem., 6,240; Haskell, Rep. Prog. and Ind. L., 8,213; Smith, Soc., 2,732; Smith, Proh., 107; Nelson, Ind., 84; Drescher, Anti-Boss, 2,884.
- XI. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Riordan, Dem., 13,200; Schofield, Rep., 7,680; Mills, Prog., 628; Rechow, Soc., 360; Horton, Proh., 278.
- XII. County of New York (part). Goldfogle, Dem., American and Ind. L., 4,947; Borowsky, Rep. and Prog., 1,133; London, Soc., 5,969.
- XIII. County of New York (part). Loft, Dem., American and Ind. L., 5,934; March, Rep. and Prog., 3,081; White, Soc., 1,177.
- XIV. County of New York (part). Farley, Dem. and Ind. L., 7,310; LaGirardia, Rep., 5,331; Golden, Prog., 1,456; Slobodin, Soc., 1,534; Gillespie, Proh., 82.
- XV. County of New York (part). Conry, Dem. and Ind. L., 13,846; Ehrhorn, Rep. and Prog., 6,698; Claessens, Soc., 644; Leigh, Proh., 90.
- XVI. County of New York (part). Dooling, Dem. and Ind. L., 12,874; Stowell, Rep., 6,012; Moran, Prog., 1,156; Fieldman, Soc., 486; Lindsay, Proh., 60.
- XVII. County of New York (part). Carew, Dem., 10,243; Bates, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 7,851; Wood, Soc., 919; Myers, Proh., 64.
- XVIII. County of New York (part). Patten, Dem. and Ind. L., 12,434; Francis, Rep. and Prog., 8,804; Ramon, Soc., 2,047; Shedd, Proh., 69.
- XIX. County of New York (part). Butterwieser, Dem., 10,150; Attinger, Rep., 9,588; Chandler, Prog. and Ind. L., 10,682; Ingerman, Soc., 873; Perry, Proh., 73.
- XX. Counties of Bronx (part) and Westchester (part). Cantor, Dem., 4,843; Siegel, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 4,923; Schmidt, Soc., 1,356; Cushing, Proh., 55.
- XXI. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L., 11,375; Ansonge, Rep. and Prog., 9,826; Lapollo, Soc., 1,106; Hull, Proh., 100.
- XXII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Bruckner, Dem., 17,886; Kuerzi, Rep., Prog. and Ind. L., 8,900; McDonald, Soc., 1,770; Dutt, Proh., 128.

NEW YORK—Continued.

District.

- XXIII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Goulden, Dem., 18,822; Niles, Rep. and Ind. L., 12,000; Ayres, Prog. and Bus. Men's L., 8,228; Rubinov, Soc., 3,378; Greene, Proh., 154.
- XXIV. Counties of New York (part) and Westchester (part). Oglesby, Dem., 17,605; Forster, Rep., 16,554; Smith, Prog., 3,143; Benson, Soc., 2,238; Victor, Proh., 181; Fairchild, Ind. L., 497.
- XXV. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Taylor, Dem., 14,369; Husted, Rep., 17,888; Mertz, Prog., 1,504; Kobbe, Soc., 527; Pew, Proh., 335.
- XXVI. Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam. Abbott, Dem. and Prog., 14,412; Platt, Rep., 21,634; Schefer, Soc., 472; Peabody, Proh., 784.
- XXVII. Counties of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster. McClellan, Dem., 18,074; Ward, Rep. and Prog., 22,503; Wheden, Soc., 424; Palmer, Proh., 1,432.
- XXVIII. Counties of Albany and Rensselaer (part). Ten Eyck, Dem. and Prog., 24,405; Sanford, Rep., 27,158; Dugan, Soc., 531; Ackert, Proh., 268.
- XXIX. Counties of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, and Rensselaer (part). Farrell, Dem. and Prog., 15,171; Parker, Rep., 29,454; Hall, Soc., 680; Cole, Proh., 973.
- XXX. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Schenectady. Wilson, Dem., 9,950; Charles, Rep., 16,521; Akin, Dem. and Prog., 5,105; Callery, Soc., 5,705; Brooks, Proh., 1,704.
- XXXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Cooney, Dem., 7,850; Merritt, Rep., 17,720; Hadley, Prog., 5,351; McIlmoyle, Proh., 889; Daniels, Ind. L., 675.
- XXXII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, and Oswego. Fitzgibbons, Dem., 11,544; Mott, Rep. and Prog., 21,684; Chase, Soc., 716; Groat, Proh., 1,896.
- XXXIII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Talcott, Dem., 15,035; Snyder, Rep., 21,144; Spitzle, Prog., 2,582; Endres, Soc., 638; Schofield, Proh., 791.
- XXXIV. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego. West, Dem., 12,564; Fairchild, Rep., 22,786; Barnes, Prog., 4,582; Ammerman, Soc., 621; Barnes, Proh., 28.
- XXXV. Counties of Cortland and Onondaga. Clancy, Dem., 15,131; Magee, Rep., 23,075; Tilroe, Prog., 3,211; Dennis, Soc., 1,169; Duvall, Proh., 1,138.
- XXXVI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates. Kelly, Dem., 10,970; Payne, Rep., 22,523; Parker, Prog., 2,276; Manning, Soc., 466; Brown, Proh., 1,995.
- XXXVII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins. Seeley, Dem., 14,056; Pratt, Rep., 16,081; Van Duzen, Prog., 2,075; Shanks, Soc., 8,438; Arland, Proh., 721.
- XXXVIII. County of Monroe (part). Deeker, Dem., 8,832; Dunn, Rep., 21,250; Arnold, Prog., 5,324; Bach, —, 1,439.
- XXXIX. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming, and Monroe (part). Bowen, Dem., 9,776; Danforth, Rep., 23,694; Authaun, Prog., 2,027; O'Reruth, Soc., 478; Rumsey, Proh., 1,178.
- XL. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part). Gittins, Dem., 12,857; Dempsey, Rep., 22,324; Ferguson, Prog., 2,395; Moffett, Soc., 846; Blighton, Proh., 357; Fisher, —, 73.
- XLI. County of Erie (part). Smith, Dem., 11,915; Eberle, Rep., 11,324; Meyer, Prog., 6,488; Barnard, —, 1,419; Mair, —, 246.
- XLII. County of Erie (part). Driscoll, Dem., 13,081; Ticknor, Rep., 12,633; Smith, Prog., 1,265; Schoombs, —, 688; Kyser, —, 198.
- XLIII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. Wyvell, Dem., 7,619; Hamilton, Rep., 20,726; Penwick, Prog., 2,119; Shafer, Soc., 1,577; Woodruff, Proh., 2,159.

NEW YORK—Continued.

COUNTIES. (62.)	Population by 1910 Census.	CHIEF JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS, 1914.			GOVERNOR, 1914.			UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.		PRESIDENT, 1912.*		
		Sea- bury, Dem.	Chase, Rep.	Bon- din, Sec.	Glynn, Dem.	Whit- man, Rep.	Sulzer, Am.	Gerard, Dem.	Wads- worth, Rep.	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.
Albany.....	173,666	14,934	26,042	431	11,540	25,712	1,999	14,340	26,010	17,235	20,416	4,487
Allegany.....	41,412	2,010	4,198	156	1,052	4,401	686	1,608	4,557	2,777	3,668	2,664
Bronx.....	77,809	44,747	8,806	6,253	26,427	29,865	3,777	40,083	21,567	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	65,919	5,196	6,292	255	3,220	6,538	3,062	5,014	8,531	6,530	7,949	2,586
Cattaraugus.....	67,106	3,615	4,433	404	2,235	6,401	966	3,054	6,672	4,885	4,820	3,487
Cayuga.....	105,126	2,627	8,560	262	2,330	6,819	487	3,461	6,513	4,891	6,788	2,428
Chautauqua.....	54,662	4,696	4,014	159	2,097	10,586	708	2,971	10,205	4,937	7,899	6,577
Chemung.....	35,575	5,843	3,995	937	3,232	4,093	1,621	4,561	5,112	6,005	3,317	2,733
Chenango.....	43,230	2,365	3,857	76	822	3,453	1,943	1,932	4,096	3,341	4,042	1,609
Clinton.....	43,658	2,486	3,789	57	2,337	3,838	191	2,512	3,813	3,322	3,903	1,206
Columbia.....	29,249	3,876	3,548	43	2,449	4,936	900	3,739	4,783	4,599	3,740	1,318
Cortland.....	45,576	1,639	3,548	61	767	3,738	532	1,515	3,558	2,238	2,958	1,629
Delaware.....	45,576	2,892	4,726	151	1,112	4,658	1,984	2,529	4,718	4,511	4,731	1,895
Dutchess.....	529,965	6,611	9,396	203	3,782	9,838	765	5,968	9,527	8,865	8,910	2,126
Erie.....	33,458	47,047	29,699	2,564	23,340	49,662	905	29,309	47,611	33,518	19,182	26,353
Essex.....	45,717	1,829	3,064	72	1,016	3,127	255	1,324	3,073	2,070	8,126	1,720
Franklin.....	44,534	3,079	4,026	24	1,865	4,119	103	1,932	4,062	2,706	3,930	1,363
Fulton.....	37,615	3,176	4,381	911	1,650	4,231	332	2,029	4,436	2,550	3,741	1,273
Genesee.....	30,214	1,850	4,089	52	1,138	4,363	242	1,555	4,293	2,656	3,231	2,061
Greene.....	4,373	2,011	3,936	91	1,244	3,324	756	2,533	3,237	3,647	2,711	818
Hamilton.....	56,356	507	421	7	440	417	2	461	429	492	454	163
Herkimer.....	80,297	4,329	8,163	297	2,642	8,613	931	3,904	8,306	6,054	6,692	3,603
Jefferson.....	1,634,251	113,950	78,852	11,513	73,566	95,382	9,368	108,054	81,426	109,748	51,239	71,173
Lewis.....	24,849	1,795	2,562	25	1,253	2,559	230	1,626	2,565	2,338	2,064	1,512
Livingston.....	38,037	2,648	4,197	35	1,627	4,335	440	2,022	4,922	3,201	3,726	1,786
Madison.....	39,289	2,481	4,612	234	1,568	4,680	487	2,277	4,620	3,160	3,490	2,709
Monroe.....	283,212	20,518	26,280	1,668	9,791	33,587	1,025	12,844	33,619	17,863	16,876	14,919
Montgomery.....	57,567	4,008	6,089	348	2,702	6,000	816	3,778	6,164	4,507	5,040	1,894
Nassau.....	84,930	7,062	7,401	130	4,726	8,547	664	6,352	7,524	7,073	4,608	6,563
New York.....	2,762,522	135,660	63,966	12,074	90,666	85,478	9,905	123,182	67,842	166,157	63,107	98,995
Niagara.....	92,036	8,189	7,637	332	3,353	10,926	829	5,130	10,875	7,647	5,654	4,256
Oneida.....	154,157	10,811	15,143	482	7,312	14,566	970	10,370	14,557	12,182	11,245	8,332
Onondaga.....	200,298	13,913	20,847	1,141	11,774	21,427	934	12,568	21,167	15,897	16,202	10,694
Ontario.....	55,286	3,529	6,277	70	2,045	5,972	788	3,024	5,905	4,728	4,897	2,278
Orange.....	115,751	7,361	10,470	224	5,281	10,334	....	5,864	10,527	9,402	10,360	3,509
Orleans.....	32,000	1,702	3,570	41	1,090	3,335	280	1,473	3,775	2,447	2,953	1,365
Oswego.....	71,664	4,413	7,247	77	2,885	7,556	934	3,888	7,645	5,256	5,996	3,990
Otsego.....	47,216	3,627	5,123	129	1,558	4,337	2,330	3,232	5,120	5,358	5,138	1,696
Putnam.....	14,665	1,075	1,310	11	606	1,265	386	956	1,316	1,321	1,367	593
Queens.....	284,041	33,130	15,190	2,568	21,805	22,043	1,539	32,267	15,922	25,044	9,201	14,967
Rensselaer.....	122,276	13,140	13,839	358	10,965	13,729	661	11,783	13,800	11,683	10,853	3,735
Richmond.....	85,969	8,109	4,335	217	5,769	5,477	376	7,990	4,474	8,437	3,035	3,771
Rockland.....	46,873	3,718	3,489	131	1,843	3,790	883	3,330	3,668	4,241	2,217	2,302
St. Lawrence.....	89,005	4,084	8,752	127	3,041	9,767	418	3,523	8,866	6,329	8,403	4,403
Saratoga.....	61,917	4,474	7,143	190	3,308	7,191	1,850	4,234	7,115	5,292	6,239	2,219
Schenectady.....	88,235	4,630	7,182	3,866	3,547	7,013	1,830	4,337	7,658	5,345	5,528	2,640
Schoharie.....	23,855	2,169	2,637	48	885	2,240	1,324	2,124	2,862	3,355	2,389	530
Schuyler.....	14,004	1,051	1,675	20	372	1,340	594	966	1,702	1,416	1,649	526
Seneca.....	26,972	1,895	2,853	45	1,286	2,946	459	1,715	3,014	2,573	2,336	1,101
Steuben.....	83,362	5,586	6,753	370	3,208	5,620	....	4,751	7,172	7,396	5,983	4,189
Suffolk.....	96,138	6,783	8,546	196	6,558	9,487	1,831	6,319	8,541	7,878	5,590	5,484
Sullivan.....	33,808	1,253	3,410	123	2,016	3,243	778	3,019	3,531	3,864	3,037	961
Tioga.....	25,624	1,813	2,482	65	835	2,204	1,009	1,357	2,728	2,400	2,642	1,063
Tompkins.....	33,647	2,305	3,333	117	1,319	3,340	526	1,976	3,406	3,272	2,237	2,652
Ulster.....	91,769	5,553	9,033	125	3,455	9,263	1,362	5,425	9,044	8,510	7,482	2,951
Warren.....	32,223	2,619	3,903	137	1,360	4,085	499	2,016	4,003	2,802	3,153	1,608
Washington.....	47,778	3,055	5,820	126	1,930	6,225	455	2,659	6,006	3,555	4,593	2,605
Wayne.....	50,179	3,599	5,336	70	1,524	5,798	480	2,149	5,478	3,934	4,769	2,574
Westchester.....	283,055	21,277	24,560	1,010	14,728	26,179	971	19,794	24,055	21,160	15,838	15,051
Wyoming.....	31,880	1,906	3,489	42	1,004	4,080	401	1,378	3,998	2,540	2,836	2,270
Yates.....	18,642	865	2,214	34	492	2,179	317	825	2,229	1,456	1,793	905
Total.....	9,113,279	646,401	594,414	52,225	412,253	686,701	70,655	571,010	639,112	655,575	455,429	390,021
Plurality.....	.....	56,054	.....	.....	.....	145,432	.....	.....	67,693	390,047	.....	.....
Percent.....	.....	48.58	44.69	3.92	28.63	47.69	4.90	42.04	47.04	41.28	28.68	24.57
Whole vote.....	.....	1,330,498	.....	.....	1,459,969	.....	.....	1,358,651	.....	1,587,983	.....	.....

1914 vote—for Governor on Independent League ticket Glynn received 125,252 votes and on No Party ticket, 3,764; Sulzer on Prog. ticket received 54,189 and on No Party ticket, 1,426; Davenport, Prog., 45,536; Strebel, Soc., 37,793; Hunter, Soc.-Lab., 2,350.

For U. S. Senator on Independent League ticket, Gerard received 409 votes; Colby, Prog., 61,977; Russell, Soc., 65,266; Baldwin, Prog., 27,813; Archer, Soc.-Lab., 3,064.

For Chief Justice Court of Appeals—Seabury on Prog., 3,646 votes and on Independent League; 421; Hart, Prog., 28,337; Seidel, Soc.-Lab., 5,054.

1913 vote—Chief Judge of Court of Appeals—Bartlett, Dem., 600,375; Werner, Rep., 597,357; Hand, N. P., 195,097; Slobodin, Soc., 61,580; Manierre, Prog., 17,279.

1912 vote—Governor—Sulzer, Dem., 649,559; Hedges, Rep., 444,105; Straus, Prog. and Ind. League, 393,183; Russell, Soc., 56,917.

*Debs, Soc., received 63,381.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR PRESIDENT, 1912, AND GOVERNOR, 1914.

M'HATTAN & BRONX.				MANHATTAN.			BROOKLYN.						
PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.			PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914			
Dist.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Glynn, Dem.	Whit-Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.	Dist.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	R'velt, Prog.	Glynn, Dem.	Whit-Rep.	Sulzer, Amer.
1	3,599	1,234	1,291	2,641	1,449	66	1	4,077	2,003	2,161	2,470	3,099	84
2	3,411	764	1,625	3,102	1,198	463	2	4,091	774	1,433	2,782	1,270	71
3	4,941	709	1,712	3,677	1,256	318	3	4,493	861	1,082	3,269	1,254	44
4	2,879	735	1,389	2,193	1,065	938	4	4,056	2,077	2,370	2,379	2,219	457
5	5,044	1,181	1,304	3,729	1,397	68	5	4,582	2,950	3,800	2,672	5,721	314
6	1,860	1,704	1,870	1,193	2,632	904	6	3,049	1,902	2,847	1,865	3,395	863
7	4,410	1,180	1,607	2,996	1,816	72	7	4,301	1,377	1,831	3,102	2,186	114
8	2,211	686	2,313	1,940	1,457	923	8	4,847	1,164	1,572	3,160	1,725	69
9	3,984	966	1,393	2,401	1,602	61	9	7,765	2,782	5,156	5,343	6,244	485
10	2,218	1,229	2,198	1,724	1,810	880	10	4,771	2,348	2,910	3,019	4,069	115
11	5,132	1,170	1,482	3,809	1,843	66	11	4,559	2,454	2,902	2,866	4,246	121
12	4,643	915	1,257	3,083	1,195	293	12	5,489	3,080	3,597	3,892	5,335	205
13	4,092	1,042	1,698	2,967	1,478	51	13	3,823	1,546	1,783	2,445	2,266	254
14	4,609	1,690	1,229	3,583	1,878	78	14	3,908	1,110	1,614	2,420	1,616	378
15	5,090	3,380	3,014	2,988	4,904	126	15	4,528	1,664	1,745	2,312	2,495	139
16	4,047	1,200	1,439	3,171	1,806	116	16	7,972	3,440	6,078	6,154	8,217	708
17	4,893	2,645	3,219	2,595	4,685	190	17	3,877	2,374	3,430	2,258	4,950	211
18	3,988	1,374	1,721	2,936	2,132	159	18	7,355	4,821	6,453	5,564	10,111	354
19	7,051	3,181	4,790	4,492	5,860	264	19	3,476	1,503	1,862	2,264	2,613	416
20	4,090	1,068	1,586	2,860	1,959	268	20	4,094	2,218	2,884	2,608	4,512	278
21	4,846	2,460	4,806	3,089	5,234	251	21	2,107	1,013	1,711	1,209	1,597	619
22	4,001	1,074	1,914	3,126	2,288	231	22	8,150	4,794	6,848	5,132	10,072	1,084
23	11,249	5,135	8,910	7,726	11,377	667	23	4,926	2,675	5,848	3,290	5,000	2,005
24	3,002	820	1,354	2,999	1,325	261	Total	109,748	51,239	71,173	73,566	95,382	9,368
25	3,699	2,271	2,113	2,550	3,241	117							
26	3,034	1,173	3,137	2,212	2,436	794							
27	3,323	2,202	1,927	1,907	2,957	65							
28	2,370	872	1,655	1,746	1,638	317							
29	4,287	2,673	2,592	2,757	3,635	175	1	5,908	1,799	2,184	4,636	3,701	167
30	5,878	2,043	3,779	2,841	2,913	220	2	5,807	1,452	2,857	4,682	3,385	196
31	3,916	2,140	4,938	2,633	5,013	568	3	9,424	9,245	4,272	7,406	7,078	657
32	10,968	3,633	7,250	90,666	85,478	9,905	4	6,905	2,705	5,654	5,084	7,929	518
33	5,445	1,930	3,384	*1,198	*855	*78	Total	28,044	9,201	14,967	21,808	22,043	1,538
34	9,387	3,264	7,872	7,747	8,923	1,039							
35	8,560	3,413	5,217	7,747	8,923	1,039							
Total	166,157	63,107	98,985	6,919	8,625	1,662	Total	8,437	3,035	3,771	5,768	5,477	376
				6,698	7,520	535	Gr'd						
				*26,427	*29,865	*3,777	Total	312,336	126,582	188,896	218,235	238,245	24,964

QUEENS.

RICHMOND.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR MAYOR, 1913.

M'HATTAN & BRONX.				BROOKLYN.			QUEENS.				RICHMOND.				
Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.	Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.	Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.	Dist.	McCall Dem.	Mitchel Fus.	Russell Soc.
1	3,448	2,305	54	19	4,459	8,936	382	1	2,906	4,365	159	19	2,264	3,965	899
2	3,581	2,207	499	20	3,134	3,291	711	2	3,355	2,245	127	20	2,377	6,056	563
3	4,703	2,049	292	21	3,413	7,328	332	3	3,851	2,131	68	21	1,393	2,918	824
4	2,888	2,107	658	22	2,917	3,800	890	4	2,904	4,883	401	22	4,807	13,709	1,725
5	4,486	2,415	103	23	7,508	15,939	646	5	2,640	7,578	232	23	3,596	8,243	2,201
6	1,361	3,961	677	24	2,759	2,201	595	6	1,977	5,280	806	Total	77,826	137,074	11,560
7	3,597	2,855	143	25	2,540	4,533	909	7	3,538	3,613	165				
8	2,367	2,846	690	26	2,330	4,386	72	8	3,486	2,932	148	1	4,466	5,762	557
9	3,401	2,225	159	27	2,142	2,534	315	9	5,430	9,252	598	2	4,877	5,811	430
10	1,850	3,536	663	28	2,801	5,619	146	10	3,282	5,532	162	3	6,154	11,832	1,516
11	4,185	2,982	157	29	4,699	5,993	638	11	3,116	5,628	160	4	4,600	10,874	362
12	4,524	2,083	335	30	2,528	7,626	420	12	3,795	7,368	244	Total	20,097	34,279	2,865
13	3,720	2,295	97	31	7,456	14,351	1,432	13	2,949	3,611	332				
14	3,935	3,049	214	32	3,881	6,374	559	14	2,946	3,092	293				
15	3,317	6,639	153	33	6,473	13,804	2,044	15	6,079	3,828	259				
16	3,478	2,993	234	34	6,683	10,854	1,016	16	3,191	11,524	555	Total	6,883	8,604	249
17	2,968	6,520	227	35				17	2,289	6,764	231	Gr'd			
18	3,237	3,444	540	Total	129,113	178,224	17,383	18	5,114	12,557	397	Total	233,919	358,181	32,057

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1894.

Year	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Prog.	Plu.	Year	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1894. Gov...	451,710	673,818	15,868	23,526	156,108	1904. Gov....	733,704	813,364	.....	36,257	80,560
1896. Pres....	451,369	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469	1906. Gov....	631,105	749,002	.....	21,751	57,897
1897. Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,653	60,859	1908. Gov....	735,189	804,651	.....	33,994	63,462
1898. Gov....	643,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786	1908. Pres....	667,468	807,070	.....	38,451	202,602
1900. Gov....	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126	1910. Gov....	689,700	622,299	.....	48,529	67,401
1900. Pres....	678,386	821,992	12,622	22,043	143,606	1912. Pres....	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	200,047
1902. Gov....	656,347	665,150	15,886	20,490	8,803	1912. Gov....	649,559	444,105	393,183	56,917	205,454
1904. Pres....	683,981	889,513	36,833	20,787	17,553						

* Vote of Bronx County, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th Districts respectively. † Pollist vote, 11,049. Dem. Reform vote, 27,202. ‡ National Democratic vote, 18,950 § Social Democratic vote, 12,869.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS FOR 1915-1916 BY DISTRICTS.

	Democrat.	Republican.	Progressive.	Socialist.					
1 Weed	14,034	Thompson 16,137			Paine	839	Duryea, Prob.	423	
2 Patton	26,565	Willard 16,323	Knapps	2,254	Burger	5,660	Harte	4,461	Pratt 627
3 Cullen	10,296	Bowman 5,205	Moore	493	McGowan	340			Mahn 71
4 Wise	9,295	Lockwood 12,818	Forrester	948	Kohn	1,687			Reed 118
5 Heffernan	15,421	Engel 8,090	Cronin	2,525	Cavanaugh	738			MacDonald 152
6 Carswell		Murphy							
7 Carroll	9,912	Ritchie 6,311	Ream	704	Indorf	927			Lorenz 112
8 Fennelly	18,370	Burlingame 21,798	Colvin	2,430	Barrett	1,297			Hillard 238
9 Nova	7,895	La wson 8,402	Bulck	612	Haffner	2,168			Smith 90
10 Torborg	12,290	Gilchrist 13,374	Forbell	2,102	Habers	4,737			Swain 229
11 Sullivan	8,221	Widdl 5,589			Phillips	2,121			
12 Doll	7,687	Wena 6,529			Gutman	2,061			
13 Walker	10,790	Rosa 4,156	Canavan	686	Cross	263			Carr 50
14 Foley	10,952	Doubleday 4,286	Mulaney	643	Deitze	875			McCansland 43
15 Boylan	10,047	Coughlin 5,036			Mascher	367			Harris 74
16 Wagner	11,143	Mahan 5,804			Steinhardt	2,079			Hopkins 51
17 Herrick	7,622	Mills 11,328			Poole	401			Prince 133
18 Pollock	13,323	Bennett 15,756			Heidermann	740			Rawlins 154
19 Simpson	17,319	Higgins 16,453	Salant	6,491	Russell	1,581			
20 Joseph	7,124	Keleher 6,642			Gan	1,924			Stellman 215
21 Dunigan	15,285	Schector 12,450			Laing	2,234			Miller 427
22 Hamilton	23,107	Henschel 19,469			Dobserage	4,692			Carpenter, Prob. 301
23 Howland	9,065	Cromwell 10,413	Siekles	1,151	Veage	290			Elliott 365
24 Healey	18,460	Slater 24,925	Hobbs	2,878	Vessling	974			Abre 446
25 Terwilliger	9,779	Tewers 14,645			Lenord	364			Falmer, Prob. 25
26 Harden	11,339	Towler 15,654			Kotbery	301			McDonner 71
27 Melzer	7,328	Walton 12,604	Palmer	1,412	Minkler	203	Dverguy	78	
28 Darling	14,168	Sage 25,293	McDonough	1,785	Swarthout	451	Long	437	
29 McKnight	11,930	Wood 13,847	Roush	1,448	Corbin	353			
30 Paris	7,454	Whitney 13,682	Ingham	801		301			
31 White	9,654	Norton 16,813	Roe	1,653	Gage	4,428			Rosson 1,534
32 Lansing	9,316	Cristman 13,292			Liebau	1,086	Streeber	892	Lansing 550
33 Fickett	5,692	Emerson 10,710	Richards	1,331	Sullivan	196			Stevens 485
34 Howard	5,526	Marshall 13,166	Austin	1,216	Palmer	691			
35 Lawyer	10,779	Brown 13,713			Manson	449			Brad, Prob. 1,647
36 Peckham	10,608	Wicks 14,710	Backus	1,937	Flske	450			Breastbears 599
37 Richardson	7,816	Jones 15,078	Herton	1,398		398			
38 Stelngrebe	12,572	Walters 20,684	Clymer	2,700	Heck	1,119			Clemens 869
39 McGuire	6,723	Hill 14,724			Humphrey	1,917			Bonneford 471
40 Halihan	6,715	Hewitt 12,556	Wilcox	1,079	Gunn	847			Gillette, Prob. 1,310
41 Bush	9,963	Halliday 13,090	Purple	850	Clapp	367			Phillips, Prob. 2,093
42 Warner	7,839	Hison 12,624			Bulck	189			Williams, Prob. 915
43 Brewster	9,287	Newton 10,624			Myers	883			Tuttle, Prob. 1,785
44 Halsey	4,583	Sanders 11,953	Hogue	2,143	Minard	213			Hoyt, Prob. 1,113
45 Todd	6,715	A regstinger 13,177			Darrow	983			Park 434
46 Gilhip	7,824	Mullan 15,644			Shedd	789			Schaller 384
47 Wright	9,776	Thompson 11,630			Till	401			Allen, Prob. 482
48 Malone	9,595	Horton 15,201	Swift	1,520	Starrier	772			Disur 230
49 Ramsperger	10,406	Frank 6,550	Hochesang	1,329	Stranahan	890			Toy 2,188
50 Greiner	15,833	MacGregor 12,728			Tuthill	1,065			Arino 454
51 Pierce	7,737	Spring 15,205			Peterson	1,470			Stanton, Prob. 1,523

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In 1901, Shepard, D., received in Manhattan and Bronx, 156,631; Brooklyn, 83,858; Queens, 13,679; Richmond, 6,009; total, all boroughs, 265,177. Low, F., Manhattan and Bronx, 162,298; Brooklyn, 114,635; Queens, 13,118; Richmond, 6,772; total, all boroughs, 296,813. Manierre, P., in Manhattan and Bronx, 617; Brooklyn, 501; Queens, 74; Richmond, 72; total, all boroughs, 1,264. Keinard, S. L., Manhattan and Bronx, 4,323; Brooklyn, 1,638; Queens, 181; Richmond, 71; total, all boroughs, 6,213. Hanford, S. D., Manhattan and Bronx, 6,409; Brooklyn, 2,692; Queens, 613; Richmond, 120; total all boroughs, 9,834. Grand Total, 579,301.

	1903.					1909.				
	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brook-lyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brook-lyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458	314,782	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	250,378
Low, F.	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697	252,086	86,497	73,560	11,907	5,040	177,304
Furman, S. D.	11,318	4,529	976	133	16,956	87,155	49,040	15,156	2,806	154,187
Hunter, S. L.	3,540	1,411	178	76	5,205	6,811	3,874	1,004	79	11,668
McKee, Prob.	376	396	47	50	869	813	389	56	18	1,266
						Manierre, P. h	302	363	112	89
					589,896					596,159

	1905.					1913.				
	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brook-lyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brook-lyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
McClellan, D.	140,264	68,788	13,228	6,127	228,407	178,224	137,074	94,279	8,604	358,181
Ivins, R.	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,490	137,144	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,893	233,919
Hearst, M.O.L.	123,292	84,835	13,706	3,096	224,829	17,883	11,560	2,865	249	32,057
						Walters, S. L.	952	538	129	28
						Baymond, P.	412	587	118	96
					590,520					627,017

NEW YORK STATE PRIMARY VOTE, 1914.

DEMOCRATIC.

REPUBLICAN.

NAME.	Office.	Vote.	Plu- rality.	NAME.	Office.	Vote.	Plu- rality.
Glynn, Martin H.	Governor.	175,772	107,385	Whitman, Charles S.	Governor.	120,073	58,121
Hennessy, John A.	Governor.	68,387		Hinman, Harvey D.	Governor.	61,952	
Lockwood, Thomas B.	Lieut.-Gov.	158,159	100,854	Hedges, Job E.	Governor.	43,012	
Rhee, William C.	Lieut.-Gov.	57,305		Schoeneck, Edward.	Lieut.-Gov.	78,536	10,233
May, Mitchell	Sec. of State	167,198	123,947	Sidway, Frank S.	Lieut.-Gov.	57,348	
Newborg, William	Sec. of State	43,251		Heacock, Seth G.	Lieut.-Gov.	68,303	
Sohmer, William	Comptroller	158,309	105,232	Hugo, Francis M.	Sec. of State	71,037	3,987
Davidson, Geo. C., Jr.	Comptroller	53,077		Cunningham, Wm. D.	Sec. of State	67,050	
Carp, Albert C.	Treasurer.	147,443	92,388	Porter, Eugene H.	Sec. of State	58,845	
Sunderlin, Charles E.	Treasurer.	55,055		Travis, Eugene F.	Comptroller	88,765	26,351
Parsons, James A.	Atty.-Gen.	151,122	94,026	Hooker, James F.	Comptroller	62,414	
Larkin, John A.	Atty.-Gen.	57,096		Sirasburger, Samuel.	Comptroller	48,519	
Levin, John A.	State Eng.	146,533	88,048	Wells, James L.	Treasurer.	184,043	51,542
Bennett, Raleigh H.	State Eng.	58,485		Woodbury, Egbert R.	Atty.-Gen.	124,009	
Seabury, Samuel	Asso. Judge.	139,694	75,874	O'Malley, Edward L.	State Eng.	159,243	122,351
Carlisle, James W.	Ct. of Appls.	65,820		Williams, Frank.	State Eng.	72,467	
Gerard, James W.	U. S. Sen.	133,815	69,936	O'Brien, Arthur.	U. S. Sen.	89,960	6,005
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	U. S. Sen.	63,879		Wadsworth, Jas. W., Jr.	U. S. Sen.	82,895	
McDonogh, James S.	U. S. Sen.	17,862		Calder, William M.	U. S. Sen.	37,102	

PROGRESSIVE.

Davenport, Fred. M.	Governor.	18,643	4,277	Sulzer, William.	Governor.	14,366	
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DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

New York State vote—Dem., 8,305,227; Rep., 9,935,362; Prog., 1,208,703; Soc., 789,653; Prob., 371,567; Ind. L., 88,040.

GREATER NEW YORK VOTE—PRESIDENT, 1912 AND GOVERNOR, 1914.

President.	Manhat- tan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Total.	Governor.	Manhat- tan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Total.
Wilson, Dem.	166,157	109,748	28,044	312,386	Glynn, Dem.	117,093	73,566	21,808	212,467
Taft, Rep.	63,107	51,239	9,201	123,547	Wilm'n, u. Rep.	115,343	95,382	23,043	233,768
Roosevelt, Prog.	98,985	71,173	14,967	185,125	Davenport, P.	7,501	4,760	983	13,244
Debs, Soc.	18,124	11,459	3,323	32,906	Strebel, Soc.	13,714	8,285	1,924	23,923

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1914—VOTE OF ENTIRE STATE.

For Secretary of State—May, Dem. and Ind. L., 561,429; Hugo, Rep., 601,857; Stern, Prog., 72,371. For Comptroller—Solmer, Dem. and Ind. L., 553,254; Travis, Rep., 657,373; Burnham, Prog., 68,111. For Treasurer—Carp, Dem., 526,025; Wells, Rep., 622,811; Call, Prog. and Ind. L., 117,628. For Attorney-General—Parsons, Dem., 529,045; Woodbury, Rep., 651,869; Elder, Prog., 77,945. For State Engineer—Bensel, Dem., 509,944; Williams, Rep., 677,393; Collis, Prog., 69,110.

1913.

Vote for Borough President, Manhattan—Marks, Fus., 129,640; Darlington, Dem., 103,801; Berlin, Soc., 11,796. Bronx—Mathewson, Rep. Ind. L., 34,856; Mitchell, Dem., 26,021; Raddris, Prog., 10,867; Schlueter, Soc., 5,619. Brooklyn—Pounds, Fus., 133,089; Mann, Dem., 81,297; Riley, Soc., 11,691. Queens—Connolly, Dem., 33,177; Smith, Fus., 21,539; Burke, Soc., 2,521. Richmond—McCormack, Dem., 7,424; Cromwell, Rep., Ind. L., 6,950; Mills, Prog., 1,168. For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Phibbin, Dem., Fus., Ind. L., 297,353; Cardozo, Fus., 153,637; Weeks, Dem., Ind. L., 151,373; Block, Soc., 17,723; Aleinikoff, Soc., 17,355. For Comptroller, Manhattan and Bronx—Prendergast, Fus., 154,611; Metz, Dem., 133,474; Sutro, Ind. L., 18,163; Slevermann, Soc., 17,468. Brooklyn—Prendergast, 112,188; Metz, 87,934; Sutro, 14,476; Slevermann, 11,614. Queens—Prendergast, 24,994; Metz, 25,073; Sutro, 3,955; Slevermann, 2,871. Richmond—Prendergast, 7,335; Metz, 7,653; Sutro, 601; Slevermann, 238. For President Board of Aldermen, Manhattan and Bronx—McAneny, Fus., 157,185; Goulden, Dem., 129,905; Simmons, Ind. L., 18,653; Lee, Soc., 17,619. Brooklyn—McAneny, 119,143; Goulden, 73,590; Simmons, 15,805; Lee, 11,786; Queens—McAneny, 26,802; Goulden, 22,737; Simmons, 4,265; Lee, 2,949. Richmond—McAneny, 7,429; Goulden, 7,207; Simmons, 618; Lee, 248. For Justice of City Court, Manhattan and Bronx—Ransom, Fus., 128,708; Luce, Dem., 103,845; Malkiel, Soc., 11,936. For District Attorney, Manhattan and Bronx—Whitman, Dem., Fus., Prog., Ind. L., 229,169; London, Soc., 13,136. For Sheriff, New York County—Griffenhagen, Fus., 129,217; Dietz, Dem., 104,083; Kohn, Soc., 11,894. Brooklyn—Swazy, Fus., 105,162; Farley, Dem., 80,459; Thompson, Prog., 23,142; Martin, Soc., 11,793. For County Clerk, New York County—Schneider, Fus., 128,247; Sullivan, Dem., 105,088; Feldman, Soc., 11,802.

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTIES. (100.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U.S.SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Overman, Dem.	White- ner, Rep.
Alamance.....	2,132	150	1,637	1,942	1,528
Alexander.....	852	523	497	930	1,439
Alleghany.....	652	208	256	715	508
Anson.....	1,487	125	118	865	94
Ashe.....	1,643	478	1,241	1,817	1,753
Avery.....	217	138	950	247	919
Beaufort.....	1,605	295	548	1,149	534
Bertie.....	1,571	43	61	744	34
Bladen.....	1,140	33	511	957	614
Brunswick.....	777	280	456	757	826
Buncombe.....	3,716	426	2,285	2,620	2,277
Burke.....	1,365	48	1,288	1,395	1,247
Cabarrus.....	1,738	389	1,584	1,896	2,039
Caldwell.....	1,627	482	1,167	1,612	1,461
Camden.....	3,303	40	62	140	11
Carteret.....	1,153	218	537	1,113	582
Caswell.....	705	154	45	635	115
Catawba.....	2,110	203	1,872	2,186	2,380
Chatham.....	1,052	70	1,443	1,589	1,172
Cherokee.....	906	734	477	857	1,129
Chowan.....	663	60	77	329	2
Clay.....	372	17	387	357	406
Cleveland.....	2,551	81	943	1,980	1,054
Columbus.....	1,668	155	892	1,532	579
Craven.....	1,819	79	190	839	129
Cumberland.....	1,678	235	870	1,298	891
Currituck.....	622	6	8	687	18
Dare.....	397	238	80	344	288
Davidson.....	2,484	1,509	1,143	2,271	2,846
Davie.....	823	810	345	770	1,086
Duplin.....	1,757	33	1,066	1,403	1,122
Durham.....	2,197	126	1,204	1,455	574
Edgecombe.....	1,851	101	77	892	53
Forsyth.....	3,042	1,690	1,262	3,327	2,977
Franklin.....	1,856	71	346	953	128
Gaston.....	2,333	244	1,297	2,070	1,605
Gates.....	618	95	179	598	156
Graham.....	416	261	223	440	397
Granville.....	1,561	192	343	1,137	183
Greene.....	894	152	152	622	160
Gulford.....	3,830	460	1,979	2,555	1,461
Halifax.....	2,300	42	135	1,058	26
Harnett.....	1,364	148	1,031	3,321	1,576
Haywood.....	2,068	357	861	1,958	1,174
Henderson.....	1,092	471	380	1,002	1,523
Hertford.....	742	61	105	418	39
Hoke.....	626	63	40	444	34
Hyde.....	636	76	300	233	81
Iredell.....	2,528	392	1,047	2,814	1,643
Jackson.....	1,210	315	729	1,159	1,054
Johnston.....	2,757	1,335	1,083	3,504	2,242
Jones.....	635	35	125	353	79
Lee.....	862	451	60	850	560
Lenoir.....	1,568	140	347	919	320
Lincoln.....	1,280	122	1,066	1,213	1,134
Macon.....	1,020	49	841	944	930
Madison.....	897	134	1,320	822	1,441
Martin.....	1,251	430	34	779	125
McDowell.....	1,037	229	773	1,124	1,003
Mecklenburg.....	3,967	343	533	3,322	1,044
Mitchell.....	385	325	716	419	950
Montgomery.....	1,012	203	846	1,149	1,027
Moore.....	1,167	144	678	1,203	854
Nash.....	1,862	252	576	1,010	208
New Hanover.....	2,021	140	107	808	50
Northampton.....	1,625	57	53	873	15
Onslow.....	901	66	550	719	390
Orange.....	997	172	821	963	850
Pamlico.....	694	74	329	414	146
Pasquotank.....	972	77	184	450	100
Pender.....	967	19	268	782	232
Perquimans.....	647	928	44	586	308
Person.....	820	784	184	871	653
Pitt.....	2,303	347	433	1,890	242
Polk.....	875	153	501	648	664
Randolph.....	2,665	370	1,809	2,322	2,183
Richmond.....	1,319	82	174	1,202	132
Robeson.....	2,706	164	660	1,823	527
Rockingham.....	1,938	684	778	1,748	1,306
Rowan.....	2,745	299	1,537	2,265	1,689

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U.S.SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Overman, Dem.	White- ner, Rep.
Rutherford.....	2,180	82	1,563	1,923	1,724
Sampson.....	1,265	84	2,520	1,020	2,683
Scotland.....	751	9	75	394	32
Stanly.....	1,702	105	1,548	1,691	1,640
Stokes.....	1,144	1,450	210	1,307	1,613
Surry.....	1,919	2,277	608	1,906	2,768
Swain.....	766	220	858	701	1,011
Transylvania.....	651	107	537	693	697
Tyrrell.....	297	224	100	356	373
Union.....	1,786	92	457	992	322
Vance.....	1,204	168	234	1,048	214
Wake.....	3,996	282	1,517	3,553	980
Warren.....	987	112	46	1,161	58
Washington.....	503	384	149	602	451
Watauga.....	933	420	199	1,083	1,150
Wayne.....	2,295	95	1,090	1,876	1,226
Wilkes.....	1,636	331	2,571	1,634	2,811
Wilson.....	1,741	82	561	827	276
Yadkin.....	713	791	599	699	1,340
Yancey.....	1,112	60	1,036	1,196	1,006
Total.....	144507	29,139	69,130	121342	87,101
Plurality.....	75377			34,241	
Percent.....	59.27	11.95	28.36	58.21	41.79
Whole vote.....		243,918		208,443	

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 1,025 votes; Chafin, Proh., 117.

For Governor in 1912, Craig, Dem., received 149,975 votes; Settle, Rep., 43,625; Mears, Prog., 49,930; Hodges, Soc., 944.

For President in 1900, McKinley, Rep., received 133,081 votes; Bryan, Dem., 157,752 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.

- I. Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington, Small, Dem., 8,940.
- II. Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson. Kitchin, Dem., 6,964; Dixon, Rep., 879.
- III. Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. Hood, Dem., 8,620; Crumpler, Rep., 6,305.
- IV. Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Pou, Dem., 11,141.
- V. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Gulford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry. Stedman, Dem., 18,592; Benbow, Rep., 13,990.
- VI. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Godwin, Dem., 8,392; Davis, Rep., 44,521.
- VII. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin. Page, Dem., 14,789; McCrary, Rep., 12,863.
- VIII. Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, and Stanly. Watauga, Doughton, Dem., 13,976; Llaney, Rep., 12,160.
- IX. Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey. Webb, Dem., 15,136; Newell, Rep., 12,777.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

X. Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, and Transylvania. Gudge, Jr., Dem., 14,597; Britt, Rep., 15,347.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Locke Craig; Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Daughtridge; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, W. P. Wood; Attorney-General, T. W. Bickett; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Dem.; Wm. A. Hoke, Dem.; Wm. R. Allen, Dem.; P. D. Walker, Dem.; Clerk, L. Seawell, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate, House, Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	47	104	151
Republicans.....	1	6	7
Progressives.....	2	10	12

Democratic majority. 44 98 132

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr. Prob.	Prof.	Plu.
1880. President.....	124,204	115,878	1,136	7	*8,326 D
1884. President.....	142,952	125,068	454	7	*17,854 D
1888. President.....	147,902	134,784	2,789	13,118 D	
	<i>Pop.</i>				
1892. President.....	132,951	100,342	44,736	2,636	32,609 D
	<i>Dem. Rep.-Pop. Maj.</i>				
1894. Ch. Justice.....	127,593	148,344	20,751	R.-P	
	<i>Dem. Rep. Pop. Prof. Plu.</i>				
1896. Governor.....	145,216	154,052	30,932	8,938 R	
	<i>Fus. Rep. N. D.</i>				
1896. President.....	174,488	155,222	573	675	19,266 F
	<i>Dem. Soc.</i>				
1898. Judge.....	177,449	159,511	.....	.....	17,983 D
1902. Jus. Sup. Ct	132,239	71,275	.....	.....	50,964 D
1904. President.....	124,121	82,442	.....	361	41,679 D
1904. Governor.....	128,761	79,505	109	237	49,256 D
1908. President.....	136,995	114,937	.....	360	23,058 D
1908. Governor.....	145,102	107,760	310	.....	37,342 D

* Plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (50.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hellstrom, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Jams, Soc.
Adams.....	249	205	305	258	445	65
Barnes.....	940	570	655	888	1,197	51
Benson.....	594	515	716	619	840	96
Billings.....	547	671	495	254	680	149
Bothineau.....	225	700	625	1,125	997	266
Bowman.....	361	302	258	510	450	..
Burke.....	308	264	207	285	532	270
Burlingh.....	609	720	552	797	1,241	60
Cass.....	1,814	1,316	1,669	1,697	2,665	85
Cavalier.....	932	561	746	961	1,318	63
Dickey.....	723	494	354	785	850	71
Divide.....	375	404	459	395	510	119
Dunn.....	246	285	247	363	840	25
Eddy.....	376	199	290	391	375	21
Emmons.....	524	410	374	553	730	20
Foster.....	403	285	232	395	571	20
Golden Valley	.....	.....	.....	440	638	217
Grand Forks..	1,492	955	1,327	1,777	1,983	139
Griegs.....	434	144	314	548	358	38
Hettinger.....	381	442	288	312	842	57
Kidder.....	218	322	210	284	753	69
La Moure.....	558	436	419	635	852	99
Logan.....	146	269	225	359	524	30
McHenry.....	959	589	672	370	457	218
McIntosh.....	125	202	607	511	416	7
McKenzie.....	293	285	228	336	704	..
McLean.....	583	505	526	983	719	263
Mercer.....	142	147	389	370	457	..
Morton.....	1,017	1,011	1,262	1,220	2,243	..
Mountrail.....	307	407	347	600	591	296
Nelson.....	526	448	511	609	847	78

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Hellstrom, Dem.	Hanna, Rep.	Williams, Soc.
Oliver.....	139	131	178	182	240	88
Pembina.....	975	615	807	973	1,564	142
Pierce.....	453	264	276	733	526	133
Ramsey.....	917	739	472	887	1,013	83
Ransom.....	490	495	540	694	977	37
Renville.....	420	224	341	522	514	134
Richland.....	1,380	1,034	742	1,554	1,669	29
Rolette.....	396	339	322	688	393	149
Sargent.....	641	605	277	573	958	44
Sheridan.....	170	306	447	601	1,064	..
Stark.....	678	387	597	247	457	..
Steele.....	253	237	444	450	447	54
Stutsman.....	1,100	757	706	1,082	1,377	74
Towner.....	532	352	317	638	597	61
Traill.....	507	365	755	703	763	46
Walsh.....	1,206	586	868	1,210	1,376	..
Ward.....	1,071	686	1,065	1,379	1,345	561
Wells.....	494	356	611	539	708	32
Williams.....	696	549	402	845	875	715
Total.....	29,555	23,090	25,726	34,809	44,260	5,188
Plurality.....	3,829	.....	.....	.....	9,451	.....
Per cent.....	34.14	26.67	29.73	39.52	50.26	5.88
Whole vote..	86,580			88,074		

For Governor, 1914, Aaker, Prog., received 3,817 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 6,966 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,243.

For Governor in 1912, Bowen, Soc., received 6,335 votes.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 43 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Purcell, Dem., received 29,918 votes; Gronna, Rep., 48,583; Serungard, Prog., 2,597; Brown, Soc., 5,468.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

I. Bartholomew, Dem., 11,396; Helgeson, Rep., 15,472.

II. Weeks, Dem., 6,465; Young, Rep., 17,779.

III. Halvorson, Dem., 5,535; Norton, Rep., 10,952.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, L. B. Hanna; Lieutenant-Governor, J. H. Fraine; Secretary of State, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, John Steen; Auditor, Carl O. Jorgenson; Attorney-General, H. J. Linde; Superintendent of Education, E. J. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, Robert F. Flint; Commissioner of Insurance, W. C. Taylor—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, B. F. Spalding; Justices, Chas. J. Fisk, E. T. Burke, E. B. Goss, A. A. Bruce; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins—all Republicans, except Fisk.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Republicans.....	44	103	147
Democrats.....	6	8	14

Rep. majority... 38 95 133

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Plu.
1894. Governor.....	8,188	23,728	9,354	14,369 R
	<i>Prof.</i>			
1896. President.....	20,686	26,335	358	5,649 R
	<i>Fus.</i>			
1898. Governor.....	19,496	27,308	.....	7,812 R
1900. President.....	20,519	35,891	731	15,372 R
1900. Governor.....	22,275	34,052	560	11,777 R
	<i>Dem. Soc.</i>			
1902. Governor.....	17,566	31,621	1,139	4,055 R
1904. President.....	14,273	52,595	2,005	8,322 R
1904. Governor.....	16,744	47,823	1,760	31,084 R
1906. Governor.....	34,420	29,359	975	5,115 D
1908. President.....	32,885	57,680	2,421	24,795 R
1908. Governor.....	49,346	47,993	490	2,253 D
1910. Governor.....	47,003	45,015	.....	1,988 D
	<i>Prof.</i>			
1912. Governor.....	31,544	39,811	9,406	8,267 R

OHIO.

COUNTIES, (88.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.	Garfield, Prog.
Adams.....	2,279	1,863	563	1,807	2,803	147
Allen.....	5,696	2,638	2,337	6,370	6,609	497
Ashland.....	3,364	1,017	1,559	3,245	2,814	278
Ashtabula.....	3,181	2,214	5,189	3,166	6,295	1,760
Athens.....	2,393	3,090	2,811	4,037	5,659	544
Auglaize.....	3,726	1,401	1,025	3,114	3,234	340
Belmont.....	5,412	5,297	1,584	7,598	7,976	489
Brown.....	3,451	1,650	569	3,055	2,535	152
Butler.....	7,763	3,431	1,787	8,707	6,023	420
Carroll.....	1,293	1,096	1,089	1,239	2,270	253
Champaign.....	2,763	2,392	1,423	2,877	3,780	328
Clark.....	5,217	6,036	3,239	7,462	8,504	818
Clermont.....	3,670	2,543	1,115	3,689	3,700	136
Clinton.....	2,010	2,916	841	2,010	3,657	320
Columbiana.....	4,816	4,601	3,811	6,666	8,691	798
Coshocton.....	3,465	1,984	968	2,736	4,121	252
Crawford.....	4,733	1,432	1,176	4,872	3,428	385
Cuyahoga.....	43,610	14,176	33,824	61,903	43,335	9,031
Darke.....	5,927	3,107	1,175	4,003	5,741	481
Defiance.....	2,784	872	1,439	2,377	2,415	616
Delaware.....	2,934	2,584	1,510	2,842	4,077	510
Erle.....	5,504	2,695	1,675	4,443	4,892	313
Fairfield.....	5,101	1,672	1,774	4,390	4,257	601
Fayette.....	2,261	2,185	844	2,244	2,973	236
Franklin.....	20,697	12,791	11,377	27,215	23,566	3,673
Fulton.....	1,805	929	2,304	1,827	3,171	417
Gallia.....	1,765	1,355	2,027	1,763	2,271	1,216
Geauga.....	873	579	1,618	976	1,540	690
Greene.....	2,107	3,242	993	2,269	4,878	234
Guernsey.....	2,726	3,426	1,373	3,899	4,608	473
Hamilton.....	42,909	42,119	16,828	52,959	54,064	1,895
Hancock.....	4,309	2,241	1,757	4,238	4,878	414
Hardin.....	3,912	2,775	1,236	3,708	4,512	79
Harrison.....	1,714	1,950	704	1,511	2,775	287
Henry.....	2,944	804	1,166	2,777	2,808	277
Highland.....	3,514	2,757	1,116	3,134	3,966	354
Hocking.....	2,295	1,354	935	2,138	2,762	215
Holmes.....	2,429	465	681	2,142	1,440	120
Huron.....	3,317	1,707	2,810	3,267	4,977	367
Jackson.....	2,049	1,860	1,584	2,221	3,076	730
Jefferson.....	3,171	4,777	2,042	4,920	6,688	482
Knox.....	3,632	2,530	1,226	3,668	4,146	267
Lake.....	1,429	1,155	2,115	1,949	2,397	849
Lawrence.....	2,042	2,650	1,937	2,287	4,337	310
Licking.....	4,438	3,385	1,203	6,623	6,733	716
Logan.....	2,727	1,977	2,278	2,453	4,672	617
Lorain.....	4,591	2,326	5,156	5,411	6,326	2,106
Lucas.....	13,999	5,622	12,442	23,264	15,358	5,645
Madison.....	2,172	2,271	681	2,412	2,907	165
Mahoning.....	6,838	5,839	5,226	10,821	15,358	781
Marion.....	4,024	3,218	934	4,060	4,925	272
Medina.....	2,108	685	2,514	2,082	2,109	1,498
Meigs.....	1,738	2,129	1,353	2,166	3,171	349
Mercer.....	3,591	1,324	570	3,415	2,355	267
Miami.....	4,310	3,615	2,056	4,409	6,659	473
Monroe.....	3,199	1,055	380	2,480	2,146	100
Montgomery.....	15,544	10,341	6,236	20,541	17,284	1,193
Morgan.....	1,633	1,448	705	1,627	2,349	194
Morrow.....	1,880	1,240	1,124	1,727	2,430	418
Muskingum.....	5,376	4,134	3,207	5,396	7,984	839
Noble.....	1,842	1,804	681	1,789	2,483	225
Ottawa.....	2,728	791	957	3,141	1,862	205
Paulding.....	2,296	1,542	1,223	2,124	2,534	391
Perry.....	3,147	1,739	2,220	3,283	4,375	390
Pickaway.....	3,311	2,282	509	2,991	3,263	220
Pike.....	1,691	1,184	443	1,746	1,626	82
Portage.....	2,855	1,162	2,593	3,010	4,005	363
Preble.....	2,859	2,135	910	2,885	2,971	405
Putnam.....	4,000	1,000	1,192	3,684	2,834	318
Richland.....	5,201	2,389	2,058	5,372	5,805	306
Ross.....	4,494	3,600	1,096	4,320	4,869	282
Sandusky.....	4,333	1,576	2,103	4,316	4,074	446
Scioto.....	3,508	3,609	2,012	4,680	5,774	292
Seneca.....	5,082	2,262	2,062	5,276	4,942	400
Shelby.....	3,305	1,613	678	2,573	3,405	157
Stark.....	9,908	6,033	6,802	10,798	15,124	1,154
Summit.....	7,766	3,502	7,474	10,510	12,441	1,846
Trumbull.....	3,347	2,633	3,556	3,916	6,376	688

OHIO—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.	Garfield, Prog.
Tuscarawas... 4,978	3,417	1,749	5,090	6,919	374	371
Union..... 2,362	2,051	1,209	2,153	3,484	274	
Van Wert..... 3,287	2,490	1,050	3,415	3,779	188	
Vinton..... 1,328	952	581	1,131	1,604	112	
Warren..... 2,101	2,788	1,100	2,511	3,637	284	
Washington... 4,637	3,326	1,292	4,124	4,691	846	
Wayne..... 4,737	1,674	2,351	4,571	4,637	449	
Williams..... 2,875	1,145	2,081	2,854	3,368	430	
Wood..... 4,356	2,020	3,021	4,420	5,586	928	
Wyandot..... 2,848	1,409	854	2,883	2,513	132	
Total..... 423,152	277,066	299,327	493,367	526,625	60,971	
Plurality..... 146,086				31,258		
Per cent..... 40.94	26.80	22.19	43.63	46.40	5.39	
Whole vote. 1,033,557				1,130,651		

For Governor in 1914, Wilkins, Soc., received 51,688 votes.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 89,830 votes; Chafin, Proh., 11,459; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,623.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 720 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 475; Watson, Pop., 163.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,633 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,392; there were scattering and void ballots not counted, 21,236.

VOTE FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1914.

Hogan, Dem., received 423,742 votes; Harding, Rep., 526,115; Garford, Prog., 67,509; Hitchens, Soc., 53,803.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
I. County of Hamilton (part). Rowdle, Dem., 24,054; Longworth, Rep., 29,822; Maddeu, Prog., 926; Moore, Soc., 2,278.

II. County of Hamilton (part). Allen, Dem., 27,811; Strube, Rep., 26,656; Crozier, Prog., 515; Wolf, Soc., 1,579.

III. Counties of Montgomery, Butler, and Preble. Gard, Dem., 29,707; Brown, Rep., 23,535; Leopold, Prog., 2,674; Strickland, Soc., 8,859.

IV. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami, and Shelby. Cunningham, Dem., 24,114; Russell, Rep., 25,096; Hobord, Prog., 1,400; Newman, Soc., 1,737.

V. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams. Ansberry, Dem., 19,291; Matthews, Rep., 19,859; Baxter, Prog., 2,409.

VI. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike, and Scioto. Irwin, Dem., 17,766; Kearnes, Rep., 19,456; Gilliland, Prog., 86; Landerman, Soc., 1,164.

VII. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union, and Warren. Burker, Dem., 22,544; Fess, Rep., 37,847; Taylor, Prog., 2,342; Dickson, Soc., 1,699.

OHIO—Continued.

VIII. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot. Akey, Dem., 22,490; Clark, Rep., 20,453; McMillin, Prog., 1,168; Hollenbaugh, Soc., 3; Long, Soc., 16.

IX. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa. Sherwood, Dem., 29,399; Cordill, Rep., 16,152; Whitman, Prog., 5,449; Hoskuis, Soc., 3,200.

X. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, and Vinton. Martzolf, Dem., 12,375; Switzer, Rep., 18,001; Irwin, Prog., 2,981.

XI. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway, and Ross. Claypool, Dem., 17,593; Picketts, Rep., 17,708; Bock, Prog., 1,067; Colborn, Soc., 1,174.

XII. County of Franklin. Brumbaugh, Dem., 25,608; Westfall, Rep., 22,499; Hayden, Prog., 3,278; Zimpfin, Soc., 317.

XIII. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wood. Overmeyer, Dem., 22,085; Hatfield, Rep., 22,011; Ward, Prog., 1,640; Maxwell, Soc., 1,443.

XIV. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit. Bathuck, Dem., 20,339; Williams, Rep., 21,717; Hazelbarger, Prog., 5,602; Shepliu, Soc., 4,079; Foltz, Proh., 438.

XV. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington. White, Dem., 21,046; Mooney, Rep., 21,145; Buker, Prog., 1,883; Davis, Soc., 2,145.

XVI. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Wayne. Meyer, Dem., 20,658; McCullough, Rep., 28,609; Souers, Prog., 1,348; Kohr, Soc., 3,934.

XVII. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking, and Richland. Ashbrook, Dem., 29,404; Irvine, Rep., 21,375; Banks, Prog., 1,551.

XVIII. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, and Jefferson. Francis, Dem., 22,476; Hailingsworth, Rep., 23,650; Weaver, Prog., 1,076; White, Soc., 2,936; Schreiber, Proh., 1,341.

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning, and Trumbull. King, Dem., 16,897; Cooper, Rep., 24,471; Harris, Prog., 2,363; Griner, Soc., 2,971.

XX. County of Cuyahoga (part). Gorden, Dem., 2,351; Mathews, Rep., 14,215; Carpenter, Prog., 2,127; Ruthenberg, Soc., 2,418.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Croiser, Dem., 18,962; Vail, Rep., 9,053; Miller, Prog., 1,054; Clifford, Soc., 1,979.

XXII. Counties of Cuyahoga (part), Geauga, and Lake. Tuttle, Dem., 16,093; Emerson, Rep., 16,166; McQuige, Prog., 9,023; Heston, Soc., 1,581.

OHIO—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James M. Cox; Lieutenant-Governor, W. A. Greenlund; Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves; Treasurer, J. P. Brennan; Auditor, A. V. Donahey; Attorney-General, Timothy S. Hogan; Adjutant-General, G. N. Wood; Commissioner of Insurance, Edmond H. Moore; Superintendent of Education, Frank W. Miller—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hugh L. Nichols, Dem.; Associate Justices, James G. Johnson, Dem.; John A. Shauk, Rep.; Maurice H. Donohue, Dem.; J. F. Wilkin, Dem.; O. Newman, Dem.; R. M. Wanamaker, Prog.; Clerk, Frank McKean, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Republicans.....	7	33	40
Democrats.....	26	87	113
Progressives.....	..	3	3
Democratic majority.	19	51	70

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1834.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Plu.
1834. Pres.....	368,286	400,082	5,170	11,269	31,802 R
1838. Pres.....	596,455	416,054	..	24,356	19,599 R
	Pop.				
1892. Pres.....	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012	1,072 R
1895. Gov.....	334,619	427,141	52,675	21,264	92,622 R
1896. Sec. of S.....	473,471	525,020	..	5,469	51,549 R
	N. D.				
1896. Pres.....	477,494	525,991	1,857	5,068	48,497 R
1897. Gov.....	401,750	429,915	1,661	7,558	28,165 R
1898. Sec. of S.....	347,074	408,213	..	7,689	61,139 R
	Ind.				
1899. Gov.....	368,176	417,199	106,721	5,825	49,023 R
1900. Pres.....	474,852	543,918	..	10,203	69,036 R
	Soc.				
1901. Gov.....	368,525	436,092	7,359	9,878	67,567 R
1902. Sec. of S.....	345,706	436,171	14,370	12,336	90,465 R
1903. Gov.....	361,748	475,560	13,495	13,592	113,812 R
1904. Pres.....	344,674	600,095	36,260	19,339	255,421 R
1905. Gov.....	473,254	430,617	17,795	13,061	42,647 D
1906. Sec. of S.....	351,676	408,066	18,432	11,970	56,590 R
1908. Pres.....	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	69,591 R
1908. Gov.....	552,569	533,197	28,573	7,665	19,372 D
1910. Gov.....	477,077	376,700	60,637	7,129	100,877 D
	Prog.				
1912. Gov.....	439,323	272,500	217,903	87,709	

OKLAHOMA.

XVIII. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, and Jefferson. Francis, Dem., 22,476; Hailingsworth, Rep., 23,650; Weaver, Prog., 1,076; White, Soc., 2,936; Schreiber, Proh., 1,341.

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning, and Trumbull. King, Dem., 16,897; Cooper, Rep., 24,471; Harris, Prog., 2,363; Griner, Soc., 2,971.

XX. County of Cuyahoga (part). Gorden, Dem., 2,351; Mathews, Rep., 14,215; Carpenter, Prog., 2,127; Ruthenberg, Soc., 2,418.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Croiser, Dem., 18,962; Vail, Rep., 9,053; Miller, Prog., 1,054; Clifford, Soc., 1,979.

XXII. Counties of Cuyahoga (part), Geauga, and Lake. Tuttle, Dem., 16,093; Emerson, Rep., 16,166; McQuige, Prog., 9,023; Heston, Soc., 1,581.

COUNTIES. (71.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1910.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin Proh.	Crumme, Dem.	Neal, Rep.	Mc- Neal, Rep.
Adair.....	926	850	147	11	753	693	
Alfalfa.....	1,179	1,714	395	90	1,238	1,833	
Atoka.....	1,160	669	567	11	1,005	630	
Beaver.....	928	1,070	433	74	963	1,204	
Beckham.....	1,566	648	874	21	1,524	626	
Blaine.....	744	831	349	24	1,286	1,484	
Bryan.....	2,278	711	642	14	2,234	948	
Caddo.....	2,514	2,413	995	55	2,623	2,734	
Canadian.....	2,047	1,794	339	42	1,941	2,144	
Carter.....	1,860	652	698	11	2,116	899	
Cherokee.....	1,094	962	138	9	1,291	1,268	
Choctaw.....	1,392	692	705	20	1,202	764	
Cimarron.....	342	263	93	12	487	412	
Cleveland.....	1,471	938	427	29	1,423	945	
Coal.....	1,109	571	574	..	1,166	610	
Comanche.....	1,931	1,320	599	26	3,221	2,381	
Cotton.....	1,063	587	273	19	1,201	.....
Craig.....	1,772	1,391	112	10	1,584	1,234	
Creek.....	1,681	1,902	948	48	1,619	1,190	
Custer.....	1,774	1,693	503	38	1,817	1,765	
Delaware.....	983	732	174	10	924	705	

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1910.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.*	Debs, Soc.	Cha-fin, Proh.	Cruce, Dem.	McNeal Rep.
Dewey	1,075	1,086	769	23	983	1,108
Ellis	918	1,373	465	37	1,055	1,417
Garfield.....	2,353	2,900	398	68	2,343	3,436
Garvin	2,114	740	1,053	15	2,055	959
Grady	2,577	1,121	753	19	2,566	1,287
Grant	1,559	1,729	270	103	1,642	1,196
Greer	1,334	351	385	19	1,409	814
Harmon	895	197	278	12	852	174
Harper	523	679	275	23	701	810
Haskell	1,358	902	672	13	1,471	1,176
Hughes.....	1,769	1,228	984	20	1,715	1,204
Jackson.....	1,819	558	560	35	2,089	613
Jefferson.....	1,118	361	665	13	1,446	563
Johnson.....	1,289	506	732	17	1,314	641
Kay	2,380	2,508	302	77	2,400	2,635
Kingfisher ..	1,235	1,527	325	36	1,339	1,901
Kiowa	1,831	1,167	931	30	1,414	1,054
Latimer.....	722	493	338	7	690	527
Le Flore.....	2,019	1,528	504	21	1,843	1,529
Lincoln.....	2,137	2,459	913	56	2,298	2,662
Logan	1,700	2,546	477	84	1,800	2,761
Love	750	199	404	5	815	308
McClain.....	1,273	583	408	11	1,292	671
McCurtain.....	1,059	704	331	17	1,130	650
McIntosh.....	1,325	970	590	12	1,256	1,000
Major	689	1,200	643	51	704	1,379
Marshall.....	958	315	682	12	845	389
Mayes	1,391	1,079	201	13	1,274	1,137
Murray.....	987	321	549	6	987	445
Muskogee.....	3,681	2,385	526	23	3,241	2,367
Noble	1,188	1,266	266	23	1,258	1,447
Nowata.....	1,012	1,067	146	26	1,077	1,070
Oklfuskee.....	952	651	726	16	957	749
Oklahoma.....	6,963	5,706	827	83	6,140	5,056
Okmulgee.....	1,243	1,140	537	27	1,183	1,246
Osage.....	1,900	1,713	476	21	1,872	1,651
Ottawa.....	1,394	1,315	163	8	1,410	1,274
Pawnee.....	1,316	1,332	441	31	1,394	1,495
Payne.....	1,534	1,669	733	71	1,699	1,534
Pittsburg.....	2,767	1,574	1,438	35	2,901	2,049
Pontotoc.....	1,842	642	919	18	1,893	711
Pottawatomie.....	3,082	2,107	1,013	41	2,694	2,431
Pushmataha.....	747	479	433	8	691	535
Roger Mills.....	902	716	548	17	1,014	673
Rogers.....	1,631	1,258	426	19	1,638	1,195
Seminole.....	1,172	715	741	17	1,064	964
Sequoyah.....	1,416	1,115	193	12	1,596	1,338
Stephens.....	1,735	598	896	19	1,802	819
Swanson.....	..	..	..	..	252	323
Texas.....	764	683	234	41	1,143	1,130
Tillman.....	1,801	638	351	21	1,758	735
Tulsa.....	2,747	2,029	523	43	2,594	2,193
Wagoner.....	898	555	251	11	1,182	828
Washington.....	1,561	1,477	322	25	1,517	1,484
Washita.....	1,663	1,100	731	36	1,723	1,081
Woods.....	1,247	1,679	499	42	1,327	1,510
Woodward.....	1,083	1,406	565	28	1,200	1,523
Total.....	119,156	90,786	42,262	2,185	120,218	99,527
Plurality.....	28,370	..	..	..	20,691	..
Per cent.....	46.84	35.69	16.61	..	..	..
Whole vote.....	..	254,389	..	..	..	..

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

III. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Hughes, Mayes, *McIntosh, *Muskogee, Nowata, *Okfuskee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. Davenport, Dem., 27,184; Daniel, Rep., 20,884; Irvin, Soc., 6,463.

IV. Counties of Latimer, Marshall, Love, Le Flore, *Okfuskee, *Muskogee, McCurtain, Murray, Pontotoc, Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Haskell, Johnston, *Hughes, *McIntosh, Choctaw, Carter, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha. Carter, Dem., 23,987; Wright, Rep., 11,321; Holt, Soc., 11,321.

V. Counties of Kiowa, Washita, *Roger Mills, Beckham, Garvin, Comanche, Jackson; Greer, Cleveland, McClain, Tillman, Pottawatomie, Stephens, *Carter, *Love, *Murray, and Jefferson. Ferris, Dem., 29,574; Clark, Rep., 11,987; Stallard, Soc., 11,033.

*Part of county in district.
For Congressmen at Large, Murray, Dem., 121,229; Weaver, Dem., 119,012; Thompson, Dem., 119,643.

PRESIDENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Lee Cruce; Lieut.-Governor, J. J. McAlester; Secretary of State, Ben. F. Harrison; Treasurer, Robert Dunlop; Auditor, J. C. McClelland; Attorney-General, Charles West; Commissioner of Insurance, A. L. Welch; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Wilson; President Board of Agriculture, G. T. Bryan; Adjutant-General, F. M. Canton—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Turner; Associate Justices, Mathew J. Kane, Robert L. Williams, Jesse J. Dunn and Samuel W. Hayes; Clerk of the Court, W. H. L. Campbell—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Republicans.....	8	19	27
Democrats.....	36	80	116
Democratic majority.	28	61	89

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pop.	Ind.	Plu.
1907. Gov.....	137,641	110,296	9,303	..	..	27,345 D
1908. Pres.....	122,363	110,474	21,734	412	245	11,889 D

OREGON.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Smith, Dem.	Withcombe, Rep.	
Baker	1,395	648	1,120	469	2,430	3,066
Benton.....	986	715	583	123	1,719	3,294
Clakamas.....	2,171	1,503	2,045	578	3,476	5,082
Clatsop.....	728	722	729	446	1,371	2,627
Columbia.....	507	574	611	295	956	1,764
Coos.....	1,081	701	949	837	2,100	3,009
Crook.....	1,060	770	608	289	2,816	1,810
Curry.....	219	102	192	89	449	445
Douglas.....	1,601	1,267	1,224	658	2,227	3,770
Gilliam.....	310	348	150	35	528	822
Grant.....	413	418	348	167	899	1,020
Harney.....	538	377	169	140	917	930
Hood River.....	519	396	491	121	881	1,338
Jackson.....	2,079	847	1,620	544	4,834	2,665
Josephine.....	702	305	794	397	1,340	1,459
Klamath.....	815	433	502	163	1,240	1,576
Lake.....	357	297	298	108	639	683
Lane.....	2,596	1,986	1,815	773	3,813	5,233
Lincoln.....	375	410	265	227	804	1,147
Linn.....	2,134	1,301	1,229	412	4,237	2,217
Malheur.....	656	648	418	165	1,698	2,271
Marion.....	2,588	2,523	1,919	580	5,668	7,883
Morrow.....	275	447	187	121	541	1,010
Multnomah.....	13,894	9,212	12,523	3,578	27,151	28,948
Polk.....	1,201	1,043	637	207	2,522	2,965
Sherman.....	232	244	166	21	474	676
Tillamook.....	411	496	369	157	989	1,358
Umatilla.....	1,563	1,261	1,044	304	3,727	3,923
Union.....	1,090	671	946	334	2,460	2,631
Wallowa.....	610	353	600	214	1,141	1,300

*Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.
For President in 1903, Hisgen, Ind., received 24 votes; Watson, People's Party, 412.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

District.
I. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne. Davis, Dem., 18,456; McGuire, Rep., 19,035; Renshaw, Soc., 4,447.
II Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, *Grady, Harper, Major, Oklahoma, *Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward. Carney, Dem., 23,869; Morgan, Rep., 24,354; M'Kenzie, Soc., 6,463.

OREGON—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Smith, Dem.	Withcombe, Rep.
Wasco	929	775	587	212	2	1,162
Washington ..	1,429	1,261	1,455	290	3,101	4,151
Wheeler	229	307	129	14	398	624
Yamhill	1,378	1,312	885	271	3,408	3,241
Total	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	92,463	118,103
Plurality	9,464					25,640
Per cent	35.08	25.30	27.44	9.47	43.91	56.09
Scattering						
Whole vote	137,040				210,566	

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,360 votes.
 For Governor in 1910, West, Dem., received 54,853 votes;
 Bowerman, Rep., 48,751; Eaton, Proh., 6,027 votes; Richards,
 Soc., 8,059.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.
 Geo. E. Chamberlain, Dem., received 110,626 votes; R. A.
 Booth, Rep., 87,643; William Hanley, Prog., 23,951.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
 First Dist.—Hollister, Dem., 33,437; Hawley, Rep., 51,342;
 Coe, Proh., 20,000.
 Second Dist.—Evans, Dem., 10,402; Sinnott, Rep., 25,004;
 Third Dist.—Flegel, Dem., 23,471; McArthur, Rep., 26,691;
 Moulton, Prog., 6,138; Lafferty, Ind.-Prog., 16,589; Streiff, Soc.,
 2,311.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
 Governor, James Withycombe, Rep.; Secretary of State, Ben
 W. Olcott, Rep.; State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.;
 Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, Rep.;
 Adjutant-General, W. E. Finzer, Dem.; Attorney-General,
 Geo. M. Brown, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, J. W. Ferguson,
 Dem.

JUDICIARY.
 Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert Eakin; Justices,
 Thomas A. McBride, Frank A. Moore, Henry J. Bean,
 George H. Burnett, Lawrence T. Harris and Henry L. Benson;
 Clerk, J. C. Moreland—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate.			House. Joint Ballot.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
Republicans	28	4	5	43	7	6
Democrats	2	5	7	5	7	1
Republican Progressive	0	6	1	0	6	1
Democrat Progressive	0	1	6	0	1	6
Republican majority	26	36	62			

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

Year	Pres.	Dem. Rep.			Lab.	Prog.	Plu.
		Rep.	Lab.	Prog.			
1876	Pres.	14,158	15,208				1,050 R
1880	Pres.	19,948	20,619	249			671 R
1884	Pres.	24,604	26,860	726	492		2,256 R
1888	Pres.	26,522	33,291	363	1,677		6,769 R
1892	Pres.	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281	35,813	811 F
1896	Pres.		43,779			46,662	2,117 R
1900	Pres.		46,526		2,536	33,385	13,141 R
1902	Gov.	41,957	41,581		3,483	3,771	276 D
1904	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	3,860	3,806	42,934 R
1906	Gov.	46,002	43,508	4,463	2,737		2,494 D
1908	Pres.	38,049	62,530	7,839	2,682		24,481 R

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Arthur Yager; Secretary, M. Drew
 Carrel; Treasurer, Allan H. Richardson; Auditor, J.
 W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Wolcott H. Pitkin,
 Jr.; Commissioner of Education, Edward M. Bainter;
 Commissioner of the Interior, John A. Wilson;
 Resident Commissioner of Territory at Wash-
 ington, Louis Munoz Rivera.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez;
 Justices, Emilio del Toro, James H. McLeary,
 Adolph G. Wolf and Pedro de Aldrey; U. S. Dis-
 trict Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District-
 Attorney, W. N. Landers.

The Insular Legislature consists of an upper and
 lower house. The lower house is the elective
 branch and has 35 members, five from each of
 seven districts. Twenty-eight belong to the
 Unionist party and 7 to the Republican party.
 The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the
 sessions beginning on the second Monday in Jan-
 uary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES. (67.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	McCor mick, Dem.	Brunn- baugh, Rep.	McCor mick, Wash.
Adams	3,683	819	2,548	3,322	277	400
Allegheny	31,365	23,822	50,017			
Armstrong	3,027	1,904	4,297	2,689	3,423	1,448
Beaver	3,037	2,759	4,517	2,675	4,705	2,472
Bedford	2,694	1,140	2,971	2,318	2,492	1,019
Berks	16,430	3,032	11,284	13,613	8,864	
Blair	4,108	3,138	8,179	3,663	6,928	2,566
Bradford	2,960	2,034	5,379	2,413	3,354	2,655
Bucks	6,773	5,452	4,280	5,853	7,752	1,411
Butler	4,022	1,273	4,327	3,588	3,217	1,391
Cambria	7,282	3,252	10,065	5,073	6,566	4,839
Cameron	291	888	553	245	627	227
Carbon	3,652	1,246	3,598	2,590	2,397	1,387
Centre	3,445	1,507	2,612	3,157	3,434	653
Chester	6,901	5,708	6,596	4,955	8,182	2,714
Clarion	3,079	916	1,724	2,792	1,780	367
Clearfield	4,670	1,523	4,902	4,106	3,628	2,210
Clinton	2,200	1,214	1,926	1,843	1,856	6-8
Columbia	4,905	889	2,697	4,410	1,715	1,016
Crawford	3,908	2,497	4,139	4,116	3,627	1,125
Cumberland	5,023	2,566	3,507	4,908	5,166	789
Dauphin	7,470	6,012	10,676	7,256	13,644	2,987
DeLaware	6,001	8,418	8,272	3,563	13,724	2,311
Elk	2,057	603	2,638	301	1,512	934
Erie	5,633	4,958	5,019	5,427	6,466	1,646
Fayette	7,363	4,168	4,257	6,758	9,468	1,298
Forest	373	240	588	391	394	185
Franklin	4,505	2,710	3,787	4,463	4,085	1,171
Fulton	1,080	317	622	1,083	567	58
Greene	3,551	1,500	1,063	3,186	1,481	148
Huntingdon	1,538	903	3,493	1,602	2,517	974
Indiana	1,593	1,720	3,959	1,430	3,211	1,410
Jefferson	2,510	1,608	3,501	2,746	2,736	1,445
Juniata	1,148	374	1,184	1,139	921	311
Lackawanna	12,423	3,799	15,199	11,800	12,855	2,576
Lancaster	8,574	12,668	12,031	6,151	16,831	4,153
Lawrence	1,976	2,128	3,348	1,835	3,400	1,320
Lebanon	2,972	2,378	4,537	2,555	4,525	1,538
Lehigh	10,834	2,729	7,580	7,919	7,432	1,474
Lyuzerne	13,495	4,915	23,520	12,641	16,249	3,112
Lycoming	6,039	1,931	5,208	5,064	3,351	1,523
McKean	2,362	1,345	3,489	1,855	2,002	1,585
Mercer	4,039	1,573	4,418	3,885	3,762	1,436
Mifflin	1,400	554	1,831	1,415	1,520	592
Monroe	3,107	686	844	2,326	820	292
Montgomery	11,894	8,978	11,491	8,878	16,060	2,826
Montour	1,492	808	937	986	1,001	596
Northampton	10,325	3,893	6,602	6,928	6,461	1,592
N'umberland'	6,802	2,371	7,064	6,260	6,217	2,484
Perry	1,941	1,140	1,670	2,314	2,202	
Philadelphia	66,308	91,944	82,968	33,829	174,605	20,551
Pike	995	191	437	736	164	216
Potter	1,445	850	1,907	1,208	1,265	856
Schuylkill	11,812	3,567	13,636	9,823	13,689	3,220
Snyder	991	636	1,622	530	1,153	569
Somerset	2,164	1,428	5,026	1,552	3,318	2,162
Sullivan	912	547	472	873	709	137
Susquehanna	2,588	1,988	2,498	2,217	2,450	976
Tioga	1,901	1,895	4,314	1,630	2,320	1,472
Union	1,126	470	1,776	1,053	1,647	544
Venango	2,507	1,660	3,111	1,903	3,311	791
Warren	1,686	1,564	2,934	1,488	1,954	1,846
Washington	5,553	4,297	6,395	5,232	7,677	2,717
Wayne	1,924	659	2,594	1,521	1,734	1,089
Westmore'ld	9,262	4,299	10,193	8,318	7,738	3,397
Wyoming	1,505	480	1,464	1,291	1,183	342
York	14,979	5,251	8,900	12,127	9,938	1,128
Total	395,619	273,305	447,266			
Plurality			51,807			
Per cent	32.42	22.39	36.67			
Whole vote	1,220,201					

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 83,164
 votes; Chafin, Proh., 19,533; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 704.
 For Governor, 1910, Grim, Dem., received 129,335
 votes; Tener, Rep., received 412,658 votes, and on
 Workingmen's League Ticket 2,933 votes; Berry,
 Keystone, 382,137 votes; Larkin, Proh., 17,445;
 Slayton, Soc., 53,053; Anton, Industrialist, 802.
 For President, 1908, Debs, Soc., received 33,913

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

votes; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,222.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Palmer, Dem., received votes; Penrose, Rep. and Personal Liberty, ; Pinchot, Wash., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., ; Whiteside, Soc., ; Larkin, Proh., ; Landis, Industrial,

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Crage, ; Garland, ; Lafean, ; Scott, ; all on Rep. and Personal Liberty tickets.

Districts.

I. County of Philadelphia (part). McCrossin, Dem., 4,230; Burt, Wash., Keystone and Proh., 4,491; Vare, Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 31,800; Santamarie, Soc., 472.

II. County of Philadelphia (part). Conway, Dem., Wash. and Roosevelt Prog., 6,592; Graham, Rep. and Keystone, 24,371; Birtwistle, Soc., 435; Briggs, Proh., 115.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). Fow, Dem., 3,303; Weinstock, Wash. and Roosevelt Prog., 2,642; Moore, Rep. and Keystone, 24,468; Wittenberg, Soc., 404; Allen, Proh., 43; Stearn, Liberal Sunday Law, 18.

IV. County of Philadelphia (part). Lynch, Dem., 4,833; Edmonds, Wash., Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Keystone, 28,460; Ulrich, Soc., 737; Hay, Proh., 147.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Donohoe, Dem., Wash., Keystone and Roosevelt Prog., 15,113; Costello, Rep., 26,352; Landberg, Soc., 1,456; Vail, Proh., 399.

VI. County of Philadelphia (part). Logue, Dem. and Keystone, 14,656; Drake, Wash., 13,884; Darrow, Rep., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 38,068; Miller, Soc., 1,049; Huckins, Proh., 253.

VII. Counties of Chester and Delaware. Butler, Dem., 8,840; Tomlinson, Wash., 4,096; Slack, Rep., 23,289; Lodge, Soc., 394; Hendricks, Proh., 495.

VIII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Grim, Dem., 15,706; Knight, Wash., 4,941; Watson, Rep., 22,691; Metz, Soc., 971; Leister, Proh., 283; scattering, 2.

IX. County of Lancaster. Hetrick, Dem., Wash. and Bull Moose, 10,439; Griest, Rep., 17,410; Halligan, Soc., 415; Wa ts, Proh., 295.

X. County of Lackawanna. Loftus, Dem. and Keystone, 12,043; Farr, Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 16,474; Hopkins, Soc., 475; Peasnell, Proh., 1,134.

XI. County of Luzerne. Casey, Dem. and Bull Moose, 22,762; Kniffen, Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 16,011; Avery, Soc., 622; Argust, Proh., 438.

XII. County of Schuylkill. Lee, Dem., 12,416; Thorn, Wash., 1,639; Heaton, Rep., 17,233; Thomas, Soc., 815.

XIII. Counties of Berks and Lehigh. Dewalt, Dem., 19,887; Stewart, Wash., 4,516; Stauffer, Rep., 14,850; Wilson, Jr., Soc., 4,133; Larkin, Proh., 562.

XIV. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. Dean, Dem., 6,219; Stephens, Wash., 6,196; M'Fadden, Rep., 9,153; Schirmp, Jr., Soc., 243; Comstock, Proh., 899.

XV. Counties of Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga. Reardon, Dem., 3,118; Stokes, Wash. and Prog., 6,447; Kiess, Rep., 11,525; Homler, Soc., 1,472; scattering, 1.

XVI. Counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, and Sullivan. Leshar, Dem., 12,982; Heffner, Wash., 4,719; Robins, Rep., 9,129; Renn, Soc., 1,403; Norton, Proh., 679; Herter, Independent, 479.

XVII. Counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Millin, Perry, Snyder, and Union. Dershem, Dem. and Prog., 16,092; Johnson, Wash., 5,894; Focht, Rep., 14,176; Bowers, Soc., 1,051.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

XVIII. Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Lebanon.

XIX. Counties of Bedford, Blair, and Cambria. Bailey, Dem. and Union, 14,993; Brua, Wash. and Prog., 10,246; Hartman, Rep., 14,503; Swanger, Soc., 1,730; Blake, Penn. Black-smith 427; scattering, 1.

XX. Counties of Adams and York. Brodbeck, Dem., 13,483; Blair, Wash., 2,419; Beales, Rep., 14,225; Logeman, Soc., 775; Stauffer, Proh., 455; scattering, 4.

XXI. Counties of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, and McKean. Tobias, Dem., 9,339; Mayo, Wash., 4,574; Rowland, Rep., 10,403; Rittenhouse, Soc., 1,304; McLarren, Proh., 851.

XXII. Counties of Butler and Westmoreland. Hammond, Dem. and Wash., 14,802; Keister, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 15,214; Slack, Soc., 2,867; Hutchison, Proh., 1,961.

XXIII. Counties of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset. Carr, Dem., 11,801; Hood, Wash., 3,565; Hopwood, Rep., 14,303; Herd, Soc., 1,437; Sturgeon, Proh., 900.

XXIV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington. Barnum, Dem., 7,051; Temple, Wash., 10,771; Brown, Rep., 14,694; Norman, Soc., 2,370; Pender, Proh., 968.

XXV. Counties of Crawford and Erie. Liebel, Jr., Dem., 10,025; Lockwood, Wash., and Prog., 6,449; Shreve, Rep., 9,222; Weaver, Soc., 1,735.

XXVI. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, and Pike. Steele, Dem. and Personal Liberty, 15,118; Hart, Wash., 4,671; Hoffman, Rep., 8,306; Cargill, Soc., 668; Flagler, Proh., 718.

XXVII. Counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana, and Jefferson. Matson, Dem., 8,322; Wolfe, Wash., 6,744; North, Rep., 10,560; Einstein, Soc., 1,125; Dible, Proh., 1,673; scattering, 1.

XXVIII. Counties of Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango, and Warren. McIntyre, Dem., 8,043; Hulings, Wash., 6,825; Miller, Rep., 9,379; McKay, Soc., 1,806; Ferguson, Proh., 4,420.

XXIX. County of Allegheny (part).

XXX. County of Allegheny (part).

XXXI. County of Allegheny (part).

XXXII. County of Allegheny (part).

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT (takes office on January, 19, 1915)

Governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank B. McClain, Rep.; Secretary of the Commonwealth (to be appointed), Treasurer, Robert K. Young, Prog.; Auditor-General, A. W. Powell, Prog.; Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart, Rep.; Attorney-General (to be appointed); Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer, Dem.; Insurance Commissioner, Charles Johnson, Rep.; Secretary of Agriculture (to be appointed).

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, D. Newlin Fell; Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert Von Moschizsker. S. L. Mestrezat, and John P. Elkin—all Republicans, except Mestrezat. Prothonotary, Eastern District, James T. Mitchell; Prothonotary, Middle District, William Pearson; Prothonotary, Western District, George Pearson.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate, House, Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	11	41	52
Republicans.....	38	164	202
Progressives.....	1	1	2
Socialists.....	0	1	1
Republican majority..	26	121	147

PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued).

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1890.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Prof.	Plu.
1890. Gov.	464,209	447,655	....	16,108	16,554 D
1892. Pres.	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123	63,747 R
1896. Gov.	433,228	728,300	11,000	19,274	295,072 R
1898. Gov.	358,300	476,306	....	125,746	118,006 R
1900. Pres.	424,232	712,665	4,831	27,908	288,433 R
1902. Gov.	436,447	592,867	21,910	23,327	156,410 R
1904. Pres.	336,430	840,949	21,863	33,717	505,519 R
1906. Gov.	457,957	506,392	15,169	24,793	48,435 R
1908. Pres.	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,694	297,001 R
1910. Gov.	329,395	412,658	53,053	882,127	30,531 R

RHODE ISLAND.

COUNTIES. (5.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Will- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Green, Dem.	Poth'r Rep.	H'nes Prog.
Bristol	1,077	1,126	497	1,057	1,362	210
Kent	2,030	2,170	1,234	2,122	2,500	818
Newport	2,487	2,583	1,279	2,653	3,057	513
Providence	23,127	19,695	13,090	25,184	24,789	6,476
Washington	1,691	2,123	788	1,709	2,425	440
Total	30,412	27,703	16,878	32,725	34,133	8,457
Plurality	2,709	.....	.....	1,408	.....	.....
Per cent.	39.05	35.58	21.68	41.86	43.67	10.82
Whole vote. . .	77,894	.....	.....	78,166	.....	.....

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 2,049 votes; Chafin, Prof., 616; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 236.
 For Governor 1912, Fassel, Soc., 1,913; White, Prof., 687; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 251.
 For Governor 1911, Leach, Soc. Lab., received 307 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

Districts.
 I. O'Shannessy, Dem., 13,057; Sheffield, Rep., 9,663; Bolan, Prog., 3,044; Prentic, Prof., 214.
 II. Gerry, Dem., 10,728; Bliss, Rep., 10,335; Ball, Prog., 3,642; Lawton, Prof., 289.
 III. Rattay, Dem., 9,841; Kennedy, Rep., 11,718; Tuttle, Prog., 2,158; Merry, Prof., 149.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Aram J. Pothier; Lieutenant-Governor, R. B. Burchard; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, Herbert A. Rice; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Abbott, Jr.; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.
 Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Clarke H. Johnson; Associate Justices, C. Frank Parkhurst, W. B. Vincent, William H. Sweetland, Darius Baker; Clerk of the Court, B. S. Blaisdell—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate. House. Joint Ballot.		
Republicans	32	56	88
Democrats	7	38	45
Progressives	0	4	4
Republican majority.	25	14	39

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Prof.	Plu.
1900. Governor.	17,184	26,043	2,858	1,848	8,859 R
1900. President.	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972 R
1902. Governor.	32,279	24,541	1,283	1,689	7,738 D
1903. Governor.	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303 D
1904. President.	24,839	41,605	.....	768	16,766 R
1905. Governor.	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495 R
1906. Governor.	33,145	31,877	395	714	1,318 D
1907. Governor.	33,300	31,005	.....	831	2,295 D
1908. President.	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	19,236 R
1909. Governor.	25,249	37,043	857	1,358	11,834 R
1911. Governor.	30,575	37,969	1,392	912	7,394 R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (44.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Mann- ing, Dem.	Brit- ton, Soc.
Abbeville.	1,095	9	4	..	670	..
Aiken	1,452	2	4	..	1,037	..
Anderson	2,158	25	66	16	941	..
Bamberg	616	3	1	..	582	..
Barnwell	1,139	15	5	..	747	..
Beaufort	464	50	62	..	358	..
Berkley	322	5	13	..	396	..
Calhoun	460	15	68	..	397	..
Charleston	1,760	34	100	54	955	18
Cherokee	1,259	16	7	..	1,409	..
Chester	1,386	..	20	..	658	..
Chesterfield	1,178	..	4	..	969	..
Clarendon	932	..	32	..	586	..
Colleton	797	14	12	..	595	..
Darlington	883	..	2	..	496	..
Dillon	680	2	11	..	468	..
Dorchester	576	18	13	..	686	..
Edgefield	779	3	18	..	698	..
Fairfield	622	3	8	..	440	..
Florence	1,496	6	65	6	860	..
Georgetown	405	10	37	..	201	2
Greenville	3,140	..	..	..	1,342	18
Greenwood	1,307	17	11	3	907	..
Hampton	631	..	..	..	567	..
Horry	863	13	7	..	637	..
Jasper	198	..	..	..	126	..
Kershaw	708	7	25	..	601	..
Lancaster	1,140	6	5	..	822	..
Laurens	1,566	6	17	1	1,202	..
Lee	571	3	6	..	452	..
Lexington	1,201	3	30	31	1,314	23
Marion	710	3	11	..	581	..
Marlborough	719	..	..	..	600	..
Newberry	1,206	6	12	..	966	2
Oconee	760	58	69	6	455	..
Orangeburg	1,550	40	95	..	1,730	..
Pickens	815	15	18	..	570	..
Richland	1,555	23	161	25	929	19
Saluda	850	..	3	14	832	..
Spartanburg	3,616	37	185	6	2,948	..
Sumter	910	31	52	..	694	2
Union	1,609	20	56	..	1,019	..
Williamsburg	729	6	18	..	526	..
York	1,641	12	12	..	677	..
Total	48,355	536	1,293	164	34,606	83
Plurality	47,062	.....	.....	.....	34,523	.....
Per cent.	96.02	1.07	2.57	0.33	99.76	0.24
Whole vote. . .	50,348	.....	.....	.....	34,689	.....

For President in 1908, Debs, Soc., received 100 votes; Higen, Ind., 42.

For Governor in 1912, Blease, Dem., received 44,122 votes; Britton, Soc., 208.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes; J. N. Roberts, Soc., 89.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts.
 I. Counties of Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, and Dorchester. Whaley, Dem., 3,018; Eberhard, Soc., 15; Priolean, Rep., 20.
 II. Counties of Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper, and Saluda. Byrnes, Dem., 4,688. No opposition.
 III. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens. Aiken, Dem., 4,521. No opposition.
 IV. Counties of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, and Union. Johnson, Dem., 6,175; Sexton, Rep., 22; Ellenberg, Soc., 11.
 V. Counties of Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, and York. Finley, Dem., 5,180. No opposition.
 VI. Counties of Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg. Ragsdale, Dem., 4,263. No opposition.
 VII. Counties of Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter. Lever, Dem., 5,232; Leevy, Rep., 224; Lee, Soc., 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Richard I. Manning; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Betha; Secretary of State, R. M. McCown; Attorney-General, Thos. H. Peoples; Treasurer, S. T. Carter; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, John E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Eugene B. Gary; Justices, D. E. Hydrick, R. C. Watts, Thos. B. Fraser, and Geo. W. Gage; Clerk, U. R. Brooks—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate, House, Joint Ballot.

Democrats 44 124 168

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1898.

	Dem.	Rep.	No opposition.	Plu.
1898. Governor.....	28,159	No opposition.		
1900. Governor.....	46,457	No opposition.		
1900. President.....	47,236	3,579	43,657	D
1902. Governor.....	31,817	No opposition.		
1904. President.....	52,563	2,554	50,009	D
1906. Governor.....	30,251	32	30,219	D
		Rep.		
1908. President.....	62,288	3,963	58,325	D
1908. Governor.....	61,069	No opposition.		
		Soc.		
1910. Governor.....	30,832	70	30,762	D
1912. Governor.....	44,122	208	43,914	D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (61.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep. *	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Mc-Carter, Dem.	Byrnes, Rep.
Aurore.....	801	..	652	42	688	606
Beadle.....	1,464	..	1,493	166	652	661
Bennett.....	179	..	68	3	140	58
Bon Homme.....	1,059	..	1,228	45	939	1,079
Brookings.....	740	..	1,389	58	535	995
Brown.....	2,488	..	1,746	385	1,663	2,098
Brule.....	842	..	644	65	681	590
Buffalo.....	105	..	83	4	109	75
Butte.....	600	..	647	138	487	510
Campbell.....	150	..	574	10	80	354
Charles Mix.....	1,625	..	1,817	59	1,349	1,356
Clark.....	668	..	949	36	462	749
Clay.....	929	..	1,262	27	734	965
Coddington.....	1,111	..	1,195	71	1,000	1,024
Corson.....	455	..	508	46	250	371
Custer.....	419	..	395	90	341	350
Davison.....	1,266	..	1,364	68	911	1,533
Day.....	787	..	1,209	118	502	946
Deuel.....	441	..	887	14	261	561
Dewey.....	411	..	509	42	234	322
Douglas.....	714	..	765	12	467	600
Edmunds.....	729	..	640	27	561	655
Fall River.....	712	..	846	100	633	679
Faulk.....	614	..	568	21	291	672
Grant.....	619	..	830	55	471	736
Gregory.....	1,175	..	1,348	96	763	1,348
Hamlin.....	474	..	1,058	17	428	933
Hand.....	826	..	738	45	596	628
Hanson.....	632	..	708	21	558	623
Harding.....	325	..	600	113	263	530
Hughes.....	544	..	447	71	366	595
Hutchinson.....	647	..	1,451	12	434	651
Hyde.....	332	..	399	51	206	370
Jerauld.....	456	..	545	11	360	496
Kingsbury.....	747	..	1,153	113	527	992
Lake.....	657	..	1,174	81	513	967
Lawrence.....	2,412	..	1,692	326	1,117	2,410
Lincoln.....	719	..	1,673	56	340	948
Lyman.....	766	..	950	135	640	858
Marshall.....	541	..	601	45	495	595
McCook.....	961	..	1,063	56	758	832
McPherson.....	327	..	949	6	169	659
Meade.....	975	..	1,032	151	703	735
Mellette.....	320	..	261	5	324	285
Miner.....	721	..	851	39	482	691
Minnehaha.....	2,576	..	3,051	256	1,595	2,596

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep. *	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Mc Carter, Dem.	Byrnes, Rep.
Moody.....	637	..	932	119	412	733
Pennington.....	1,135	..	1,073	117	829	1,048
Perkins.....	832	..	1,052	177	566	633
Potter.....	423	..	439	16	272	472
Roberts.....	812	..	1,361	201	442	923
Sanborn.....	577	..	880	19	438	638
Spink.....	1,347	..	1,432	123	847	1,142
Stanley.....	1,051	..	981	127	656	865
Sully.....	242	..	292	19	143	304
Tripp.....	982	..	1,153	82	827	1,040
Turner.....	906	..	1,608	22	657	1,209
Union.....	965	..	1,396	24	686	953
Walworth.....	451	..	585	56	453	471
Yankton.....	1,239	..	1,511	61	991	1,272
Zieback.....	349	..	371	36	145	177
Total.....	48,942	*	58,811	4,662	34,542	49,138
Plurality.....	..	..	9,869	..	..	14,586
Per cent.....	42.08	..	51.56	4.00	35.20	50.07
Whole vote.....	..	..	116,325	..	98,141	..

For Governor, 1914, Thompson, Proh., received 2,072 votes; Knapp, Soc., 2,684; Richards, Ind., 9,725.

* Taft's name not on Republican ballot, Progressive list of electors printed thereon instead.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Johnson, Dem., received 48,076 votes; Burke, Rep., 44,244; Butterfield, Proh., 2,406; Johnson, Soc., 2,674; Loucks, Ind., 2,104.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Distriets*
I. Bailey, Dem., 13,678; Dillon, Rep., 22,058; Stakke, Proh., 855; Boud, Soc., 794; Van Osdel, Ind., 745.
II. King, Dem., 11,710; Johnson, Rep., 20,054; Jump, Proh., 995; Atwood, Soc., 1,033; Packard, Ind., 756.
III. Gandy, Dem., 12,364; Rice, Rep., 10,732; Fairchild, Soc., 861.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank M. Byrne; Lieutenant-Governor, Peter Norbeck; Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood; Treasurer, A. W. Ewert; Superintendent of Instruction, Chas. H. Lugg; State Land Commissioner, Fred. Hepperle; Attorney-General, C. C. Caldwell; State Auditor, J. E. Handlin—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, James H. McCoy; Justices, Charles S. Whiting, John Howard Gates, Samuel C. Polley and —all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate, House, Joint Ballot.

Republicans 34 80 114
Democrats 11 20 31

Republican majority, 23 60 83

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Proh.	Maj.
1900. President.....	39,544	54,530	1,542	14,986 R
1902. Governor.....	21,396	48,196	2,245	26,800 R
1904. President.....	21,969	72,083	2,965	50,114 R
		Proh.		
1912. Governor.....	53,850	57,160	3,339	3,310 P

TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES. (96.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1912.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Rye, Dem.	Hooper, Rep.
Anderson.....	597	539	1,148	55	527	1,172
Bedford.....	2,305	1,474	96	6	1,784	1,890
Benton.....	1,095	652	239	30	1,421	1,082
Bledsoe.....	464	379	401	10	434	591
Blount.....	836	870	1,410	...	636	1,750
Bradley.....	645	485	548	10	792	908
Campbell.....	554	302	1,193	52	453	1,206
Cannon.....	1,184	631	48	7	897	649

TENNESSEE—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

COUNTIES. (96)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Rye, Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Carroll	1,653	1,362	967	69	1,652	2,408
Carter	478	1,243	1,926		653	2,337
Cheatham	1,096	317	123	23	1,085	377
Chester	636	312	338	38	657	726
Claiborne	903	589	1,098	19		
Clay	718	440	83	12	680	563
Cocke	597	757	549	10	788	1,660
Coffee	1,705	521	63	28	1,524	867
Crockett	1,297	852	509	27	1,475	1,572
Cumberland	489	372	434	11	448	878
Davidson	9,517	1,428	1,330	205	9,019	9,273
Decatur	758	405	491	15	923	834
De Kalb	1,394	1,219	265	2	1,378	1,431
Dickson	1,689	448	293	55	1,744	774
Dyer	1,469	318	348	82	1,279	643
Fayette	830	59	93		1,262	126
Fentress	399	444	317	21	383	880
Franklin	2,172	370	164	32	2,046	896
Gibson	2,671	1,002	518	35	2,786	2,051
Giles	3,811	1,596	419	2	2,316	2,623
Grainger	841	741	900		822	1,287
Greene	2,076	1,650	1,242	5	1,765	2,236
Grundy	529	132	87	121	539	205
Hamblen	722	437	325	18	572	711
Hamilton	4,394	1,493	2,454	281	4,457	3,393
Hancock	427	659	84		402	917
Hardeman	1,323	320	264	8	1,371	836
Hardin	738	955	592	32	733	1,362
Hawkins	1,026	828	660	18	899	1,353
Haywood	1,069	34	88	28	1,447	69
Henderson	738	473	947	19	790	1,598
Henry	2,526	941	282	111	2,659	1,785
Hickman	1,288	868	111	13	1,352	1,095
Houston	586	172	65	86	675	260
Humphreys	1,283	343	189	30	1,252	621
Jackson	1,344	743	251		1,225	930
James	202	169	408		156	319
Jefferson	514	540	940	9	587	1,642
Johnson	256	933	1,025		327	1,488
Knox	4,069	1,984	3,816	122	3,807	5,149
Lake	499	122	31	13	233	40
Lauderdale	1,020	186	593	28	868	498
Lawrence	1,504	878	793	48	1,508	1,681
Lewis	370	126	144	6	400	343
Lincoln	2,651	672	98	10	2,276	1,471
Loudon	415	322	348	6	393	611
Macon	787	1,251	183	11	803	1,377
McMinn	912	667	557	17	784	1,211
McNairy	1,155	616	1,001		1,175	1,557
Madison*					2,562	1,938
Marion	810	463	442	74	238	1,041
Marshall	1,651	376	87	11	1,508	1,055
Maury	2,309	615	389	48	2,145	1,864
Meigs	517	337	163	1	425	404
Monroe	1,136	721	475	4	1,123	1,339
Montgomery	1,638	514	198	82	1,555	1,110
Moore	694	116	11	1	545	175
Morgan	466	312	841	35	331	894
Obion	2,152	455	193	63	2,182	1,192
Overton	1,531	743	181	66	1,385	1,200
Perry	664	379	94	42	685	459
Pickett	411	355	134		860	477
Polk	867	533	622	9	756	945
Putnam	1,867	923	396	5	1,831	1,529
Rhea	692	253	552	28	682	909
Roane	570	482	826	70	655	1,257
Robertson	2,287	513	142	135	1,692	1,141
Rutherford	3,406	1,217	230	64	2,971	2,021
Scott	160	123	1,234	135	193	1,020
Sequatchie	354	139	83	39	323	219
Sevier	341	967	2,410	1	334	1,972
Shelby	6,732	589	2,951	228	16,263	1,985
Smith	1,863	915	184		1,981	1,315
Stewart	1,312	485	54	197	1,296	431
Sullivan	2,413	538	1,265	12	2,151	1,388
Sumner	2,477	769	89	61	2,164	1,141
Tipton	987	564	222	12	1,498	1,005
Trousdale	544	211	35		575	419
Unicoi	170	280	765	11	197	904

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Rye, Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Union	404	307	1,192	10	339	855
Van Buren	225	106	30	24	269	132
Warren	1,745	359	250	16	1,613	946
Washington	1,531	1,134	1,592	9	1,524	2,116
Wayne	435	971	390	9	412	1,210
Weakley	2,810	1,265	350	33	2,776	2,307
White	1,222	330	379	57	1,252	767
Williamson	2,205	797	62	9	2,115	1,163
Wilson	2,325	682	292	6	2,018	1,518
Total	130,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	136,816	115,821
Plurality	70,891				20,995	
Per cent.	52.59	23.98	21	1.41	53.80	45.54
Whole vote.		247,821			254,308	

* Vote for Madison County not available because of missing ballots.

For Governor in 1914, Lotopeich, Soc., received 1,671 votes.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Prog., received 825 votes.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,081 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 332.

For President in 1904, Debs, Soc., received 1,354 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS 1914

Districts.
I. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington. Sells, 15,089; Cox, 2,282; Cambridge, 76.

II. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union. Austin, 14,870; Hannah, 6,949; Miller, 333.

III. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Mariou, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. Moon, 19,407; James, 2,111.

IV. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson. Hull, 19,152; Price, 143; White, 208.

V. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Ruthersford. Houston, 14,694; Watts, 5,810.

VI. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. Byrns, 18,227; Eakin, 802; Mooney, 340.

VII. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson. Padgett, 18,227; Hughes, 3; Bevis, 502.

VIII. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry. Sims, 14,421; DeFord, 1,190; Farmer, 166.

IX. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley. Garrett, 15,532; Cochran, 3,062; Antlow, 87.

X. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton. McKellar, 19,160; Davidson, 1,447; Booker, 18.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas C. Rye, Dem.; Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed, Dem.; Treasurer, to be elected; Commissioner of Agriculture, to be appointed; Superintendent of Education, to be appointed; Comptroller, to be elected; Adjutant-General, to be appointed; Attorney-General, Frank M. Thompson, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, to be appointed.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, M. M. Neil, Dem.; Justices, A. S. Buchanan, Grafton Green, S. C. Williams and D. Lansden; Clerk, Joe J. Roach—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	26	73	99
Republicans.....	7	26	33
Democratic majority.	19	47	66

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1886.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Proh.	Phi.
1886. Gov.....	126,623	109,835	....	....	*16,793 D
1888. Pres.....	158,779	138,988	48	5,969	19,791 D
1890. Gov.....	113,549	76,081	....	11,082	37,468 D
1892. Gov.....	127,247	100,629	31,515	5,427	26,618 D
1892. Pres.....	138,874	100,331	23,447	4,851	38,543 D
1894. Gov.....	104,356	105,204	23,092	....	†748 R
1900. Pres.....	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	*23,557 D
1902. Gov.....	98,954	59,002	....	2,193	39,552 D
1904. Pres.....	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284 D
1906. Gov.....	101,766	92,804	1,169	.....	8,962 D
1908. Pres.....	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	17,284 D
1908. Gov.....	133,913	113,033	1,422	....	20,890 D
1910. Gov.....	121,674	133,999	1,704	....	12,335 R
1912. Gov.....	114,369	123,828	4,464	2,702	9,459 R

* Majority. † A recount of the vote by the Legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for irregularities and elected Turney Governor.

TEXAS.

COUNTIES. (234.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Col- quit, Dem.	Joh- n- Rep.	Lasa- ter, Prog.
Anderson.....	1,745	446	104	1,821	425	56
Andrews.....	97	1	4	97	1	4
Angelina.....	1,107	45	25	1,111	29	16
Aransas.....	189	7	29	194	3	25
Archer.....	460	25	42	474	19	24
Armstrong.....	274	32	31	298	22	22
Atascosa.....	647	16	17	647	16	17
Austin.....	1,202	244	77	1,279	175	53
Bandera.....	414	158	130	458	126	91
Bastrop.....	1,086	216	165	1,153	162	69
Baylor.....	553	15	48	579	11	25
Bee.....	495	30	64	503	28	53
Bell.....	3,036	128	42	3,079	10	3
Bexar.....	4,909	1,022	2,506	7,069	474	952
Blanco.....	449	127	76	504	103	49
Borden.....	128	..	..	132	..	..
Bosque.....	1,225	65	87	1,260	54	53
Bowie.....	1,542	317	218	1,626	160	167
Brazoria.....	748	263	342	825	239	358
Brazos.....	768	142	43	772	131	35
Brewster.....	333	29	40	367	3	24
Briscoe.....	148	2	5	147	2	3
Brooks.....	403	21	164	373	19	197
Brown.....	1,466	115	129	1,600	88	86
Burleson.....	1,000	228	79	1,028	194	67
Burnet.....	627	85	67	643	58	38
Caldwell.....	1,068	56	82	1,110	61	65
Calhoun.....	356	36	61	376	33	36
Callahan.....	785	45	46	820	29	22
Cameron.....	2,146	151	126	2,160	134	110
Camp.....	492	155	61	487	149	56
Carson.....	201	19	58	223	15	31
Cass.....	1,284	402	239	1,351	325	178
Castro.....	177	18	19	186	9	14
Chambers.....	219	80	30	242	74	30
Cherokee.....	1,686	145	61	1,707	129	42

TEXAS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wil- son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- velt, Prog.	Col- quit, Dem.	Joh- n- Rep.	Lasa- ter, Prog.
Childress.....	723	34	46	724	27	24
Clay.....	1,005	54	140	946	47	108
Coke.....	302	8	22	307	7	12
Coleman.....	1,284	52	59	1,270	41	44
Collin.....	3,197	342	223	3,301	329	198
Collingsworth.....	414	15	27	426	11	13
Colorado.....	1,024	106	140	1,053	99	118
Comal.....	602	157	174	864	40	30
Comanche.....	1,661	69	183	1,720	44	39
Concho.....	345	16	33	354	11	11
Cooke.....	1,780	206	143	1,826	195	10
Corryell.....	1,270	70	67	1,357	33	40
Cottle.....	311	8	18	315	3	12
Crockett.....	53	5	3	55	2	2
Crosby.....	247	7	41	278	2	8
Culberson.....	145	1	1	144	..	1
Dallam.....	247	18	68	278	15	45
Dallas.....	7,925	591	1,260	8,440	489	834
Dawson.....	95	7	4	94	6	2
Deaf Smith.....	221	21	22	221	21	24
Delta.....	908	51	35	928	40	21
Denton.....	2,293	190	113	2,268	191	104
De Witt.....	1,080	219	162	1,268	124	74
Dickens.....	279	11	38	281	8	14
Dimmit.....	292	134	36	215	51	38
Donley.....	388	12	36	378	11	34
Duval.....	917	80	31	931	41	37
Dustland.....	1,499	66	79	1,489	62	45
Ector.....	89	4	4	94	2	2
Edwards.....	133	114	75	163	95	61
Ellis.....	3,484	293	159	3,528	268	107
El Paso.....	2,914	291	799	3,227	154	434
Erath.....	1,569	156	161	1,616	107	106
Falls.....	1,663	353	190	1,731	239	124
Fannin.....	2,661	227	223	2,641	219	186
Fayette.....	2,016	461	214	2,286	371	147
Fisher.....	572	11	21	574	10	13
Floyd.....	383	21	41	377	10	22
Foard.....	431	19	41	423	17	36
Fort Bend.....	681	275	145	725	264	107
Franklin.....	474	19	9	478	15	3
Freestone.....	1,306	475	29	1,331	487	23
Frio.....	418	25	50	445	16	19
Gaines.....	68	..	3	68	..	2
Galveston.....	2,601	459	472	2,751	372	341
Garza.....	147	7	11	159	4	7
Gillespie.....	307	219	1,070	746	143	653
Glasscock.....	53	..	..	68	..	..
Goliad.....	500	414	76	608	345	40
Gonzales.....	1,330	318	98	1,409	291	69
Gray.....	272	13	65	294	8	29
Grayson.....	3,987	510	444	4,013	460	351
Gregg.....	605	126	32	624	102	26
Grimes.....	989	39	51	976	27	27
Guadalupe.....	1,140	1,072	538	1,599	741	171
Hale.....	554	20	58	575	16	43
Hall.....	775	24	46	769	20	31
Hamilton.....	993	68	119	939	59	69
Hansford.....	98	12	35	96	11	28
Hardeman.....	861	36	62	863	30	35
Hardin.....	989	114	101	1,067	78	60
Harris.....	6,431	726	1,124	7,103	510	599
Harrison.....	1,145	130	89	1,176	29	18
Hartley.....	116	16	29	130	12	17
Haskell.....	1,001	45	53	1,075	33	27
Hays.....	939	60	52	911	48	35
Hemphill.....	315	61	116	327	61	105
Henderson.....	1,296	136	79	1,334	135	84
Hidalgo.....	1,203	99	94	1,205	41	75
Hill.....	2,680	129	144	2,712	104	76
Hood.....	675	33	59	676	32	40
Hopkins.....	1,999	146	80	2,007	120	56
Houston.....	1,461	342	64	1,598	313	45
Howard.....	531	21	32	551	12	10
Hunt.....	4,040	225	213	3,462	227	200
Hutchinson.....	91	16	6	139	11	10
Irion.....	132	4	4	136	..	4
Jack.....	762	86	96	770	80	63
Jackson.....	326	35	88	340	36	65
Jasper.....	628	40	44	602	35	30

TEXAS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lassater, Prog.
Jeff Davis.....	129	62	10	133	79	11
Jefferson.....	1,726	188	320	1,845	154	214
Jim Wells.....	242	43	24	245	22	35
Johnson.....	2,487	109	109	2,506	98	72
Jones.....	1,301	63	55	1,304	51	42
Karnes.....	710	66	49	761	31	28
Kaufman.....	2,095	226	73	2,070	226	73
Kendall.....	223	178	229	453	74	88
Kent.....	135	7	19	153	2	6
Kerr.....	578	127	146	665	102	60
Kimble.....	133	19	19	145	14	12
King.....	77	2	..	79	2	..
Kinney.....	76	99	91	76	94	87
Knox.....	649	32	54	672	29	24
Lamar.....	2,281	206	108	2,407	137	86
Lamb.....	53	6	18	36	5	13
Lampasas.....	517	66	66	543	59	32
La Salle.....	339	21	35	349	13	25
Lavaca.....	1,498	267	237	1,715	155	82
Lee.....	688	134	65	734	103	38
Leon.....	856	191	57	886	154	45
Liberty.....	583	80	106	599	81	90
Limestone.....	1,867	153	79	1,718	121	49
Lipscomb.....	251	47	105	258	40	97
Live Oak.....	308	26	42	288	50	42
Llano.....	432	30	45	478	14	13
Lubbock.....	268	16	27	377	14	12
Lyb.....	122	6	3	125	5	2
Madison.....	379	37	23	391	35	19
Marion.....	339	85	36	344	83	61
Martin.....	125	4	2	123	2	1
Mason.....	473	152	172	557	107	122
Matagorda.....	718	108	174	759	85	135
Maverick.....	185	141	72	191	137	70
McClulloch.....	593	41	61	623	33	42
McLennan.....	3,886	296	310	3,854	219	176
McMullen.....	50	9	3	62	1	1
Medina.....	651	220	263	877	128	88
Menard.....	109	17	39	143	7	13
Midland.....	216	11	10	215	11	6
Millam.....	1,939	244	110	1,916	217	40
Mills.....	577	92	68	608	65	43
Mitchell.....	573	13	32	556	14	27
Montague.....	1,534	151	114	1,541	125	89
Montgomery.....	616	120	113	643	122	74
Moore.....	57	5	11	57	5	11
Morris.....	608	89	48	640	57	30
Motley.....	195	8	15	202	4	5
Nacogdoches.....	1,619	94	42	1,640	71	24
Navarro.....	2,590	165	128	2,617	157	93
Newton.....	278	8	12	284	8	12
Nolan.....	656	60	24	655	55	13
Nueces.....	910	85	125	942	64	94
Ochiltree.....	94	4	17	94	3	15
Oldham.....	92	22	18	90	23	18
Orange.....	556	25	44	577	18	31
Palo Pinto.....	1,237	68	88	1,272	49	39
Panola.....	1,213	82	59	1,213	85	49
Parker.....	1,700	135	146	1,776	96	62
Parmer.....	115	9	54	116	6	40
Pecos.....	256	76	83	246	67	64
Polk.....	615	41	42	634	37	31
Potter.....	801	41	124	807	35	79
Presidio.....	191	88	66	280	45	17
Rains.....	441	67	20	496	70	17
Randall.....	269	21	29	287	14	11
Reagan.....	34	..	..	34	..	..
Red River.....	1,497	255	208	1,559	251	203
Reeves.....	276	8	43	289	8	25
Refugio.....	207	118	34	234	110	23
Roberts.....	183	16	31	195	12	20
Robertson.....	1,053	153	53	1,149	89	17
Rockwall.....	648	17	16	650	17	16
Runnels.....	1,125	58	73	1,170	35	31
Rusk.....	1,453	488	78	1,484	488	66
Sabine.....	430	19	10	457	9	2
San Augustine.....	375	12	18	352	7	9
San Jacinto.....	379	196	46	382	196	34
San Patricio.....	558	174	72	567	151	60
San Saba.....	693	39	35	707	30	22

TEXAS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Colquitt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Lassater, Prog.
Schleicher.....	111	3	13	112	3	15
Scurry.....	656	30	20	677	20	13
Shackelford.....	246	18	23	264	7	13
Shelby.....	1,509	76	20	1,493	78	19
Sherman.....	97	22	24	109	18	15
Smith.....	1,962	485	418	2,017	462	353
Somervell.....	241	12	21	275	5	6
Starr.....	674	252	2	673	248	3
Stephens.....	463	11	4	466	9	2
Sterling.....	165	4	9	170	3	2
Stonewall.....	334	7	12	360	10	7
Sutton.....	62	12	17	73	6	11
Swisher.....	280	5	24	290	16	24
Tarrant.....	7,219	533	1,112	7,917	386	654
Taylor.....	1,536	59	90	1,562	..	46
Terrell.....	118	36	39	113	36	33
Terry.....	94	3	5	99	4	8
Throckmorton.....	252	4	13	249	2	8
Titus.....	943	70	87	992	56	41
Tom Green.....	907	50	86	951	31	43
Travis.....	2,734	466	453	3,126	298	151
Trinity.....	661	92	44	703	88	25
Tyler.....	539	32	11	537	31	3
Upshur.....	895	32	61	970	137	30
Upton.....	123	..	3	27	..	1
Uvalde.....	601	53	73	627	43	41
Val Verde.....	298	133	196	327	141	89
Van Zandt.....	1,790	110	104	1,852	69	62
Victoria.....	698	100	162	768	99	82
Walker.....	333	39	584	284	25	22
Waller.....	595	144	98	680	86	54
Ward.....	147	6	34	165	3	12
Washington.....	1,109	546	192	1,212	299	24
Webb.....	654	888	31	697	840	25
Wharton.....	794	109	195	808	98	182
Wheeler.....	403	33	48	415	31	34
Wichita.....	1,128	108	131	1,157	59	107
Wilbarger.....	994	44	71	1,072	25	39
Willacy.....	105	4	..	109	..	..
Williamson.....	2,056	246	192	2,233	147	99
Wilson.....	799	109	115	954	70	25
Win kler.....	26	..	..	26	..	..
Wise.....	1,842	156	151	1,840	134	111
Wood.....	1,449	147	74	1,480	119	52
Yoakum.....	41	1	9	50	1	1
Young.....	922	35	47	911	38	32
Zapata.....	..	199	..	..	199	..
Zavala.....	242	42	54	248	44	57
Total.....	221,589	28,853	26,755	233,811	23,612	16,333
Plurality.....	192,736	..	..	211,199	..	..
Per cent.....	72.62	9.46	7.77	77.71	7.30	5.43
Whole vote.....	305,120	..	..	300,853	..	..

For President 1912, Debs, Soc., received 25,743 votes; Chafin, Proh., 1,738; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 442. For Governor 1912, Andrews, Soc., received 25,270; Houston, Proh., 2,413; Choate, Soc. Lab., 414.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912. Congressman-at-Large—Summers, Dem., 226,819; Garrett, Dem., 219,632; Elgin, Rep., 29,172; Harrison, Rep., 29,217; White, Prog., 32,476; Etheridge, Prog., 32,498; Conniber, Proh., 1,736; Richardson, Soc., 14,839; Haggard, Soc., 14,872.

- Districts.
- I. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, and Marion. Vaughan, Dem., 11,180; Baker, Rep., 760.
- II. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison. Dies, Dem., 11,120; Smith, Rep., 226; Christian, Proh., 96.
- III. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman. Young, Dem., 10,140.
- IV. Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains. Rayburn, Dem., 9,872.

TEXAS—Continued.

- V. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, and Bosque. Beall, Dem., 11,320; Johnstone, Prog., 86; Green, Soc., 125.
- VI. Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, and Milam. Hardy, Dem., 7,930; Wilson, Soc., 157.
- VII. Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston. Gregg, Dem., 8,168.
- VIII. Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon. Eagle, Dem., 11,928; Miller, Rep., 463.
- IX. Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Karnes. Burgess, Dem., 11,391.
- X. Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington. Burleson, Dem., 12,109.
- XI. McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell Hamilton. Henry, Dem., 7,623.
- XII. Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Callaway, Dem., 10,769.
- XIII. Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman, Dallam, Siltstephens, Dem. 20,363; Cooper, Rep., 1,116.
- XIV. Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, Slayden, Dem., 14,636.
- XV. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Val Verde. Garner, Dem., 15,672; Lamb, Soc., 221.
- XVI. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Calahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Hockley. Smith, Dem., 21,186.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Oscar B. Colquitt; Lieut.-Governor, Will H. Hayes; Secretary of State, F. C. Weinert; Attorney-General, Benj. F. Looney; State Treasurer, J. M. Edwards; Comptroller, W. P. Lane; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. F. Doughty; Land Commissioner, J. T. Robinson; Commissioner of Agriculture, Ed. R. Kone—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thos. J. Brown; Associate Justices, N. Phillips and W. E. Hawkins; Clerk, F. T. Connerly—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Democrats	30	108	138
Republicans	1	1	2
Democratic majority 29	—	107	136

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Proh.	Plu.
1900. Pres.....	267,337	121,173	20,976	2,644	146,164 D
1904. Pres.....	167,200	51,242	8,062	4,292	105,958 D
1906. Gov.....	243,943	42,169	.....	5,910	201,773 D
1908. Pres.....	217,302	65,666	792	1,634	151,636 D
1908. Gov.....	218,956	73,305	.....	143	145,651 D
1910. Gov.....	173,998	26,107	.....	6,052	147,886 D

UTAH.

COUNTIES. (21.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Tolton, Dem.	Spry, Rep.	Morris, Prog.
Beaver.....	602	674	323	990	432	185
Box Elder.....	1,402	1,650	936	1,371	1,404	1,190
Caché.....	3,288	2,845	1,169	3,158	2,849	1,275
Carbon.....	503	783	539	446	862	471
Davis.....	1,143	1,295	458	1,135	1,282	477
Emery.....	755	762	336	759	859	224
Grand.....	249	673	128	339	596	107
Garfield.....	215	192	115	214	236	86
Iron.....	544	695	64	605	656	37
Juab.....	985	1,171	347	970	1,168	330
Kane.....	115	429	20	161	395	7
Millard.....	865	970	397	1,084	847	249
Morgan.....	234	319	273	218	323	278
Plute.....	110	206	146	149	175	113
Rich.....	237	329	99	245	326	99
Salt Lake.....	10,468	12,691	8,899	9,746	13,592	8,657
San Juan.....	145	146	95	164	155	55
San Pete.....	1,976	2,489	1,272	2,032	2,312	1,388
Sevier.....	909	1,451	758	952	1,351	850
Summit.....	983	1,294	425	957	1,338	391
Tooele.....	647	952	261	619	1,006	324
Uintah.....	566	645	642	564	547	644
Utah.....	4,636	5,475	2,295	4,374	4,170	2,442
Wasatch.....	924	1,216	432	924	1,252	373
Washington.....	845	712	72	833	739	47
Wayne.....	153	283	24	200	266	22
Weber.....	2,991	3,171	3,608	2,917	3,424	3,370
Total.....	36,579	42,100	24,174	36,076	43,552	23,591
Plurality.....	5,521	—	—	6,476	—	—
Per cent.....	32.70	37.63	21.60	32.85	38.16	21.16
Whole vote.....	112,385	—	—	111,495	—	—

For President, 1912, Debs, Soc., received 9,023 votes. Reiner, Soc. Lab., 509.

For Governor, 1912, Burt, Soc., received 8,797 votes; Battell, Soc. Lab., 479.

The vote for Representatives in Congress, 1912, was: Johnson, Dem., 36,640; Thomas, Dem., 37,192; Howell, Rep., 43,133; J. Johnson, Rep., 42,044; Love, Prog., 22,385; Larson, Prog., 21,934; Knerr, Soc., 8,953; King, Soc., 8,971; Anderson, Soc. Lab., 555; Joseph, Ind., 187. Howell's plurality, 5,942; Johnson's plurality, 4,855.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William Spry; Secretary of State, D. Mattson; Treasurer, J. D. Jewkes; Auditor, L. G. Kelly; Attorney General, A. R. Barnes; Superintendent of Education, A. C. Nelson; Commissioner of Insurance, Willard Done—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. M. McCarty; Justices, J. E. Frick and Daniel N. Straup; Clerk, H. W. Griffith—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

	Senate, House, Joint Ballot.		
Democrats.....	2	14	16
Republicans.....	16	31	47
Republican majority.....	14	17	31

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Proh.	Plu.	
1900. Pres.....	45,006	47,139	720	209	2,133 R
1904. Pres.....	33,413	62,446	5,767	..	29,033 R
1904. Gov.....	38,047	50,837	4,892	..	12,790 R
1908. Pres.....	42,601	61,015	4,895	..	18,414 R
1908. Gov.....	43,375	52,913	4,056	..	9,588 R

VERMONT.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Howe, Dem.	Gates, Rep.	Aldrich, Prog.
Addison.....	621	1,835	1,487	601	2,737	552
Bennington.....	1,057	1,464	1,390	1,134	2,345	286
Caledonia.....	1,065	1,582	2,049	1,646	2,502	729
Chittenden.....	2,266	2,368	1,863	2,183	3,659	429
Essex.....	348	463	353	469	731	130
Franklin.....	1,317	1,433	1,457	1,510	2,993	858
Grand Isle.....	210	193	204	235	532	27
Lamolle.....	43	862	995	521	1,378	282
Orange.....	956	1,249	1,426	909	2,176	428
Orleans.....	628	1,475	1,891	715	2,593	749

VERMONT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Howe, Dem.	Gates, Rep.	Aldrich, Prog.
Rutland.....	2,075	3,001	2,928	2,000	5,330	832
Washington.....	1,743	2,797	1,670	1,896	3,950	375
Windham.....	1,327	2,143	2,020	1,052	2,520	854
Windsor.....	1,302	2,409	2,546	1,320	3,583	908
Total.....	15,350	23,305	22,070	16,191	36,972	6,929
Plurality.....		1,235			20,781	
Per cent.....	24.44	37.27	35.14	26.08	59.54	11.16
Whole vote	62,807			62,092		

For Governor in 1914, Smith, Proh., received 1,074 votes; Rowland, Soc., 899; scattering, 27.

Total vote for Governor in 1912, 64,812, of which Allan M. Fletcher, Rep., had a plurality of 6,236 over Harland B. Howe, Dem.

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 1,154 votes; Debs, Soc., 928.

For Governor in 1912, F. W. Smiter, Soc., received 1,210 votes.

For Governor in 1908, Backus, Ind., received 1,351 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.
Dillingham, Rep., received 35,137 votes; Prouty, non-partisan (Prog., Dem., and Proh.), 26,776; Canfield, Soc., 773; scattering, 20.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.
Districts.

I. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamolle, and Rutland.
O'Sullivan, Dem., 6,817; Greene, Rep., 19,237; McFarland, Prog.-Proh., 4,064; Armstrong, Soc., 297; scattering, 170.

II. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor.
Reardon, Dem., 6,868; Dale, Rep.-Proh., 17,743; Metzger, Prog., 5,481; Marsu, Soc., 776; scattering, 13.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Charles W. Gates; Lieutenant-Governor, Hale K. Darling; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Walter F. Scott; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Attorney-General, Herbert G. Barber—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George M. Powers; Assistant Justices, John H. Watson, William H. Taylor; Leighton P. Slack, Robert E. Healy; Clerk, ———— all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.
Senate. *House. Joint Ballot.

Republicans.....	30	175	205
Democrats.....	..	30	30
Progressives.....	..	24	24
Republican majority..	30	121	151

*House also had 14 additional members. Political affiliations not stated.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1834.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr. Proh.	Plu.	R		
1884. Pres.....	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	22,183	R	
1888. Pres.....	16,788	45,192	..	1,460	28,404	R	
1890. Gov.....	19,230	33,362	..	1,161	14,163	R	
1892. Pres.....	16,325	37,992	..	1,415	21,669	R	
1894. Gov.....	14,142	42,663	Pop.	740	457	28,521	R
1896. Pres.....	10,637	51,127	N. D.	1,331	733	40,490	R
1900. Gov.....	17,129	48,441	Soc. D.	567	950	31,312	R
1900. Pres.....	12,849	42,568	..	368	29,719	R	
1902. Gov.....	7,364	31,864	..	2,498	24,500	R	
1904. Pres.....	9,777	40,459	..	792	30,682	R	
1904. Gov.....	16,566	48,115	..	769	31,549	R	
1906. Gov.....	26,912	42,332	..	512	733	15,420	R
1908. Pres.....	11,496	39,552	..	799	28,056	R	
1908. Gov.....	15,953	45,598	..	547	918	29,645	R
1910. Gov.....	17,425	35,263	..	1,055	1,044	17,838	R
1912. Gov.....	20,001	26,237	..	15,629	1,735	6,236	R

VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES AND CITIES, (120.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1913.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Stuart, Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Accomac.....	1,825	153	110	1	615	26
Albemarle.....	1,215	144	126	15	629	12
Alexandria C.	951	132	104	11	643	15
Alexandria Co.	346	86	153	8	125	12
Alleghany.....	394	125	263	10	175	13
Amelia.....	325	32	50	..	129	3
Amherst.....	765	64	60	8	355	10
Appomattox.	654	28	51	..	359	3
Augusta.....	1,556	568	272	11	1,242	146
Bath.....	329	159	39	3	154	23
Bedford.....	1,219	142	343	9	778	54
Bland.....	289	206	118	1	362	41
Botetourt.....	889	577	191	2	761	52
Bristol City...	405	86	64	8	522	27
Brunswick.....	643	67	43	5	342	15
Buchanan.....	524	223	389	..	575	21
Buckingham.	603	97	110	..	282	8
Buena Vista C.	155	43	48	8	197	10
Campbell.....	810	97	126	11	739	122
Caroline.....	590	144	126	..	335	21
Carroll.....	765	874	346	..	725	72
Charles City...	121	37	23	..	49	5
Charlotte.....	609	175	123	10	434	2
Charlottesville.	454	39	24	4	336	12
Chesterfield..	702	61	75	8	315	13
Clarke.....	576	39	14	1	219	8
Clifton Forge C.	293	65	61	34	424	48
Craig.....	337	62	150	1	245	29
Culpeper.....	752	108	49	1	362	2
Cumberland..	362	10	31	1	136	..
Danville City.	1,066	93	79	11	423	35
Dickenson.....	529	398	157	5	534	26
Dinwiddie.....	512	58	75	1	365	17
Elizabeth C'y	347	43	56	8	172	12
Essex.....	278	72	11	..	196	3
Fairfax.....	992	187	150	6	601	21
Fauquier.....	1,187	182	87	2	421	3
Floyd.....	409	222	712	5	412	26
Fluvanna.....	409	53	58	5	357	10
Franklin.....	1,238	415	661	5	1,178	21
Frederick.....	922	181	112	3	337	4
Fredericksbg	414	51	100	..	451	10
Giles.....	725	267	247	4	740	40
Glooucester...	510	74	56	..	297	17
Goochland.....	322	114	82	6	213	31
Grayson.....	842	832	296	1	626	105
Greene.....	238	141	95	..	123	1
Greensville...	294	31	72	1	150	12
Halifax.....	1,260	426	127	15	605	16
Hampton C'y	353	13	31	1	177	16
Hanover.....	609	87	4	..	280	10
Henrico.....	952	93	165	16	453	19
Henry.....	707	216	399	8	749	28
Highland.....	313	221	84	..	141	14
Isle of Wight.	708	75	101	..	284	8
James City...	128	10	15	1	67	6
King George...	256	48	103	..	263	9
King and Q'n.	246	68	48	..	202	1
King William	305	69	65	1	166	6
Lancaster.....	479	82	16	1	457	4
Lee.....	1,023	699	677	9	1,139	122
Loudoun.....	1,386	236	87	4	586	24
Louisa.....	578	91	141	6	466	18
Luenburg.....	508	66	50	4	235	6
Lynchburg C.	1,487	111	218	19	663	45
Madison.....	402	210	63	1	217	5
Mathews.....	523	45	34	..	363	14
Mecklenburg.	1,039	191	91	1	479	14
Middlesex.....	374	128	22	..	274	12
Montgomery.	684	349	531	2	756	27
Nansemond....	544	53	65	2	259	..
Nelson.....	706	163	95	5	390	30
New Kent.....	160	30	46	..	100	2
Newport N'ws	938	100	231	53	903	327
Norfolk City...	3,539	195	451	33	5,765	234
Norfolk Co....	1,089	422	215	11	1,582	36
Northampton	726	83	76	1	316	9
North'mber'd	470	102	52	..	220	9
Nottoway.....	683	72	70	4	338	5

VIRGINIA—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1913.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Stuart, Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Orange.....	619	87	57	..	308	2
Page.....	703	340	138	10	457	28
Patrick.....	698	434	350	3	694	44
Petersburg City	1,122	75	44	2	479	8
Pittsylvania.....	1,558	527	321	15	881	39
Portsmouth C.	1,529	64	93	16	1,053	26
Powhatan.....	230	109	51	11	123	12
Prince Edward	584	72	46	..	383	5
Prince George.	204	42	48	1	779	1
Princess Anne.	422	40	63	..	175	2
Prince William	814	82	93	5	272	19
Pulaski.....	781	196	484	13	631	17
Radford City..	185	36	95	8	280	11
Rappahannock	356	94	9	13	199	5
Richmond City	5,632	405	433	91	3,045	56
Richmond Co.	342	110	40	..	232	8
Roanoke City..	1,913	268	502	39	1,533	63
Roanoke Co....	696	108	191	9	379	8
Rockbridge....	949	433	212	13	541	32
Rockingham...	1,761	937	421	25	1,759	239
Russell.....	1,286	588	623	6	1,419	67
Scott.....	1,311	557	1,075	12	1,332	61
Shenandoah...	1,336	706	493	7	874	116
Smyth.....	1,022	609	578	6	1,174	110
Southampton.	861	95	49	..	762	16
Spottsylvania..	390	58	155	..	525	25
Stafford.....	347	141	183	2	327	11
Staunton City	632	65	287	..	707	97
Suffolk City..	480	71	63	2	200	..
Surry.....	360	57	37	6	179	12
Sussex.....	435	59	53	..	231	3
Tazewell.....	979	586	871	19	955	58
Warren.....	571	122	39	2	396	17
Warwick.....	123	17	30	1	65	12
Washington...	1,721	590	996	4	1,878	99
Westmoreland	341	69	43	2	197	3
Williams'g C.	113	11	14	..	93	7
Winchester C.	447	141	63	3	468	57
Wise.....	1,279	851	573	34	1,276	85
Wythe.....	1,110	633	650	5	673	9
York.....	211	34	26	3	89	3
Total.....	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	66,518	3,789
Plurality.....	67,044	..	..	..	62,729	..
Percent.....	65.95	17.00	15.90	0.59	91.86	5.23
Scattering.....	..	759	..	..	..	..
Whole vote..	..	136,976	..	..	72,417	..

For President 1912, Reimer, Soc. Lab., received 50 votes; Chafin, Proh., 709.

For Governor, 1913, Downey, Soc. Lab., received 2,110 votes.

For Governor, 1909, Dennett, Soc. Lab., received 1,377 votes.

* Votes for Governor in November, 1913, election will be opened when Legislature meets on January 14, 1914. The Democratic candidate had only nominal opposition from the Socialists and Socialist Labor party neither of which cast over 2,000 total votes in the State.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

- Districts.*
- I. Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York, and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg; Jones, Dem., 4,292; Coleman, Soc., 203; Kluder, Soc. Lab., 83.
- II. Counties of Isle of Wight, Nausemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk. Holland, Dem., 4,039; Everton, Soc., 406; Ford, Soc. Lab., 48.
- III. Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent, and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg. Montague, Dem., 5,054; Weatherly, Soc., 161; Muller, Soc. Lab., 60.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

IV. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottingham, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surry, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg. Watson, Dem., 2,887; Herzig, Soc., 115.

V. Counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the city of Danville. Saunders, Dem., 6,584; Heermaus, Rep., 2,771; Keele, Soc., 244; Fulton, Ind., 431.

VI. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Glass, Dem., 3,823; Ginter, Soc., 391.

VII. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester. Hay, Dem., 4,569; Garrison, Rep., 635; Crawford, Ind.

VIII. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the city of Alexandria. Carlin, Dem., 5,864; Crupper, Rep., 1,753; Fling, Soc., 31; Johnston, Soc. Lab., 132.

IX. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the city of Bristol. Irvine, Dem., 14,153; Slemple, Rep., 15,321; Rose, Prog., 210; Dutton, Soc., 106.

X. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton, and Clifton Forge. Flood, Dem., 7,105; Revercomb, Rep., 3,124; Parkins, Soc., 155.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats.....	35	92	127
Independents and Republicans.....	5	8	13
Democratic majority	30	84	114

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry C. Stuart; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; First Auditor, C. Lee Moore; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instruction, R. C. Stearnes; Attorney-General, J. Garland Pollard; Adjutant-General, W. W. Sale; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Kohler; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, H. Stewart Jones—all Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	Rep.	N. D. Proh.	Maj.
1892. Pres....	163,977	113,262	12,275	2,738
	Pop.			
1893. Gov....	127,940	81,239	6,963	†39,726
1896. Pres....	154,709	135,268	2,129	2,350
1897. Gov....	109,655	56,840	..	2,743
1900. Pres....	146,080	115,866	..	2,150
1901. Gov....	116,632	81,866	..	1,896
1904. Pres....	80,648	47,890	359	1,333
1905. Gov....	83,544	45,795	Soc.	..
1908. Pres....	82,946	53,573	255	1,111
1909. Gov....	68,750	36,249	†1,377	..

† Plurality. ‡ Socialist Labor.

WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES. (39.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Black, Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Han-son, Prog.
Adams	949	398	788	951	837	342
Asotin	551	579	513	608	803	88
Benton	1,238	728	3,738	839	1,422	587
Chehalis	1,953	3,055	1,847	2,235	4,497	1,829
Chelan	1,331	970	1,994	1,795	2,344	1,688
Clallam	464	737	686	535	1,056	739
Clarke	2,549	1,872	2,082	2,075	4,108	970
Columbia	855	673	803	880	1,126	223
Cowlitz	919	1,348	1,006	696	1,753	978
Douglas	1,357	642	794	1,435	919	283
Ferry	609	286	502	691	476	165
Franklin	612	393	525	499	568	209
Garfield	426	245	667	505	501	296
Grant	771	458	914	774	867	841
Island	310	332	503	375	508	668
Jefferson	642	636	741	512	910	412
King	20,088	15,579	26,887	18,409	29,009	25,372
Kitsap	969	1,224	1,302	1,302	2,089	1,893
Kittitas	1,407	1,157	921	1,447	1,746	1,647
Klickitat	1,028	1,163	795	732	1,738	228
Lewis	2,471	3,206	2,082	2,097	4,217	1,060
Lincoln	1,829	691	1,864	2,142	1,952	750
Mason	522	439	464	520	620	285
Okanogan	1,461	804	1,088	1,533	1,979	609
Pacific	971	1,375	1,251	1,018	2,751	443
Pend d'Oreille	747	305	716	618	905	167
Pierce	6,855	6,517	13,074	8,336	12,135	9,698
San Juan	311	341	346	224	467	279
Skagit	1,962	2,399	2,529	2,204	3,287	3,887
Skamania	262	251	218	260	421	106
Snohomish	3,846	3,007	7,347	5,646	4,852	5,666
Spokane	10,845	4,205	16,687	13,557	12,005	10,059
Stevens	1,979	810	1,971	2,062	2,112	1,079
Thurston	1,456	1,937	1,471	1,332	2,607	737
Wahkiakum	185	282	297	142	366	123
Walla Walla	2,507	1,937	2,727	2,757	3,499	1,464
Whatcom	2,773	4,187	4,562	3,043	5,741	4,751
Whitman	3,621	1,969	3,061	3,849	4,574	704
Yakima	3,209	3,304	4,360	3,098	8,612	1,347
Total	86,840	70,445	113,698	91,733	130,479	83,282
Plurality			26,858		38,746	
Per cent.	26.90	21.82	35.22	26.57	37.79	24.12
Whole vote		322,799			345,279	

For United States Senator, 1914, Barth, Soc., received 30,234 votes; Caton, Proh., 9,551.

For President in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 40,134 votes; Chafin, Proh., 9,810; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,872.

For Governor, 1912, Stivers, Proh., received 8,163 votes; Brearcliff, Soc. Lab., 1,369.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914.

Districts:

I. Moore, Dem., 18,336; Humphrey, Rep., 25,320; Griffith, Prog., 18,134; Hoover, Soc., 5,827; Morgan, Proh., 978.
II. Husted, Dem., 15,032; Hadley, Rep., 23,551; Campbell, Prog., 14,394; Boomer, Soc., 10,099; Murray, Proh., 2,698.
III. Drury, Dem., 21,978; Johnson, Rep., 33,556; Warburton, Prog., 11,677; Aller, Soc., 8,775; McDowell, Proh., 1,738; Harland, Ind-Proh., 1,129.
IV. Drummheller, Dem., 16,896; La Follette, Rep., 25,541; Peacock, Prog., 6,952; Sorlland, Soc., 3,309; Mohr, Proh., 2,546.
V. Dill, Dem., 24,410; Rosenhaupt, Rep., 20,033; Corkery, Prog., 15,509; Harkness, Soc., 4,502; Flanders, Proh., 2,270.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.
Governor, Ernest Lister; Lieut.-Gov., Louis F. Hart; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell; Treasurer, Edw. Meath; Auditor, C. W. Clausen; Superintendent of Education, _____; Attorney-General, W. V. Tanner—all Republicans except Governor who is a Democrat.

JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court: Chief Justice, H. D. Crow; Associate Justices, O. G. Ellis, M. A. Fullerton, W. Mount, M. F. Gose, S. J. Chadwick, George E. Morris, Emmett N. Parker and J. F. Main—all Reps. except Chadwick and Ellis; Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

	Senate. House. Joint Ballot.		
Republicans	28	77	105
Democrats	6	13	19
Progressives	7	7	14

Republican majority 15 57 72

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1908.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Proh.	Plu.
1908. President.	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,701
1908. Governor.	58,126	110,190	4,311	3,514
			52,064 R	
1912. Governor.	97,251	96,629	77,922	87,153
				622 D

WEST VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES. (55.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1912.	
	Wil-son, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose-velt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Thom-son, Dem.
Barbour	1,561	607	1,424	99	1,595
Berkeley	2,703	1,349	1,204	135	2,757
Boone	1,119	416	627	314	1,126
Braxton	2,611	580	1,816	59	2,638
Brooke	850	972	453	244	839
Cabell	4,783	1,798	3,210	480	5,301
Calhoun	1,349	575	476	12	1,370
Clay	932	352	766	55	982
Doddridge	866	622	1,192	44	879
Fayette	3,757	2,697	3,140	1,428	4,262
Gilmer	1,493	469	516	22	1,505
Grant	356	349	1,025	13	348
Greenbrier	2,707	622	1,797	84	2,776
Hampshire	1,777	406	286	4	1,807
Hancock	634	694	557	125	657
Hardy	1,209	344	314	7	1,220
Harrison	4,378	1,734	3,443	1,077	4,642
Jackson	1,935	1,199	1,355	48	2,042
Jefferson	3,525	993	182	55	2,539
Kanawha	6,658	1,780	6,380	3,071	7,120
Lewis	1,929	1,029	1,146	146	1,872
Lincoln	1,876	631	1,618	56	1,948
Logan	1,404	518	642	247	1,788
Marion	4,535	1,625	2,447	826	4,707
Marshall	2,405	1,610	1,842	531	2,521
Mason	1,812	1,024	1,692	247	2,036
Mercer	3,497	1,507	2,958	108	4,343
Mineral	1,367	513	1,446	165	1,361
Mingo	1,832	1,569	884	72	1,861
Monongalia	1,673	1,216	1,772	590	1,764
Mourne	1,570	798	742	17	1,664
Morgan	549	612	518	75	566
McDowell	2,497	4,341	2,425	64	3,156
Nicholas	2,013	584	1,425	29	2,105
Ohio	5,771	3,956	2,666	1,579	5,701
Pendleton	1,162	475	434	17	1,161
Pleasants	796	493	364	22	791
Pocahontas	1,428	589	1,086	94	1,457
Preston	1,845	1,461	2,327	221	1,654
Putnam	1,540	531	1,401	326	1,664
Raleigh	2,343	987	2,854	434	2,850
Randolph	2,563	756	1,411	371	2,629
Ritchie	1,270	937	1,264	91	1,324
Roane	2,045	708	1,670	52	2,102
Summers	2,111	791	1,250	88	2,272
Taylor	1,445	791	1,316	175	1,437
Tucker	1,221	548	1,265	253	1,254
Tyler	1,193	706	1,124	170	1,272
Upshur	895	835	1,706	61	922
Wayne	2,634	1465	797	85	2,714
Webster	1,330	307	524	23	1,356
Wetzel	2,710	1,092	753	163	2,731
Wirt	953	213	762	26	964
Wood	3,784	2,509	1,823	428	3,798
Wyoming	881	569	620	8	967
Total	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248	119,173
Plurality					8,769
Per cent.	42.10	21.11	29.43	5.69	44.49
Whole vote.		268,825			267,831

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 4,517 votes.

For Governor, 1912, Hinton, Soc., received 14,900 votes; Jackson, Proh., 5,816.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1914

I. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel. Neely, Dem., 21,073; White, Rep., 20,562; Harmer, Prog., 1,503. Neely's plurality, 511.

II. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Moun-egalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker. Brown, Dem., 20,219; Bowers, Rep., 18,858; Keim, Prog., 1,286. Brown's plurality, 1,361.

III. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, and Webster. Littlepage, Dem., 14,403; Avis, Rep., 13,503; Hughes, Prog., 562. Littlepage's plurality, 600.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt, Wood, Braxton, Doddridge, Gilmer, and Tyler. Hamilton, Dem., 17,516; Moss, Rep., 18,390; Elliott, Prog., 850. Moss's plurality, 874.

V. Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Raleigh, Wyoming, Wayne, Boone, Mingo, and Logan. Neal, Dem., 22,725; Cooper, Rep., 24,909; Leggett, Prog., 1,187. Cooper's plurality, 2,284.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry D. Hatfield; Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed; Superintendent of Free Schools, M. P. Shawkey; Auditor, John S. Darst; Commissioner of Agriculture, Howard E. Williams; Attorney-General, A. A. Lilly; Treasurer, E. L. Long; Adjutant-General, John C. Bond—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, William N. Miller; Associate Judges, George Poffenbarger, Ira E. Robinson, L. Judson Williams, Charles W. Lynch; Clerk, W. B. Matthews—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Republicans	20	57	77
Democrats	10	29	39
Republican majority.	10	28	38

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	Rep.	N. D.	Prog.	Maj.
1896. Governor.	93,974	105,477	—	1,054	11,503 R
1896. President.	92,927	104,414	677	1,203	11,487 R
1900. Governor.	100,236	118,807	—	1,373	18,581 R
1900. President.	98,807	119,829	—	1,892	21,022 R
1904. President.	100,850	132,608	—	4,413	31,758 R
1904. Governor.	112,457	121,540	—	3,999	9,083 R
1908. President.	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	26,451 R
1908. Governor.	118,909	130,807	—	4,967	11,898 R

WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES. (71.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- vell, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Karel, Dem.	Phil- lip, Rep.	
Adams	460	689	204	22	219	431	
Ashland	1,452	927	676	315	1,123	1,384	
Barron	1,065	1,414	968	265	830	1,170	
Bayfield	659	508	664	304	325	863	
Brown	3,557	2,764	1,396	569	3,691	2,738	
Buffalo	848	1,239	373	45	490	865	
Burnett	805	403	570	172	228	743	
Calumet	1,366	931	455	86	1,636	1,027	
Chippewa	2,029	1,739	1,133	108	1,990	1,881	
Clark	1,528	2,035	644	145	1,980	1,787	
Columbia	2,423	2,463	584	121	1,419	2,361	
Crawford	1,513	1,406	322	68	1,303	1,110	
Dane	9,017	5,115	1,292	298	5,178	3,537	
Dodge	5,246	2,559	705	118	4,104	3,044	
Door	769	1,167	690	77	726	1,271	
Douglas	1,185	741	2,290	765	2,340	2,474	
Dunn	823	1,403	1,174	235	389	1,044	
Earl Claire	1,728	2,014	895	239	1,291	1,602	
Florence	131	262	183	16	70	347	

WISCONSIN—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1912.				GOVERNOR, 1914.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roose- vell, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Karel, Dem.	Phil- lip, Rep.	
Fond du Lac	4,838	3,014	1,236	348	4,061	3,208	
Forest	4,567	520	213	30	237	689	
Grant	3,615	3,282	689	99	1,753	2,470	
Green	1,721	1,595	537	48	861	1,511	
Green Lake	1,407	1,268	193	39	903	1,155	
Iowa	2,163	1,886	450	33	1,227	1,621	
Iron	347	473	247	72	377	672	
Jackson	606	1,398	477	78	569	1,117	
Jefferson	4,381	1,926	490	100	2,728	2,395	
Juneau	1,236	1,322	432	156	901	1,549	
Kenosha	2,215	1,669	1,649	492	2,851	2,460	
Keweenaw	1,696	1,115	282	22	1,955	833	
La Crosse	4,263	2,372	898	337	2,112	2,454	
La Fayette	1,852	1,815	756	28	1,539	1,602	
Langlade	1,387	710	610	91	1,263	1,528	
Lincoln	1,758	712	611	212	989	1,159	
Manitowoc	3,436	2,369	819	890	3,779	2,604	
Marathon	4,043	3,035	1,274	597	3,777	3,642	
Marinette	1,558	1,618	1,125	276	1,211	2,260	
Marquette	923	881	366	22	601	1,001	
Milwaukee	37,807	18,231	5,739	19,979	30,325	22,629	
Monroe	2,094	1,841	628	125	995	1,638	
Oconto	1,533	1,988	554	139	1,850	1,752	
Oneida	717	777	429	175	647	923	
Ozaukee	4,139	2,354	1,401	192	3,233	3,317	
Pepin	1,878	749	241	77	1,685	751	
Pepin	410	527	328	27	429	398	
Pierce	985	996	1,297	102	332	841	
Polk	830	848	1,075	270	295	798	
Portage	2,297	1,932	890	101	1,933	1,736	
Price	662	708	662	290	419	896	
Racine	3,909	2,606	1,440	612	2,731	2,862	
Richland	1,492	1,622	365	126	649	1,040	
Rock	3,031	4,277	2,004	261	2,186	3,856	
Rusk	520	577	342	204	320	767	
St. Croix	1,806	1,728	823	188	1,464	1,679	
Sauk	2,460	2,173	720	67	1,073	2,063	
Sawyer	423	295	144	16	281	460	
Shawano	1,660	1,535	1,103	100	876	1,810	
Sheboygan	3,969	2,695	1,628	1,084	3,451	4,029	
Taylor	821	773	379	71	732	845	
Trempealeau	1,234	1,762	795	49	825	1,034	
Vernon	1,253	2,664	463	74	554	1,429	
Vilas	326	304	212	71	262	254	
Walworth	2,135	2,696	1,237	78	1,284	2,011	
Washington	398	409	488	148	297	795	
Washington	2,425	1,801	303	150	2,060	2,007	
Waukesha	3,596	2,715	598	196	2,421	2,964	
Wanapca	1,663	2,205	1,767	131	898	2,703	
Wausara	774	1,346	741	93	327	1,117	
Winnebago	4,331	1,922	410	478	3,407	4,205	
Wood	2,525	1,686	525	368	1,883	1,932	
Total	164,409	130,878	58,661	34,168	119,987	141,181	
Plurality	33,531	—	—	—	—	21,244	
Per cent.	41.39	32.94	14.79	8.60	37.40	44.24	
Scattering	—	—	698	—	—	—	
Whole vote	—	—	398,814	—	320,653	—	

For President, 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 8,467 votes; Relmer, Soc. Lab., 698.

For Governor 1912, Thompson, Soc., received 34,468 votes; Hill, Soc. Lab., 4,433; Curtis, Proh., 2,757.

For Governor in 1910: Kremer, Soc. Lab., received 430 votes.

For Governor in 1906: Rosass, Soc. Lab., received 455 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 530 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 223.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 314 votes.

For Governor in 1914: Blaine, Prog., received 32,738 votes; Ameringer, Soc. Dem., received 26,797 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Husting, Dem., 135,321; McGovern, Rep., 134,221; Seldel, Soc. Dem., 30,461; Husting's plurality, 1,100.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1912.

I. Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette. Stewart, Dem., 13,816; Cooper, Rep., 18,914.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

- II. Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, Burke, Dem., 20,655; Grill, Rep., 14,693.
- III. Counties of Grant, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, and Iowa. Long, Dem., 18,196; Nelson, Rep., 22,380.
- IV. County of Milwaukee (part). Cary, Nonpartisan, 14,776; Beffel, Rep., 6,899; Gaylord, Soc., 10,057.
- V. Counties of Milwaukee (part) and Waukesha. Stafford, Nonpartisan, 15,971; Trotman, Rep., 8,016; Berger, Soc., 13,880.
- VI. Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. Reilly, Dem., 16,742; Davidson, Rep., 15,505.
- VII. Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, and La Crosse. Coffland, Dem., 11,023; Esch, Rep., 20,060.
- VIII. Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Wausara, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc. Plowman, Dem., 12,265; Browne, Rep., 17,034.
- IX. Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Oconto, and Marinette. Konop, Dem., 16,843; Morse, Rep., 16,139.
- X. Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland, and Wood. Donohue, Dem., 8,794; Frear, Rep., 19,865.
- XI. Counties of Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Washburn, and Rusk. Johnson, Dem., 7,998; Lenroot, Rep., 17,383.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. L. Phillip; Lieutenant-Governor, E. F. Dithmar; Secretary of State, John S. Donald; Treasurer, Henry Johnson; Attorney-General, W. C. Owen; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Insurance, H. L. Ekern; all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. H. Timlin, Dem.; R. G. Siebecker, Dem.; A. J. Vinje, Rep.; Rouje D. Marshall, Rep.; J. C. Kerwin, Rep.; John Barnes, Dem.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1915.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Democrats	6	24	30
Republicans	23	57	80
Socialists	1	6	7
Nonpartisans	3	13	16
Republican majority	13	14	27

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.
1900. President.	159,285	265,866	*524	10,124	106,581 R
1902. Governor.	145,818	193,417	15,970	9,647	47,599 R
1904. President.	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057 R
1904. Governor.	175,263	262,995	24,116	11,920	51,732 R
1906. Governor.	103,311	183,553	24,427	8,211	80,247 R
1908. President.	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	81,115 R
1908. Governor.	165,977	242,935	28,533	11,760	76,958 R
1910. Governor.	110,442	161,619	39,547	7,450	51,177 R
1912. Governor.	167,316	179,360	34,468	2,757	12,044 R

ALASKA.

Governor, J. F. A. Strong; Secretary of Territory, Charles E. Davidson; Treasurer, Walstein G. Smith; Superintendent of Education, J. F. A. Strong.

Alaska is divided into four judicial divisions, with a Judge and Clerk of Court at each division, to wit: First Division, Juneau, Alaska, Judge (District) Robert W. Jennings, Dem., appointed for four years from May 6, 1913; Second Division, Nome; Third Division, Valdez; Fourth Division, Fairbanks.

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1913 for Delegate to Congress, Lincoln L. McCandless, Dem., received 5,770 votes; J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Rep., 7,023; C. K. Notley, H. R., 346; Byron O. Clark, Soc. 201.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Walter F. Frear; Secretary of the Territory, Ernest A. Mott-Smith; Attorney-General, Alexander Lindsay, Jr.; Auditor, J. H. Fisher; Treasurer, D. L. Coukling; Supt. of Public Works, J. W. Caldwell; Commissioner of Public Lands, J. D. Tucker; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. H. Gibson; Delegate to Congress, J. K. Kalaniana'ole.

Judiciary: Alex. G. M. Robertson, Chief Justice; Associates, Antonio Perry and John T. De Bolt; Clerk, James A. Thompson; Circuit Judges, Henry E. Cooper, W. L. Whitney, W. J. Robinson, Jacob Hardy, S. B. Kingsbury, C. F. Parsons.

Present Federal officials: District Judges, Sanford B. Dole, Chas. F. Clemons; Clerk, A. E. Murphy; Marshal, E. R. Hendry; Collector of Customs, E. R. Stackable; Collector of Internal Revenue, Chas. A. Cottrill; District-Attorney, R. W. Breckons.

WYOMING.

COUNTIES. (21.)	PRESIDENT, 1912.			GOVERNOR, 1910.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	Carey, Prog.	Mul-len, Rep.
Albany	1,044	882	531	177	1,497	1,057
Big Horn	691	794	594	136	1,563	1,386
Campbell	361	186	163	19	..	..
Carbon	957	1,106	489	258	1,401	1,209
Converse	436	540	349	40	1,196	883
Crook	726	505	461	166	1,037	1,063
Freemont	993	811	511	131	2,130	803
Goshen	318	292	235	23	..	..
Hot Springs	345	273	288	80	..	..
Johnson	524	522	327	21	832	518
Laramie	1,923	1,871	835	131	3,625	2,470
Lincoln	1,028	1,430	580	334	..	..
Natrona	447	640	262	52	749	445
Niobrara	282	500	142	30	..	..
Park	672	534	470	88	..	..
Platte	785	500	353	87	..	..
Sheridan	1,649	862	1,305	398	2,269	1,319
Sweetwater	916	888	390	279	1,095	804
Unita	535	717	463	207	2,197	1,877
Washakie	221	258	168	23	..	..
Weston	459	449	306	80	711	686
Total	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	31,086	15,235
Plurality	750	..	..	..	5,851	..
Per cent	36.20	34.45	21.83	6.53	55.59	40.17
Whole vote.	4, 2 6			37,926		

For President in 1912, Chafin, Proh., received 434 votes.

For President in 1908, Chafin, Proh., received 66 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 64.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1912.
Fahey, Dem., 14,720; Mondell, Rep., 19,130; Winter, Prog., 4,828; Carlson, Soc., 2,230; Laughlin, Proh., 296.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Jos. M. Carey; Secretary of State, F. L. Houx; Treasurer, J. L. Baird; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, R. B. Forsyth; Adjutant-General, V. K. Hart; Attorney-General, Douglas A. Preston; Supt. of Public Instruction, Rose Baird Maley-Houx, Baird and Preston, Democrats; Carey, Prog.; rest Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. H. Scott; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, Chas. N. Potter; Clerk, W. H. Kelly—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1913.

Senate. House. Joint Ballot.

Republicans	15	31	46
Democrats	12	26	38
Republican majority ..	3	5	8

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Proh.	Plu.
1896. President.	10,655	10,073	..	136	583 D
1900. President.	10,164	14,482	..	..	4,318 R
1902. Governor.	10,017	14,483	552	..	4,466 R
1904. President.	8,904	20,467	1,077	..	11,563 R
1906. Governor.	9,433	16,396	1,310	..	6,913 R
1908. President.	14,918	20,846	1,715	..	5,928 R

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

LIST OF OFFICIALS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IN MANHATTAN THE CITY OFFICES ARE IN THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.

Mayor.—(City Hall) John Purroy Mitchel (\$15,000).

Executive Secretary.—Bertram de N. Cruger, Department of Licenses, 49 Lafayette St. Borough Presidents.

Manhattan.—Marcus M. Marks, (\$7,500); Ralph Folks, Secretary of Borough (\$5,000).

Bronx.—Douglas Mathewson (\$7,500), 3d Ave. and 177th St.; Richard W. Hill, Secretary (\$4,000).

Brooklyn.—Lewis A. Pounds (\$7,500), 16 Boro' Hall; Mark Reardon, Jr., Borough Secretary (\$3,500).

Queens.—Maurice E. Connolly (\$5,000), L. I. City. Joseph Flanagan, Borough Secretary (\$4,000).

Richmond.—C. J. McCormack (\$5,000), New Brighton; Frank O. Driscoll, Secretary (\$3,000).

Aldermen.—(City Hall).

President.—George McAneny (\$5,000). **Vice-Chairman.**—O. Grant Esterbrook (\$4,000). **Chairman of Committee on Finance.**—Henry H. Curran (\$4,000).

City Clerk and Clerk of Board of Aldermen.—P. J. Scully (\$8,000). **1st Deputy.**—Frank J. Goodwin (\$5,000). **Chief Clerk.**—J. J. Hines (\$5,000). Aldermen receive \$2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Dem., 32; Rep. (and Fusion), 39; Prog., 2.

Manhattan.—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, J. J. White, D.; 4, Wm. H. Burns, D.; 5, J. M. Hannon, D.; 6, F. J. Dotzler, R.; 7, F. L. Dowling, D.; 8, Louis Jacobson, R.; 9, J. F. McCourt, D.; 10, Frank Dostal, Jr., R.; 11, L. Wendel, Jr., D.; 12, W. P. Kennelly, D.; 13, John McCann, D.; 14, Wm. J. Lein, D.; 15, Wm. F. Quinn, R.; 16, J. T. Eagan, D.; 17, D. M. Bedell, R.; 18, J. J. Nugent, D.; 19, W. D. Brudler, R.; 20, J. J. Reardon, D.; 21, Oscar Igstader, R.; 22, Henry Ottes, R.; 23, J. H. Boschen, R.; 24, Frank Mullen, P.; 25, Chas. Delaney, D.; 26, H. H. Curran, R.; 27, James F. Mullen, D.; 28, Joseph W. Spencer, R.; 29, Fred. Trau, R.; 30, Lauren Carroll, R.; 31, Hyman Pouker, R.; 32, W. Duggan, R.; 33, Wm. H. Chorosh, Prog.

Bronx.—34, A. J. McNally, R.; 35, Peter Schwellert, D.; 36, Rob. L. Moran, D.; 37, James J. Ferguson, D.; 38, Harry Robitzek, D.; 39, James Hamilton, R.; 40, Jacob Weil, R.; 41, F. H. Wilmot, R.

Brooklyn.—42, Michael J. Hogan, R.; 43, Mich'l Carberry, D.; 44, F. Cunningham, D.; 45, J. S. Gaylor, R.; 46, Ed. H. Taylor, R.; 47, John Diemer, R.; 48, J. J. Molen, D.; 49, P. P. Kenney, D.; 50, Ed. B. Valentine, R.; 51, August Ferrand, R.; 52, William W. Colne, R.; 53, F. H. Stevenson, R.; 54, Jesse D. Moore, R.; 55, F. T. Dixon, D.; 56, W. P. McGarry, D.; 57, R. H. Bosse, R.; 58, O. G. Esterbrook, R.; 59, Arnon L. Squiers, R.; 60, Jacob Bartsch-rer, R.; 61, W. H. Pendry, R.; 62, Abraham M. Levy, R.; 63, Edward Eichhorn, R.; 64, Chas. J. Moore, R.; 65, Isadore M. Rosenbloom, R.

Queens.—66, Sam. J. Burden, D.; 67, Albert C. Benninger, D.; 68, Alex. Dujat, D.; 69, Charles A. Post, R.; 70, John Kochendorfer, R.

Richmond.—71, William Fink, D.; 72, J. J. O'Rourke, D.; 73, Chas. P. Cole, D.

CORONERS.

Manhattan.—Israel I. Feinberg, Timothy Healy, Patrick D. Riordan, Herman Hellenstein (\$6,000 each). **Chief Clerk.** Antonio Dalessandro (\$3,000).

Bronx.—Wm. J. Flynn and Jerome F. Healy (\$6,000 each). **Clerk.** W. T. Austin. **Brooklyn.**—Ernest Wagner and Frank S. Senior (\$6,000 each). **Clerk.** Michael Cunnion. **Queens.**—Carl Vogel and Dan. M. Ebert (\$4,000 each). **Clerk.** Albert Humm. **Richmond.**—James L. Vall (\$4,000). **Clerk.** Thomas J. McGinley.

Department of Finance.

Comptroller.—William A. Preudergast (\$15,000). **Deputies.**—Alex' der Bronch, E. D. Fisher, Charles S. Hervey (\$7,500). **Assistant Deputy.**—Hubert L. Smith (\$6,000). **Secretary.**—Shepard A. Morgan (\$6,000). **Chief Auditor of Accounts.**—David E. Kemlo (\$6,000). **Chief Accountant.**—Duncan MacIntyre (\$6,000). **Chief Clerk.**—Walter S. Wolfe (\$3,150). **Receiver of Taxes.**—F. H. E. Ebstein

(\$6,000). **Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.**—Sidney Goodacre (\$4,000).

City Pauperster.—John H. Timmerman (\$6,000). **Collector of Assessments and Arrears.**—Daniel Moynahan (\$4,500); **Deputy.** Geo. W. Wanmaker (\$3,500). **Deputy.**—Brooklyn—Theo. G. Christmas (\$4,000). Bronx—C. F. Bradbury (\$2,250). Queens—P. L. Menninger (\$2,250). Richmond—T. A. Braniff (2,000).

Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics.—Robert E. McIntyre (\$6,000).

Chamberlain.—Henry Bruer (\$12,000). **Deputy.**—George L. Bergen (\$5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments. **Commissioner Public Works.**—Manhattan—E. V. Frothingham (\$7,500); **Assistant.** Wm. R. Patterson (\$6,000). Bronx—Thos. W. Whittle (\$5,500). Brooklyn—Edmund W. Voorhies (\$6,000). Queens—James A. Dayton (\$4,000). Richmond—Lewis Nixon (\$3,000).

Bureau Public Bldgs. and Offices.—Manhattan—Col. Frank H. Hines, Supt. (\$5,000). Bronx—Arthur J. Lary, Supt. (\$4,000). Brooklyn—Howard L. Woody, Supt. (\$5,000). Queens—Joseph Sullivan, Supt. (3,000). Richmond—J. Timlin, Supt. (\$3,000).

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.—William Williams (\$7,500). **Deputy.**—Delos F. Wilcox (\$6,000). Bronx—John E. McGeehan (\$4,000). Br'klyn—A. W. Kooram (\$5,500). Queens—Thomas F. Dwyer (\$4,000). Richmond—William R. Hillyer (\$3,000).

Commissioner of Bridges.—F. J. H. Kracke (\$7,500). **Deputy.**—L. B. Dunham (\$4,500). **Chief Engineer.**—Austin L. Bowman (\$10,000). **Secretary.**—Joseph J. Holwell (\$4,000).

Commissioner of Street Cleaning.—John T. Fetherston (\$7,500). **Manhattan—Deputy.**—Charles B. Lary (\$5,000). Bronx—Deputy—Andrew E. Kalbach (\$5,000). Brooklyn—Deputy—Charles Mauro (\$5,000).

Tenement-House Department.—Manhattan and Richmond—Commissioner—John J. Murphy (\$7,500). **Deputy.**—William H. Abbott, Jr. (\$4,000). Brooklyn and Queens—Thomas Fulton Street. **Second Deputy Commissioner.**—Thomas F. Hickey (\$4,000). Bronx—391 East 149th Street. **Superintendent.**—James F. Meehan (\$3,000).

Department of Police. **Central Office,** 240 Centre Street. **Commissioner.**—Arthur Woods (\$7,500). **Secretary.**—Guy H. Sennl (\$3,000). **Chief Clerk.**—William H. Kipp (\$5,000). **Deputy Commissioners.**—(First) Leon G. Godley, (second) — (third) Lawrence B. Dunham, (fourth) Edgar V. O' Daniel (\$6,000 each).

Inspectors.—Max F. Schmittberger (Chief Insp.); James E. Dillon, Cornelius E. Cabalane, Frank J. Morris, Thomas T. Ryan, John Daly, Thomas H. Murphy, Wm. J. Lahey, J. F. Dwyer, John J. Farrell, Chas. A. Formosa, Henry Cohen, T. J. Kelly, Thomas Myers, Geo. R. Wakefield, John O'Brien (\$3,500 each). **Detective Bureau.**—Joseph A. Faurot, Inspector (\$3,500).

Department of Health. **Walker and Centre Streets.** **President and Commissioner.**—S. S. Goldwater, M. D., (\$7,500). **Secretary.**—Eugene W. Scheller (\$5,000). **Sanitary Supt.**—H. G. Emerson, M. D. **Assistants.**—Manhattan—Alonzo Blauvelt (\$3,500). Bronx—Marion M. McMillan, Director of Bureau of Food Inspection (\$5,000). Brooklyn—T. R. Maxfield (\$3,500). Queens—John H. Barry (\$3,500). Richmond—John T. Sprague (\$3,500).

Law Department. **Corporation Counsel.**—Frank L. Polk (\$15,000). **Secretary.**—Ira H. Patchin (\$3,500). **Chief Clerk.**—J. H. Greener (\$5,000), **Assistant.**—Brooklyn—Thos. F. Maguer (\$10,000). **Bureau of Street Openings.**—Joel J. Squier (\$7,500). **Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.**—Geo. O. Reilly (\$5,000). **Bureau for Recovery of Penalties.**—Herman Stiefel (\$6,000). **Tenement-House Bureau.**—John P. O'Brien (\$7,500).

Department of Fire.

Commissioner.—Robert Adamsou (\$7,500).
Chief.—John Kenlon (\$10,000). *Deputy.*—W. H. Weeks (\$8,000). *Brooklyn and Queens.*—Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr. (\$5,000). *Deputy Chief.*—Thomas Lally (\$7,500) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Fire Marshals.—John P. Prial (\$3,000) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); Thomas P. Brophy (\$3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Secretary.—Clarence H. Fay (\$4,800).

Department of Parks.

President Park Board and Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.—Cabot Ward (\$5,000).
Brooklyn.—Raymond V. Ingeroll (\$5,000).
Bronx.—Thomas W. Whittle (\$5,000). *Queens.*—John E. Weier (\$5,000). *Secretary Park Board.*—Louis W. Fehr (\$4,000).

Bureau of Buildings.

Superintendent.—Manhattan—Rudolph P. Miller (\$6,000). *Assistant.*—Isbert B. Insley (\$4,000). *Chief Inspectors.*—Alfred Ludwig (\$5,000) and Frederick H. Dewey (\$4,000).
Bronx.—3d Ave. & 177th St., Robt. J. Moorehead, *Supt.* (\$5,000). *Brooklyn*—Borough Hall—P. J. Carlin, *Supt.* (\$5,000). *Queens.*—Borough Hall—John W. Moore, *Supt.* (\$3,000). *Richmond.*—Borough Hall—St. George, S. I.—William J. McDermott, *Supt.* (\$3,000).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.

President.—Lawson Purdy (\$8,000); *Commissioners.* Chas. T. White, Collin H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline, John J. Halleran, George V. Mullan, Frederic B. Shipley (\$7,000 each). *Secretary.*—C. R. Tyng (\$4,500).

Department of Charities.

Commissioner.—John A. Kingsbury (\$7,500).
Secretary.—J. McKee Borden (\$3,500). *1st Deputy.*—Henry C. Wright (\$5,000). *2d Deputy* (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn).—William J. Doherty (\$5,000). *3d Deputy*—George G. Thompson (\$5,000).

Commissioner of Jurors.—127 Stewart B'ld'g., Thomas Allison (County of New York) (\$6,000).

Commissioners of Accounts.

Leonard M. Wallstein.....(\$5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.

Henry Moscovitz, *Pres.*, (\$6,000); Alexander Keogh, Darwin R. James, Jr., *Commissioners* (\$5,000). *Secretary.*—Robert W. Belcher (\$5,000).

Public Administrator.—119 Nassau Street, W. M. Hoes (\$10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Asst.* (\$5,000). *Chief Clerk.*—John J. Connell (\$2,700).

Department of Correction.—148 E. 20th St. *Commissioner.*—Katharine B. Davis (\$7,500). *Deputy.*—Burdette G. Lewis (\$5,000). *Secretary.*—F. F. C. Rippou (\$3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries.—Battery Pl.

Commissioner.—R. A. C. Smith (\$7,500).
Deputies.—Chas. J. Farley and Rich. C. Harrison. *Secretary.*—William C. Malone (\$4,000). *Chief Engineer.*—Chas. W. Staniford (\$10,000). *Supt. Docks.*—Chas. A. Manly (\$5,000). *Acting Supt. Ferries.*—L. V. Hanlou (\$3,500).

Department of Education—Park Av. & 59th St.

President.—Thos. W. Churchill, *Vice-President.*—John Greene. *Secretary.*—A. E. Palmer (\$5,500). *Assistant Secretary.*—F. H. Johnson (\$3,500).
Chief Clerk.—Thos. A. Dillon (\$3,000). *Supt. of School Buildings.*—C. E. J. Snyder (\$10,000). *Supt. of School Supplies.*—Patrick Jones (\$7,500). *City Supt. of Schools.*—Wm. H. Maxwell (\$10,000). *Associate City Superintendents* (\$6,500 each).—Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, William McAndrew, Clarence E. Meloney, Wm. L. Ettinger, Edward B. Shallow, Gustave Straubenmuller, John H. Walsh. *District Superintendents.*—(\$5,000 each). *Examiners* (\$6,000 each).—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith. *Director of Reference and Research.*—.....(\$6,500). *Director of Attendance.*—.....(\$6,000).

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman* (3 votes); the Comptroller (3 votes), the President of the Board of Aldermen (3 votes), the Presidents of Manhat-

tan and Brooklyn Boroughs (2 votes each), Bronx, Queens and Richmond (1 vote each) total, 16 votes. *Secretary.* Joseph Haag (\$7,500).

Chief Engineer.—Nelson P. Lewis (\$12,000). *Bureau of Franchises.*—H. P. Nichols, *Engineer* (\$7,500). *Bureau of Standards.*—George L. Tirrell, *Director* (\$7,500). *Bureau of Contract Supervision.*—Tilden Adamsou, *Director* (\$7,500).

Commissioner of Licenses—49 Lafayette St. George H. Bell (\$7,500).

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman*; the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of Board of Aldermen, and Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen; *Secretary.* John Korb, Jr.

Board of Water Supply.

Chas. Straus, *President*; Chas. N. Chadwick, John F. Galvin (\$12,000 each). *Chief Engineer.*—J. Waldo Smith (\$16,000). *Secretary.*—W. Bruce Cobb (\$5,000).

City Record.

Supervisor.—David Ferguson (\$5,000).

Board of Assessors.

Alfred P. W. Seaman Jacob J. Lesser, Wm. C. Ormond (\$5,000 each). *Secretary.*—St. George E. Tucker (\$5,000).

Board of Elections.

..... *President*; Moses M. McKee, *Sec'y.*

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House).—Wm. F. Schneider (\$15,000). *Deputy.*—William B. Selden (\$6,000).

Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Chas. F. Devoy (\$12,000). *Deputy.*—John Feitner (\$5,000). *Bronx County Clerk.*—James V. Ganly. *Deputy.*—Stephen A. Nugent. *Sheriff New York County* (49 Chambers St.).—M. S. Grifenhagen (\$12,000). *Under Sheriff.*—F. K. Bowers (\$6,000). *Deputies* receive \$2,500 each. *Wardens.*—Thomas Röck (\$3,000). *Sheriff Kings County* (186 Remsen St., Brooklyn).—Lewis M. Swasey (\$15,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Chas. F. Murphy (\$6,000). *Deputies* receive \$2,200. *Wardens.*—Richard Wright (\$3,000). *Sheriff Queens County* (Long Island City).—George Emner (\$10,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Samuel J. Mitchell (\$2,500). *Sheriff Richmond County* (Richmond, S. I.).—Joseph F. O'Grady (\$6,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Peter J. Finn. *Sheriff Bronx County.*—James F. O'Brien. *Register* (Hall of Records).—John J. Hopper (\$12,000). *Deputy.*—Wm. Halpin (\$5,000). *Register Kings County* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—E. T. O'Loughlin (\$12,000). *Deputy.*—Alfred T. Holey (\$5,000). *Deputy Mortgage Tax Department.*—P. T. Williams (\$5,500). *Commissioner of Records.*—Edmund O'Connor (\$5,000). *Deputy.*—Wm. F. Thompson (\$4,000). *Register Bronx County.* (Arthur Ave., cor. Tremont Ave.)—Edward Polak.

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—1451 Broadway. *Special Deputy Commissioners.*—Thos. F. McAvoyn, (Manhattan and Bronx) (\$5,000); James I. Kelly (Brooklyn) (\$5,750); Michael W. Murphy (Richmond) (\$2,000); Geo. S. Jervis (Queens) (\$2,500).

HEALTH OFFICER (of the Port of New York).—Quarantine Station, Rosebank, S. I., N. Y. Harbor, Joseph J. O'Connell. Term expires Feb. 21, 1916. Salary, \$12,500.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—381 Fourth Ave. **PILOT COMMISSIONERS.**—17 State Street.

Commissioners.—W. I. Comes, *President*; Geo. L. Norton, M. H. Tracy, H. M. Randall, J. W. Miller. *Secretary.*—Daniel A. Nash.

PORT WARDENS.—1 Broadway

Wardens.—Thomas M. Tobin, *President*; George M. Janvrin, David Lazarus, John J. Driscott, John C. Hackett, Charles W. Jannicky, J. Irving Hanshe, Stephen A. Fallons, Richard O'Keefe (fees).
Clerk.—John Regan, *Secretary.*—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission.—154 Nassau St.

Edward E. McCall, *Chairman*; George V. S. Williams, M. R. Maltbie, J. Sergeant Cram, Robert C. Wood, *Commissioners* (\$15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary* (\$6,000).

Law Courts in Manhattan and Bronx.

SUPREME COURT.

PART I—TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of Indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.
GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)—in the Criminal Courts Building.

JUDGES OF SESSIONS.	Term Expires.	JUDGES OF SESSIONS.	Term Expires.	JUDGES OF SESSIONS.	Term Expires.
Thomas C. T. Crain...	Dec. 31, 1920	James T. Malone...	Dec. 31, 1921	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1927
Edward Swann...	Dec. 31, 1921	Wm. H. Wadhams...	Dec. 31, 1927		
Joseph F. Mulqueen...	Dec. 31, 1921	Otto A. Rosalsky...	Dec. 31, 1920		

Clerk of Part I, Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of \$17,500 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICE.	Salary.	Term Expires.	JUSTICE.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Isaac Franklin Russell, <i>Chief Justice</i>	\$10,000	July 1, 1916	Joseph F. Moss.....	\$9,000	July 1, 1920
Frederic Kernochan.....	9,000	" 1, 1923	George J. O'Keefe.....	9,000	Dec. 30, 1915
Franklin Chase Hoyt.....	9,000	" 1, 1919	Cornelius F. Collins.....	9,000	May 2, 1922
John Fleming.....	9,000	Jan. 6, 1918	Morgan M. L. Ryan.....	9,000	Dec. 31, 1913
Howard J. Forker.....	9,000	" 4, 1918	Arthur C. Salmon.....	9,000	July 1, 1918
James J. McInerney.....	9,000	Dec. 21, 1921	Robert J. Wilkin.....	9,000	April 15, 1923
John B. Mayo.....	9,000	July 1, 1917	Moses Herrman.....	9,000	July 1, 1921
			Lorenz Zeller.....	9,000	" 1, 1915

Court is open daily, except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays, at 10 A. M.

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary, \$6,000; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI (Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Held by one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, specially designated by the Chief Justice. Court opens at 10.00 A. M. daily, except Sundays and legal holidays.

New York County—No. 66 Third Avenue, Manhattan. Kings County—No. 102 Court Street, Brooklyn. Queens County—No. 19 Flushing Avenue, Borough of Queens. This court is held on Mondays and Thursdays. Richmond County—Corn Exchange Bank Building, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Tuesdays. Bronx County—355 East 137th Street. This court is held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

CITY MAGISTRATES. (Salary, \$7,000; Chief Magistrate, \$8,000.)

MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.	MAGISTRATE.	Term Expires.
Wm. McAdoe, * <i>Chief</i>	June 30, 1920	John J. Freschi.....	Jan. 30, 1915	Henry W. Herbert.....	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House.....	June 30, 1919	Daniel F. Murphy.....	July 30, 1920	Joseph E. Corliss.....	July 14, 1917
Matthew P. Breae.....	June 30, 1922	Peter T. Barlow.....	Apr. 30, 1923	Francis X. McQuade.....	June 30, 1922
Paul Krotel.....	June 30, 1919	J. A. L. Campbell.....	May 1, 1915	Thomas J. Nolan.....	July 1, 1921
Chas. W. Appleton.....	July 1, 1921	Joseph M. Duell.....	Apr. 30, 1917	Charles E. Simms.....	June 1, 1923
Robert C. Cornell.....	Apr. 30, 1923	Samuel D. Levy.....	June 30, 1922	Robt. C. Ten Eyck.....	Apr. 30, 1917
Chas. N. Harris.....	Apr. 30, 1917	Norman J. Marsh.....	July 14, 1917	<i>Clerk</i>	(Sal., \$5,000.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

1st District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Sts., 2d District—125 Sixth Ave. (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Ave. and 1st St. 4th District—151 E. 57th St. 5th District—170 E. 121st St. 6th District—E. 162d St., corner Brook Ave. 7th District—314 W. 54th St. 8th District—181st St. and Boston Rd. 9th District (Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Ave. (Jefferson Market). 10th District (Night Court for Men)—151 E. 57th St. 11th District (Domestic Relations Court)—151 E. 57th St. 13th District (Domestic Relations Court, County of the Bronx)—1014 E. 181st St. Office of Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry St. *Office of the Chief City Magistrate, 300 Mulberry St.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District-Attorney is \$15,000 per annum; assistants, \$7,500; deputy assistants' salaries vary from \$5,000 to \$1,500.

NAME.	Office.	NAME.	Office.	NAME.	Office.
William Hayward.....	Dist.-At. Asst.	William A. De Ford.....	Asst.	W. H. L. Edwards.....	Asst.
Charles Albert Perkins.....	"	Isidor Wasservogel.....	"	James A. Delchanty.....	"
Robert C. Taylor.....	Sect'y.	Robert S. Johnstone.....	"	William Dean Embill.....	"
Lloyd D. Willis.....	Priv. Asst.	T. Channon Press.....	"	R. C. Manley.....	"
Charles S. Bostwick.....	"	James O'Malley.....	"	Henry D. Sayer.....	Chief Clerk.
		Arthur C. Train.....	"		

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Justice.	Justice.	Justice.
George L. Ingraham, <i>Pres. Justice</i>	John Proctor Clarke.....	Henry D. Hotchkiss.....
Chester B. McLaughlin.....	Francis M. Scott.....	Victor J. Dowling.....
Frank C. Laughlin.....		

Court opens at 2 P. M. Motion Days 1st and 3d Fridays, when court opens at 10.00 A. M. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff. *Deputy Clerk*—William Lamb. AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE, SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS.

JUSTICE.	JUSTICE.	JUSTICE.	JUSTICE.
Samuel Greenbaum.....	Leonard A. Giegerich.....	John W. Goff.....	Irving Lehman.....
James A. Blanchard.....	Alfred R. Page.....	M. Warley Platzeck.....	Daniel F. Cobalan.....
Nathan Bijur.....	Philip H. Dugro.....	John Ford.....	Edw. A. Whitaker.....
Edward J. Gavegan.....	John J. Delany.....	John J. Brady.....	Engene A. Philbin.....
Vernon M. Davis.....	Joseph E. Newburger.....	Mitchell L. Erlanger.....	Benj. N. Cardozo.....
Francis K. Pendleton.....	Peter A. Hendrick.....	Charles L. Guy.....	Bartow S. Weeks.....
Thomas F. Donnelly.....			

Clerk—County Clerk William F. Schneider, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, \$17,500.

CITY COURT—32 CHAMBERS STREET.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of \$12,000.

JUDGES.	Term Expires.	JUDGES.	Term Expires.	JUDGES.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer.	Dec. 31, 1917	F. B. Delehanty.....	Dec. 31, 1921	John V. McAvoy....	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. LaFetra.	" 31, 1918	Wm. L. Ransom.....	" 31, 1923	Peter Schmuck....	" 31, 1917
James A. Allen.....	" 31, 1925	Alexander Finelite...	" 31, 1917	Richard H. Smith...	" 31, 1920
Richard T. Lynch....	" 31, 1918				

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith, \$6,000. Deputy.—Edward H. Piepenbring, (\$3,000).

SURROGATES.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—Robert L. Fowler and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1923, respectively (\$15,000 each). Clerk.—Daniel J. Dowdney (\$4,500).
 Bronx (161st St. and Third Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz (\$10,000).
 Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—Herbert T. Ketcham (\$15,000). Clerk.—John H. McCooy (\$9,000).
 Queens (364 Fulton St., Jamaica)—Daniel Noble (10,000).
 Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (7,500).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—Continued.
 Kings (Livingston and Court Streets)—James C. Cropsy (10,000).
 Queens (Court House, L. I. City)—M. J. Smith (\$8,000).
 Richmond (Borough Hall, St. George, S. I.)—Albert C. Fach (\$5,000).

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—Judge L. D. Gibbs (\$10,000).
 Kings—Judges Norman S. Dike, Lewis L. Fawcett, John F. Hylan, and Robert H. Roy (\$12,000 each).
 Queens—Judge B. J. Humphreys (\$12,500).
 Richmond—Judge J. H. Tiernan (salary as Judge and Surrogate \$7,500).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Bronx (161st St. and Third Avenue)—Francis Martin (\$10,000).

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
 65 LIBERTY STREET.

A method of arbitration established by the Chamber of Commerce for the adjustment, without litigation, of differences arising between individuals, firms or corporations. This method can be availed of by either members or non-members. Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of \$3,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of \$3,000.

COURTS.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District.....	54-56 Lafayette St.....	Wauhope Lynn..... William F. Moore..... John Hoyer..... Benjamin Hoffman....	Thomas O'Connell. Patrick J. Whelan, Deputy.
2d District.....	264 Madison St.....	Aaron J. Levy..... Gustave Hartman..... Leonard A. Snitkin....	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District.....	314 W. 54th St.....	Thomas E. Murray.... Thomas F. Noonan..... Michael E. Blake.....	Michael Skelly. Patrick H. Bird, Deputy. Abram Bernard.
4th District....	207 E. 32d St.....	William J. Boyhan..... Chas. W. Coleman..... William Young.....	James Foley, Deputy. John H. Servis. Harry W. Baldwin, Deputy.
5th District.....	96th St. and Broadway....	Frederick Spiegelberg.. Jacob Marks..... Solomon Oppenheimer..	John J. Dietz. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
6th District....	155-157 East 88th St.....	Philip J. Sinnott..... David L. Weil..... John R. Davies.....	John P. Burns. B. F. Piunkett, Deputy.
7th District....	70 Manhattan St.....	Leopold Prince..... Joseph P. Fallon..... Edgar J. Lauer.....	Hugh H. Moore. Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy.
8th District....	Sylvan Place and 121st St..	Fred De Witt Wells.... Frank D. Sturges..... William C. Wilson.....	Frank Bulkeley. Elijah T. Keehn, Deputy.
BRONX.			
1st District.....	1400 Williamsbridge Rd.....	Peter A. Sheil.....	Stephen Collins. Philip A. Ryan, Deputy.
2d District.....	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave	William E. Morris..... John M. Tierney.....	Martin J. Burke. John Monaghan, Deputy.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN MANHATTAN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS (2d Circuit).—Downtown Post-Office Building. Judges.—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Cox, Henry G. Ward and Henry Wade Rogers; salary, \$7,000 each. Clerk.—William Parkin; salary, \$3,500. Term.—Second Monday in October.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Assigned to the Second Circuit.—Charles E. Hughes; salary, \$12,500.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (Southern District of New York).—Post-Office Building. United States District Judges.—Chas. M. Hough, Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand; salaries, \$6,000 each.

Clerk.—Alex Gilchrist, Jr. Deputy.—Wm Tallman. Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month.

Motion Calendars.—Bankruptcy, Monday; General Motions, Friday.

United States District Attorney.—H. Snowden Marshall; salary, \$10,000.

Special Assistants to Attorney-General.—Raymond G. Brown, Henry N. Arnold.

Marshal.—William Henkel; salary, \$5,000.

Commissioners.—Clarence S. Houghton, Samuel R. Betts, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany, Mortimer B. Patterson.

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Seating capacity is given from information furnished by the owners or managers of the theatres, but as some houses are able to add extra seats during important engagements the figures in a few cases are likely to vary slightly. On Dec. 13, 1911, the Board of Aldermen adopted a charter amendment permitting standees in theatres. The amendment provides that "any number of persons or rows of persons" may stand in the aisles back of the seats on the orchestra floor provided that a space six feet wide be kept clear when the aisles are sixteen feet wide or under, and that ten feet shall be kept clear when the aisles are more than sixteen feet in width. Only one row of standees is permitted in the galleries.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seat Capacity.
Academy of Music *	E. 14th St. and Irving Place.	William Fox	3,300
Adelphi	89th St. and Broadway.	Trio Amusement Co.	1,200
Adier's Peoples.	201 Bowery.	Abe Adler	1,660
Alhambra *	7th Ave. and 126th St.	B. F. Keith.	1,883
American *	5th Ave. and 45d St.	C. S. Potsdam.	1,750
American Music Hall.	5th Ave. and 42d St.	C. S. Potsdam.	1,747
Amor	Broadway and 45th St.	Cohan & Harris.	1,133
Audubon *	Broadway and 165th St.	William Fox	3,400
Bandbox	205 E. 57th St. near 3d Ave.	New York Play Actors Co.	299
Belasco	44th St., near Broadway.	David Belas.	1,000
Berkeley	44th St., near 5th Ave.	Robert Campbell	444
Booth	222 W. 45th St.	Winthrop Ames.	698
Broadway *	Broadway and 41st St.	Jules E. Aronson	1,600
Broadway Rose Garden	52d St. and Broadway.	Ed. Pidgeon.	450
Bronx Opera House.	149th St. & Bergen Ave.	Cohan & Harris.	1,882
Candler	226 W. 42d St.	Geo. Klein, Sol. Bloom and Sam H. Harris.	1,055
Carnegie Hall.	W. 57th St., near 7th Ave.	C. C. Smith.	2,800
Carnegie Lyceum.	7th Ave. and 57th St.	American Academy of Dramatic Arts.	627
Casino.	Broadway and 39th St.	Sann, S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.	1,500
Century Opera House (a).	62d St. and Central Park West.	Milton & Sargent Aborn.	1,200
City *	East 14th St., opposite Irving Pl.	William Fox	2,820
Clement	133rd St. and Broadway.	Fred. J. Doolinger.	1,200
Colonial *	Broadway and 42d St.	B. F. Keith.	1,435
Columbia.	7th Ave. and 47th St.	Columbia Amusement Co.	1,234
Comedy.	W. 41st St., near 6th Ave	Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.	626
Cort.	48th St. east of Broadway.	John Cort.	1,197
Crotone *	Tremont Ave. and 177th St.	Wm. Fox.	2,500
Eden Musee.	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave.	E. G. Dannell.	270
Eltinge.	236-42 West 42d St.	A. H. Woods.	692
Empire	Broadway and 40th St.	Charles Frohman.	1,100
Forty-Eighth St.	48th St. east of Broadway.	W. A. Brady	951
Forty-Fourth St.	44th St. west of Broadway.	Carl Hunt.	1,540
Fourteenth Street.	W. 14th St., near 6th Ave.	J. W. Rosenquest.	1,500
Fulton	46th St., west of Broadway.	Henry B. Harris' Estate	924
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St.	Klaw & Erlanger	806
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave.	Charles Frohman	644
George M. Cohan.	Broadway and 43d St.	Klaw & Erlanger	680
Gladstone	133rd St. and Broadway.	Charles B. Dillingham	1,100
Grand	Grand St., cor. Chrysaie St.	Uneda Amusement Co.	2,000
Grand Central Palace.	46th & 47th Sts. & Lexington Ave.	Merchants & Manufacturers Exchange of N.Y.	5,000
Grand Opera House.	W. 23d St. and 8th Ave.	Klaw & Erlanger	2,086
Hamilton	Broadway and 146th St.	B. S. Moss.	1,889
Hammerstein's Lexington *	51st St. and Lexington Ave.	Irving Rose	2,800
Hammerstein's Victoria *	42d St. and 7th Ave.	Hammerstein Amusement Co.	1,400
Harlem Opera House *	W. 125th St., near 7th Ave.	H. T. Swift.	1,600
Harris.	42d St., near 8th Ave.	Victor V. Kvanich, Mgr.	770
Hippodrome.	5th Ave. and 44th St.	Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.	5,200
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave.	Estate of Henry B. Harris.	1,066
Hurtig & Seamon's.	W. 125th St. and 7th Ave.	Hurtig & Seamon's Theatrical Enterprises.	1,882
Irving Place.	E. 15th St. and Irving Pl.	M. Baumfeld.	1,500
Jefferson	214 E. 14th St.	Moss & Drilling.	2,300
Keith's Bronx *	150th St. and Melrose Ave.	Al. Trahern	2,060
Keith's Royal *	Westchester Ave. cor. Bergen Ave.	C. C. Egan	2,156
Keith's Union Sq. *	E. 14th St., near Broadway.	B. F. Keith.	1,484
Kessler's Second Ave.	35 to 37 2d Ave.	Max R. Wilner.	1,896
Knickbocker	Broadway and 88th St.	Chas. Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger.	1,352
Lafayette *	227 Seventh Ave.	Morgan, Stern and Walton.	1,400
Liberty	234 W. 42d St.	Klaw & Erlanger.	1,225
Lincoln Square *	Broadway and 66th St.	Chas. Fergusson.	1,550
Lipzin	235 Bowery.	Morris Helne.	1,100
Little	44th St. west of Broadway.	Winthrop Ames.	299
Loew's Seventh Ave. *	124th St. and 7th Ave.	Chas. E. Searads.	2,000
Longacre	220 W. 45th St., near Broadway.	H. H. Prazee.	999
Lyceum.	45th St., near Broadway.	Chas. Frohman	877
Lyric.	213 W. 42d St.	Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.	1,372
Madison Square Garden.	Madison Ave. and 26th St.	Madison & Galt.	12,300
Manhattan Opera House.	84th St., near 8th Ave.	Elliott Theatre Co.	830
Marine Elliott.	39th St., near Broadway.	B. S. Moss Theatrical Enterprises.	1,601
McKinley Square.	169th St. and Boston Road.	Metropolitan Opera House Co.	3,266
Metropolitan Opera House.	Broadway, 39th and 40th Sts.	Acme Theatre Co.	1,772
Mines's Bronx.	3d Ave. and 156th St.	Isidor Edelstein.	1,700
Mount Morris *	116th St. and 6th Ave.	Columbia Amusement Co.	1,800
Murray Hill	Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	Klaw & Erlanger.	1,702
New Amsterdam.	42d St., west of Broadway.	Wm. Morris.	1,485
New York *	Broadway and 45th St.	Samuel Krans.	800
Olympic	E. 14th St., near 3d Ave.	Elmer F. Rogers.	1,800
Palace *	Broadway and 47th St.	The Liebler Co.	1,522
Park	59th St. & Columbus Circle	Win. A. Brady.	1,550
Playhouse	141 W. 48th St.	Walter J. Salomon.	299
Plaza	Madison Ave. and 59th St.	C. G. Stewart.	1,800
Princess.	39th St., near 6th Ave.	E. F. Proctor.	1,800
Proctor's	125th St. and Lexington Ave.	F. F. Proctor.	1,300
Proctor's Fifth Avenue *	Broadway and 26th St.	Frank Gersten.	1,600
Prospect.	Prospect Ave. and Westchester Ave.	Charles Hopkins.	299
Punch and Judy	49th St. east of 7th Ave.		

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seat Capacity.
Republic.....	42d St. and Broadway.....	Al. H. Woods.....	1,000
Riverside *.....	Broadway and 96th St.....	William Fox.....	1,800
Sax's Spooner.....	961 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.....	Engene R. Lee.....	2,000
Shubert.....	225 West 44th St.....	Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.....	1,400
Standard.....	90th St. and Broadway.....	Harry L. Cort.....	1,493
Strand.....	Broadway and 47th St.....	Mark Strand Theatre Co.....	2,750
Third Avenue.....	31st St. and 3d Ave.....	F. J. McLaughlin.....	1,100
Thirty-Ninth St.....	39th St., east of Broadway.....	Shubert Theatrical Co.....	673
Victoria *.....	42d St. and 7th Ave.....	Hammerstein & Andrews.....	1,500
Vitagraph.....	Broadway and 44th St.....	Frank H. Loomis.....	829
Wadsworth.....	131st St. and Wadsworth Ave.....	Edward OrNSTein.....	1,000
Wallack's.....	Broadway and 30th St.....	Charles Burnham.....	1,200
Weber.....	Broadway and 29th St.....	Joseph Weber.....	750
West End.....	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.....	Marcus Loew.....	1,700
Winter Garden.....	Broadway and 50th St.....	Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Inc.....	2,000

* Vaudeville and moving pictures. † Moving pictures. (a) Century Lyceum in same building seats 730.

The hour for beginning theatrical performances in New York varies, being dictated by the length of the plays. Curtains rise between 8 and 8.30 P. M.; doors at all theatres open at 7.30 P. M. Saturday matinees are given at all theatres; mid-week matinees are given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days varying at different theatres and attractions. A few popular-price theatres and all-vaudeville houses give daily matinees. Such afternoon performances begin about 2 P. M.

The standard price for the best seats in New York theatres of the first class is \$2, and in some houses \$2.50, the scale grading down to fifty cents, according to location. Some theatres provide only orchestra and box accommodations.

The standard price for the best seats at the so-called popular-price theatres is \$1, the scale grading down to twenty-five cents, according to location. At these theatres matinee seats are usually sold at reduced rates. A number of large theatres in New York are being used as mixed moving-picture and vaudeville houses. Among such theatres are the Savoy, Lincoln Square, Third Avenue, New Star, Grand Street Theatre, Proctor's 23d and 58th Street Theatres, Circle, Herald Square, American Roof, Bijou, Broadway, Miner's Eighth Ave., The Nemo, the Greeley Square at 6th Ave. and 30th St., and Hammerstein's Roof Garden; Delancey Street, Delancey and Suffolk Sts.; Avenue B, 5th St. and Ave. B; 86th Street Theatre, 86th St., near 3d Ave.; National, Bergen and Westchester Aves.; Boulevard, So. Boulevard, near Westchester Ave.; Eighty-first Street, 81st St. and Broadway; Gotham, 125th St. and 3d Ave.; Miner's Bowery (Royal), Bowery, near Delancey St. The prices of admission vary at these houses when used for moving-picture entertainments, some as low as ten cents.

The standard price for the best seats at the Metropolitan Opera House is \$6, the scale grading down to \$1, according to location. At this house seats and boxes are sold by annual subscription also. Some of the boxes are leased or owned outright; such boxes are valued as high as \$100,000.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York now leads all other cities of the world. Architecturally and in art treasures, however, some of the municipal and State endowed theatres of Continental Europe still excel. The New York Hippodrome, seating 5,200 people, is the largest and finest place of amusement of its kind in the world. The depth of the stage from the footlights to the back wall is 110 feet, while there is a width of 200 feet.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided that a theatre ticket is a personal contract which may be cancelled at the will of the management of the theatre. But the holder of a ticket which entitles him to a seat at a given time and place of amusement, upon being refused admission, must be refunded the full price of such ticket at the box office.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES. IN MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (Robert W. de Forest, President; Edward Robinson, Director) in Central Park, main entrance on Fifth Ave. at 82d St. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Fridays, when an admission of 25 cents is charged. Paintings (including the Altman, Morgan, Hearn, Marquand, Vanderbilt and Wolfe collections) and sculpture of ancient and modern schools, American and foreign; casts, antiquities, arms and armor, porcelains, musical instruments, tapestries, laces, metal work, furniture, and decorative arts.

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (A. Augustus Healy, President; William H. Goodyear, Curator of Art Department), Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Paintings by American and foreign artists, Sargen's water colors, Tissot's New Testament series, casts and sculptures, Lawrence collection of Barve bronzes, Avery collection of Chinese cloisonnés, Professor Goodyear's architectural photographs.

New York Historical Society, 76th St. and Central Park West. Paintings by old and modern masters (including 200 American portraits), Audubon's original water colors for natural history plates, Peter Marlé collection of miniatures.

New York Public Library, Fifth Ave., 40th-42d Street. Gallery of paintings, print collection, and special exhibits, all free.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., headquarters of Architectural League and Art Students' League. The semi-annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Water Color Society are held here.

Municipal Art Galleries, Washington Irving

High School, Irving Place and 16th St. Free loan exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, and handicraft work.

National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park. Entrance to exhibition galleries, 119 E. 19th St.

The American Museum of Natural History (Incorporated 1869), Central Park West, 77th St. and Columbus Ave. A museum and library of natural history to provide for the public a means of popular instruction on natural history and kindred subjects. Supported by subscriptions, city and endowment funds. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President; Cleveland H. Dodge, 1st Vice-President; J. Pierpont Morgan, 2d Vice-President; Charles Lanier, Treasurer; Archer M. Huntington, Secretary; Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, Director. The exhibition halls are open free to the public every day in the year. Hours: Week-days and legal holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, from 1 to 5 P. M. Collections of animals, woods, minerals, gems and material illustrating the customs of various races. Courses of lectures are delivered to the pupils of the public schools. Free lectures to the public are also given on Tuesday and Saturday evenings under the auspices of the Board of Education. Public lectures are delivered on holidays, and several courses of lectures are given to members of the museum during the year. The library contains over 60,000 volumes.

Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. Admission free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Free.

Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Admission free.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is Manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager. Forty-six banks and fifteen trust companies are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against each other. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock A. M. every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending September 30, 1914: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, \$89,760,344,971; balances, \$5,128,647,302; total transactions, \$94,888,992,273. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, \$296,238,762; balances, \$16,926,228; total, \$313,164,991. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (61 years): Exchanges, \$2,509,034,041,053; balances, \$117,797,140,257; total, \$2,626,831,181,311.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway.	\$5,000,000	\$4,970,899	Lewis L. Clarke...	Arthur P. Lee.
Bank of Commerce	61 Nassau St.	25,000,000	16,662,822	James S. Alexander	S. E. Ward.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St.	2,000,000	4,433,212	Herbert L. Griggs.	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	3 Broadway.	200,000	126,692	E. A. de Lima.	E. B. Day.
Bronx.	389 E. 149th St.	200,000	250,000	F. A. Wurzbach.	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway.	300,000	114,811	D. H. Rowland.	William H. Chase.
Chase	61 Broadway.	5,000,000	10,009,000	A. H. Wiggin.	Henry M. Conkey.
Chatham & Phoenix.	192 Broadway.	2,250,000	1,417,888	Louis G. Kaufman.	Bert L. Haskins.
Chemical	370 Broadway.	3,000,000	8,007,968	J. B. Martindale.	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central.	320 Broadway.	2,550,000	2,407,011	Edwin S. Schenck.	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St.	25,000,000	35,191,491	E. A. Vanderlip.	G. W. Gregory.
Coal and Iron.	143 Liberty St.	1,000,000	613,106	John T. Sproul.	Addison H. Day.
East River	640 Broadway.	250,000	64,000	Vincent Loeser.	Geo. E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve.	63 Cedar St.	19,981,300	...	B. Strong, Jr., Gov.	G. E. Gregory (Act.)
Fifth National	Lex. Ave. & 23d St.	1,250,000	505,000	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall St.	10,000,000	23,597,207	Francis L. Hine.	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	Merged with Mecha	10,000,000	Metals Bank		
Garfield	515 Ave., cor. W. 23d	1,000,000	1,819,883	R. W. Poor.	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway.	200,000	154,035	Henry H. Bizallion	Thos. C. Fry.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	15,292,129	William Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Harriman	527 5th Ave.	500,000	858,280	Jos. W. Harriman.	John A. Noble.
Imp'trs & Traders'	247 Broadway.	1,500,000	7,676,914	Edward Townsend.	H. H. Powell.
Irving Nat'l	Woolworth Bldg.	4,000,000	3,673,112	R. P. Grant.	Harry E. Ward.
Liberty	139 Broadway.	1,000,000	2,866,894	Thos Cocksan, Jr.	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	60-72 E. 42d St.	1,000,000	1,810,610	Chas. E. Warren.	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St.	1,000,000	2,003,307	Alex. Gilbert.	John H. Carr.
Mechanics' & Metals	50 Wall St.	6,000,000	8,874,000	G. W. McGarrath.	Joseph S. House.
Merchants'	42 Wall St.	2,000,000	2,200,000	R. M. Galloway.	George Byrne.
Merchants' Exch	257 Broadway.	1,000,000	784,231	P. C. Lounsbery	E. V. Gambier.
Nassau	Merged with Irving	National Bank.			
National Park	214 Broadway.	5,000,000	14,859,361	Richard Delafield.	Maurice H. Ewer.
National Reserve.	Merged with Mutual	Alliance Trust Co.			
New York County	79 8th Ave.	500,000	2,024,457	Francis L. Leland.	Thos. A. Painter.
Seaboard	18 Broadway.	1,000,000	2,725,000	Samuel G. Bayne.	W. K. Cleverly.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 28th.	1,000,000	2,976,975	Wm. A. Simonson.	William Pabst.
Sherman	33d St. & Astor Ct	200,000	85,103	E. C. Smith.	G. C. Marshall.
Union Exchange	21st St. and 6th Ave.	1,000,000	1,005,000	S. H. Herman.	David Nevius.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St.	\$1,500,000	\$6,197,000	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	Cor. 74th St. & 1st Ave.	150,000	75,000	Thos. Capek	F. A. Sovak.
Bank of Metropolis.	31 Union Square.	1,000,000	2,200,000	Stephen Baker.	Edwin S. Laffey.
Bowery	124 Bowery.	250,000	779,547	J. Stanley Foster.	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central.	257 4th Ave. at 97th St.	100,000	50,000	Frank William.	C. A. Cornell.
Bronx Bor'gh Bank	440 Tremont Ave.	150,000	68,073	C. A. Becker.	Wm. S. Germain.
Bryant Park	122 W. 42d St.	200,000	150,000	W. W. Warner.	E. F. Glese.
Century	135 5th Ave.	500,000	516,171	H. L. Crawford.	W. H. Devlin.
Chelsea Exchange & Colonial	296 W. 34th St.	400,000	182,600	A. E. Stilger.	William A. Lobb.
Columbiat	441 Columbus Ave.	400,000	735,000	Alexander Walker.	Geo. S. Carr.
Corn Exchange	507 5th Ave.	300,000	673,400	Joseph Fox.	W. S. Griffith.
Cosmopolitan	113 William St.	3,500,000	7,016,707	Walter E. Frew.	Fred'k T. Martin.
Fidelity	803 Prospect Ave.	100,000	26,000	C. A. Becker.	George W. Copley.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	Mad. Ave. and 75th.	200,000	173,229	Edward H. Peaslee.	E. W. Dutton.
	530 Fifth Ave.	100,000	2,156,619	A. S. Frissell.	Theo. Hetzler, V.P.

† Branches at Broadway, cor. 66th St., 79th St. and 103d St.; Columbus Ave., 92d St. and cor. 105th St.; W. 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, Astor Place and 8th St.; Broadway and Spring St.; 375 E. 149th St.; 57th St. and 8th Ave.; Norfolk and Grand Sts.; 126 E. 86th St.; Ave. D and 10th St.; 5th Ave. and 19th St.; 303 W. 42d St.; 4th Ave. and 29th St.; 7 E. 42d St.; 125th St. and Lenox Ave.; Columbus Ave. and 72d St.; St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 181st St.; 7th Ave. and 33d St.; Dey and Church Sts.; Broadway and 28th St.; 34 Union Square; Broadway and 113th St.; 253 Broadway; Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St.; 207th St. and Post Ave. Brooklyn Branches—Court and Joralemon Sts.; 19 and 21 Flatbush Ave.; Greenpoint and Manhattan Aves.; Myrtle Ave. and Broadway; 79 Hamilton Ave. Queens—75 Fulton Ave., Astoria; 116 Main St., Flushing; Bridge Plaza and Academy St.; Jackson Ave. and 4th St.; New Brighton, S. I.; Tremont and Arthur Aves. (207th St. and Post Ave., Dyckman Branch, to be opened). †† Branch 407 Broadway. ‡ Branches Bowery and Grand St.; 104th St. and Broadway; 3d Ave. and 47th St.; cor. Greenwich and Warren Sts. (a) Branch at 135th St. and 7th Ave.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier.
German-American	23 Broad St.	\$750,000	\$700,000	Albert Tag.	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exch. (e)	300 Bowery	200,000	821,000	Jos. M. Adrian.	(George Kern.
Germania (b)	300 Bowery	200,000	1,000,000	Edward C. Schaefer	Lotlin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson St.††	500,000	1,131,000	Wm. C. Duncan	Frank Hammond.
International	60 Wall St.	500,000	131,440	T. H. Hubbard	A. J. McGrath.
Manhattan Compa'y	40 Wall St.	2,050,000	4,750,000	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan	4th Ave. & 23d St. (c)	2,000,000	1,968,395	Henry Ollesheimer.	Augustus C. Corby.
Mount Morris	Merged into the Corn Exchange Bank				
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d St.	200,000	480,000	Charles A. Sackett.	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th St.	200,000	302,057	J. Adams Brown.	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	10 Broadway	1,000,000	900,000	Forrest H. Parker.	John R. Wood.
Pacific	470 Broadway (D)	500,000	990,973	O. H. Cheney	Sam. C. Merwin.
Security	1 E. 14th St.	1,000,000	342,000	R. Ross Appleton	Louis V. Ennis.
People's	395 Canal St.	200,000	458,553	Scott Foster	William Milne.
Public	91 Delancey St. (n).	750,000	291,997	Edw. P. Rothchild.	C. H. Baldwin.
State	376 Grand St. ††	1,500,000	598,324		
Twenty-third Ward	135th St. & 3d Ave. §§	200,000	105,700	Charles W. Bogart.	Chas. P. Bogart.
Washington H'ghts.	1915 Amstn. Ave.	100,000	375,000	John Whalen	William Clark.
Westchester Ave.	1060 So. Boulevard	100,000	60,000	John Tatlock	Russell B. Smith.
West Side	485-487 Eighth Ave.	200,000	710,717	C. F. Tietjen	Nat. Mills, Jr.
Yorkville	1511 3d Ave.	100,000	565,125	August Zinsser, Jr.	Ernest Wolkvitz.

Including Undivided Profits.

§ Also 651 Madison Ave., near 60th St., cor. Columbus Ave. and 93d St., 919 7th Ave., cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave., cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave., B'way and 86th St., Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave., 14th St. and 2d Ave. † Also at 260 W. B'way, 874, 1531 B'way, Herald Square, 135 W. 11th St. †† Also 5th Ave. and W. 115th St., 7 W. 26th St., Westchester Ave. & 15th St., P'tkin and Stone Aves., also Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§ Also 960 Boston Road and 2-03 Third Ave. (c) Also 100 William St., 271 and 66 Broadway. (l) Also Madison Ave. and 28th St. (n) Also Madison Ave. and 116th St., Broadway & 26th St., Claremont Parkway and Bathgate. (e) Also B'way & 29th St. (b) 1430 First Ave. and 3015 Third Ave.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

NAME.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate Int.	Surplus.	Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.
American Bank for Savings	115 W. 42d St. 280 Fourth Ave.	John V. Irwin. Walter Trimble	8,840 150,032	\$3,069,260 94,276,656	3 1/2% 3 1/2%	\$144,776.9 11,185,174	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a) 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	128 Bowery	Henry A. Schenck	140,054	102,122,069	3 1/2%	13,221,879	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	15,000	13,326,221	3 1/2%	729,771	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx	429 Tremont Ave.	Wm. B. Aiken	5,854	1,180,000	3 1/2%	24,000	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Mon. to 8 P. M.
Citizens'	58 Bowery	Henry Hasler	26,602	16,670,876	3 1/2%	2,161,964	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Commonwealth	2007 Amst'n Ave.	John H. Boschen	3,717	597,406	3 1/2%	15,841	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Dollar	2808 3rd Ave.	Geo. E. Edwards	43,740	11,796,305	3 1/2%	682,168	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (d)
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	71,600	42,488,365	3 1/2%	3,453,360	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	31,075	33,090,383	4	3,499,387	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Empire Industrial	51 Chambers St.	Thomas M. Mulry	154,809	137,491,458	4	10,132,983	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant City	231 W. 125th St.	John Beaver	16,598	44,407,863	3 1/2%	203,426	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Excelsior	23d St. & 6th Ave.	William J. Roome	26,286	13,819,123	4	777,549	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon., 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.; (f) Sat., 10 to 1 P. M.
Franklin	8th Ave., c. 42d St.	William G. Conklin	53,827	23,375,000	3 1/2%	1,460,629	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
German	4th Ave., c. 14th St.	Alfred Roelker	158,281	93,956,840	3 1/2%	7,275,975	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Greenwich	246 Sixth Ave.	James Quinlan	101,253	69,544,723	3 1/4%	6,451,010	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem	125th St. & Lex. Av.	William E. Trotter	59,223	26,046,737	3 1/2%	2,136,170	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Irving	115 Chambers St.	H. E. Tener	23,558	15,551,402	4	1,298,200	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Italian	64 Spring St.	Joseph N. Francolini	16,376	4,661,381	3 1/4%	190,402	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 5 to 8 P. M.
Malden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringer	5,000	1,350,000	3 1/2%	35,000.9	9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway	Joseph Bird	21,613	12,226,177	3 1/2%	1,082,090	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Metropolitan	1 Third Ave. (i).	J. B. Currey	16,542	13,010,558	3 1/2%	1,105,263	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (j)
New York	8th Ave., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsing	48,117	38,329,442	4	3,480,174	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
North River	31 W. 34th St.	Adolpho H. Fischer	18,451	8,678,637	3 1/2%	515,528	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. to 7 P. M.
North Side	3230 1st Ave.	John G. Burgsted	5,912	1,347,000	3 1/2%	19,000.9	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Seamen's	76 Wall St.	Daniel Barnes	100,300	76,395,000	4	7,674,000	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Union Time	6th Ave. & 40th St.	Alex. P. W. Klunon	116,180	39,327,991	3 1/2%	3,783,442	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
Union Square	20 Union Sq. E.	Wm. H. Rockwood	15,611	10,423,804	3 1/2%	1,145,508	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
United States	606 Madison Ave.	Chas. N. Taintor	13,065	5,017,678	3 1/2%	271,341	10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
West Side	Sixth Ave., c. 9th St.	C. O. Bizelow	11,895	3,541,314	3 1/2%	226,338.9	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Sat. and Mon. 6 to 8 P. M. (h)

† Subject to change. (a) Open Monday nights also. (d) Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. (f) Except June, July, August and September. (h) Not open Saturday evenings June, July and August. (i) Also 59-61 Cooper Square. (j) Also Monday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	885 Flatbush Ave.	\$100,000	\$50,000	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica §§	750,000	500,000	S. R. Smith	(George S. Downing.
Commercial Nat.	Long Island City	200,000	109,409	E. V. Connolly	J. Wilson Jones.
Coney Island	Surf Ave., C. I.	100,000	54,000	W. J. Ward	G. H. Malley.
Corn Exchange	See Banks in Man				
First Nat. of Corona	Corona	100,000	70,000	Wm. J. Hamilton	O. G. Alexander.
First Nat. of Jam.	Jamaica	100,000	26,024	Starr Brinkerhoff.	Rich'd Van Sicken.
First Nat. Ozone Pk.	Ozone Park	50,000	31,500	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
First Nat., Ozone Pk.	B'way & Havemeyer	300,000	694,000	Joseph Huber	William S. Irish.
Greenpoint Nat'l	140 Greenpoint Ave.	200,000	143,415	George A. Morrison	Walter Wilmurt.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Hillside.....	3302 Jamaica, R. H.	\$100,000	\$26,212	Joel Fowler.....	Fred'k Boschen.
Homestead.....	141 Pens'lvania Ave.	200,000	58,826	E. L. Rockerfeller...	George L. Porter.
Manufact'ers' Nat'l	84 Broadway.....	1,000,000	302,701	Nathan S. Jonas...	J. C. Nightingale.
Mechanics' §	Court & Montague...	1,600,000	851,408	Chas. G. Balmanno	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk.....	Fifth Av. & Union St.	100,000	57,180	Henry M. Randall.	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	26 Court St.....	1,000,000	1,144,000	Dan V. B. Hegeman	G. Foster Smith.
National City.....	350 Fulton St.....	300,000	591,000	Henry M. Wells.....	B. T. V'n Benthys'n
Nat., Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.....	50,000	47,776	H. G. Heyson.....	J. L. Stanley.
North Side.....	225 Havemeyer St...	200,000	190,724	Paul E. Bonner.....	Henry Billman.
People's National..	1536 Broadway.....	200,000	159,000	George W. Spence...	J. B. Korndorfer.
Ridge wood Nation'l	Myrtle & Cyp's Av's	100,000	50,000	Louis Berger.....	C. V. Gunther.
State Bank.....	See Banks in Manhattan and Bronx on preceding pages.				

§ Branches at 5th Ave. and 9th St., 5024 Third Ave., 10 Third Ave., 2590 Atlantic Ave., 1365 Broadway. § Also Long Island City, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, L. I. City, Sea Side, Woodhaven. † Also 577 Broadway. (f) Also 774 Broadway, corner Sumner Ave.; Myrtle Ave., corner Bleecker St.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NAME.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours. [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort....	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	Howard M. Smith	15,077	\$4,028,342	3%	\$214,995	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn...	Clinton & Pierrepont Sts.	Crowell Hadden..	70,000	52,000,000	4	6,200,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bushwick (†)	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	Jere. E. Brown..	13,507	5,610,849	4	281,860	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M. also.
City.....	Cor. Flatbush & Lafay'te Aves.	R. Rushmore....	8,580	3,010,157	3%	183,053	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point.	5th St. & 2d Av. College Point.	Fred. W. Grell..	3,392	1,509,095	4	151,990	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime.....	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	J. L. Marcellus..	96,586	41,986,048	3%	3,928,409	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg.	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis....	15,185	10,208,800	4	528,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
E. Brooklyn.	643 Myrtle Ave.	Eugene F. Barnes	16,272	7,441,221	3%	507,641	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
E. District...	Broadway and Gates Ave.	Lewis E. Meeker	22,644	7,135,379	4	280,691	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	Fred. Middendorf	9,102	3,586,378	4	343,369	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German.....	531 Broadway..	Charles Froeb...	42,013	18,258,147	3%	1,274,430	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b)
Germania.....	375 Fulton St..	Adolph Goepel...	19,875	11,635,222	3%	847,115	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater N. Y.	498 Fifth Ave..	C. J. Obermayer..	16,025	3,583,554	3%	159,942	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Greenpoint...	307 Manhattan Ave.	E. A. Walker....	18,130	8,218,912	4	856,633	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Hamburg....	1451 Myrtle Ave.	James Moffett...	6,230	1,592,092	4	29,308	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b) (d)
Home.....	804 Man'n Ave..	George H. Gerard	2,325	538,000	4	11,500	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (e)
Jamaica.....	360 Fulton St., Jamaica.	Wm. A. Warnock	10,620	5,171,653	4	443,692	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	Hubert G. Taylor.	14,383	12,679,007	4	1,019,738	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 4 to 7 P. M. also.
L. I. City....	Bridge Plaza...	W. J. Burnett....	20,570	7,351,711	4	677,423	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (b)
Prudential...	975 Broadway..	D. W. Kaatze....	9,720	2,085,000	4	40,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. & Mon. 7 to 9 P. M.
Queens Co....	80 Main St., Flushing.	W. T. James.....	8,568	3,539,499	4	234,356	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Thursday, 7 to 8 P. M. also. (†)
S. Brooklyn.	160 Atlantic Av.	Wm. J. Coombs..	35,719	22,825,507	4	2,784,753	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
Sumner.....	12 Graham Ave.	Arthur S. Somers	2,567	747,075	4	36,781	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Williamsb'rg	175 Broadway..	Andrew D. Baird	107,440	71,045,304	4	8,576,228	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday 4 to 7 P. M.

* Subject to change. Banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays. (a) Mondays 7 to 9 P. M. (b) Mondays 5 to 8 P. M. (c) Mondays to 7 P. M. (d) Saturdays 6 to 9 P. M. (e) Mondays and Saturdays 6 to 8 P. M. (†) Thursday 6.30 to 8 P. M. (‡) Report of 1913.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor.....	Fifth Ave. & 36th St...	\$1,250,000	\$1,197,000	E. C. Converse...	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers'.....	16 Wall Street.	10,000,000	12,513,527	Seward Prosser...	G. G. Thomson.
Broadway.....	233 Broadway (k).....	1,500,000	864,947	Frederic G. Lee...	J. W. H. Bergen.
Central.....	54 Wall St. (c).....	3,000,000	15,715,328	J. N. Wallace.....	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia-K'rb'ker	80 Broadway (i).....	2,000,000	7,103,600	Willard V. King..	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial...	1451 Broadway.....	500,000	1,40,945	R. R. Moore.....	J. G. Hemerlich.
Commonwealth.	In liquidation.....				
Empire.....	42 Broadway †.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	L. W. Baldwin...	M. J. Brown.
Equitable.....	37 Wall St †.....	3,000,000	9,422,201	A. W. Kroch.....	R. R. Hunter.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.....	23 William St., 475 Fifth Ave. (l).....	1,000,000	6,001,733	E. S. Marston....	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity.....	Chambers St. & B'way.	1,000,000	1,347,595	S. S. Conover.....	A. H. Mars.

TRUST COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Fulton.....	149 Broadway.....	\$500,000	\$642,000	H. C. Swords.....	C. M. Van Kleeck.
Guaranty.....	140 Broadway (d).....	10,000,000	21,415,438	A. J. Hemphill..	E. C. Hebbard.
Guardian.....	Merged with Empire	Trust Co.			
Hudson.....	1411 Broadway.....	500,000	1,148,000	E. R. Chapman..	R. A. Purdy.
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.....	160 Broadway (h).....	4,000,000	5,340,827	L. V. Bright.....	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln.....	204 Fifth Ave. (j).....	1,000,000	555,750	Alex. S. Webb...	Frederic P. Davis.
Metropolitan.....	49 Wall St.....	2,000,000	6,000,000	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	G. N. Hartmann.
*Mutual Alliance.....	35 Wall St.....	1,000,000	509,610	James H. Parker.	F. H. Hornby.
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.....	52 Wall St.....	1,000,000	3,607,148	Henry Parish.....	Z. W. van Zelm.
New York.....	26 Broad St.....	3,000,000	11,545,329	O. T. Bannard....	Herbert W. Morse
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	176 Broadway.....	5,000,000	11,532,271	C. H. Kelsey.....	J. W. Cleveland.
Transatlantic.....	67 William St.....	700,000	350,043	Julius Pritzner...	H. L. Servoss.
Union.....	80 Broadway †.....	3,000,000	4,891,270	Edwin G. Merrill.	H'ry M. Myrick.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.....	55 Cedar St. §§.....	2,000,000	4,211,417	J. W. Platten.....	Alex. Phillips.
United States.....	45 Wall St.....	2,000,000	14,302,408	E. W. Sheldon....	W. J. Worcester.
Washington.....	Merged with Corn Exchange Bank.				

* Also at 266 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. † Branch at 222 Broadway, 618 Fifth Avenue. § Branch 222 Broadway. †† Also 580 Fifth Avenue, 425 5th Avenue. †† 65 Cedar Street, 580 Fifth Avenue. §§ Also 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, Broadway and 73d Street. (a) Also Broadway and Lispenard Street and Broadway and 72d Street. (b) 60 Broadway, also 100 W. 125th Street and 2310 Third Avenue. (d) Branch Fifth Avenue and 43d Street, and London, Eng. (c) and 42d Street and Madison Avenue. (h) Also 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. (i) Also 358 Fifth Avenue, 100 W. 125th Street, 148th Street and Third Avenue. (j) Also 413 Broadway, and Broadway and 72d Street. (k) Also cor. Broadway and 8th Street, West Broadway and Chambers Street; 839 Flatbush Avenue, and New Utrecht Avenue and 54th Street, Brooklyn. † 92 West Broadway. (l) Also 475 Fifth Avenue.

TRUST COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
† Brooklyn.....	177 Montague St.....	\$1,500,000	\$5,500,000	E. P. Maynard....	F. T. Aldridge.
Citizens' (m).....	B' way & Sumner Ave.	1,000,000	300,000	N. S. Jonas.....	J. H. Conroy.
Franklin.....	166 Montague St. †.....	1,000,000	1,152,796	Arthur K. Wood..	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton.....	191 Montague St.....	500,000	1,057,045	W. E. Edmister..	Geo. Hadden.
Home.....	44 Court St.....	750,000	400,000	F. E. Gunnison..	W. K. Swartz.
Kings County.....	342 Fulton St.....	500,000	2,425,321	J. D. Fairchild...	Thos. Blake.
Nassau.....	Merged with Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.				
† People's.....	181 Montague St.....	1,000,000	1,359,804	C. A. Boody.....	C. L. Schenck.
§ Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....	175 Remsen St.....	(See table above)			

† Branches at Nostrand Avenue and Herkimer Street, 43 Flatbush Avenue, Clinton and Myrtle Avenues, and Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. † Branches at Fulton Street, cor. Bedford Avenue; Manhattan Branch, Broadway, cor. Wall Street. § Branches at 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. 195 Montague Street, and 176 Broadway, New York City. †† Also 569 Fulton Street, New York Office, 46 Wall Street. (m) 84 Broadway, cor. Berry Street, Myrtle Avenue, cor. Bleecker Street.

THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.	Fifth Ave., 5th Ave. & 4th St.	Montauk, Livingston St. and Hanover Pl.
Amphion, Bedford Ave., near S. 9th St.	Fox's Folly, Graham Ave. and Debevoise St.	Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.
Brighton, Brighton Beach, Coney Island.	Fulton, Fulton near Nostrand Ave.	Olympic, Adams St., bet. Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave.
Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, East'n Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, Lafayette Av. Bushwick, Broadway and Howard Ave.	Gayety, B' way & Throop Av. Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.	Orpheum, Fulton St., and Rockwell Pl.
Casino, Flatbush Ave. and State St.	Grand Opera House, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.	Oxford, State St., near Flatbush Ave.
Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.	Greenpoint, 825 Manhattan Av.	Payton's, 31 Lee Ave.
Crescent, Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St.	Halsey, Halsey St., nr. B' way.	Phillips Lyceum, Montrose Ave. and Leonard St.
DeKalb, DeKalb Ave. and Broadway.	Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.	Prospect, 9th St., near Fifth Ave.
Empire, Broadway and Ralph Ave.	Jones's, Fulton St. & Grand Av.	Royal, Pearl and Willoughby Sts.
	Keeney's, Livingston nr. Han'r. Liberty, Liberty Ave. and Watkins St.	Sam S. Shubert, Howard Ave. and Broadway.
	Loew's Bijou, Smith & Livingston Sts.	Star, Jay St., near Fulton.
	Majestic, Fulton St., nr. Rockwell Pl.	Teller's Broadway, Broadway near Myrtle Ave.

- ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square, BERTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty," below.
- BEEHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
- BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
- BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
- CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
- COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.
- COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
- CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
- COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
- COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
- DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
- DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
- ERRICSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
- FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
- FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
- FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
- GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
- GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
- GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.
- GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
- HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St., temporarily in City Hall Plaza.
- HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
- HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive, above the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
- HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
- HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
- HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spnyten Duyvil.
- HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
- HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Leboz Library.
- INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
- IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
- JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
- LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
- LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor, copper statue, on granite and concrete pedestal; statue, 151 feet high; pedestal, 155 feet high; total height above low-water mark, 305 feet 11 inches; unveiled 1886.
- LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
- MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
- MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary war.
- MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
- MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
- MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 73d St. entrance; unveiled 1871.
- OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
- SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
- SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
- SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
- SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the civil war, Central Park, on the West Drive; unveiled 1874.
- SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
- SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
- SHELMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
- SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October, 1907.
- SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
- SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
- STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
- THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
- THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
- VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
- VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
- WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
- WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
- WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
- WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
- WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
- WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
- WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway, 5th Ave., and 25th St.; unveiled 1857.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

- Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
- Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
- Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
- Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets.
- Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.
- Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
- Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot E. 34th St.
- Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
- New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
- New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
- New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 43d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.
- New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
- New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.
- New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.
- Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
- Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal.
- Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
- Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
- West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

HOTELS IN MANHATTAN.

- * Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
- * Ansonia, Broadway and 73d Street.
- * Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
- * Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway.
- * Belmont, 42d Street and Park Avenue.
- * Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
- * Biltmore, 43d Street and Madison Avenue.
- * Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
- * Brevoort, 5th Avenue and 8th Street.
- † Broadway Central, 673 Broadway.
- * Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
- * Chelsea, West 23d Street.
- * Claridge, Broadway and 44th Street.
- * Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
- † Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
- † Flanders, 135 W. 47th Street.
- † Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
- * Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
- * Great Northern, 118 W. 57th Street.
- * Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
- * Hoffman House, 1111 Broadway.
- * Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
- * Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
- * Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
- * Latham, 4 E. 28th Street.
- * Lougacre, 157 West 47th Street.
- * Majestic, † West 72d Street.
- * Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.

- * Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street.
- † Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
- * Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street.
- * Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street.
- † Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
- * McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street.
- * Mills, Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
- * Mills, Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
- * Mills, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.
- * Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
- * Navarre, 510 7th Avenue.
- * Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
- * Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
- * Plaza, 6th Avenue and 59th Street.
- * Prince George, 14 E. 23th Street.
- * Ritz-Carlton, Madison Avenue and 46th Street.
- † St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
- * St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
- † San-Remo, 8th Avenue and 74th Street.
- † Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
- * Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
- † Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
- * Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
- * Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue.
- * Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street.
- * Wallack, Broadway and 43d Street.
- * Wellington, 7th Avenue and 55th Street.
- * Wolcott, W. 31st Street, near 5th Avenue.
- * Woodstock, 135 W. 43d Street.
- * York, 7th Avenue and 36th Street.

* European Plan. † American Plan ‡ American and European Plans.

FERRIES FROM AND TO MANHATTAN.

- To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
- * Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
- * Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
- " Brooklyn Borough.—From ft. E. 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
- " " " From ft. E. Houston St. to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
- " " " From ft. Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
- " " " From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
- " " " From ft. Whitehall St. to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves. Brooklyn Boro.
- " " " From ft. Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro.
- " College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.
- " Edgewater.—From W. 130th St.
- " Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
- " Farm Colony, Staten Island—E. 26th St.; North 2d St., Brooklyn.
- " Governors Island—From Battery, ft. Whitehall St.
- " Greenpoint.—From E. 10th st. and E. 23d St.
- " Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R. and from Fordham Ave., City Island.

- To Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken.
- " Hoboken.—From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
- " Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts. to Pavonia Ave. Jersey City, (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N. Y. R. R.)
- " " " From ft. Cortland and Desbrosses Sts. to Montgomerie St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R. and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
- " " " From ft. Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R.R. of New Jersey.)
- " North Brother Island.—From ft. E. 132d St.
- " Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft. E. 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.)
- " Randall's Island.—From ft. E. 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts.
- " Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island. Also from Bay Ridge (69th St.).
- " Riker's Island.—From ft. E. 26th St.
- " Ward's Island.—From ft. E. 116th St.
- " Weehawken.—From ft. Cortland and ft. W. 42d St. (to R. R. slip).
- " West New York.—From ft. W. 42d St.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
YEARS	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports.	YEARS	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1900..	304,855,071	221,251,710	29,039,486	555,146,267	1900..	526,153,270	12,090,402	92,993,991	641,177,663
1901..	319,913,752	235,107,925	19,367,765	574,389,362	1901..	498,413,605	12,544,419	100,563,364	611,521,388
1902..	348,747,880	242,496,808	10,842,054	602,086,742	1902..	479,634,582	12,096,579	165,411,581	557,143,042
1903..	339,053,370	259,129,540	29,652,669	627,834,599	1903..	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	591,889,098
1904..	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218	1904..	490,914,304	13,318,853	44,017,993	645,251,150
1905..	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380	1905..	545,708,317	13,980,586	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906..	456,240,654	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918	1906..	611,082,425	11,589,037	56,262,355	678,733,817
1907..	490,413,136	349,331,491	98,913,641	938,658,268	1907..	670,725,511	11,440,018	87,580,236	770,506,155
1908..	376,007,190	274,194,602	127,367,241	673,569,033	1908..	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,786,673	734,589,865
1909..	486,361,430	405,327,548	17,897,873	909,606,851	1909..	615,182,660	12,579,151	140,206,442	768,968,253
1910..	481,002,050	438,373,237	32,135,692	951,510,979	1910..	686,289,717	18,771,917	89,574,130	794,635,764
1911..	449,479,078	446,621,726	26,978,532	923,079,336	1911..	786,700,775	14,351,076	64,263,097	865,313,948
1912..	576,971,406	491,324,924	48,693,499	1,126,989,829	1912..	849,102,494	17,200,612	93,946,327	960,249,433
1913..	494,882,684	515,610,860	45,419,901	1,055,913,445	1913..	907,482,931	18,431,037	115,483,405	1,041,397,373

LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

- Academy of Medicine, 17, W. 43d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
 Aguilar.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
 American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 American Institute, 323 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
 American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
 American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
 Bar Ass'n, 42 W. 44th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.
 Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital, Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
 Blind.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
 Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
 Bryson, W. 120th St. near Broadway.
 Chemists Club, 52 E. 41st St.
 City, 10 City Hall, free.—Open 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 City Court, 32 Chambers St.
 Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
 Cooper Union, 7th St. & 4th Ave.—8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
 Corporation Counsel, Hall of Records.
 County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
 De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
 Directory, 91 3d Ave.
 Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St.
 Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
 Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, mornings, and Friday afternoon.
 Genealogical and Bibliographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
 Hispanic Society, W. 156th St. near Broadway.
 Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
 Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
 Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Ave.
 Italian, 395 Broome St.
 Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
 Loan Libraries for Ships, 507 West St.
 Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
 Mechanics and Tradesmen Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
 Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 141 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, \$4 per annum; others, \$5.
 Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 Metropolitan Museum of Art—Central Park and E. 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
 New York Homeopathic, Avenue A & E. 63d St.
 N. Y. Law Institute, 118 Post-Office Building.
 N. Y. Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
 N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
 New York Public Library.—See Index.
 N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
 New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
 New York University, University Heights; Law, Washington Square.
 Olivet Memorial, 59 Second St.
 Peruvian, 25 Broad St.
 Railroad Men's, 361 Madison Ave.
 Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 8 to 10 P. M.
 Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St.
 St. Paul Building, Law, 220 Broadway.
 St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
 Seamen's, 341 West St., free.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
 Squirrel Inn, 181 Bowery.
 Typothetae, 147 E. 14th St.
 Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
 Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug 15 to Sept. 15.
 United Engineering Society, 33 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
 Vedanta, 135 W. 80th St.
 Washington Heights, 922 St. Nicholas Ave.
 Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
 Xavier, Free for the Blind, 801 W. 181st St.
 Young Men's Benevolent Ass'n, 311 E. Broadway.
 Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 460 W. 44th St., 142d Ave., 5 W. 125th St., 361 Madison Ave., 531 W. 155th St., 318 W. 57th St., 153 E. 86th St., 222 Bowery, 215 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays, 2 to 10 P. M.
 Young Men's Hebrew Association Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
 Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN MANHATTAN.

- Astor, 389 Fifth Avenue.
 Atlantic, 49 Wall Street.
 Bankers, 4 Wall Street.
 Broadway, 23d St., and Fourth Ave.
 Bronx, East Tremont Avenue, corner Park Avenue.
 Central Park, 58th St. and Seventh Avenue.
 Empire City, 160 Fifth Avenue.
 Equitable, 43 Exchange Place, 220 Broadway, 618 Fifth Ave.
 Federal, 253 Broadway.
 Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Avenue.
 Garfield, 194 Fifth Avenue.
 Greenwich, 135 William St., 260 West Broadway, 874 Broadway, 596 Sixth Ave.
 Hanover, 5 Nassau Street.

NOTE—In addition to above list, many of the New York Banks and Trust Companies have safe deposit vaults.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

- Brooklyn City, 177 Montague Street.
 Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 335 Schermerhorn Street.
 Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton Street.
 Franklin, 166 Montague Street.
 Lincoln, 60 East 42d Street, 45 East 41st Street.
 Madison, 204 Fifth Avenue, 1124 Broadway.
 Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., Lexington Avenue, corner East 42d Street, and Seventh Avenue, corner West 52d Street.
 Mercantile, 115 Broadway.
 Metropolitan, 3 East 14th Street.
 New York Stock Exchange Buildings Co.'s, 10 Broad Street.
 Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
 Safe Deposit Co. of New York, 149 Broadway.
 Standard, 25 Broad Street.
 Thirty-fourth Street, 41 West 34th Street.
 United States, 32 Liberty Street, 2109 Broadway and 275 West 125th Street.
 Wall Street, 48 Wall Street.
 Long Island, 196 Montague Street.
 Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
 Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Avenue.
 Security, De Kalb Avenue and Fulton Street.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

(Officers appointed by the President.)

- Governor-General*—Francis Burton Harrison, \$13,500. Vice-Governor*—Henderson S. Martin, \$9,450. Secretary Finance and Justice*—Victorino Mapa, \$9,450. Secretary Commerce and Police*—Clifton R. Riggs, \$9,450. Secretary of the Interior*—Winfred T. Denison, \$9,450. Members of Philippine Commission—Rafael Palma, Jalme C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre, and Vicente Singson F. Arnacion, \$6,750 each.

SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- Chief Justice—Cayetano S. Arellano. Associate Justices—E. Finley Johnson, Florentino Torres, Adam C. Carson, Sherman Moreland, Grant T. Trent, and Manuel Araulo, \$10,000 each.

* Also member of Philippine Commission, with additional salary of \$4,500.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.
 Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
 Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
 Amity, meets in Y. M. C. A., W. 57th St.
 Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves.
 Baptist Temple (Col.), 21 W. 133d St.
 Bethesda (Col.), 229 W. 61st St.
 Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Branch, 8 W. 46th St.
 Central, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
 Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
 Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St.
 Creston Ave., E. 189th St., cor. Creston Ave.
 Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
 Eagle Ave. (Col.), Eagle Ave., near 162d St.
 Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
 Ebenezer, 1621 Lexington Ave.
 Emmanuel, E. 216th St., cor. White Plains Ave.
 First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
 First German, 336 E. 14th St.
 First German, 230 E. 118th St.
 First Itallau, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts.
 First Mariner's, 1 Henry St.
 First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
 Fort Washington, 1373 St. Nicholas Ave.
 Grace, Prospect Ave. and Boston Rd.
 Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
 Hope, cor. 104th St. and B'way.
 Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th St.
 Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
 Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St.
 Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St.
 Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St.
 Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
 Mount Olivet, 161 W. 53d St.
 Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
 North, 234 W. 11th St.
 Second Ave., 166 2d Ave.
 Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
 Sharon, 173 E. 99th St.
 Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
 Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
 St. John's, 351 W. 37th St.
 St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St.
 Tabernacle, 148 W. 133d St.
 Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.
 Tremont, Tremont and Webster Aves.
 Trinity (Col.), E. 224th St., nr. Barnes Ave.
 Union, 204 W. 63d St.
 Unity (Col.), 19 W. 99th St.
 Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
 Zion, 2148 Fifth Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St.
 Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
 Bethany, 10th Ave., near 35th St.
 Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St.
 Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
 Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
 Finnish Evang., E. 121st St., cor. Madison Ave.
 First Morrisania, E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
 Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
 Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
 North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
 Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St.
 Swedish Evang. Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
 Swedish Evang. Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
 Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E. 176th St.
 Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
 Lenox Ave. Union, 74 W. 126th St.
 Russian, 63 Second St.
 Second, E. 169th St., near Franklin Ave.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
 Second Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
 St. Paul's, 159 E. 112th St.
 St. Paul's, 2136 Newbold Ave.
 Swedish Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House, 221 E. 15th St., Twentieth St., 144 E. 20th St.

GREEK CATHOLIC.

Our Lady of Grace (Ital.), 14 Stanton St.
 St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St.
 St. Mary's, E. 13th St., nr. 3d Ave.
 St. Peter's Chapel (Syrian), Church St., cor. Barclay.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
 Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St.
 Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lex. Ave.
 Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
 Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
 Ateris Zwie, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave.
 Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
 Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
 Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah, 80 Forsyth St.
 Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
 B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St.
 B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave.
 Congregation Anshei Reishie, 70 Willett St.
 Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave. and 95th St.
 Congregation Peni-El, 533 W. 147th St.
 First Galizo Duckler Mugen Abraham, 37 Attorney St.
 First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 172 Norfolk St.
 First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Irvington St.
 Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge St.
 Kehillath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
 Kol Israel Anshe Poland, 22 Forsyth St.
 Machzikei Torah Anshar Sineer, 292 Madison St.

JEWISH—Continued.

Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
 Rodolph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.
 Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
 Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
 Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
 Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
 Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
 Temple Israel, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
 Tifereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
 Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Synod of New York of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Julius B. Remensnyder, President, 900 Madison Ave.
 Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
 Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
 Bethany, 14 Teasdale Pl.
 Bethlehem, 239 E. 62d St.
 Christ, 406 E. 19th St.
 Church of Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodyer Ave., Bronx.
 Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
 Deaf Mutes, 120 E. 88th St.
 Emanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St.
 Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St.
 Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
 Grace, 956 E. 163d St.
 Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
 Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St.
 Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St.
 Harlem Swedish, 171 E. 121st St.
 Heilands, 2430 Walton Ave.
 Holy Comforter, W. 165th St., cor. Nelson Ave.
 Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W. 65th St.
 Holy Trinity, E. 167th St., near Kelly St.
 Holy Trinity (Slovak), 332 E. 20th St.
 Immanuel, 215 E. 83d St.
 Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
 Immanuel (Scand.), 1410 Vyse Ave.
 Messiah, 412 Brook Ave.
 Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
 Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St.
 Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
 Reformation, 1335 Bristow St.
 St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St.
 St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
 St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
 St. John's, Fulton Ave. and 170th St.
 St. Luke's, Adams St. and Van Nest Ave.
 St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
 St. Mark's, 323 6th St.
 St. Matthew's, Broome St., cor. Elizabeth.
 St. Matthew's, E. 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave.
 St. Paul's, East 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
 St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
 St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
 St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
LUTHERAN—Continued.
 St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
 St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
 St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St.
 St. Thomas's (English), E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
 Saviours, 2430 Walton Ave.
 Swedish, Itandall Ave., near Murdock Ave.
 Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
 Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
 Trinity (Danish), Hoe Ave., cor. Home St.
 Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
 Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.
 Battery Swedish, 359 W. 24th St., near 9th Ave.
 Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
 Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx.
 Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
 Boston Road, Boston Rd., corner Suburban Pl.
 Calvary, 139th St. and 7th Ave.
 Centenary, 1074 Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
 Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St.
 Church of the People, 63 Park St.
 Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
 Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.
 Duane, 294 Hudson St.
 East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
 Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
 Eleventh St., 543 E. 11th St.
 Epworth, E. 162d St., cor. Grant Ave.
 First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
 Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.
 Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
 Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St.
 German, Elton Ave., cor. E. 158th St.
 German (Second), 346 W. 40th St.
 Grace, White Plains Road, Wakefield.
 Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
 Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
 Italian, 409 E. 114th St.
 Jane St., 13 Jane St.
 Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
 John St., 44 John St.
 Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
 Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
 Morris Hgts., 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
 Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
 Mount Hope, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
 Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
 Olli, White Plains Ave., W'sbridge Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
 Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
 Rose Hill, 219 E. 27th St.
 St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
 St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
 St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
 St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
 St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 223th St.
 Salem, 102 W. 133d St.
 Seventeenth St., 337 E. 17th St.
 Sixty-first St., 329 E. 61st St.
 Swedish, Lexington Ave., cor. E. 52d St.
 Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St.
 Fremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 173th St.
 Tremont (German), Bathgate Ave., near E. 176th St.
 Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
 Twenty-fourth St., 359 W. 24th St.
 Union, W. 48th St., near B'way.
 Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
 Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
 Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
 Willis Ave., cor. E. 11st St.
 Woodlawn, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave.
 Woodycrest, 1074 Ogden Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, 233 W. 25th St.
 Bethel Mission, 62d St., near 11th Ave.
 Harlem, 58 W. 133th St.
 Metropolitan Union American, 230 E. 85th St.
 Metropolitan Union, 112 W. 133d St.
 New Bethel, 52 W. 132d St.
 Rush Memorial Zion, 133th St., near Lenox Ave.
 St. James, 44 W. 133d St.
 Zion, 127 W. 89th St.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
 Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
 Third, 224 W. 63d St.
 Fourth, 124 W. 136th St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Avenue.
 Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
 Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
 Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
 Bedford Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, cor. Bainbridge Ave.
 Bethiany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
 Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.
 Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
 Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
 Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
 Broadway, B'way and 114th St.
 Central, W. 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Ave.
 Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
 Christ, 344 W. 36th St.
 Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
 Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
 East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
 Ebenezer (Welsh), 225 E. 13th St.
 Edgehill, Spnyten buyvil.
 Emmanuel Chapel, 727 E. 6th St.
 Faith, 259 W. 48th St.
 Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St.
 Memorial Chapel, E. 63d St., nr. 1st Ave.
 First of Morrisania, Washington Ave., near W. 168th St.
 First, 54 5th Ave.
 First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
 First Union, Park Ave. & 85th St.
 Ft. Washington, W. 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Fourth, West End Ave. & 91st St.
 Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave.
 French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
 Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
 Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
 Harlem, 132d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
 Holy Trinity (Ital.), 253 E. 153d St.
 Home St., Home St. and West Farms Road.
 Hope Chapel, 339 E. 4th St.
 Hunts Point, Spafford Ave., cor. Coester St.
 Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
 Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
 Madison Square, 9 Madison Ave.
 Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
 Morrisania, 1203 Washington Ave.
 Mount Labor, 57 W. 134th St.
 Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
 New York, 7th Ave. and 128th St.
 North, 525 W. 155th St.
 Northminster, W. 115th St., nr. St. Nicholas Ave.
 Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
 Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
 Rutgers, B'way and W. 73d St.
 St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
 Scotch, 96th St. and Central Pk. W. sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
 Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts.
 Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
 Throgg's Neck, Ft. Schuyler Rd.
 Tremont, Washington Ave., near E. 174th St.
 University Heights, 181st St. and University Heights Ave.
 University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St.
 Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
 West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
 West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
 West Twenty-third Street, 208 W. 23d St.
 Williamsbridge, 740 E. 225th St.
 Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Marthia Ave.
 Woodstock, E. 155th St. and Prospect Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette St.
 Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop.
 7 Gramercy Pk.; Rt. Rev. Chas. S. Burch, Suffragan Bishop.
 All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.
 All Saints', 286 Henry St.
 All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
 Anglo-Am. Free Church of St. George, 222 W. 11th St.
 Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.
 Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
 Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.
 Calvary, 273 4th Ave.
 Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
 Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
 Chapel of Christ the Comforter, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—
Continued.

Chapel of Holy Spirit, 1127 Westchester Ave.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary) Chelsea Square.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.
Emmanuel, 337 E. 155th St.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway.
Grace, Main St., City Island.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St.
Grace Emanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Ft. Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.
Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave., cor. 35th St.; Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
Intercession, 155th St. and B'way.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., nr. W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, 981 Summit Ave.
St. Ambrose (Ital.), 236 E. 111th St.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, 343 Madison Ave.; Chapel, 209 E. 42d St.; Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St.
St. Christopher's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 213 Fulton St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's Chapel, 111 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., nr. Morris Ave.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Esprit, 45 E. 27th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—
Continued.

St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St. Ignace's, 7 Rutherford Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.
St. James's, Fordham Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.
St. John's, 46 Varick St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, Cruger Ave., near Morris Park Ave.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West.
St. Michael's Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, 213 W. 133d St.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., corner Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 124 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 350 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Ital.), 559 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.
Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 133d St. and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Mem., 400 E. 67th St.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 163d St.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St., nr. Fort Washington Ave.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St. Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Hungarian, 121 7th St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 57th St.
Manhattan, 71 Ave. B.
Manor, 348 W. 26th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
New York Collegiate;
Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
North, 113 Falton St.
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Reformed, 267 Lenox Ave.
Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Union, Ogen Ave., near 169th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion Ger. Evaug., Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.
Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.
First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.
Second, 304 W. 123d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Av., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 531 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 124 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, Burisude Ave., cor. Aequeduct Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 83d St.
Immaculate Conception, 503 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (Ger.), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, Gun Hill Rd., Williamsbridge.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Mary, Help of Christians, 431 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy Redeemer, 173 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, 48 Morn'side Drive.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 9th St.
 Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
 Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W. 14th St.
 Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
 Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
 Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.
 Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
 Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
 Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 157th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
 Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
 Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., nr. Morris Ave.
 Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
 Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
 Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
 Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
 Our Lady of the Scapular of Mt. Carmel, 341 E. 23th St.
 Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
 Our Lady of Vilna, 568 Broome St.
 Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
 Our Saviour, 183d St. & Washington Ave.
 Resurrection, 262 W. 151st St.
 Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., nr. W. 169th St.
 Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
 St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
 St. Agnes, 143 E. 43d St.
 St. Aloysius, 215 W. 132d St.
 St. Alphonsus, 312 W. Broadway.
 St. Ambrose's, 615 W. 54th St.
 St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
 St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
 St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
 St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
 St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
 St. Anthony's, 826 E. 186th St.
 St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
 St. Anthony, Commonwealth Ave. cor. Mansion Ave.
 St. Athanasius, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
 St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
 St. Barnabas, 321 E. 241st St.
 St. Benedict the Moor, 313 W. 53d St.
 St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
 St. Boniface's, 892 2d Ave.
 St. Brendan's, Hull Ave., Bronx.
 St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
 St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., nr. Amsterdam Ave.
 St. Catherine of Siena, 420 E. 69th St.
 St. Cecilia's, E. 106th St., near Lexington Ave.
 St. Charles Borromeo, W. 141st St., nr. 7th Ave.
 St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
 St. Clements, 406 W. 40th St.
 St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
 St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
 St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
 St. Francis de Sales, 139 E. 96th St.
 St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
 St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th St.
 St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
 St. George's, 23 E. 7th St.
 St. Gregory the Great, 90th., nr. Amsterdam Ave.
 St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
 St. James's, 32 James St.
 St. Jean Baptiste's, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
 St. Jerome's, Alexander Av., cor. 128th St.
 St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St.
 St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
 St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
 St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
 St. John Nepomuk's, 350 E. 57th St.
 St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
 St. John the Martyr, 254 E. 72d St.
 St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
 St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
 St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
 St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Columbus Ave.
 St. Joseph's, 46 Washington St.
 St. Leo's, 11 E. 23th St.
 St. Lucy's, 340 E. 104th St.
 St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave.
 St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
 St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
 St. Mark, Evangelist, 63 W. 138th St.
 St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
 St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
 St. Mary's, 433 Grand St.
 St. Mary's, White Plains Road.
 St. Mary's Star of the Sea, City Island.
 St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
 St. Michael's, 413 W. 34th St.
 St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
 St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
 St. Nicholas', 125 2d St.
 St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
 St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
 St. Paul's, 121 E. 117th St.
 St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
 St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
 SS. Peter and Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
 St. Philip Nerl's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
 St. Pius, 416 E. 145th St.
 St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
 St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
 St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
 St. Rocco, 18 Catharine Slip.
 St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
 St. Rose's, Cannon St., Jr. Broome.
 St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
 St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Stephen's, 149 E. 23th St.
 St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
 St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St.
 St. Thomas the Apostle, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
 St. Thomas Aquinas's, 1011 Tremont Ave.
 St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
 St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
 St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W. 23d St.
 St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Ave.
 Transfiguration, 26 Mott St.
RUNSIAN ORTHODOX.
 St. Mary's, 347 E. 14th St.
 St. Nicholas's, 15 E. 97th St.
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
Conference, 32 Union Square East.
 Bronx English, 169th St. and Boston Rd.
 Bronx German, 769½ Courtlandt Ave.
 Manhattan Eng., 145th St., and Convent Ave.
 Manhattan German, 334 E. 86th St.
 New York Harlem (Col.), 184 W. 135th St.
 New York Hungarian, 510 E. 6th St.
 New York Swedish, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters,
 104 E. 20th St.
 All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.
 Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.
 Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave.
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.
 Charles St., 41 Charles St.
 East 187th St., E. 187th St. and Lorillard Pl.
 First, 16 W. 108th St.
 Second, 119 W. 12th St.
 Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
 West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
 Apostle of Faith Mission, 227 W. 61st St.
 Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St.
 Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
 Belle Cooke Mission, 221 E. 27th St.
 Bethany Gospel Mission, Bryant Ave., cor. E. 173d St.
 Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
 Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
 Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
 Church of God, 19th St. and 8th Ave.
 Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 203 W. 114th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Chinatown Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers St.
 Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
 Christian Mission, 45 W. 133d St.
 Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
 Church of Christ (Scientists)—
 First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, 35 E. 125th St.; Fourth, 600 W. 181st St.; Fifth, 19 W. 44th St.; Sixth, 529 Park Ave.
 Church of Healing Christ, 47 W. 72d St. (New Thought).
 Church of Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
 Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St. and 8th Ave.
 De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
 Doyers St. Mission, 17 Doyers St.
 Ethical Culture Soc., Central Pk. W. and 64th St.
 Faith Mission, 241 West 60th St.
 First (7th Day Bap.) 4th and Tompkins Sts.
 Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
 Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
 Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave.
 Berean (colored), Bergen St., nr. Rochester Ave.
 Bergen St., 697 Bergen St.
 Bethany (colored), Clermont and Atlantic Aves.
 Bethel (colored), 3d Ave. and Warren St.
 Borough Park, 48th St. & 13th Ave.
 Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St.
 Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
 Central, Adelphi St., nr. Myrtle Ave.
 Concord (colored), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
 East End, Van Sicken Ave., nr. Glenmore Ave.
 Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James's Pl.
 Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St.
 First, 11th St. and Ely Ave., L. I. City.
 First, Lee Ave., cor. Keap St.
 First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie.
 First, in East New York, Hendrix St., nr. Arlington Ave.
 First (colored), E. 15th St., Sheepshead Bay.
 First German, E. D., Montrose, nr. Union Ave.
 First German, Prospect Ave., nr. 6th Ave.
 First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
 First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave. nr. 32d St.
 First Swedish, Dean St., nr. 6th Ave.
 Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.
 Greene Ave., Greene Ave., nr. Lewis Ave.
 Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St.
 Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Funeral, 241 W. 23d St.
 German Mission, 334 E. 86th St.
 Glad Tidings, 454 W. 42d St.
 Gospel, 219 E. 59th St.
 Gospel Chapel, 305 W. 30th St.
 Gospel Hall, 843 Courtlandt Ave.
 Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.
 Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
 Hungarian Reformed, 121 E. 7th St.
 Italian, 198 Bleecker St.
 James Slip, 2 James Slip.
 Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
 Latter Day Saints, 151 W. 125th St.
 Lord's Mission, 2417 Eighth Ave.
 Mariners', 166 Eleventh Ave.
 McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
 Metropolitan Independent, 19 W. 44th St.
 Mission of the Living Waters, 291 Third Ave.
 New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
 New Church (Swedenborgian), 35th St. near Park Ave.
 New Jerusalem, 114 E. 35th St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Holy Trinity (colored), 595 Classon Ave.
 Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 14th Ave.
 Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Road.
 McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St.
 Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave.
 Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
 Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St.
 Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Road and E. 18th St.
 Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine.
 Sixth Avenue, 6th Ave. and Lincoln Place.
 Strong Place, Strong Place, cor. Degraw St.
 Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St.
 Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave.
 Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl.
 Trinity, Greene Ave., cor. Patchen Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
 Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
 Wyckoff Ave., Wyckoff Ave. and Summerfield St.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., nr. Rockaway Ave.
 Borough Park, 49th St., nr. Ft. Hamilton Ave.
 Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St.
 Central, Hancock St., nr. Franklin Ave.
 Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave.; Atlantic Ave.
 Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
 Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne.
 Flatbush, Dorchester Road, cor. E. 18th St.
 Iglesia (Hispano-American), 873 Greene Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

New Thought, 32 W. 43d St.
 Olivet Memorial, 63 2d St.
 146th St. Mission, 146th St., nr. 3d Ave.
 People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
 Redeemer's Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
 Salvation Army (see Index).
 Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
 Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
 Spanish Evang., 9 Madison Ave.
 Strachan, Margaret, Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
 St. Trinity (Greek Orthodox), 153 E. 72d St.
 True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
 United Christian, 33 W. 132d St.
 Volunteers of America (see Index).
 Waldensians, 6th Ave. and 20th St.
 West-Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.
 Young People's Christian Union, 154 E. 54th St.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Kings Highway, Ocean Ave. and Avenue P.
 Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St.
 Mapleton Park, 65th St. near 18th Ave.
 Nazarene, 413 Herkimer St.
 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
 Park, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St.
 Parkville, 18th Ave., nr. Ocean Boulevard.
 Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave.
 Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen.
 Plymouth, Orange St., nr. Hicks.
 Puritan, Lafayette Ave., cor. Marcy.
 Redeemer (Italian), 156 Union St.
 Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., nr. Blake Ave.
 South, President St., cor. Court St.
 St. Mark's, Decatur St., nr. Ralph Ave.
 St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
 Tabernacle, 325 55th St.
 Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St. Park Ave.
 Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.
 United, Lee Ave., cor. Hooper St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
 First, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave.
 Flatbush, Dorchester Road and Marlborough.
 Second, Humboldt St., nr. Nassau Ave.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
 Friedens, Nichols and Ridgewood Aves.
 Glendale, cor. Central Ave. and Hooker St.
 Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave. St. John's, 481 Linden St.
 Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
 St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
 Zion's, Liberty Ave., nr. Wyona St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—Continued.

FRIENDS.
 Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.
 Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.
GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.
 Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway.

JEWISH.

Ahawah Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
 Aushe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.
 Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
 Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint.
 Beth Elohim, 8th Ave. and Garfield Pl.
 Beth Israel, Harrison St., nr. Court St.
 Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., nr. Marcy Ave.
 Bikur Cholim, Wyona, nr. Fulton St.
 E' nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
 Chebrah Bnei Sholoma, 148 Varet St.
 Emanuel Temple, 14th Ave. and 49th St.
 Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.
 Lovers of Peace, Leonard St., cor. Stagg.
 Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
 Ohav Sholom, 135 Thatford St.
 Ohav Sholom, 19 Varet St.
 Shaar Zedek, Putnam Ave., nr. Reid Ave.
 Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., nr. Benson Ave.
 Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St., nr. Division Ave.
 Temple Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlborough Rd.

LUTHERAN.

Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St. Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
 Bethany (Norwegian), 11th Ave. and 60th St.
 Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
 Bethlehem (German), Marion St., nr. Reid Ave.
 Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
 Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., nr. Nassau Ave.
 Calvary, Rochester Ave., nr. Herkimer St.
 Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
 Church of Covenant, 218 Elm Ave.
 Church of the Epiphany, 831 Sterling Place.
 Church of Good Shepherd, 1192 Nostrand Ave.
 Church of Messiah, 129 Russell St.
 Church of Redeemer, 1345 Sterling Place.
 City Line Mission, Magenta St.
 Emanuel, 7th St., nr. 6th Ave.
 Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
 Finnish Seaman's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
 Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
 First Scand.-Nor., 194 Kent St.
 German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., nr. Court St.
 Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St.
 Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
 Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
 Immanuel, S. 9th St. nr. Driggs Ave.
 Immanuel (Swedish), 519 Leonard St.
 Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.

LUTHERAN—Continued.
 Mediator, 65th St. and 22d Ave.
 Nativity, 787 Coney Island Ave.
 Norwegian Seaman's, 111 Pioneer St.
 Our Saviour (Danish), 193 9th St.
 Our Saviour (Eng.), 21 Covert St.
 Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., nr. 4th Pl.
 Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St.
 Redeemer, 1278 St. John's Pl.
 Redeemer (G.S.), Troy Ave. and Park Pl.
 Reformation, Barbey St., nr. Arlington Ave.
 Salem's Danish, 130 Prospect Ave.
 Salem's Swedish, 46th St., nr. 4th Ave.
 St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
 St. Barnabas's, 21 Lenox St.
 St. Jacobi's, 4th Ave., nr. 55th St.
 St. Johannes's, 193 Mauger St.
 St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
 St. John's, New Jersey Ave., nr. Liberty St.
 St. John's, Prospect Ave., nr. 5th Ave.
 St. John's, E. D., Milton St., nr. Manhattan Ave.
 St. Luke's, Washington Ave., nr. De Kalb Ave.
 St. Luke's, Suydam and 2d Sts., Woodhaven.
 St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
 St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St.
 St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., nr. Flatlands Ave.
 St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., nr. Driggs Ave.
 St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St.
 St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St.
 St. Paul's, Henry St., nr. 3d Pl.
 St. Paul's Coney Island, W. 5th St.
 St. Paul's, E. D., S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St.
 St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St.
 St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., nr. De Kalb Ave.
 St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
 St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St.
 Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., nr. Glenmore Ave.
 Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
 Trinity (Norwegian), 4th Ave. and 46th St.
 Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
 Zion, Henry St., nr. Clark St.
 Zion, Bedford, nr. Church Ave.
 Zion (Swed.), 59th St. and 11th Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
 Andrew's, Richmond St., nr. Etna Ave.
 Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
 Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
 Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St.
 Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
 Cropsy Ave., Cropsy Ave., nr. Bay 35th St.
 De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., nr. Franklin Ave.
 Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
 Eighteenth St., 18th St., nr. 5th Ave.
 Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
 Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
 First, Henry, cor. Clark St.
 First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
 Flatlands, Flatlands Ave., near Flathush Ave.
 Fleet St., 43 Fleet St.
 Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
 Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
 Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
 Grace, 4th and Orvington Aves.
 Gravesend, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St.
 Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
 Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
 Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
 Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
 Janes, Reid Av., cor. Monroe St.
 Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Ralph St.
 New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
 Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
 Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, nr. Foster Ave.
 Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.
 Sands Street Memorial.
 Sheephead Bay, Voorhees Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
 Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
 Sixth Ave., 8th St., nr. 6th Ave.
 South Second, 191 S. 2d St.
 South Third St., South 3d St., nr. Hewes St.
 St. James's, 8th St., nr. 20th Ave.
 St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
 St. Mark's, Ocean Ave. and Beverly Rd.
 St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
 Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
 Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St.
 Swedish Bethany, Troy Ave., cor. Herkimer St.
 Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Av.
 Swedish Immanuel, 424 Dean St.
 Union, Leonard, cor. Conseyea St.
 Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
 Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
 Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atlens.
 Williams Ave., Williams Ave., nr. Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. AFRICAN.

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Deau St.
 Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
 Grace, 332 Chasson Ave.
 Payne Memorial, Atlantic and Waverly Aves.
 St. James's, 223 Plukin Ave.
 St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—Continued.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL-
AFRICAN, ZION.**
Fleet St., Bridge St., nr. Myrtle
Ave.
First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Jones, 837 Bergen St.
Union, Ralph Ave., nr. Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.
Brooklyn, 16th St., nr. 4th Ave.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.
First, Park Pl., nr. Nostrand Av.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.
Grace, E. 92d St. and Church
Lane.

PENTECOSTAL.
Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., nr.
4th Ave.

Bedford, Ainslie St., nr. Man-
hattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and
Sumpter St.
Nazarine, Utica Ave., bet. Dean
and Bergen Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Ainslie St., nr. Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. 2d Ave.
Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St.
and 4th Ave.

Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand
Ave.

Bethany, McDonough St., nr.
Howard Ave.

Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th
Ave.

Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave.
and Menahan St.

Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jeffer-
son Ave.

Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor.
Monroe St.

Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Under-
hill Ave.

Ebenezer, Stockholm St., nr. St.
Nicholas Ave.

Fifth German, Halsey St., nr.
Central Ave.

First, Henry St., nr. Clark St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and
83d St.

First German, Leonard St., cor.
Stagg St.

Flatbush, E. 23d St., nr. Foster
Ave.

Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Frieden's Kirche, Willoughby
Ave., nr. Broadway.

Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave.,
cor. Doscher St.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jef-
ferson Ave.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., nr.
Reid Ave.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E.
15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and
Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave.,
cor. S. Oxford St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d
St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's
Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave.,
cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lor-
mer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., nr. 6th Ave.
Parkside, 40 Lenox Rd.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor.
10th St.

Ross St., Ross St., nr. Lee Ave.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St.,
cor. Remsen St.

Siloam, 496 Lafayette Ave.
South, 24th St., nr. 4th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor.
Driggs Ave.

Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and
Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and
Argyle Rds.

Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st
Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St.,
nr. St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.
E. Brooklyn, Eldert's Lane and
Etna St.

Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond
St.

South, 6th Ave. and 72d St.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and
Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
Frederick Burgess, Bishop,
Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.
Annunziata, 66th St., nr. 13th
Ave.

Ascension, Kent St., nr. Manhat-
tan Ave.

Atonement, 17th St., nr. 5th Ave.
Culvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.

Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., nr.
Division Ave.

Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison
St.

Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., nr.
Van Brunt St.

Christ, 2d Ave., cor. 74th St.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St.,
nr. Lewis Ave.

Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., nr.
Lorimer St.

Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave.,
cor. Prospect.

Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debe-
voise St.

Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicho-
las Ave.

Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor.
82d St.

Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor.
Montague St.

Incarnation, Gates Ave., nr. Clas-
son Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Cler-
mont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Av. and Avenue F.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th
Ave.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Living-
ston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St.,
nr. Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's, Belmont Ave. and
Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St.,
cor. Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave.,
cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., nr.
Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Av., cor.
Gates.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—
Continued.**

St. James's, St. James Pl., cor.
Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Parkville.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor.
7th Ave.

St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort
Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Atlantic Ave.,
cor. Albany.

St. Jude's, 55th St., nr. 13th Ave.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and
Crystal St.

St. Mark's, Adelphi St., nr. De
Kalb Ave.

St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and
Eastern Parkway.

St. Martin's, President St., cor.
Smith.

St. Mary's, Classon, nr. Willough-
by Ave.

St. Matthew's, McDonough St.
and Tompkins Ave.

St. Matthias's, E. 23d St., Sheeps-
head Bay.

St. Michael's, High St., nr. Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., cor. Carroll
St., Paul's Church Ave., cor. St.
Paul's Pl.

St. Peter's, State St., nr. Bond St.
St. Phebe's, De Kalb Ave., opp.
Fort Greene Pl.

St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.
St. Philip's Chapel, Dean St., nr.
Troy Ave.

St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th
St.

St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor.
Jefferson Ave.

St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor.
Bushwick Ave.

St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., nr.
Atlantic Ave.

Transfiguration, Ridgewood and
Railroad Aves.

Trinity, Arlington Ave., nr.
Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., nr. Saratoga
Ave.

Peoples, Onderdonk Ave. and
Grove St.

Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave.,
cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redeemer, Woodhaven Ave.,
Woodhaven.
Redemption, Leonard St., nr. Nor-
man Ave.

REFORMED.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and
80th St.

Bethany Reformed, Clermont
Ave., nr. Willoughby Ave.

Church of Jesus, 64 Ralph St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Can-
arsie.

First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave.,
cor. Church Ave.

Flatbush (Second) (German),
Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.

Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., nr.
E. 4th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford
Ave.
Gravesend, E. 1st St. and Ave. V.
Greenwood, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierre-
pont St., nr. Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., nr. Manhattan
Ave.; Children's Mission, 125
Eagle St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—Continued.

REFORMED—Continued.

New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Road, cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., nr. 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, Union Ave. cor. Scholes St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Hinrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., nr. 5th Ave.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. Clymer St.
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED IN U. S.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
Evang. Reformed, cor. Grove and Onderdonk Aves., Ridgewood.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
Redeemer, Jamaica and Woodhaven Aves.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Congress St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Ave.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St. and 2d Ave.
Epiphany, 100-104 South 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, nr. Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., nr. Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., nr. 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave., and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, 9th Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., Reld Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Mauler.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Charity, Dean St. and Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish), Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., nr. 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, nr. Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., nr. Broadway.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., nr. Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., nr. 59th St.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., nr. Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, 38 Front St.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Ouderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Ave., and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and 63d St.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., nr. Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave. and Maple St.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., nr. Willoughby St.
St. Brendan's, Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 924 E. 40th St.
St. Ceclilla's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Elias's, Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St., nr. 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius, Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., nr. Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., nr. 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., nr. Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., nr. Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St., nr. Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., nr. Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., nr. Atlantic Ave.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours', Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary's, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary's Queen of Angels, S. 4th and Roebing Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Mary the Virgin's (Greek Melchirite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), Concord St., cor. Gold St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., nr. Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., c. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
St. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., nr. S. 2d St.
St. Rocco (Italian), 27th St., nr. 4th Ave.
St. Roch (Italian), 22d St., nr. 3d Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
St. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.
 St. Stanislaus's (Scandinavian), 14th St., nr. 6th Ave.
 St. Stanislaus's (Polish), Driggs Ave., nr. Humboldt St.
 St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
 St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
 St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
 St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
 St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., nr. Driggs Ave.
 Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
 Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
 Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
 German, 1831 Gates Ave.
 English, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinton Ave.
 No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
SWEDENBORGIAN.
 Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
 First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
 Second (German), Gates Ave. and Broadway.

UNITARIAN.
 Fourth, E. 19th St., c. Beverly Rd.
 Saviour, Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
 Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
 Unity Third, Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

UNIVERSALIST.
 All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
 Church of Our Father, Grand Ave., cor. Lefferts Pl.
 Church of the Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.
MISCELLANEOUS.
 Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Quincy St.
 Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
 Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
 Christian Missionary Alliance, 44 Nevins St.
 Church of the Covenanters, 452 Monroe St.
 Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., nr. Reid Ave.
 Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., nr. Tompkins Av.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.
 Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
 First Brethren, 354 60th St.
 First Christian Science, Dean St. and New York Ave.
 First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
 Gospel Mission, 106 Powers St.
 Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., nr. Saratoga Ave.
 Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.
 Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
 Meserole, 123 Meserole Ave.
 Moravian, Jay St., nr. Myrtle Ave.
 New Thought, 76 Hanson Pl.
 Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.
 People's, 77 Sutton St.
 Second Christian Science, 86th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.
 South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
 St. Nicholas's, Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
 Vanderveer Park, New York Av., and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.
 First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
 Mariners' Harbor, Union Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
 New Dorp, New Dorp Park, Port Richmond.
 St. Philip's (col.), Elm St., Port Richmond.
 South, Main St., Tottenville.
CONGREGATIONAL.
 Norwegian Free Evang., West New Brighton.

LUTHERAN.
 German, New Brighton.
 German Evan., 106 Beach St., Stapleton.
 German Evan. Luth. Emmanuel, New Springville.
 Our Saviour's, Port Richmond.
 Scand. Lutheran Zion, Port Richmond.
 Scand. Lutheran, New Brighton.
 Scand. Lutheran, Port Richmond.
 St. John's, Port Richmond.
 St. Paul's Ger. Eng., Caroline and Cary Aves., West New Brighton.
 Swedish Luth., Port Richmond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
 Ashury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.
 Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.
 Dickinson, Linoleumville.
 Grace, 213 Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.
 Graniteville, Graniteville.
 Kingsley, Stapleton.
 St. James's, Rosebank.
 St. John's, Rossville.
 St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.
 St. Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
 Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
 Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
 Wandell, Concord.
 Woodrow, Rossville.

MORAVIAN.
 First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
 Great Kills, Hillside Ave.
 Moravian Collegiate, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
 New Dorp, Richmond Rd., New Dorp.

PRESBYTERIAN.
 Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West New Brighton.
 First, cor. Brownell and Tompkins Aves., Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
 All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
 Ascension, West New Brighton.
 Christ, Franklin Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton.
 Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
 Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
 St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
 St. John's, New York Ave., Clifton.
 St. Luke's, Shore Rd. and St. Luke's Ave., Rossville.
 St. Mary's, Davis Ave., West New Brighton.
 St. Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
 St. Simon's Chapel, Concord.
 St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Tottenville.
 Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.
 Brighton Heights, St. George, Dutch, Port Richmond.

REFORMED—Continued.
 Huguenot, Huguenot Park.
 Mariners' Harbor, Mariners' Harbor.
 St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
 Blessed Sacrament, Manor Road, Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank.
 Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.
 Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grymes Hill.
 Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville.
 Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
 St. Adelbert, John St., Port Richmond.
 St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.
 St. Clement's, Mariners' Harbor.
 St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto.
 St. John Baptist de la Salle, Stapleton.
 St. Joseph, Washington Ave., Rossville.
 St. Joseph (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave., Rosebank.
 St. Mary's, Clifton.
 St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
 St. Patrick, 45 Garretson Ave., Richmond.
 St. Peter, St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton.
 Sacred Heart, West New Br ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 First Church of Christ Scientist, 67 Stuyvesant Pl., New Br ton.
 Ch. of the Redeemer (Unitarian), Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

BIBLE STATISTICS.

There exist to-day at least 108 translations of the entire scriptures; if a tial translations are added the total will reach nearly 500.

The Rev. Wm. Turner's "Handbook of the Bible" says: The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,438 words, 2,738,100 letters. The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,950 verses, 182,253 words, 933,380 letters. The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,164 verses, 774,692 words, 3,671,480 letters.

HACK AND CAB FARES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Maximum rates of fare shall be as follows:

Motor Vehicles (Except Sight-Seeing Cars)—For not more than two passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For three or more passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

Sight-Seeing Cars—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents. Hourly rates (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling, and not including park or road driving, nor driving more than five miles from starting point): For the first hour, or any part thereof, \$1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents. In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets or numbered and lettered avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, twenty blocks north and south, and seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance. The rate card, as provided for hereafter, shall state the number of blocks constituting a mile in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applying Both to Motor-Driven and Horse-Drawn Vehicles: For waiting time at the rate of \$1.50 per hour. For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand bags and suit cases. Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

Any violation of the provisions of this article, or any charge or any attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled under the provisions of this article, shall render the offender liable, upon conviction thereof before any City Magistrate, to a fine of not exceeding \$10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding ten days.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and the Captain of the precinct to which such report shall be made shall forward a written notice to the Bureau of Licenses with brief particulars and description of the property.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare shall be determined by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$10, or in default thereof, imprisonment for not more than ten days.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES IN URUGUAY.

(Statement of United States Vice-Consul at Montevideo.)

A PERMANENT exposition will be established in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce, according to an announcement furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (a translated copy of which may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.) The ministry requests that the contents of this announcement be made known in the United States in order that manufacturers may have an opportunity to contribute to the exposition.

The exposition will be free to exhibitors and will be an important factor in developing direct business by informing local merchants of the origin of the different articles with data that will facilitate their purchase. It is hoped that many American manufacturers will take advantage of this opportunity to display samples. Correspondence should be addressed to the Ministerio de Instrucción Pública, Montevideo, and the samples marked "Para el Museo Merciológico de la Escuela Nacional de Comercio." It is requested that manufacturers who send samples, etc., inform this consulate of that fact for its own information.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

THE municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11, 1873, in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years' residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint nearly all the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners: Oliver P. Newman and Frederick L. Siddons (Democrats), whose terms expire July 19, 1916, and Major Charles W. Kutz (non-partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, William Tindall, Offices of Commissioners, District Building, Washington, D. C.

The Judiciary—Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Seth Shepard; Associate Justices, Charles H. Robb, J. A. van Orsdel. Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Harry M. Claibough; Associate Justices, J. Harry Covington, Thomas H. Anderson, Ashley M. Gould, Walter I. McCoy, Wendell P. Stafford.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Streets.
City Hall, City Hall Park.
County Court House, Chambers St., near B' way.
Criminal Courts Building, Centre & Franklin Sts.
Custom House, Bowling Green.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Sts.
Ludlow Street Jail, near Grand Street.

Municipal Building, near City Hall.
Post-Office, Broadway and Park Row, also at 8th Ave. and 31st to 33d St.
State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street.
Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.
Tombs, Centre and Franklin Streets.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

American Vet. (N. Y. University), 141 W. 54th St.
 Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
 Bellevue, First Ave. and 26th St.
 Beth David, 1822 Lexington Ave.
 Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
 Bird Sanitarium, 123 W. 65th St.
 Blackwell's Island, foot E. 26th St.
 Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 93th St.
 Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
 Central Islip State Hospital, office 1 Madison Ave.
 City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
 Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
 Dental Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
 Flower, Avenue A, cor. E. 63d St.
 Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor. Crotona Ave.
 Free Hospital and Dispensary for Animals, 350 Lafayette St.
 French Benevolent Society, 450 W. 34th St.
 General Memorial, 2 W. 166th St.
 German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
 German Poliklinik, 137 Second Ave.
 Grace, 414 E. 14th St.
 Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip and Water St.
 Hahnmann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
 Harlem Eye, Ear & Throat Inf., 2099 Lexington Av.
 Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
 Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 231 Pleasant Ave.
 Har Moriah, 138 Second St.
 Hospital for Consumptive Children, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
 Hospital for Consumptives, office, 59 E. 59th St.
 Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
 Hospital for Contag. Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Av.
 Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
 Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 151 E. 67th St.
 Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
 House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
 Italian, 83d St. and East River,
 Jewish Maternity, 270 E. Broadway.
 King's Park State, office 1 Madison Ave.
 Knapp Memorial Eye, 57th St. and 10th Ave.
 Knickerbocker, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
 Laura Franklin, Free for Children, 19 E. 111th St.
 Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
 Lincoln, E. 141st St. and Southern Boulevard.
 Lutheran, 502 Canal St.
 Iyng-in Hospital, 2d Ave. and 17th St.
 Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., nr. 3d Av.
 Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
 Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
 Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
 Metropolitan Throat, 351 W. 34th St.
 Minturn, foot of E. 16th St.
 Misericordia, 531 E. 86th St.
 Montefiore, 210th St. and Gun Hill Rd.
 Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
 Neurological, Blackwell's Island.
 New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
 New York, 8 W. 16th St.
 New York City Children's, Randall's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
 New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
 New York Foundling, 175 E. 63th St.
 New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Eastern Boulevard, near 63d St.
 New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St.

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st St.
 New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
 New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
 New York Orthopaedic, 126 E. 59th St. (building at 420 E. 59th St.)
 New York Polyclinic, 345 W. 50th St.
 New York Post-Graduate, 303 E. 20th St.
 New York Red Cross, office 395 Central Park W.
 New York Skin and Cancer, 301 E. 19th St.
 New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
 New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
 New York Veterinary, 117 W. 25th St.
 New York Women's League for Animals, 325 Lafayette St.
 Nursery and Child's, 161 W. 61st St.
 Our Lady of Grace, 221 E. 79th St.
 Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
 Peoples, 203 2d Ave.
 Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
 Presbyterian, E. 70th St., near Park Ave.
 Riverside, North Brother Island.
 Reception, foot E. 16th St.
 Rockefeller Institute, Avenue A and 66th St.
 Roosevelt, W. 59th St., near 9th Ave.
 St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 237 E. 17th St.
 St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
 St. Elizabeth's, 415 W. 51st St.
 St. Francis, E. 142d St., cor. Brook Ave.
 St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, 103 Park Ave.
 St. John's, Selgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Rd.
 St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
 St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., n. Madison Ave.
 St. Lawrence, 447 W. 163d St.
 St. Luke's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
 St. Mark's, 177 2d Ave.
 St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
 St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
 St. Vincent's, 7th Ave. and 11th St.
 St. Vincent's, cor. Bard and Castleton Aves., Livingston, S. I.
 Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office 356 2d Ave.
 Seaside of St. John's Guild, office 103 Park Ave.
 Sea View, on Manor Road, Staten Island, office foot E. 25th St.
 Seton (for Consumptives), Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Spuyten Duyvil.
 Sherwood Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Sanatorium, 2064 Fifth Ave.
 Sloane Maternity, Amsterdam Ave. and 59th St.
 S. R. Smith Infirmary, Castleton Ave. near Cebra, Staten Island.
 Stern, 365 West End Ave.
 Sydenham, 343 E. 116th St.
 Towns', 119 W. 81st St.
 Tuberculosis Infirmary, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
 Union, Valentine Ave. and E. 188th St.
 United States Marine, Clifton, S. I., office 109 Broad St.
 Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
 Volunteer, Beekman and Water Sts.
 Washington Heights, 552 W. 156th St.
 West Side German, 328 W. 42d St.
 Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
 Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Bay Ridge, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
 Bedford, 343 Ralph Ave.
 Bethany Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
 Bradford St., 109 Bradford St. (Br. of Kings County).
 Brooklyn E. D., 108 S. 3d St.
 Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St.
 Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and St. John's Pl.
 Brooklyn, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
 Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
 Bushwick, Howard Ave. and Monroe St.

Caledonian, St. Paul's Pl. and Woodruff Ave.
 Coney Island, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
 Cumberland St. Hospital & Training School for Nurses, 105 Cumberland St.
 Faith Home for Incurables, 546 Park Pl.
 Flushing, Parsons and Forest Aves., Flushing.
 German, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
 Harbor, 704 Fourth Ave.
 Holy Family, 155 Dean St.
 Jamaica, New York Ave., Jamaica.
 Jewish, Prospect Place and Classon Ave.
 Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
 Kingston Ave., Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS—Continued.

Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.	Seaside, Telawanna Park, Rockaway.
Lutheran, East New York Ave. and Junius St.	St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
Mary Immaculate, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.	St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
Memorial, for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.	St. John's, (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Methodist Episcopal (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.	St. John's, 12th St. and Jackson Ave., L. I. City.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.	St. Joseph's, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
Pothenus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.	St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves. Sisters of Charity.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.	St. Peter's, Henry St., cor. Congress St. Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
Samaritan, Fourth Ave., cor. 17th St.	Swedish, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
Sea Breeze, Surf Ave., Coney Island.	Trinity, 1835 E. New York Ave.
	U. S. Naval, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
	Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The present public markets of the city are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson, and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market—Located at Fulton and West Streets. It covers an area of about 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. It is a jobbing and retail market. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits, and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market by the square foot.

Jefferson Market—Located at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, and occupies about 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers by the square foot.

West Washington Market—Established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets. It covers an area of about 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures built in blocks of twenty stands each, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is strictly a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce, and live poultry are sold. The stalls in this market are leased by the square foot.

Gansevoort Market—An open market square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets. It has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged a fee of 25 cents daily for space occupied by his wagon. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers to purchase from farmers.

Delancey Street Market—A pushcart market located under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits, and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet. In the fish market places rent for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week, according to location. In the rest of the market a fee of 25 cents a day is charged for each cart.

Wallabout Market—Located in Brooklyn, and has an area of about thirty-six acres of irregular shape. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin. In this market the city owns the land and the ground is leased out to individuals on ten-year leases, with a renewal of ten years at the expiration of that time after appraisal. A great many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale in this market.

The city of New York also has four open markets, which were opened on September 1, 1914, under the direction and supervision of Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, as follows:

Manhattan Bridge Open Market—Located under the Manhattan Bridge at East Broadway and Market Street. Wholesale and retail business may be carried on in this market. All kinds of foodstuffs are on sale at very low prices. No fee is charged for space occupied by dealers. It is estimated that 10,000 purchasers use this market daily.

Queensboro Bridge Open Market—Located under the Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Wholesale and retail business is carried on at this market. All kinds of foodstuffs are on sale at very low prices. Fresh farm produce may be obtained by the consumer direct from the farmer at considerable saving to the purchaser. No fee is charged for space occupied by dealers. Delivery service may be had at this market at very reasonable rates. It is estimated that 10,000 purchasers use this market daily.

Harlem Bridge Open Market—Located under the Harlem Bridge at 129th Street and Third Avenue. Wholesale and retail business is carried on at this market. All kinds of food supply are on sale at very low prices. Fresh farm produce may be obtained by the consumer direct from the farmer at a considerable saving to the purchaser. No fee is charged for space occupied by dealers. Delivery service may be had at this market at very reasonable rates. It is estimated that 15,000 purchasers use this market daily.

Fort Lee Ferry Open Market—Located in an open space at 130th Street and the North River. Wholesale and retail business is carried on at this market. All kinds of food supply are on sale at very low prices. Fresh farm produce may be had by the consumer direct from the farmer at a considerable saving to the purchaser. Fresh fish may be obtained direct from the fishermen's boats at very low prices. No fee is charged for space occupied by dealers. Delivery service may be had at this market at very reasonable rates. It is estimated that 10,000 purchasers use this market daily.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Organized 1898. *President*—Dr. Josiah Strong. *Lecturer*—Dr. Jas. H. Ecob. *Treasurer*—John T. Perkins. *Object*: The gathering and disseminating of information on all branches of social thought and service. Supplies information and advice as to methods by correspondence, by its publications, by lectures and by its special reference library, open to the public. Publishes *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, a monthly magazine (75 cents per year) devoted to studies in social reform from the Christian standpoint, used by classes in churches, Sunday schools, church brotherhoods, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s in all parts of the United States and Canada. The 1915 series will be devoted to the subject of war in its relations to civilization—its causes, its costs, its effects, and its final conquest. The headquarters of the institute is at Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

- Alliance Employment Bureau, 107 E. 17th St.
 Amer. Female Guardian Soc., 936 Woodycrest Ave.
 Association for Befriending Children and Young
 Girls, 136 2d Ave.
 Association of Day Nurseries, 105 E. 22d St.
 Association for Improving Condition of the Poor,
 105 E. 22d St.
 Association for Relief of Respectable Aged In-
 digent Females, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
 Austrian Emigrant Home, 84 Broad St.
 Baptist Home for Aged, E. 68th St. and Park Ave.
 Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N. Y. Treasur-
 er, 289 4th Ave.
 Bethlehem Day Nursery, 249 E. 30th St.
 Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
 Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, White Plains, N. Y.
 Office, 8 W. 16th St.
 Bloomingdale Day Nursery, 154 W. 99th St.
 Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New
 Chambers St.
 Catholic Home Bureau, 4th Ave. and 23d St.
 Catholic Institute for the Blind, University Ave.
 and 175th St.
 Catholic Protectory, Van Nest Station. Office, 415
 Broome St.
 Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
 Children's Aid Society, executive office, 105 E.
 22d St.; Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.;
 West Side for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.; 247 E. 44th
 St. (for boys); Shelter for Women and Children,
 311 E. 12th St.
 Child's Welfare Committee, 200 5th Ave.
 Christian League Industrial Home, 5 E. 12th St.
 Christo Doro Home, 147 Avenue B.
 Chrystie St. Home, 75 Horatio St.
 Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 259th St., near River-
 dale Ave.
 Co-operative Home, 444 W. 23d St.
 Darrach Home for Crippled Child'n, 118 W. 104th St.
 Dominican Convent Our Lady of Rosary (Home
 for Destitute Children), 329 E. 63d St.
 Downtown Day Nursery, 120 Cedar St.
 Downtown Relief Bureau, 209 Fulton St.
 Edgewater (Creche), 105 E. 22d St.
 Elizabeth Hotel for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
 Erlanger Orphan Home for Children, 141 W. 61st St.
 Five Points House of Industry, 442 W. 23d St.
 Foundling Asylum, 175 E. 68th St., near 3d Ave.
 Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
 French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341
 W. 30th St.
 German Lutheran Emigrant Home, 21 Pearl St.
 God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
 Grace Institute, 149 W. 60th St.
 Guild of the Infant Saviour, 105 E. 22d St.
 Heartsease Home for Friendless Women, 413 E.
 51st St.
 Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., near
 W. 137th St.
 Hebrew Infant Asylum, 100 W. Kingsbridge Road.
 Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery, 35 Mont-
 gomery St.
 Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society,
 229 E. Broadway.
 Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum
 (Pleasantville, N. Y.), 507 W. 155th St.
 Hirsch, Clara de, Home for Working Girls, 225
 E. 63d St.; for Immigrant Girls, 320 2d Ave.
 Holy Cross House, 300 E. 4th St.
 Holy Family Day Nursery, 252 E. 112th St.
 Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
 Home for Aged of Church of Holy Communion.
 Office, 49 W. 20th St.
 Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
 Home for Christian Hungarian S. and B. Soc., 239
 E. 62d St.
 Home for Convalescents, 433 E. 118th St.
 Home for Blind Girls, 75 5th Ave.
 Home of Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
 Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
 Home for Incumbles, 3d Ave., cor. E. 132d St.
 Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1060 Amster-
 dam Ave.
 Home for Relief of Destitute Blind, 896 Amster-
 dam Ave.
- Home for the Aged, 213 E. 70th St., 135 W. 106th
 St., and E. 133d St., cor. Belmont Ave.
 Home for Working Girls, 112 E. 106th St.
 Hope Farm. Office, 209 E. 42d St.
 Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 2d Ave.
 Horse Aid Society, 164 W. 18th St.
 House of Calvary (Incurable Cancer, Females),
 5 Perry St.
 House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
 House of the Good Shepherd, foot E. 90th St.
 House of Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable
 Children, 15th St. and Broadway.
 House of Holy Comforter for Incurables, foot
 W. 139th St.
 House of the Holy Family, 136 2d Ave.
 House of Mercy 214th St. and Bolton Rd.
 Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers,
 225 E. 11th St.
 Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
 Hungarian Relief Society, 32 Pearl St.
 Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
 Infant Asylum, Ward's Island.
 Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf
 Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
 Institution for the Blind, 9th Ave. and 34th St.
 Institution of Mercy, 1075 Madison Ave.
 International Sunshine Society, 96 5th Ave.
 Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and W. 190th St.
 Italian Benevolent Institute, 617 E. 83d St.
 Italian Emigrant House, 129 Broad St.
 Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 253 W. 24th St.
 Jewish Protectory (Hawthorne, N. Y.), Office,
 356 2d Ave.
 Juvenile Asylum. Office, 103 Park Ave.
 Kindergarten and Day Nursery, 35 Montgomery
 St.
 La Casa Blanca Home for Spanish Immigrants,
 183 South St.
 Ladies' Christian Union Home for Young Women,
 49 W. 9th St.; 153 E. 63d St.; 308 2d Ave.; 24 W.
 12th St.
 Leake and Watts Orphan House, Hawthorne Ave.,
 near City Line (Yonkers, P. O.).
 Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants,
 6 State St.
 Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Con-
 cord Ave.
 "Little Mothers'" Aid Association, 236 2d Ave.
 Magdalen Home, Inwood, N. Y.
 Margaret Louisa Home of Young Women's Chris-
 tian Association, 14 E. 16th St.
 Margaret & Sarah Switzer Home for Girls, 27
 Christopher St.
 Messiah Home for Children, Andrews Ave., cor.
 W. Tremont Ave.
 Methodist Episcopal Home for Old People, Am-
 sterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St.
 Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protec-
 tion of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St.
 Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St.
 Montefiore Home, E. 210th St. and Gun Hill Road.
 National Florence Crittenton Mission, 245 W. 13th
 St.
 National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
 Office, 346 Broadway.
 Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
 New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix
 "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this
 list minus the prefix.
 New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and
 Dumb, 163d St. and Ft. Washington Ave
 New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings. Office, 105
 E. 22d St.
 New York State Reformatory at Elmira. Office,
 135 E. 15th St.
 New York State Reformatory for Women, Bed-
 ford Hills, N. Y.
 Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
 Olive Tree Inn Lodging House for Men, 338 E.
 23d St.
 Orphan Asylum and Home of P. E. Church, cor.
 Convent Ave. and W. 135th St.
 Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women,
 2064 Boston Rd.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—Continued.

- People's Home Church Settlement Day Nursery, 543 E. 11th St.
- Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
- Presentation Day Nursery, 230 E. 32d St.
- Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 104th St. and Manhattan Ave.
- Relief for Veteran Soldiers and Sailors, ft. E. 26th St.
- Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.
- Riverside Day Nursery, 149 W. 63d St.
- Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Secretary, 59 Wall St.
- Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Kingsbridge Rd. Office, 24 E. 52d St.
- Russian Immigrant, 347 E. 14th St.
- Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave., cor. W. 190th St.
- Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. Office, 31 Nassau St.
- St. Agatha's Home for Children, 175 E. 63rd St.
- St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
- St. Ann's Day Nursery, 240 E. 90th St.
- St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
- St. Bartholomew's Girls' Home, 136 E. 47th St.
- St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, Rev. T. M. O'Keefe, Mgr., 264 W. 53d St.
- St. Elizabeth's Industrial School (female deaf mutes), 235 E. 14th St.
- St. Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
- St. John Baptist House, 233 E. 17th St.
- St. John's Guild, 103 Park Ave.
- St. John's Day Nursery, 223 E. 67th St.
- St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
- St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
- St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
- St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
- St. Joseph's Institution of Mercy, 65 E. 81st St.
- St. Joseph's In-titute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Westchester, N. Y.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A.
- St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2914 Broadway.
- St. Mary's Home for Respectable Girls Seeking Employment, 143 W. 14th St.
- St. Philip's Parish Home, 211 W. 133d St.
- St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 10 Charlton St.
- St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
- St. Vincent de Paul's, 215 W. 39th St.
- St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 125 E. 52d St.
- Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 229 E. 120th St., 533 W. 48th St.; Nursery, 94 Cherry St.
- Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
- Sanitarium for Hebrew Children. Office, 356 2d Ave.
- Scandinavian Immigrant Home, 22 Greenwich St.
- Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South St.
- Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave., near Manida St.
- Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
- Shelter for Women and Children, 311 E. 12th St.
- Sheltering Arms, 504 W. 129th St.
- Sick Children's Mission, 287 E. Broadway.
- Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
- Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave.
- Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
- Stony Wold Sanatorium, 118 W. 69th St. Secretary, 167 W. 73d St.
- Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
- Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
- Swiss Home, 35 W. 67th St.
- Trinity Chapel Home for Aged Women, 221 W. 24th St.
- Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St.
- Tuberculosis Preventorium. Office, 17 W. 43d St.
- United Hebrew Charities, 356 2d Ave.
- Virginia Hotel for Women, 236 E. 12th St.
- Washington Heights Day Nursery, 350 W. 145th St.
- Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
- Webb's Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. W. 188th St.
- West Side Boys' Hotel, 225 W. 35th St.
- West Side Aid for Friendless Men, 243 W. 11th St.
- White Rose Home for Colored Working Girls, 217 E. 86th St.
- Women's Animal League, 350 Lafayette St.
- Women's Rescue and Industrial Home, 316 E. 15th St.
- Young Friend's Aid Association, 226 E. 16th St.
- Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 W. 110th St.

JURY DUTY IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of \$250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent; of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A Clergyman, Minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing Physician, Surgeon, Surgeon-Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed Pharmacist or Pharmacist, or a duly licensed Embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An Attorney or Counsellor-at-Law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A Professor or Teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, Editorial Writer, or Reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a Juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, Engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed Pilot, actually following that calling. A Superintendent, Conductor, or Engineer employed by a Railroad Company other than a street railroad company, or a Telegraph Operator employed by a Press Association or Telegraph Company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged Firemen. Active and honorably discharged Millmen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed Engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

President—Miss May L. Keller, Baltimore, Md. Secretary—Miss Elizabeth A. Colton, Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C. Treasurer—Mrs. Prentiss B. Reed, Birmingham, Ala.

The Southern Association of College Women was organized at the University of Tennessee, July, 1903. Its objects as stated in its Constitution are: "First to unite college women in the South for the higher education of women; second, to raise the standard of education for women; third, to develop preparatory schools, and to define the line of demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges."

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUGHS.)

- Actors' Society, 1416 Broadway.
 Actuarial Society, Robert Henderson, Sec., 346 Broadway.
 Agricultural Experts Association, 1476 Broadway.
 Albany Medical Col. Association, 1672 Broadway.
 Albany Society, 9 Beekman, Lawrence H. Hendricks, Sec.
 Alliance Against Accident Fraud, 21 Park Row.
 Frank L. Arnold, Sec.
 Amateur Athletic Union of U. S., 21 Warren St. James E. Sullivan, Sec.
 Amen Corner, Wm. Lander, Sec., 63 Park Row.
 Am. Anti-Boycott Association, 27 William St.
 Herman F. Lee, Sec.
 Am. Automobile Association, 437 5th Ave. John N. Brooks, Sec.
 Am. Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau St. Fred E. Farnsworth, Sec.
 Am. Bankers' Association, 11 Pine St. O. Howard Wolie, Sec.
 Am. Bison Society, Zoological Park, Bronx.
 Wm. P. Wharton, Sec.
 Am. Booksellers' Association, 27 E. 22d St. W. S. Lewis, Sec.
 Am. Bureau of Shipping, 66 Beaver St. W. S. Nichols, Sec.
 Am. Church Missionary Society, 281 4th Ave. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Pres.
 Am. Copyright League. Robert U. Johnson, Sec., 33 E. 17th St.
 Am. Electric Railway Ass'n, 29 W. 39th St.
 H. C. Doneker, Sec.
 Am. Embassy Association, 505 5th Ave. Frank D. Pavey, Sec.
 Am. Institute, 322 W. 23d St. Chas. E. Schaffner, Sec.
 Am. Institute of Banking, 5 Nassau St. H. S. Smale, Sec.
 Am. Missionary Association, 237 4th Ave. H. P. Douglas and Chas. J. Ryder, Secs.
 Am. Newspaper Pub. Association, 61 Park Row.
 John S. Bryan, Sec.
 Am. Protective Tariff League, 339 Broadway.
 Francis C. Leland, Pres.
 Am. Railway Association, 75 Church St. Wm. F. Allen, Sec.
 Am. Red Cross, 130 E. 22d St. Mrs. W. K. Draper, Sec.
 Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall St. Geo. McP. Hunter, Sec.
 Am. Socialist Society, 140 E. 19th St. Algeron Lee, Sec.
 Am. Sunday School Union, 233 Broadway. E. P. Bancroft, Sec.
 Am. Sunshine Association, 147 W. 23d St.; 352 W. 40th St. Louisa F. Knauer, Sec.
 Am. University Society, 47 W. 34th St.
 Am. Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. W. Merritt Post, Sec.
 Aquarium Society, N. Y. Aquarium, Battery Park.
 Army Relief Society, 22 William St. Mrs. Thos. Barry, Sec.
 Artists Aid Society, 215 W. 57th St.
 Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St. R. F. Bloodgood, Sec.
 Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave. Miss Aimee Delmonico, Sec.
 Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 23d St.
 Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.
 Association of National Advertising Managers, 200 Fifth Ave.
 Audubon Society, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. F. A. Lucas, Acting Sec.
 Austrian Society of N. Y., 84 Broad St. Jos. Rems, Sec.
 Board of Foreign Missions, 150 5th Ave. S. O. Benton, Sec.
 Board of Domestic Missions, 25 E. 22d St.
 Board of Missions, P. E. C., 4th Ave. and 22d St.
 Boys' Club Organization and Aid Soc., 489 Fifth Ave. Jas. L. Dudley, Sec.
 Broadway Association, 56 W. 33d St.
 California Society, 5 Beekman St. Chas. J. Brooks, Sec.
 Canadian Society, 115 Broadway. W. C. Margeson, Sec.
 Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 23d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.
 Chattel Loan Society of N. Y., 50 Union Sq. Arthur Ham, Sec.
 Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 209 W. 23d St. E. H. Pfeiffer, Sec.
 Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 23d St. C. L. Brace, Sec.
 Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
 Citizens' Union, 41 Park Row. J. O. Hammitt, Sec.
 City Vigilance League, 50 Union Sq. E. Mathew Beattie, Pres.
 Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall St. R. W. Belcher, Sec.
 Commercial Society, 2 Stone St. Ernst Korn, Pres.
 Consumers' League, 106 E. 19th St. Miss Amy Aldrich, Sec.
 Cooper Union, for Advancement of Science and Art, 8th and 4th Ave. R. Fulton Cutting, Sec.
 Delaware Society. Albert G. Weber, Sec. Treas., 156 Fifth Ave.
 Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the P. E. Church, 281 4th Ave. John W. Wood, Sec.
 Emma Willard Association. Mrs. Lucius E. Wilson, Sec., 67 W. 11th St.
 Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St. Miss Florence M. King, Sec.
 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 22 Vesey St. John E. Joyce, Sec.
 Georgia Society, 111 B' way. P. C. Magnus, Sec.
 German Society, 147 4th Ave. A. Behrens, Sec.
 Helping Hand Association, 416 W. 54th St. Mrs. T. J. Harris, Sec.
 Holland Society, 90 West St. John T. Conover, Sec.
 Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. H. W. V. Beckett, Sec.
 Horticultural Society. Geo. V. Nash, Sec., Botanical Gardens.
 Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 105 E. 22d St. Robert Olyphant, Pres.
 Illinois Society. Wm. J. Filbert, Sec., 71 B' way.
 Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St. Thos. V. Brady, Sec.
 Irish Immigrant Society, Labor Bureau, 15 Pearl St.
 Irish Ind. League of America, 20 Vesey St. John Quinn, Sec.
 Japan Society. Eugene C. Worden, Sec., 165 Broadway.
 Kansas Society, 156 5th Ave. W. R. Wilson, Sec.
 Ladies' Christian Union, 49 W. 9th St.; 308 2d Ave. and 153 E. 62d St. Mrs. Wm. W. Clark, Sec.
 Latin American Consular Association, Hotel McAlpin. Willis Browne, Sec.
 Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, 253 W. 58th St., 51 E. 125th St., 89 Delancey St., 2022 Lexington Ave. Cornelius P. Kitchel, Sec.
 Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 2d Ave. Mrs. Emille Van Biel, Sec.
 Maryland Society. Paul C. Whipp, Sec., 54 Wall St.
 Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building. S. C. Mead, Sec.
 Michigan Society, 5 Nassau St. W. W. Waine, Sec.
 Minnesota Society, 43 Wall St. Henry G. Ingersoll, Sec.
 Missouri Society, 42 Broadway. Geo. E. Stewart, Sec.
 Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St., Wm. L. Harris, Sec.
 Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. J. H. Tregoe, Sec.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—Continued.

- Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity, 5 E. 12th St. Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Pres.
 New England Society, H. A. Cushing, 43 Cedar St., Sec.
 N. Y. Academy of Sciences, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. E. O. Hovey, Rec. Sec.
 N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies, 35 E. 20th St. Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec.
 N. Y. Bible Society, 66 Bible House. Chas. W. Parsons, Sec.
 N. Y. Browning Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mrs. Thos. J. Vivian, Sec.
 N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Astor. Mrs. P. D. Hackstaff, Sec.
 N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. A. E. Schauffler, Pres.
 N. Y. City Sunday School Association, 1 Madison Ave.
 N. Y. City Teachers' Association, Florence Moffitt, Sec. 159 E. 49th St.
 N. Y. Civil Service Ass'n. Daniel J. Sherry, Sec., 1178 Jackson Ave.
 N. Y. Electrical Society, 29 W. 39th St. Geo. H. Gny, Sec.
 N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.
 N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 53rd St. H. R. Drowne, Sec.
 N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park W. Faucher Nicoll, Sec.
 N. Y. Kindergarten Association, 523 W. 42d St. James M. Bruce, Sec.
 N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. Alfred E. Heinrichs, Sec.
 N. Y. Mannerchor Society, 203 E. 56th St. A. Kuntz, Sec.
 N. Y. Port Society, 106 11th Ave. James Yeance, Pres.
 N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. Geo. G. Haven, Jr., Sec.
 N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St. A. Comstock, Sec.
 N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. John W. Davis, Sec.
 N. Y. Southern Society. Secretary's office, 34 Pine St.
 N. Y. Typothetæ Society, 147 4th Ave. Chas. Paulus, Sec.
 N. Y. Zoological Soc., 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor. Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.
 Nippon Jin Kai, 161 W. 93d St. Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Pres.
 North Carolina Society. James A. Gwyn, Treas., 27 Cedar St.
 Ohio Society, 5th Ave. and 34th St. David H. Bates, Jr., Sec.
 Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St. A. P. Vrendenbergh, Sec.
 Oratorio Society. W. B. Tuthill, Sec., 237 Fourth Ave.
 Pan-American States Association, Hotel McAlpin.
 Pennsylvania Society, 249 W. 13th St. Barr Ferree, Sec.
 Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels.
 Prison Ass'n, 135 E. 15th St. Eugene Smith, Pres.
 Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway. Mrs. Owen K. Adams, Cor. Sec.
 Public Education Ass'n, 38 W. 32d St. Arthur W. Dunn, Sec.
 Russian Symphony Society, 60 E. 96th St.
 St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 23d St. Wm. M. MacBean, Sec.
 St. David's Soc., 289 4th Ave. G. M. Lewis, Sec.
 St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. F. H. Cauty, Sec.
 St. Nicholas Soc., 1323 Broadway. C. Storm, Sec.
 Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. J. N. Borland, Sec.
 Society for the Prevention of Crime, 50 Union Square East. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.
 Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.
 Society of Authors and Editors, 32 W. 42d St.
 Society of Louisiana, 6 Wall St. Oscar Yenni, Sec.
 Society Providing Literature for the Blind, 41 W. 32d St.
 Tennessee Society. J. G. Lavender, Sec., 57 E. 9th St.
 University Settlement Society, 134 Eldridge St. Robt. G. Mead, Sec.
 Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St. Charles McNamee, Sec.
 Virginians (The). Stuart G. Gibboney, Sec., 30 Broad St.
 West Virginia Society. H. F. Harrison, Sec., 200 Fifth Ave.
 Wisconsin Society. Bernard G. Heyn, Treas., 60 Wall St.
 Woman's Municipal League, 42 W. 39th St.
 Woman's Trade Union League, 43 E. 22d St.
 Women's Political Union, 25 W. 45th St.
 Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Mrs. H. M. Guilleudea, Sec.
 Young Men's Christian Association, 215 W. 23d St.; 222 Bowery, 153 Bowery, 109 W. 54th St., 153 E. 86th St., 5 W. 125th St., E. 150th St., corner Spencer Place; foot W. 72d St., 531 W. 155th St., 554 W. 114th St., 129 Lexington Ave., 318 W. 57th St., 252 W. 53d St., 309 Park Ave., St. Ann's Ave. and 149th St., 124 E. 28th St.
 Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Ave. and E. 92d St. E. H. Paul, Sec.
 Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Ave., 7 E. 15th St., 14 W. 45th St., 14 E. 16th St., 72 W. 124th St., 21 W. 44th St., 460 W. 44th St., 124 W. 16th St., 121 W. 132d St., 113 E. 34th St., 54 E. 34th St., 35 E. 62d St.
 Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n, 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

President—Sammuel S. Koenig; First Vice-President—Alexander Brough; Second Vice-President—Michael H. Blake; Treasurer—Ogden L. Mills; Secretary—Benjamin Bulmer. Headquarters, 105 W. 40th St.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Frank P. Woods; Vice-Chairmen—Frank B. Brandegee and Julius Kahn; Treasurer—Geo. W. White; Secretary—John C. Eversman. Headquarters, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C.

THE PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS.

M. de Launay, the well known metallurgist, published in April, 1913, an estimate of the diamond production of the world from the earliest time to the present day. He gave it as 28 2-5 tons, which would fill a space of 10 1-2 cubic yards and have a value of about \$1,000,000,000. These figures, however, only concern the stones before cutting, which reduces their weight volume by half but multiplies their value by five. A box three feet high, six wide and eight long would thus hold the total world's output of these gems in their finished condition and would have a market value of \$4,700,000,000, according to present prices. Of this quantity, according to M. de Launay, 10,000,000 carats of the value of \$85,000,000 have been contributed by India, the source of all diamonds from ancient times up to the eighteenth century, and 12,000,000 carats of the value of \$100,000,000 by Brazil between 1723 and 1910. These fields are now, however, practically exhausted. Gems representing 142,000,000 carats of the value of \$700,000,000 is the estimate for South Africa, which is now almost the sole source of the world's supply.

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to date about \$23,200,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 125,000 surface cars cross the bridge each month.

The following are the statistics of the structure: Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorage at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorage at top, 117 x 104 feet. Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 14,680 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Estimated cost, \$26,000,000; of which \$14,000,000 is for structure, \$8,000,000 for land in Manhattan, and \$4,000,000 for land in Brooklyn.

Width of bridge, 122 ft. 6 in. Length of river span, 1,470 ft. Length of each land span, 725 ft. Length of Manhattan approach 2,067 ft. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 ft. Total length of roadway, 6,855 ft. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck to have four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 ft. 6 in. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 ft. Grade of roadway $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in 100 ft. Number of cables four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Length of each wire 3,223 ft. 6 in. (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 30,000 tons.

Weight of steel cables and suspenders, 8,000 tons. Weight of each tower, 6,300 tons. Weight of main span, 9,000 tons. Weight of each side span, 5,000 tons. Weight of steel in each anchorage, 1,300 tons. Weight of Manhattan approach, 8,500 tons. Weight of Brooklyn approach, 8,000 tons.

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced October 1, 1901. Roadway opened for traffic December 31, 1909. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north caisson 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge above mean high water, 135 feet. Diameter of each cable, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 23,800 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 45,300 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1902. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, \$14,200,000. Cost of land, \$9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Continued.

June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 53 feet. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of foot-walks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet, 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 54,200 tons; in approaches, 20,300 tons. Total, 74,500 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, \$13,500,000; cost of land, \$4,400,000; total, \$17,900,000.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning. 1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Fire in One's Clothing. Don't run—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene. Don't use water, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas. Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Rules in Case of Fire (consult Index).

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First. Send for a physician.

Second. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water. Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalis, and vice versa.

Arsenic. All the compounds of this substance are extremely poisonous, operate in the same manner, and require the same treatment.

SYMPTOMS. Burning pain in stomach, with sickness and faintness, violent vomiting and retching, great thirst, hoarseness, difficulty of speech, cramps in legs, feeble, rapid, and small pulse; cold, clammy sweats; countenance expressive of great torture and anxiety; tongue and mouth parched; delirium, coma, and finally death.

ANTIDOTES. Evacuate the contents of the stomach by emetics (mustard is the best), give milk, farinaceous or slippery elm decoction both before and after vomiting has begun. The chemical antidote is the "hydrated sesquioxide of iron," readily prepared by adding ammonia water to the common tincture of iron—both of which are found in every drug store; of the precipitate thrown down on mixing these teaspoonful doses in water may be freely given. An insoluble and therefore inert substance is formed with the arsenical compound.

Opium and its active principles, Morphine, Codeine, Narcotine, etc.

SYMPTOMS. Giddiness, stupor, slow breathing, pupils contracted; the patient lies motionless and insensible. As the poisoning advances the features become ghastly, pulse feeble or imperceptible, and muscles relaxed.

ANTIDOTES. Emetics such as sulphate of zinc or mustard; stimulants such as ammonia, atropine hypodermically. The patient should be continually roused. Stomach pump should be used if solid opium has been taken, but it is of little use when morphine or laudanum has been taken.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The following is a list of the important parks.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANHATTAN, MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
 Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4 acres.
 Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River,
 E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
 Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
 City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Cham-
 bers St. 8 acres.
 Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to
 Edgecombe Ave. 12½ acres.
 Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2½ acres.
 Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8
 acres.
 De Wilt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7
 acres.
 Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson
 River. 40½ acres.
 Gaynor, 151st St. and Amsterdam Ave.
 Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts.
 3½ acres.
 Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge,
 west of Driveway. 75½ acres.
 Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship
 Canal. 8 acres.
 John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.

Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6½ acres.
 Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st
 St. 17½ acres.
 Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam
 Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31 acres.
 Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris
 Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
 Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the
 N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts.
 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 24 acres.
 St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
 St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave., to
 St. Nicholas Terrace. 19½ acres; and west of St.
 Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and
 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
 Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
 Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
 Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St.,
 and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
 Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 10½
 acres.
 Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3 acres.
 Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl.
 8 acres.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BRONX.—Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road; 719½ acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St.; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voce, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo; 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton Ave., and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.; 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. & E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University; 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,13¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River; 8½ acres.

On August 26, 1911, the City Record published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the parks in the Bronx at \$56,627,000. The Borough of the Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which nearly 4,200 acres, or about 15.2 per cent is devoted to park purposes, giving one acre of park land to each 130 of the people living in the Borough.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for \$116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for \$65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1854, for \$93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for \$77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for \$54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over \$16,000,000, and are easily worth \$20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only \$353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 525 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 359 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,803 acres.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

59th to 60th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; 180-184 Cherry Street; south side of 101st Street, between 2d and 3d Avenues; west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th Street; additional land at park, between 151st and 152d Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; Gate House block, 134th to 135th Street, Amsterdam to Convent Avenue.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

Headquarters, 23 East 51st Street, New York. *President*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G. *Secretary*—Rev. Thomas A. Thornton. *Superintendents*—Revs. Joseph F. Smith and Michael J. Larkin. This board gives the following report of Catholic Schools: In 1914 there were in the Archdiocese of New York 174 Catholic Elementary Schools with a registration of 83,742 scholars. The valuation of land and buildings for school purposes in Manhattan was \$9,769,500; Bronx, \$1,362,000; Richmond, \$216,000 and the city of Yonkers, \$345,000. In 1912 there were 173 Catholic Elementary Schools in Greater New York, at which the enrolled attendance of pupils was 135,000.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Eastern Department—Headquarters, Governors Island, New York Harbor.
Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, Commanding.
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. F. R. McCoy, Cavalry; *Capt. H. Dorey*, Infantry.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Chief of Staff—Col. E. F. Glenn.
Adjutant-General—Col. W. A. Simpson.
Inspector-General—Col. J. L. Chamberlain.
Quartermaster—J. B. Bellinger.
Surgeon—Col. L. M. Maus.
Engineer Officer—Col. W. M. Black.

Ordnance Officer—Col. O. B. Mitcham.
Signal Officer—Major C. M. Saltzman.
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs—Col. C. R. Noyes.
Chief Clerk—D. A. Watt.

NORTH ATLANTIC COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT—*Headquarters*, Fort Totten, Willets Point, Whitestone, N. Y.; *Col. J. V. White*, C. A. C., commanding.
 DISTRICT STAFF—*Adjutant—Major E. O. Sarratt.* *Material Officer—Major R. S. Abernethy.*
Army Building—No. 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City. *Quartermasters' Depot—*
Col. A. L. Smith, *Col. J. M. Carson*, *Lieut.-Col. T. C. Goodman*, *Capt. W. B. Baker* and *Capt. W. P. Kitts.* *Corps of Engineers—Col. S. W. Roessler*, *Col. F. V. Abbot*, *Major E. J. Dent.* *Medical Corps—Capt. J. F. Siler.* *Medical Supply Depot—Col. L. Brechemin.* *New York Arsenal—Governors Island, N. Y.; Col. O. B. Mitcham.*
 Posts in and near New York City.

Posts.	Location.	Commanding Officers.	Troops.
Fort Jay	Governors Island, N. Y.	{ Col. J. S. Mallory, 29th Infantry.....	{ Headquarters Band and Cos. E, F, G and H, 29th Infantry.
Fort Hamilton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	{ Col. S. E. Allen, Coast Artillery Corps.....	{ 5th Band, 3d, 84th, 95th, 122d, 123d Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	{ Major T. B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps.	{ 48th, 56th, 76th, 113th, 136th, 137th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	{ Col. E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept.	
Fort Totten	Willets Point, N. Y.	{ Lieut.-Col. C. C. Hearn, Coast Artillery.....	{ 12th Band, 82d, 87th, 101st, 135th, 165th, 167th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wadsworth	{ Narrows, Staten Island, N. Y.	{ Capt. E. B. Martindale, Jr., Coast Artillery..	{ 52d, 54th and 114th Cos. Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wood	Bedloes Island, N. Y.	{ First Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Signal Corps.....	{ Co. G, Signal Corps.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina.—*Dr. Abel Pardo*, C. G.; *Manuel A. Molina*, C.; *R. C. Tort*, Chan., 80 Wall St.
 Austria-Hungary.—*Alexander von Nuber*, C. G.; *Dr. Karl Winter*, V. C.; *Dr. Fritz Fischerauer*, V. C.; *Dr. Ludwig von Kleinwachter*, V. C.; *Eugene von Rozwadowski*, V. C., 24 State St.
 Belgium.—*Pierre Mali*, C.; *J. Van Rickstal*, V. C.; *F. Janssen*, V. C.; 25 Madison Ave.
 Bolivia.—*Adolfo Ballivián*, C. G., 4 Stone St.
 Brazil.—*Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha*, C. G.; *F. Garcia Leao*, V. C. and *Chancellor*, 17 State St.
 Bulgaria.—*Clayton Rockhill*, C. G.; 114 John St.
 Chile.—*Ricardo Sanchez-Cruz*, C. G., 2 Rector St.
 China.—*Yang Yu Ying*, C.; *Kuo-Chi Loo*, V. C. (abroad), 18 Broadway.
 Colombia.—*Francisco Escobar*, C. G., 24 State St.
 Costa Rica.—*Manuel González Z.*, C. G.; *A. Monestel*, V. C., 2 Rector St.
 Cuba.—*Leopoldo Dolz*, C. G.; *F. Taboada*, C., 83 Beaver St.
 Denmark.—*Georg Bech*, C., 8 Bridge St.
 Dominican Republic.—*F. Deetjen*, C. G.; *Juan Bta Pitaluga*, Chancellor, 17 Battery Pl.
 Ecuador.—*Luis A. Plaza*, Acting C. G., 11 Broadway.
 Egypt.—See "Turkey."
 France.—*G. B. d'Anglade*, C. G.; *Henri Golran*, C.; *Stanislas d'Halewyn*, V. C., 10 Bridge St.
 German Empire.—*Dr. Paul Falcke*, C. G.; *Erich Hossenfelder*, C.; *Freiherr Hans von Ungeler*, V. C.; *Dr. Erich Kraske*, V. C.; *Dr. Gustav Heuser*, V. C., 11 Broadway.
 Great Britain.—*Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett*, C. G.; *R. L. Nosworthy*, V. C.; *E. H. G. Shepherd*, V. C., 17 State St., and *C. K. Ledger*, V. C. Shipping branch, 25 South St.
 Greece.—*D. N. Botassi*, C. G., 35 S. William St.
 Guatemala.—*Dr. Ramon Bengochea*, C. G., 12 Broadway.
 Hayti.—*Louis Bazelas*, C. G.; *Ernest Bastien*, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
 Honduras.—*R. Camilo Diaz*, C. G., 31 Broadway.
 Hungary.—See "Austria-Hungary."
 Italy.—*G. Fara Forui*, C. G.; *L. Sillitti*, V. C.; *G. Buti*, V. C.; *A. Cantoni-Marca*, V. C., 236 Lafayette St.
 Japan.—*Takashi Nakamura*, C. G.; *Sukeyuki Akamatsu*, V. C.; *Sotomatsura Kato*, V. C., 60 Wall St.
 Liberia.—*Edward G. Merrill*, C., 24 Stone St.; *E. B. Merrill*, V. C., 51 Chambers St.
 Mexico.—*Francisco Urquidi*, C. G.; *Roberto Ramos*, V. C., 17 Battery Pl.
 Monaco.—*Stanislas d'Halewyn*, C., 10 Bridge St.
 Netherlands.—*A. Van de Saude Bakhuyzen*, C. G., 11 Broadway.
 Nicaragua.—*E. Sorozano*, D. C. G., 66 Beaver St.
 Norway.—*C. Ravi*, C. G., 17 State St.
 Panama.—*Manuel Quiñero*, V. C. G., 11 Broadway.
 Paraguay.—*Wm. Wallace White*, C., Woolworth Building, Park Pl.
 Persia.—*H. H. Topakyan*, C. G., 225 5th Ave.
 Peru.—*Eduardo Higginson*, C. G., 25 Broad St.
 Portugal.—*Carlos Rangel de Sampaio*, C. G.; *Carlos Olavo*, V. C., 17 State St.
 Russia.—*Mikhail M. Oustinnoff*, C. G.; *Baron Oscar Korff*, V. C., 22 N. Washington Sq.
 Salvador.—*José Alfaro Morán*, C., 42 Broadway.
 Santo Domingo.—See "Dominican Republic."
 Siam.—*L. Townsend Hildreth*, C. G., 90 W. Broadway.
 Spain.—*P. Javier Salas*, C. G.; *Fernando Perez del Pulgar*, V. C., 18 Broadway.
 Sweden.—*M. Clarholm*, C. G.; *S. Lagerberg*, Acting V. C.; 17 State St.
 Switzerland.—*Louis H. Junod*, C.; *Henry Escher*, Jr., V. C., 100 Fifth Ave.
 Turkey.—*Djelal Muñit Bey*, C. G.; *Aram Mourad Shah-Mir Ellendi*, V. C. G., 59 Pearl St.
 Uruguay.—*Mario L. Gil*, C. G.; *Alfredo Metz Green*, C., 17 Battery Pl.
 Venezuela.—*Pedro R. Rincones*, C. G.; *N. Veloz*, V. C.; 80 Wall St.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.)

President—Geo. W. Wickersham. *Vice-Pres.*—John G. Milburn. *Rec. Secretary*—S. B. Brownell.
Vice-Pres.—James L. Bishop. *Morgan J. O'Brien.* *Cor. Sec'y*—Herbert J. Bickford.
Howard Mansfield. *Charles H. Russell.* *Treasurer*—S. Sidney Smith.

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 2,115 members of the association. It was instituted in 1869, and its Presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederic R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Laroque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, Wm. G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore; 1910 and 1911, Francis Lynde Stetson; 1912, Lewis Cass Ledyard; 1913 and 1914, William B. Hornblower; 1914, George W. Wickersham. The admission fee is \$100, and the annual dues from resident members of more than six years' and less than twenty years' standing, \$55, and of more than twenty years' standing, \$60, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere of less than twenty years' standing, \$30, and of more than twenty years' standing, \$35; from members of less than six years' standing, \$25; from members neither residing nor having offices in New York City, \$10.

The Lawyers' Club.—115 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm. Allen Butler, Jr. *Secretary*—R. G. Babbage. *Treasurer*—Byron M. Fellows. Total membership, 1,250. Membership is not restricted to lawyers. The entrance fee for resident members is \$100, annual dues, \$100; the entrance fee for non-resident members is \$50, annual dues, \$25. Resident membership limited to 1,000.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Bowling Green.
Collector—Dudley Field Malone (\$12,000).
Solicitor to Collector.—Mark P. Andrews (\$5,000).
Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector.—Henry C. Stuart (\$6,000). *Minton Fluhrer* (\$2,500).

Deputy Collectors.—John J. C. Barrett, Jesse C. Grant, Charles A. King, John C. Williams, Elbert J. Allendorf (\$3,500 each); James H. Johnson, H. L. Swords (\$3,000 each).
Cashier.—Wm. T. Black (\$5,000). *Bowling Green. Acting Disbursing Agt.*—Geo. W. Brinck (\$3,000).
Auditor.—Josiah S. Knapp (\$4,500).
Naval Officer.—Otto Wittpenn (\$8,000).
Special Deputy Naval Officer.—Thomas J. Skuse (\$4,000).

Surveyor.—Thomas E. Rush (\$3,000).
Special Deputy Surveyor and Auditor.—Geo. J. Smyth (\$4,000).

Deputy Surveyors.—Alex. McKeon (\$2,500); John J. Kacziewicz, Richard Parr (\$3,500 each); Wilhelm Lutz (\$3,000).

Secretary to Surveyor.—Benj. S. Ashly (\$3,000).
Appraiser.—John K. Sague (\$3,000), Christopher and Greenwich Streets.

Assistant Appraisers.—Frank S. Terry, Frederick Kuenzli, James Fay, C. C. Keenan, Amos M. Knapp (\$3,500 each).

Deputy Appraisers.—Henry M. Clapp, G. W. Wolf, C. W. Bunn (\$4,000 each).

BOARD OF U. S. GENERAL APPRAISERS.—641 Washington Street.

J. B. Sullivan, *President*; W. B. Howell, I. F. Fischer, B. S. Waite, E. G. Hay, C. P. McClelland, S. B. Cooper, H. M. Somerville (\$9,000 each).

SUB-TREASURY.—Wall, corner Nassau Street.

Assistant Treasurer.—Martin Vogel (\$3,000).
Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.—Edward W. Hale (\$4,200).

Deputy Assistant Treasurer.—Ulysses S. Grant (\$3,600).

POST-OFFICE.—8th Avenue and 32d Street.

Downtown—B'way and Park Row. See Index.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER—Custom House.

Examiner.—Charles Starek (fees).

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE.—29 Pine Street.
Superintendent.—Verne M. Bowie (\$5,000).
Assayer.—Geo. R. Comings (\$3,000).
Melting and Refining Dept. Supt.—Beno P. Wirth (\$3,000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.
 (Compensation of Collectors not to exceed \$4,500 a year for each district.)

Second District.—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, and Porto Rico. Chas. W. Anderson, *Collector, Custom House.*

Third District.—7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards, Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands. Frederick L. Marshall, *Collector, 3d Avenue and 16th Street.*

Fourteenth District, 7th Division.—From Harlem River north to city line, Borough of Bronx. Roscoe Irwin, *Collector, 391 E. 149th St.*

Brooklyn Borough.—First District.—Embracing all of Brooklyn, Long Island and Richmond Borough (Staten Island), Henry P. Keith, *Collector, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough.*

COM'R OF IMMIGRATION.—Ellis Island.

Commissioner.—Frederic C. Howe (\$6,500).
Assistant Commissioner.—Byron H. Uhl (\$4,500).

U. S. SHIPPING COMMISSIONER.—Barge Office.

Commissioner.—Patrick H. Quinn (\$5,000).
Deputy.—Theodore S. Price (\$1,860).

SUPERVISING CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Custom House.

Chief Engineer.—Alfred Brooks Fry.
Assistant Chief Engineer.—Frank A. Lang.

Chief Clerk.—Joseph M. Morgan.

LAW COURTS.—See Index.

WEATHER BUREAU.—17 Battery Pl.
District Forecaster.—James H. Scarr.

STEAM VESSELS' INSPECT'S.—Custom House.

Supervising Inspector.—Henry M. Seeley (\$3,000).
Local Inspectors.—G. T. Charlton and J. L. Crone (\$2,500 each).

U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—Storehouse, 507 Hudson St.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION; ENTRANCE, FOOT SANDS STREET, BROOKLYN.

Commandant—Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher.

Captain of the Yard—W. L. Howard.

Inspection Officer—Lieut.-Com. K. M. Bennett.

Engineer Officer—Capt. G. E. Burd.

Pay Officer—Paymaster H. H. Baltis (retired).

Provisions and Clothing Depot—Pay Director C. S. Williams.

Public Works Officer—Civil Engineer F. R. Harris.

Naval Constructor—John W. Woodruff.

Naval Hospital—Medical Director Philip Leach.

Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

Senior Aide—Commander B. F. Hutchinson.

Marine Barracks—Col. J. A. Lejeune.

Visiting hours are between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Accounting Officer—Paymaster Fred W. Holt.

General Storekeeper—Paymaster E. C. Tobey.

Purchasing Paymaster—Pay Director Reah Frazer.

Medical Officer—Surgeon R. T. Orris.

Supervisor of Harbor—39 Whitehall St., N. Y.

Navy Recruiting Office—153 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Marine Recruiting Office—24 E. 23d St., N. Y.

Application to visit the ships in the yard must be made to the executive officers on board.

* Also at 294 Market Street, Newark, N. J., and 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.	58	317 W. 52d St.	121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
2	116 Henry St.	59	226 E. 57th St.	122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.	60	197 E. Broadway.	124	29 Horatio St.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.	61	E. 12th St., near Ave. B.	126	536 E. 12th St.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.	62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.	127	515 W. 37th St.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.	63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.	130	143 Baxter St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.	64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.	131	272 E. 2d St.
8	29 King St.	65	Elridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.	132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.	66	88th St., near 1st Ave.	134	68 Pearl St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.	67	114-124 W. 46th St.	135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.	68	116 W. 123th St.	137	Grand and Essex Sts.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.	69	125 W. 54th St.	140	116 Norfolk St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	70	207 E. 75th St.	141	468 W. 58th St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	71	188-192 7th St.	144	Allen and Hester Sts. (Annex to P. S. 65.)
15	723 5th St.	72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
16	208 W. 13th St.	73	209 E. 46th St.	150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
17	47th & 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.	74	220 E. 63d St.	151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.	75	25 Norfolk St.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
19	344 E. 14th St.	76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.	158	Ave. A., 77th and 78th Sts.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.	77	1st Ave. and 86th St.	159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.	78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	79	38 1st St.	161	105 Ludlow St.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.	81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)	162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S. 23.)
24	126th St., nr. Madison Ave.	82	1st Ave. and 70th St.	165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
25	330 5th St.	83	16 E. 110th St.	166	83th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
26	124 W. 30th St.	84	430 W. 50th St.	168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.	85	1st Ave. and 117th St.	169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
28	257 W. 40th St.	86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.	170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.	87	Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.	171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.	88	300 Rivington St.	172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.	174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
32	357 W. 35th St.	90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
33	413 W. 28th St.	91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.	179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
34	108 Broome St.	92	Broome and Ridge Sts.	183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
35	160 Chrystie St.	93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.	184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
36	710 E. 9th St.	94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.	186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
37	113 E. 87th St.	95	West Houston St., near Varick St.	188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.	96	Ave. A. and 81st St.	190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Ave.
39	235 E. 125th St.	98	38 Sheriff St.	192	138th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
40	320 E. 20th St.	100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.	193	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., w. of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100.)
41	36 Greenwich Ave.	101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St. west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)	
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 East 23d St.	
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.	103	119th St. and Madison Ave.	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.	
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.	104	413 E. 16th St.		
45	325 W. 24th St.	105	269 E. 4th St.		
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.	106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.		
47	225 E. 23d St. (School for the Deaf.)	107	274 W. 10th St.		
48	124 W. 28th St.	108	60 Mott St.		
49	237 E. 37th St.	109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.		
50	211 E. 20th St.	110	28 Cannon St.		
51	523 W. 44th St.	112	83 Roosevelt St.		
52	Broadway and Academy St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.		
53	207 E. 79th St.	115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.		
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.	116	215 E. 22d St.		
55	351 W. 18th St.	117	170 E. 77th St.		
57	176 E. 115th St.	119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.		
		120	187 Broome St.		

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 15th & 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B'way; Strycesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.	12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.	21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.	13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.	22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.	14	Eastern Boulevard, Tilgros Neck.	23	165th St. and Union Ave.
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.	16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.	24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
5	2436 Webster Ave.	17	Fordham Ave., City Island.	25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.	18	Conrtauld Ave., near 148th St.	26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.	19	234th & 235th Sts., Woodlawn.	27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
8	Moshulu Parkway, Bedford Park.	20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.	28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1737 Weeks Ave.
9	486 E. 138th St.				
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.				
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.				

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	38	157th St. and 3d Ave.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.
30	11st St. and Brook Ave.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	47	Randolph, St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 14th and 14th Sts.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.	48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts. (Annex to P.S. 39.)
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronx-dale.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13.)	49	261st St., Riverdale.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	42	Washington and Wendover Aves.	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	51	158th St., Jackson & Trinity Aves.
35	183d St., Grant & Morris Aves.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.	53	168th St., Findlay & Teller Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.				

High Schools—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.; Evander Childs, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves.

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	184	116th St. near Lenox Ave. (men).		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).
	De Witt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).		Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St. (men).		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

2	116 Henry St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
	29 King St.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	83	216 E. 110th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.	49	357 E. 37th St.	103	114th St. and Madison Ave.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts., west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
32	357 W. 35th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
		77	85th St. and 1st Ave.		

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

21	Elizabeth St., n. Spring St.	43	Bronx, Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
29	Albany, Wash'n and Carlisle Sts.			114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

4	203 Rivington St.	43	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	92	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	93	154 Broome St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,

PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 82 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

FOR CORPORATE SCHOOLS, SEE INDEX FOR "ASYLUMS" AND "SOCIETIES."

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 Until Jan. 1, 1919—William G. Willcox.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.	68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.	130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.	131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.	70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.	132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th av.	71	Heyward, near Lee ave.	133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Law'g ests.	72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.	134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
6	Warren, near Smith st.	73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.	135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
7	York, near Bridge st.	74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway	136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.	75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.	137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.	76	Wyona, near Fulton st.	138	Prospect pl., w. of Nost'd ave.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.	77	2d st., near 6th ave.	139	(Brooklyn Model School.)
11	Washington, near Greene av.	78	Pacific st., near Court st.	140	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.	79	Kosciusko, n'r Sunner ave.	141	60th st., west of 4th ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.	80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.	142	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
14	Navy and Concord sts.	81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.	143	Henry and Kapelye sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.	82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.	144	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.	83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.	145	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.	84	Gleumore, cor. Stone ave.	146	Central ave. and Noll st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.	85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.	147	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.	86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.	148	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.	87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.	149	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.	88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.	150	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.	151	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.	90	Bedford and Church aves.	152	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.	91	E. New York & Albany aves.	153	Ave. G, E, 23d and 24th sts.
25	Lafayette, near Sunner av.	92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.	154	Ave. T & E. 12th st. Home' st.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.	93	New York av. & Herkimer st.	155	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.	94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.	156	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.	95	Van Sicken, near Neck rd.	157	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.	96	Ocean ave., and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S. 153.)	158	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott	97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.	159	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.	98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.	160	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.	99	Coney Island & Elm aves.	161	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.	100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.	162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.	101	86th st., near 18th ave. (Bay Ridge H. S.)	163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	102	71st st. and 2d ave.	164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.	103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.	165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.	104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.	166	Schen'dy ave. & East P' way.
38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.	105	Fl. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.	167	Throop ave. Barlett and Whipple sts.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.	106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.	168	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.	107	8th ave. and 13th st.	169	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.	108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.	170	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.	109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.	171	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.	110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.	172	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.	111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av.	173	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.	112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.	174	Ave. F and West ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.	113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.	175	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.	114	Rensen ave., cor. Ave. F.		
48	18th ave. and 67th st.	115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.		
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.	116	Knickerb' r ave., c. Grove st.		
50	S. 4th, near Havemeyer st.	117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.		
51	Meeker av., cor. Humboldt st.	118	59th st. and 4th ave.		
52	Ellery, near Broadway.	119	Ave. K and E. 88th st.		
53	Trountman, near Central ave.	120	Barren Island.		
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.	121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.		
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.	122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.		
56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.	123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.		
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.	124	4th ave. and 13th st.		
58	Degraw, near Smith st.	125	Blake and Thatford aves.		
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.	126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.		
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.	127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.		
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).	128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.		
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.	129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.		
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.				
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.				
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.				
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.				
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.				

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School.....	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall.....	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.....	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District.....	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training.....	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.....	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.....	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	Training School for Teachers,	Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.
Bay Ridge.....	86th st., near 18th ave.		

Evening Schools.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 12, 17, 43, 45, 84, 106, 109, 145. For women and girls: Nos. 15, 18, 26, 58, 123, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 144, 144, 155, 156, 168, 161. Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Commercial High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building, Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No. 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in P. S. 140.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JAMAICA.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.	33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.	63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.	34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.	64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.	35	Palatina and Prospect av., Hollis.	65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.	36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.	66	Unlon pl. and Tullip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Rl'm'd Hill P. O.)
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.	37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.	67	Central av. and Olmstead pl., Glendale.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City.	38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.	68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.	39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.	71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.	40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.	72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.	42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.	73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.	43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.	74	Woodward av. and Starr st., Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O.)
11	Woodside av., Woodside.	44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.	75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
12	Prospect st., Winfield.	45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.	76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.	46	Old South rd., Aqueduct Annex, Glen Morris.	77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
15	Junction av., Corona.	48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.	78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.	49	Brenton av., Jamaica.	79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.	50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.	80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
18	Corona av., Corona.	51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.	81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.	53	Elm st., near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.	82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
20	Sanford av. and Unlon st., Flushing.	54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.	83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
21	Washington and Unlon sts., Flushing.	55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.	84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.	56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.	85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing.	57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.	86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.	58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.	87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.	59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.	88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.	60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.	89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.	61	Elm st., near Unlon pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)	90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.	62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.	92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona. Parental Schools, Jamaica rd., Flushing.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.				
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.				
31	Bell av., Bayside.				
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck Annex, Douglaston.				

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training.....	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Elmhurst.....	Elmhurst.
Bryant.....	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Sanford av., Flushing.	Sanford av., Flushing.
Jamaica.....	Hillside av., Jamaica.	Far Rockaway..	Far Rockaway.
		Richmond Hill..	Richmond Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.	16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.	27	Richmond av., New Springville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)	17	Prospect av., New Brighton.	28	Centre st., Richmond.
3	School st., Prince Bay.	18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.	29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Krelscherவில்.	19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.	30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.	20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.	31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
6	Rossville av., Rossville.	21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.	32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.	22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)	33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.	23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.	34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.	24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)		
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.	25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)		
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.	26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.		
12	Stauben st., Stapleton.				
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.				
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.				
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.				

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at \$450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (a delegated body) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference and research, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1914 was \$38,203,406.92, of which \$31,485,975.17 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1915 the appropriation is \$39,990,349.90, the general school fund being \$32,759,695.92. Under the so-called Equal Pay law (Chapter 902, laws of 1911) teachers (men and women) in elementary schools serve three years at \$720; they then advance, with yearly increments of \$60, to \$1,500. This applies to the great majority. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are \$1,820 and \$2,260. Assistants to principals (heads of departments) receive \$2,400, and principals \$3,500. In high schools salaries range from \$900 to \$3,150; in training schools, from \$1,000 to \$3,250. Principals of high schools and training schools are paid \$5,000, and \$5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners and the director of attendance receive \$6,000. Associate superintendents and the director of reference and research receive \$6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is \$10,000. The number of elementary schools and annexes is 594—168 in Manhattan, 200 in Brooklyn, 79 in the Bronx, 108 in Queens, and 39 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 23. There are also three training schools for teachers, three vocational schools, and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,368 men and 16,346 women teachers; in the high schools 976 men and 1,001 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 2,544 teachers. One hundred and fifty-six attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the attendance as follows:

Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)		High Schools.	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)		High Schools.
Manhattan....	254,970	21,217	Richmond....	12,670	1,372
Brooklyn....	247,679	23,088			
The Bronx....	83,787	3,053	Totals....	654,809	56,764
Queens.....	54,703	6,034			

Number on part time (three and three-fourths hours per day), elementary schools:

Manhattan.....	2,008	Richmond.....	00
Brooklyn.....	13,919		
The Bronx.....	15,517	Total.....	35,363
Queens.....	3,919		

Capacity, as per rule adopted by the Board of Education, May 24, 1911, pursuant to Section 451 of the State Education law:

Elementary Schools.		Elementary Schools.	
Manhattan.....	231,594	Richmond.....	18,634
Brooklyn.....	222,066		
The Bronx.....	70,040	Totals.....	608,065
Queens.....	65,731		

The increase in capacity since September, 1913, has been 14,308, and the decrease in the number of part-time pupils has been 49,605.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers is 1,561.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been \$109,135,698, computed to July 2, 1914.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND.		Salary.	BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.		Salary.
1	Chief of Department.....	\$10,000	1	Deputy Chief in Charge.....	\$7,500
10	Deputy Chiefs of Department....	4,200	4	Deputy Chiefs.....	4,200
1	Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus.....	3,300	23	Chiefs of Battalion.....	3,300
23	Chiefs of Battalion.....	3,300	137	Captains.....	2,500
161	Captains.....	2,500	170	Lieutenants.....	2,100
244	Lieutenants.....	2,100	15	Engineers of Steamers.....	1,600
281	Engineers of Steamers.....	1,600	1,117	Firemen 1st Grade.....	1,400
1,558	Firemen 1st Grade.....	1,400	34	" 2d ".....	1,200
80	" 2d ".....	1,200	229	" 3d ".....	1,000
325	" 3d ".....	1,000	151	" 4th ".....	1,000
213	" 4th ".....	1,000	5	Medical Officers.....	3,300
1	Chief Medical Officer.....	4,200	5	Pilots.....	1,500
5	Medical Officers.....	3,300	1	Marine Engineer.....	1,600
14	Pilots.....	1,500	Making a total uniformed force of 5,014.		
5	Marine Engineers.....	1,600			

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

1-165 W. 29th St.	27-173 Franklin St.	52-Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.	72-29 E. 12th St.
2-530 W. 43d St.	28-604 E. 11th St.		73-655 Prospect Ave.
3-417 W. 17th St.	29-160 Chambers St.		74-207 W. 77th St.
4-119 Maiden Lane.	30-280 Spring St.		75-2035 Jerome Ave.
5-340 E. 14th St.	31-87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1).	53-175 E. 104th St.	76-105 W. 102d St.
6-113 Liberty St.	32-49 Beekman St.	54-304 W. 47th St.	77-Ft. Beekman St., E. R.
7-100-102 Duane St.	33-42 Great Jones St.	55-363 Broome St.	78-Foot 99th St. and Harlem River.
8-165 E. 81st St.	34-440 W. 33d St.	56-120 W. 83d St.	
9-55 E. Broadway.	35-223 E. 119th St.	57-Battery Park (Boat).	
10-8 Stone St.	36-1849 Park Ave.	58-81 W. 115th St.	79-2928 Briggs Ave.
11-437 E. Houston St.	37-83 Lawrence St.	59-180 W. 137th St.	80-503 W. 139th St.
12-261 William St.	38-1907 Amsterdam Ave.	60-352 E. 137th St.	81-3045 Albany Road.
13-99 Wooster St.	39-157 E. 67th St.	61-1518 W. m'sbridge Rd.	82-1215 Intervale Ave.
14-14 E. 18th St.	40-153 W. 68th St.	62-3431 White Plains Rd. Williamsbridge.	83-618 East 138th St.
15-269 Henry St.	41-330 E. 150th St.	63-4109 White Plains Rd.	84-513 W. 161st St.
16-223 E. 25th St.	42-1192 Fulton Ave.	64-Castleton, near Gleason Ave. (Union- port, Bronx).	85-Foot W. 35th St. (Boat)
17-91 Ludlow St.	43-Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.	65-33 W. 43d St.	86-Foot of Gansevoort St. (Boat).
18-132 W. 10th St.	44-221 E. 75th St.	66-Et. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).	87-Foot of 132d St., Har- lem River (Boat).
19-335 W. 25th St.	45-925 E. 177th St.	67-518 W. 170th St.	88-2225 Belmont Ave.
20-243 Lafayette St. (Searchlight No. 1).	46-451 E. 176th St.	68-1080 Ogden Ave.	89-1799 First Ave.
21-216 E. 40th St.	47-502 W. 113th St.	69-243 E. 23rd St.	90-1841 White Plains Av.
22-159 E. 85th St.	48-2504 Webster St.	70-169 Scofield St., C. I.	91-244 E. 111th St.
23-215 W. 58th St.	49-Blackwell's Island.	71-3134-36 Park Ave.	92-1259 Morris Ave.
24-78 Morton St.	50-491 E. 166th St.		93-513 W. 181st St.
25-342 5th St.			94-1238 Seneca Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1-104 Duane St.	14-120 E. 125th St.	25-205 W. 77th St.	37-2930 Briggs Ave.
2-136 E. 50th St.	15-Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.	26-52 E. 114th St. (Water Tower No. 4).	38-2223 Belmont Ave.
3-108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).	16-159 E. 67th St.	27-453 E. 176th St.	39-1799 First Ave.
4-788 8th Ave.	17-341 E. 143d St.	28-250 W. 143d St.	40-6 Hancock Place.
5-107 Charles St.	18-84 Attorney St.	29-620 E. 138th St.	41-1843 White Plains Av.
6-77 Canal St.	19-856 Forest Ave.	30-104 West 135th St.	42-657 Prospect Ave.
7-217 E. 28th St.	20-157 Mercer St.	31-1213 Intervale Ave.	43-340 East 111th St.
8-14-16 N. Moore St.	21-432 W. 86th St.	32-489 East 166th St.	44-1251 Morris Ave.
9-209 Elizabeth St.	22-766 Amsterdam Ave.	33-2083 Jerome Ave.	45-513 West 181st St.
10-131 Fulton St.	23-504 W. 140th St.	34-515 West 161st St.	46-3027 Railey Ave.
11-743 5th St.	24-113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).	35-142-144 West 63d St.	47-1230 Castle Hill Ave.
12-343 W. 20th St.		36-Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside.	48-1226 Seneca Ave.
13-159 E. 87th St.			49-1079 Nelson Ave.

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Building Material Exchange, 233 Broadway.	New York Fruit, 202 Franklin St.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.	New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.	New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.	New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
Crocker Board of Trade, 149 Church St.	New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 233 Broadway.	New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.	Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.	
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.	
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.	

Post-Office—New York, N. Y.

(31st to 33rd Street and 8th Avenue.)

Postmaster—EDWARD M. MORGAN.

Assistant Postmaster—THOMAS F. MURPHY.

Hours—Postmaster, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Other departments 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. unless otherwise stated.
SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster—Room 218.
 Assistant Postmaster—Room 224.
 Superintendent of Delivery—Room 201.
 Superintendent of Mails—Room 230.
 Superintendent of Money Order—Room 203.
 Superintendent of Registry—Room 205.
 Auditor—Room 217.
 Cashier—Rooms 219-223.
 Superintendent, Second Class Matter—Room 224.

Inquiry Department for Missing Mail, etc.—Room 240.
 U. S. Customs Bureau—Room 239. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.
 Assistant Custodian—Room 202. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch.

THIRD FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction—Room 335. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
 Printing Department—Room 353. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
 Supply Department—Room 358. (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)

Post-Office Inspectors—Room 332. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
 Railway Mail Service, Superintendent—Room 324. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
 Chief Clerk in Charge of Second-Class Matter—Room 314. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department—Room M-11, Mezzanine Floor. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.
 Mail Inspection and Rating Department—Section 26, Main Floor.

On general holidays, viz., January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BROADWAY AND PARK ROW. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11. **Foreign Supplementary Mail**.—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

Registry business is transacted from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. No Registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Money Order business is transacted from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. No Money Order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
 B—45 Suffolk St.
 C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
 D—103-105 East 12th St.
 E—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
 G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
 H—178-190 West 102d St.
 I—232-254 West 116th St.
 J—309 West 125th St.
 K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
 L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
 M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
 N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
 O—112-116 West 18th St.
 P—Custom House Building.
 R—375-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
 S—N. W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
 T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
 U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
 V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
 W—160-162 West 83d St.
 X—373-377 East 134th St., near Willis Ave.
 Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
 City Island—329 City Island Ave. cor. Bay St.
 College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
 Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., nr. Fordham Rd.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Dewey Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Courtlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Courtlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B' way, bet. 235th and 237th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Pennsylvania Terminal.—Post-Office station, W. 31st and 33d Sts. and 8th Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—60 Wall St.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

LETTER CARRIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	2,806	Richmond:	
Brooklyn.....	1,091	Port Richmond.....	9
Queens:		West New Brighton.....	10
Flushing.....	61	New Brighton.....	9
Jamaica.....	64	Rosebank.....	7
Long Island City.....	38	Stapleton.....	10
Queens.....	4	Tompkinsville.....	8*

* Two are auxiliary carriers.

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 30 cents per hour and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver; when appointed as regular carriers they receive, the first year, \$800; second year, \$900; third year, \$1,000; fourth year, \$1,100; fifth year, \$1,200; 2,114 receive \$1,200 each; 108, \$1,100 each; 16, \$1,000 each; 79, \$900 each; 342, \$800 each.

In Brooklyn carriers receive from \$800 to \$1,200 per annum each. In Long Island City carriers receive \$1,200 each. In Flushing carriers receive from \$800 to \$1,200 per year, and twenty-one substitutes 35 cents per hour. In Jamaica carriers receive from \$800 to \$1,200 per year. In Queens three carriers receive \$1,200 and one \$600. In Rosebank carriers receive \$1,100. In Tompkinsville six carriers receive \$1,100 each. In West New Brighton nine carriers receive \$1,100, one receives \$800. In New Brighton eight carriers receive \$1,100, one \$600. In Stapleton eight receive \$1,200 each, two \$1,100. In Port Richmond eight carriers receive \$1,100 each and one \$800.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employes of the United States Government.

POST-OFFICE—BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Postmaster.—Room 102. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster.**—Room 103. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Cashier.**—Room 106. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent City Delivery.**—Room 111. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails.**—Room 112. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dept.**—Room 104. Office hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dept.**—Rooms 201 and 202. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. **Registry Dept.**—Room 109. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Night Window for Registry Business.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. **Poste Restante.**—Window in Johnson Street Corridor. **Postage Stamps, etc., in amounts over \$2.**—Wholesale Window, Johnson Street Corridor. **Mail in Quantities.**—Received at Window of Superintendent of Mails in Washington Street Corridor. **Drops.**—In Washington Street Corridor. **Lock Boxes.**—Johnson Street Corridor.

Postal Savings Bank—Room 108 (Johnson St. corridor), open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when it is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. No withdrawals can be made after 5 P. M.

On general holidays the first carrier delivery only is made. Collections, one in forenoon, three in afternoon.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

- A—661 Broadway.
- B—1266-1268 Fulton Street.
- C—5316-5318 Fifth Avenue.
- D—1915-1917 Fulton Street.
- E—2581-2585 Atlantic Avenue.
- F—Flatbush, 961-965 Flatbush Avenue.
- G—746 Manhattan Avenue.
- H—Bath Beach, 1848 Bath Avenue.
- J—Myrtle Ave., near Wyckoff Ave.
- K—Blythebourne, 13th Avenue and 55th Street.
- L—L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush and Atlantic Aves.
- M—Coney Island, Surf Ave., opp. West 17th St.
- N—Fort Hamilton, 9110 Fifth Avenue.
- O—Sheepshead Bay, 1780 Shore Road.
- P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
- R—(Vandervr) Flatbush Av., n'r Nostrand Av.
- S—1262-1264 Broadway.
- T—170 Hamilton Avenue.
- V—Fifth Avenue and 9th Street.
- W—Broadway and South 8th Street.
- Y—Gravesend Avenue and 47th Street.
- Bush Terminal, 34th St. bet. 2d and 3d Aves.

[All branch stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; for money-order business from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; for the registry of letters from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sundays stations are open from 10 to 11 A. M., and on holidays from 7 to 11 A. M. No money-order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. No registry business is transacted on Sundays, but on holidays letters and parcels may be registered from 8 to 10 A. M.]

SOCIETY OF THE CHACRES.

President—Capt. R. E. Wood, U.S.A. **Vice-President**—C. A. McIlvaine. **Secretary-Treasurer**—John K. Baxter, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Membership in the society is limited to white employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission or of the Panama Railroad Company, who have earned the Roosevelt Canal Medal and two bars prior to the official opening of the Canal. The Roosevelt Canal Medal and two bars is only conferred on American citizens who serve six years continuously on the Isthmus of Panama for the Isthmian Canal Commission or Panama Railroad Company.

The society was organized October 7, 1911, and consists of about 730 members.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT POINTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

	Feet Above Sea Level.		Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery.....	5	Reservoir, Central Park (water level).....	112
City Hall.....	36	Morningside Park.....	132
Fifth Avenue and 23d St.....	38	Broadway and 118th Street.....	135
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.....	47.5	Kingsbridge Road and 175th Street.....	200
Central Park Circle.....	76.5	Washington Bridge Road and 184th St... ..	250
Mount Morris.....	100		

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Pawnbrokers in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding \$100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding \$100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of \$500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Department of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, Police and Bureau of Licenses.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY.

(Executive office, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St.) Loaning offices: 346 Fourth Ave., 186 Eldridge St., 180 E. 72d St., cor. E. Houston and Essex Sts., 736 Seventh Ave., 124th St. and Lexington Ave., 409 Grand St.; Bronx, Courtlandt Ave. at 148th St.; Brooklyn, 24 Graham Ave., Pitkin and Rockaway Aves., Smith and Livingston Sts.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than \$1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moth; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. Robert W. de Forest, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; James Speyer, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN.**NORTH RIVER.**

Pier No.	Street.	Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.	38	King.
2 & 3	{ Battery Pl.	39	W. Houston.
	& Morris.	40	Clarkson.
4	Morris.	41	Leroy.
5-7	{ Morris &	42	Morton.
	Rector.	43	Barrow.
8	Rector.	44	Christopher.
9,10(old)	{ Rector &	45	W. 10th.
	Carlisle	46	Charles.
10 (new)	Albany.	47	Perry.
11 (old)	Carlisle.	48	W. 11th.
11 (new)	Cedar.	49	Bank.
13	{ Cortlandt &	50	{ Bethune & W.
	Dey.		12th.
14	Fulton.	51	Jane.
15	Vesey & Barclay	52	Gansevoort.
16	{ Barclay &	53	Bloomfield.
	Park Pl.	54	W. 13th.
17	Park Pl.	56	W. 14th.
18	Murray.	57	W. 15th.
19	Warren.	58	W. 16th.
20	Chambers.	59	W. 18th.
21	Duane.	60	W. 19th.
22	Jay.	61	W. 21st.
23	Harrison.	62	W. 22d.
24	Franklin.	64	W. 24th.
25	North Moore.	65	W. 25th.
26	Beach.	66	W. 26th.
27	Hubert.	67	W. 27th.
28	Laight.	68	W. 28th.
29	Vestry.	69	W. 29th.
30	Vestry.	70	W. 30th.
31	Watts.	71	W. 31st.
32-34	Canal.	72	W. 32d.
35	Spring.	73	W. 33d.
36	{ Spring & Charl-	74	W. 34th.
	ton.	75	W. 35th.
37	Charlton.	76	W. 36th.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.	Pier No.	Street.
77	W. 37th.	85	W. 45th.
78	W. 38th.	86	W. 46th.
79	W. 39th.	87	W. 47th.
80	W. 40th.	88	W. 48th.
81	W. 41st.	89	W. 49th.
83	W. 43d.	90	W. 50th.
84	W. 44th.	91	W. 51st.

EAST RIVER.

4	Broad.	33	Pike & Rutgers.
5, 6, 7, 8,	Coenties Slip.	34	Rutgers.
9	{ Coenties &	36	Jefferson.
	Old Slip.	37	Clinton.
10	Old Slip.	38	{ Clinton & Mont-
11	Gouverneur Lane.		gomery.
12-13	Wall.	39-40	Montgomery.
14	Maiden Lane.	41-42	Gouverneur.
15	Burling Slip.	45	{ Rutgers & Jeffer-
16	Burling Slip.		son.
17	Fulton.	46	Jefferson.
18	Beekman.	49	{ Clinton & Mont-
19 & 20	Peck Slip.		gomery.
21	Dover.	53-54	Jackson.
22	James Slip.	55	Cherry.
26 & 27	Catharine.	60	Rivington.
28 (old)	{ Roosevelt.	61	{ Rivington &
	Market.		Stanton.
28 (new)	{ Cath'ine &	62	Stanton.
	Market.	66	E. 18th.
29	Market.	67	E. 19th.
30	Pike & Market.	70	E. 22d.
31, 32	Pike.		

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of Whitehall.
Foot of E. 112th.	39th St. Ferry House.
Foot of Barrow.	Foot of Albany.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association of New York is a commercial organization whose object it is "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries, and to protect its interests. The association was founded in 1898. Headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. It has about 3,600 members, doing business in all the five boroughs of the city. *President*—William A. Marble. *Secretary*—S. C. Mead.

The organization includes a Research Bureau, a Traffic Bureau, an Industrial Bureau, a Convention Bureau, a Publicity Bureau, and a Membership Bureau. It is a membership corporation, governed by a Board of Directors elected by the membership and has twenty-seven standing committees, who make recommendations to the directors. Among the subjects to which it is giving attention are the proposal to establish a "Free Port" in New York, and the improvement of the postal service. It initiated the proceedings which led to the reform of the methods of the express companies and the reduction of rates. The annual dues are \$50.

HEIGHT OF PROMINENT BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN

NAME AND LOCATION	No. of Stories	Height.	NAME AND LOCATION.	No. of Stories	Height.	NAME AND LOCATION.	No. of Stories	Height.
Aeolian Hall, 27 W. 42d St.	17	262 ft.	Eighty Maiden Lane, 80 Maiden Lane.	25	315 ft.	Pulitzer Building, Park Row.	22	Extreme, 375 1/2 ft.
Amer. Exch'ge Bank, B'way and Cedar St.	16	232 ft.	Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293 ft.	Pullman, 17 Madison Ave.	15	178 ft.
American Surety Co., B'way, cor Pine St.	23	306 ft. 1 in.	Evening Post, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	335 ft.	Queens Insurance Co., c. William and Cedar Sts.	15	195 ft.
Amer. Tract Society, Nassau, c. Spruce St.	23	306 ft.	Flatiron (Faller), B'way and 33d St.	20	296 ft.	Rector's Hotel, B'way and 44th St.	13	200 ft.
Ansonia Hot., B'way, 73d and 74th Sts.	16	180 ft.	Germania Life Insurance, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.	20	231 ft.	Singer Mfg. Co., Broadway near Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.
Ashland, Fourth Ave. and 24th St.	20	266 ft.	Heidelberg, Broadway and 42d St.	30	410 ft.	St. James, Broadway, cor. 26th St.	16	204 ft.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts.	18	342 ft.	Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.; to spire top, 280 ft.	St. Paul Bldg., Ann St. and Broadway.	26	303 ft.
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539 ft.	Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, 33d to 34th Sts.	25	307 ft. 5 in.	Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.
Bank of Commerce, c. Nassau and Cedar Sts.	20	270 ft.	Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. & Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.	Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in. from lowest basement to top of observatory rail.
Bowling Green Bldg., 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft. 6 in.	Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.	Ten E. 27th St.	20	273 ft.
Brevort, 2 W. 45th St.	16	202 ft.	Hyde, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288 ft. 3 in.	Trinity, 111 B'way.	21	280 ft. 6 in.
Broad Exch'ge Bldg., Broad St. and Exchange Pl.	20	276 ft. 6 1/2 in.	Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.	Twenty W. 22d St.	16	198 ft.
Broadway Chambers, N. W. c. Broadway and Chambers St.	18	225 ft.	Loft, cor. 5th Ave. and 12th St.	18	242 ft.	Two Eighteen Fifth Ave.	21	269 ft.
Brogan, Fourth Ave. and 20th St.	16	216 ft.	Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64-68 Broadway.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.	Underwood, 28 Vesey St.	18	228 ft.
Browning, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259 ft. 2 in.	Masonic, N. E. cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.	19	291 ft. 10 1/2 in.	United States Rubber Co., cor. Broadway and 58th St.	20	272 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Claredon, Fourth Ave. and 18th St.	20	263 ft.	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	50	700 ft. 3 in.	United Underwriters, John and Dutch Sts.	16	197 ft.
Commerce | Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.	Municipal, Centre St. and Park Row.	24	560 ft. 1 in.	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 13-19 W. 33d St.	16	214 ft.
Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton St.	15	To roof top, 179 ft., pent house 190 ft.	Mutual Life Ins. Co., Nassau & Liberty Sts.	15	To roof top, 210 ft. to roof garden, 230 ft.	Walker, Lispenard 18 Walker St.	17	338 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway	15	223 ft.	New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane.	15	203 ft. 6 in.	Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Liberty St.	19	273 ft.
East River Savings Bank, Broadway and Resde St.	19	252 ft.	Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top 309 ft.; to tower, 382 ft.	Woolworth, Broadway bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St.	51	750 ft.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories, 217 ft. 6 in. high; 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6 1/2 in. high; Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high; Fifth Ave., 5th, 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cortlandt St., 26 stories, 360 ft. 6 in. high; B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high; 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 318 ft. high; 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high; Cortlandt and Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 feet high; 15 Maiden Lane, 264 ft. 5 in. high; 60 Broadway, 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high; 57 Broadway, 32 stories, 424 feet high.

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM NOV. 22, 1912 TO OCT. 20, 1913.

LOCATION.	No. of Stories	Height.	LOCATION.	No. of Stories	Height.	LOCATION.	No. of Stories	Height.
711 W. 45th St.	16	200 ft.	42-44 Franklin St.	17	251 ft.	44th St. & Vanderbilt Ave.	20	263 ft.
Equitable, Br'dway, Pine St., Nassau St., Cedar St.	37	485 ft. 9 in.	4-3 W. 32d St.	17	219 ft. 5 in.	42-45 Whitehall St.	22	308 ft.
			2-10 E. 31st St.	20	262 ft. 7 in.			

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ORGANIZED April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III, March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce; that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony;" and "to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760-1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans, on the 25th of November, 1783, the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven Presidents, thirteen Vice-Presidents, eight Treasurers, one Secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, \$50. Annual dues, \$50 per annum. Non-resident members, \$25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*—Seth Low; *Secretary*—, *Assistant Secretary*—Chas. T. Gwynne; *Treasurer*—William H. Porter.

CLUBS IN MANHATTAN.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES. SEE ALSO "SOCIETIES."

NAME OF CLUB.	Organized.	Clubhouse.	MEMBERSHIP.				INITIATION FEE.		ANNUAL DUES.		Secretary.	
			LIMIT.		PRESENT NUMBER.		Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.		
			Resident.	Non-Resident.	Resident.	Non-Resident.						
Aero of America	1905	297 Madison Ave.	1,000	None	302	203	\$50	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	Howard Huntington	
Aldine Association	1889	200 Fifth Ave.	750	None	650	200	50	None	75.00	25.00	Horatio R. Reed.	
Alpha Delta Phi	1890	136 W. 44th St.	None	None	300	700	30	10.00	40.00	10.00	S. D. Inslee.	
American		603 Fifth Ave. (n.)			2,000				150.00	25.00	F. Lawrence, Pres.	
American Yacht	1883	Milton Point, Rye, N.Y.	300	None	200	None	75		75.00		Nelson Mincy.	
Andron	1912	132 W. 72d St.	200		175		50		50.00		J. W. H. Crim.	
Arión	1854	Park Ave. & 59th St.	1,500		(k)700		None	None	60.00	30.00	Carl Wittmann.	
Arkwright	1883	320 Broadway	1,000	None	800	300	50	20.00	50.00	30.00	H. F. Orr.	
Army and Navy	1889	107 W. 43d St.	None	None	225	2,225	10	10	40.00	10.00	Edwin W. Dayton.	
Authors'	1889	7th Ave. & W. 8th St.	None	None	137	110	25	25.00	20.00	10.00	Hubert Osborne.	
Automobile	1899	54th St., W. of B'way	1,850	None	1,593	(i)436	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	Edward Thompson.	
Baltusrol Golf	1895	Baltusrol, N. J.	750	None	725		50	50.00	50.00	40.00	L. Keller, 19 B'way.	
Barnard	1893	Carnegie Building	700	None	480	35	25	15.00	(u)		(v) Edward L. Parris.	
Calumet	1879	12 W. 56th St.	None	None							S. F. Barry.	
Camera	1896	121 W. 68th St.	None	None	150	50	None	None	10.00	10.00	M. W. Tingley.	
Catholic	1871	120 Central Park South	800	None	None	None	50	10.00	60.00	15.00	Percy J. King.	
Century Association	1847	7 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	975	275	150	100.00	70.00	35.00	H. O. Taylor.	
Chemists'	1899	52 E. 41st St.			441	1,202	25	5.00	40.00	10.00	John E. Temple.	
City	1892	55 W. 44th St.	None	None	1,100	300	50	15.00	60.00	15.00	R. S. Binkerd.	
City Athletic	1908	50 W. 54th St.	700	250	700	130	100	25.00	100.00	25.00	Edwin D. H. ys.	
City History of N.Y.	1897	105 W. 40th St.	None	None	1,700	None		(q)			Mrs. Carr V. Auds.	
Colony	1903	122 Madison Ave.	1,200	300	1,200	300	250	50.00	160.00	50.00	Ruth V. Twombly.	
Columbia University	1901	18 Gramercy Park	None	None	1,094	226	10	5.00	20.00	10.00	Gerald S. Loughlin	
Columbia Yacht	1867	Fool W. 86th St.	None	None	473		50		50.00		George R. Robinson.	
Coney Island Jockey	1873	Sheephead Bay							25.00		V. E. Schumburg.	
Cornell University	1883	65 Park Ave.			500	381	10	10.00		10.00	Walter H. Potter, Jr.	
Delta Tau Delta	1879	122 E. 36th St.	None	None	138	97	None	None	20.00	10.00	F. Rogers.	
Deutscher Federkranz	1847	111 E. 68th St.	None	None	980		20		40.00	20.00	L. Breitwieser.	
Deutscher Press	1885	21 City Hall Place			410				20.00		Otto Neubauer.	
Downtown Ass'n	1860	60 Pine St.	1,000	None	1,000	112	200	100.00	100.00	50.00	Geo. G. Haven, Jr.	
Drug and Chemical	1894	100 William St.	500	None	490	285	50	5.00	50.00	10.00	C. O. Pate.	
Engineers'	1888	32 W. 40th St.	1,500	950	1,125	950	100	100.00	75.00	37.50	Jos. Stronthers.	
Explorers'	1905	345 Amsterdam Ave.	200	50	135	50	10	5.00	15.00		5.00 F. Dellenough.	
Freundschaft Society	1879	105-107 W. 57th St.	600	None	600	100	100		125.00	25.00	Eugene W. Kahn.	
Fríars	1904	107 W. 45th St.	None	None	850	325	40-50	20.00	40-50.	20.00	John J. Gleason.	
Green Room	1902	139 W. 47th St.	None		500		25		30.00		Phil Lang.	
Grolier	1884	29 E. 22d St.	250	150	250	150	100	50.00	30.00	15.00	Walter Gilliss.	
Hardware	1892	253 Broadway	600	300	600	175	50	50.00	50.00	25.00	George A. Graham.	
Harlem Republican	1867	23 W. 124th St.	None	None	100	20	10	10.00	30.00	15.00	Wm. F. Velten.	
Harmonie	1862	4 E. 60th St.	900	None	890	None	200	None	125.00	None	N. S. Goldberg.	
Harvard	1865	17 W. 44th St.	None	None	1,836	2,065	10	10.00	(j)	15.00	L. P. Marvin.	
Jockey	1871	119 Fifth St.	600	None	48		100		150.00		H. K. Knapp.	
Knickerbocker	1871	319 Fifth St.	750	None	50		300		100.00		Frank L. Folk.	
Lamba	1874	130 W. 44th St.	(f)750	300	(f)750	275	(e)200	100.00	75.00	50.00	G. V. Hobart.	
Lawyers'	1887	115 Broadway	1,000	None	875	242		100.00		100.00	R. G. Babbage.	
Lotus	1870	110 W. 57th St.	600	None	full	700	100	75.00	75.00	30.00	C. W. Price.	
Machinery	1907	50 Church St.	800	1,500	619	478	50	20.00	50.00	20.00	Fred Stadelman.	
Manhattan	1865	32 E. 26th St.	1,500		950	375	200	125.00	100.00	25.00	Frederic Kenchau.	
Manhattan Chess	1877	Carnegie Hall	None	None	200				25.00	12.50	James Davy.	
Manhattan Single Tax	1887	47 W. 42d St.	None	None	420		None	None.	(x)		George R. Macey.	
Masonic	1894	46 W. 24th St. (z).	None	None	650	825	None	None	15.00	50.00	W. M. Thompson.	
Merchants'	1871	108 Leonard St.	400	150	370	90	100	75.00	75.00	50.00	George M. Gray.	
Metropolitan	1891	1 E. 60th St.	1,150	250	1,150	250	300	300.00	125.00	75.00	P. R. Pyne.	
National Democratic	1890	617 Fifth Ave.	3,000	None	849	322	100	25.00	50.00	20.00	William H. Jasper.	
New York	1845	20 W. 40th St.	500	None			100	50.00	100.00	50.00	C. L. Deardur.	
N. Y. Athletic	1868	Central Pk. So., N.Y. (g)	3,500	800	3,500	800	200	100.00	60.00	30.00	Fred L. Footmeyer.	
N. Y. Cadonian	1856	546 Seventh Ave.	None	None	None	600		5		8.00	John McGivray.	
N. Y. Press	1872	21 Spruce St.	None	None	600	500		5	5.00	24.00	G. G. Selmer-Fougner.	
N. Y. Railroad	1879	29 W. 39th St. (y)	None	None	2,300		5		2.00		G. A. Comad.	
N. Y. Yacht	1844	37 W. 44th St.	None	None	2,000		200		75.00		James A. Farrel.	
Phi Gamma Delta	1886	14 W. 44th St.	500	1,000	300	700					Harry R. Shelby.	
Players'	1888	16 Gramercy Park	500	600	474	579					Walter E. Hope.	
Princeton	1899	121 E. 21st St.	None	None	788	688	10	10.00	40.00	20.00	Moses Hochster.	
Progress	1864	1 W. 88th St.	500	None	500	50	100	100.00	50.00	50.00	Sherman Day.	
Racquet and Tennis	1875	27 W. 43d St.	1,100	300	1,100	300	200	200.00	125.00	10.00	Bert Hanson.	
Reform	1889	50 William St.	None	None	400	200			50.00		H. W. Goddard.	
Republican	1879	9 W. 40th St.	None	None	1,500	500		50.00		25.00	Colin B. Brown.	
Rocky Mountain	1907	65 W. 44th St.			150	350	50		50.00		Mary J. Baker.	
Rubenstein	1887	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	600	50	529	40	25	None	b15.00		37.50	De Forest Hicks.
Saint Nicholas	1876	7 W. 44th St.	250				100	50.00	75.00	15.00	Howard Giles.	
Salmagundi	1870	35 W. 14th St.	550	None	500	300	50	25.00	35.00		William Barry.	
Screen	1912	185 W. 47th St.	500	100	390	63					George N. H. Is.	
Shlymers' Club	1871	Oyster Bay, L. I.	500				100	(c)	50.00	25.00	Capt. W. Barney.	
Stock Ex. Luncheon	1914	8 Bridge St.	None	None	125	50	15	50.00		10.00	John G. Bates.	
Three Arts	1903	40 W. 85th St.	88	None	88	700			1.00	1.00	Mrs. Harry Marloe.	
Transportation	1895	42d St. & Madison Av.	500	500	450	380	25	25.00	70.00	25.00	George A. H. Wood.	
Turf and Field	1895	571 Fifth Ave. (m)	450	None	356				25.00		H. A. Buck, Asst. S. Y.	
Underwriters	1898	16 Liberty St.	None	None	550	25			25.00	10.00	A. S. Houghton.	
Union	1836	Fifth Ave. & 51st St.	1,600	1,500			300		125.00		Chas. K. Bekmar.	
Union League	1863	Fifth Ave., o. E. 39th St.	1,800		1,800		300		100.00		Henry C. Quimby.	
University	1865	1 W. 54th St.	2,000	1,500	2,034	1,494	200	100.00	30.00	45.00	Samuel Sless.	
Wool	1884	260 W. Broadway	400	150	300	75	None	None	60.00	20.00	T. B. Spley.	
Women's University	1891	106 E. 52d St.	1,200						15.00	15.00	Mrs. Geo. B. Ford.	
Yale	1897	30 W. 44th St.	1,741	1,591				20	20.00	20.00	J. McL. Walton.	

CLUBS IN MANHATTAN (NOTES)—Continued from preceding page.

(a) Class A \$25.00, B \$15.00. (b) Social, \$15.00, Choral \$10.00. (c) Junior (under 25 years), \$25.00. (d) Women, \$50.00 (e) Professional \$100 dues. (f) Professional and non-professional. (g) Country House, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y. (h) Women \$50.00. (i) Women 27. (j) \$10, \$30, and \$40. (k) Resident and non-resident. (l) Associate and foreign members \$10.00. (m) and Belmont Park, Queens. (n) European Headquarters are Grand Hotel, Paris, and Hotel der Kaiserhof, Berlin. (o) \$2 to \$100. (p) Single \$10, man and wife \$15. (v) Single \$5, man and wife \$7.50. (x) \$1 to \$25. (y) No clubhouse; meetings at this address. (z) Also at 71 West 23d St.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT—Office, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1918.
George V. S. Williams, Brooklyn, New York; holds office until February 1, 1917.
J. Sergeant Cram, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1916.
Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1915.
Robert C. Wood, The Bronx, New York; holds office until February 1, 1919.
Secretary—Travis H. Whitney; holds office at the pleasure of the commission.

SECOND DISTRICT—Office, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

William Temple Emmet, South Salem; holds office until February 1, 1919.
Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman, Troy; holds office until February 1, 1918.)
Devoe P. Hodson, Buffalo; holds office until February 1, 1917.
Frank Irvine, Ithaca; holds office until February 1, 1916.
Martin S. Decker, New Paltz; holds office until February 1, 1915.
Curtis N. Douglas, Albany; holds office until successor is appointed.
Secretary—Frank H. Mott, Jamestown; holds office at the pleasure of the commission.
Counsel—Ledyard P. Hale, Canton; holds office at the pleasure of the commission.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale and distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is \$15,000; of their Secretary, \$6,000, and of their counsel, \$10,000.

NOTE—For complete summary of the jurisdiction and scope conferred by the New York Public Service act, see page 102 of 1912 ALMANAC.

CEMETERIES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NAME.	Location.	Office.	Railroad or Ferry.
Arlington.....	Arlington, N. J., 1-2 miles from J. C. ...	At Cemetery.....	Greenwood Lake Div. Erie R. R.
Bay Side and Acacia.....	Old South Road, Woodhaven, L. I.	At Cemetery.....	Fulton St. El. to City Line and trolley.
Bay View.....	Greenville, N. J., 2-1 2 miles from J. C. ...	21 Exchange Pl., J. C. ...	Cent. R.R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Bergen.....	Bergen, N. J., 1-1 2 miles from J. C. ...	439 Com'paw Ave., J. C. ...	Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries.
Calvary.....	Newtown, L. I., 1 mile from L. I. C. ...	24 E. 92d St., N. Y. ...	Long Island City or Williamsburg Ferries.
Cedar Grove.....	Near Corona, L. I., 5 1/2 miles from N. Y. ...	1 Madison Ave., N. Y. ...	B'k'n, or W'msb'rg Bridge, then trolley.
Constable Hook.....	Bayonne, N. J., 7 miles from J. C. ...	10 W. 37th St., Bayonne ...	Cent. R. R. of N. J. or trolley from J. C.
Cypress Hills.....	Madison and Jamaica Plank Road, Brooklyn Borough.	1 Madison Ave., N. Y. ...	El. R. R., or cars from B'klyn, M'hattan, Williamsburg, Queensboro Bridges.
Evergreens.....	Bushwick Ave. and Conway St., Brooklyn.	At Cemetery.....	Trolley from B'klyn Bridge, or El. R. R.'s.
Fair View.....	Staten Island, near Castleton Corners.....	W. New Brighton, N. Y. ...	Trolley from St. George, Staten Island.
Friends'.....	Prospect Park, Brooklyn Borough.....	725 E. 31st St., B'k'n ...	Fulton, and Ham'ton Ferries, then trolley.
Greenwood.....	Brooklyn Boro', N. Y. Main entrances at 5th Ave. and 25th St.	170 Broadway, N. Y. ...	Cars from Bridge Depot, Catharine, South, and Hamilton Ferries.
Hoboken.....	New Durham, N. J., 4m. from Hoboken fer. Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough.	225 W'sh'gton St., Hob. Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Nor. R.R. of N. J.; West Shore; trolley. Cars from Brooklyn Bridge.
Holy Cross (R. C.).....	Central Ave., and Chaucey St., B'klyn.	At Cemetery.....	Trolley from Bkn. and W'msb'rg Bridges.
Holy Trinity (R. C.).....	Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	At Cemetery.....	Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries.
Jersey City.....	Harlem R. R., 25 miles from N. Y.	103 Park Ave., N. Y. ...	Harlem Div. N. Y. Central R. R.
Kensico.....	East Williamsburg, L. I.	48 St. Mark's Pl., N. Y. ...	Williamsburg or Brooklyn Bridge.
Linden Hill (M. E.).....	Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village, L. I.	63 William St., N. Y. ...	El. R. R., or trolleys from Bridges.
Lutheran.....	New Durban, Hudson County, N. J.	617 W. 49th St., N. Y. ...	Nor. R. R. of N. J.; N. Y. S. & W. S. R. R.
Maple.....	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery.....	At Cemetery.....	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Maple (Heb.).....	Queens Boro', 7 1/2 miles from L. I. City	At Cemetery.....	East 34th St. Ferry, L. I. R. R.
Maple Grove.....	New Dorp, Staten Island.....	Located about six miles	from St. George Landing, Staten Island.
Moravian.....	Mount Hope, Westchester County.....	503 Fifth Ave., N. Y. ...	Putnam Div., N. Y. Central R. R.
Mound Hope.....	Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn Borough.....	252 W. 128th St., N. Y. ...	Trolley from B'klyn Bridge or El. R. R.
Mound Hope.....	Adjoining Cypress Hills Cemetery.....	601 W. 162nd St., N. Y. ...	Same route as for "Cypress Hills," above.
Mound Neboh.....	Maspeth, L. I.	82 Vall St., N. Y.	Trolley from Brooklyn Bridge or E. 34th St. Ferry.
Mound Olivet.....	Maspeth, L. I.	41 Park Row, N. Y.	Trolley from E. 34th St. Ferry Depot.
Monnt Zion.....	Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	At Cemetery.....	Cent. R. R. of N. J.; or trolley from J. C.
New York Bay.....	Nyack, N. Y.	Nyack, N. Y.	Nor. R. R. of N. J. or West Shore R. R.
Nyack Rural.....	Yonkers, N. Y.	51 Warbur'N. Y. Yonkers	Trolley from Yonkers.
Oakland.....	Lafayette Ave., City Island, N. Y.	171 Fordham St., City I.	Harlem Branch, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
Pelham.....	Pine Lawn, L. I.	93 W. 32nd St., N. Y. ...	Long Island R. R.
Pine Lawn.....	Flatbush, L. I., Brooklyn Borough.....	Alms'house, Flatbush.....	Cars from W'msb'rg and B'klyn Bridges.
Potter's Field.....	Hart's Island, N. Y.	143 E. 20th St., N. Y. ...	Boat foot of E. 26th St.
Rockland.....	Sparkill, Rockland Co., N. Y.	At Cemetery.....	Northern R.R. of N. J. & West Sh. R.R.
Rosedale and Linden.....	Linden, N. J., 14 miles from N. Y.	206 Broadway.....	Via Penna. R.R.
Rosehill and Crematory.....	Linden, N. J.	Flatiron Bdg., N. Y. ...	Flatiron R.R.
St. John's.....	Yonkers, N. Y.	At Cemetery.....	N. Y. Central or Putnam Div.
St. John's (R. C.).....	Middle Village, L. I.	Jay & Chapel Sts., B'k'n	Trolley from Brooklyn.
St. Michael's.....	Flushing Ave., Newtown, L. I.	225 W. 99th St., N. Y. ...	East 34th and 92d St. Ferries.
St. Peter's (R. C.).....	Tonnele Ave., Jersey City Heights.....	130 Main St., Tarry'tn.	Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. Ferries.
Sleepy Hollow.....	Tarrytown, N. Y.	31 Water St., West N. B.	N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R.
Staten Island.....	Richmond Terrace, near W. N. Brighton	137 Fulton St., N. Y. ...	Whitehall St. Ferry.
Trinity Church.....	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 153d St.....	2 Rector St., N. Y.	Sixth or Ninth Ave. Elevated R. R.
Washington.....	Near Parkville, L. I.	At Cemetery.....	Trolley from Bridge and Ferries.
Weehawken & Fallside.....	Hoboken, N. J., 2 miles from ferries.	At Cemetery.....	Hoboken and Weehawken Ferries.
Woodlawn.....	On Jerome Ave. and 233d St.	20 E. 23d St., N. Y. ...	Harlem Div., N. Y. Central R. R.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

(October 1, 1914.)

1 Chief Inspector, 18 Inspectors, 24 Surgeons, 1 Superintendent of Telegraph, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, 1 Chief Lineman, 4 Linemen, 2 Boiler Inspectors.

BOROUGHS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan.....	41	280	352	5,046	38	5,757
The Bronx.....	9	41	67	873	7	997
Brooklyn.....	32	190	176	2,633	20	3,051
Queens.....	11	45	39	632	2	729
Richmond.....	4	15	14	171	2	206
Total.....	97	571	648	9,355	69	10,740*

* Including in school for recruits, on probation, 107 Patrolmen.
Rank of Doorman abolished by act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES.

Chief Inspector, \$3,500; 18 other Inspectors, \$3,500 each; 24 Surgeons, \$3,500 each. Superintendent of Telegraph, \$4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, \$3,000; Chief Lineman, \$1,500; Linemen, \$1,200 each; 2 Boiler Inspectors, \$1,300 each. Captains, \$2,750 each; Lieutenants, \$2,250 each; Sergeants, \$1,750 each. Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, \$1,400 each. Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, \$1,350 each. Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, \$1,250 each. Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, \$1,150 each. Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, \$1,000 each. Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, \$1,000 each. Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, \$1,000 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after 20 years' service if a veteran of civil war. Members of the police force who have not served twenty years may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, cor. Centre and Broome Streets.)

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
1st. Old Slip.	28th. 150 W. 68th Street.	Harbor—Station B, 120th St. and East River.
2d. 156 Greenwich Street.	29th. 163 E. 51st Street.	61st. Alexander Av. & 138th St.
4th. 16-20 Beach Street.	31st. 153 E. 67th Street.	62d. 1086 Simpson Street.
5th. 9 Oak Street.	32d. 134 W. 100th Street.	63d. 160th St.3d & Washington Avs.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth Street.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
7th. 247 Madison Street.	35th. 432 E. 88th Street.	66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
10th. 24 and 26 Macdougal Street.	36th. 433 W. 135th Street.	68th. Webster Ave. and Moshulu Parkway.
12th. 205 Mulberry Street.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	69th. Main St., Westchester.
13th. 118-120 Clinton Street.	38th. 409 Lenox Avenue.	74th. Boston Ave. and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
14th. 135 and 137 Charles Street.	39th. 177 E. 104th Street.	77th. City Island, 570 City Island Avenue.
15th. 521 Fifth Street.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Avenue.	79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.
16th. 253 Mercer Street.	42d. 1589 St. Nicholas Avenue.	
17th. 130 Sheriff Street.	43d. 148 E. 126th Street.	
18th. 230 W. 20th Street.	Traffic A, City Hall.	
21st. 327 E. 22d Street.	Traffic B, 36 East 9th Street.	
23d. 434 W. 37th Street.	Traffic C, 138 West 30th Street.	
23d. 138 W. 30th Street.	Traffic E, 229 W. 123d Street.	
25th. 160 E. 35th Street.	Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.	
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th Street.		

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 269 State Street, Brooklyn.)

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
Bridge A, 179 Washington St.	156th. DeKalb and Classon Aves.	168th. Ave. U and E. 15th St.
143d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.	157th. Flushing and Clermont Aves.	169th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave.
144th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.	158th. Tompkins & Vernon Aves.	170th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.
145th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.	159th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.	171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
146th. 6th Ave. and Bergen Sts.	160th. Bedford Ave. & N. 1st St.	172d. Lawrence Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
147th. 17 Butler St.	161st. Manhattan & Greenpoint Aves.	173d. Prospect Park.
148th. Emmett and Amity Sts.	162d. Humboldt & Herbest Sts.	174th. 1116 E. 35th St.
149th. 318 Adams St.	163d. Stagg St. and Bushwick Av.	Traffic D, 118 Waverly Ave.
150th. 72 Poplar St.	164th. Humburg & De Kalb Aves.	Branch Bureaus: Detective, Information and Property Clerk, 72 Poplar Street.
151st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.	165th. Liberty and E. N. Y. Aves.	
152d. A Hantck & Schenectady Aves.	166th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.	
153d. Miller and Liberty Aves.	167th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.	
154th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.		
155th. Gates and Throop Aves.		

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

For Tunnels in and about New York City, see Index.

EXISTING SUBWAYS.

The subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises:

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street.

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery, there connected by the Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway, which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz. (a) the Broadway and (b) the Lenox Avenue.

(a) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond. Part of it is an elevated structure.

(b) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park. The Lenox Avenue branch leaves the trunk line at about 103d Street, runs eastwardly to and under the northwest corner of Central Park, thence north through Lenox Avenue to about 141st Street, where it branches off to the eastward and runs through various streets to Westchester Avenue, through Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, and through Southern Boulevard to the terminus of the line at Bronx Park, or 180th Street.

Total length of all the above routes, 26.3 miles, having 85.2 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 16 feet 7 inches high, with roof supported by steel columns. 97,500 tons of structural steel and 725,000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald and completed by him October 27, 1904, as far as 145th Street. The Bronx extensions were not completed until some time later. The contract for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and were completed in 1908. Total cost about \$75,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and \$25,000,000 on the equipment, viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad operates a system of subways popularly known as the McAdoo Tunnels. These tunnels connect the business section of New York with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminals on the New Jersey side, and in addition operate to a station at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and thence over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Manhattan Transfer and to Park Place, Newark. There are two sets of tunnels under the Hudson River. On the New York side the downtown tunnel terminates in the Hudson Terminal Building at Church and Fulton Streets. The uptown tunnel terminates at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. It is planned to extend this line to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street. The total length of the system is 7.91 miles, of which 3.16 miles are in New York and 4.75 miles in New Jersey.

SUBWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company) concluded their negotiations for the construction and operation of new rapid transit lines in New York City. These lines comprise what is known as the Dual System, so called because two companies already engaged in city transportation, viz., the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, obtained leases for the operation of the new system. The contracts were signed March 19, 1913.

The new contracts call for the construction of 44.55 miles of new subway, 53.19 miles of new elevated road, and 19.8 miles of third track and other additional tracks on the existing elevated railroads. A portion of the work is under contract, and some of it is already completed. The completed portions embrace the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, comprising four miles of four-track road running from the Manhattan Bridge to Fourth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Brooklyn; the Centre Street Loop, a four-track subway a mile and a half long, running from Park Row and Chambers Street to Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges; and the Belmont Tunnel (Steinway Tunnel) under the East River from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City.

Other work under contract consists principally of the construction of the Lexington Avenue subway, contracts having been let from Forty-second Street north through Lexington Avenue, under the Harlem River and out Jerome Avenue as far as Woodlawn Road, the terminus of that branch; also in 138th Street and Southern Boulevard from Alexander Avenue to Whitlock Avenue. The contract for the elevated section of this latter branch from Whitlock Avenue out Westchester Avenue to Pelham Bay Park has not yet been awarded. Work is also in progress on the first section of the Southern Boulevard extension of the Lexington Avenue subway in 138th Street and Southern Boulevard between Alexander Avenue and 147th Street. These two subways are a part of the lines to be operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

On the lines to be operated by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (Brooklyn Rapid Transit) work was started in the lower part of Manhattan on that portion of the Broadway subway between Morris Street and Trinity Place on the south and Bleecker Street and Broadway on the north. Contracts have been let for 10 miles of elevated railroads in the Borough of Queens. These lines will be operated jointly by the Interborough and Brooklyn companies. All extensions of the subway system, whether underground or elevated, will be owned by the city of New York, although both companies contribute toward the cost of their construction.

The Dual System plans call for the extension of the existing subway from Forty-second Street up Lexington Avenue, with branches in the Bronx, and an extension down Seventh Avenue to the lower part of Manhattan, with a tunnel to Brooklyn and an extension out Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for operation by the Interborough Company; and the tying in of existing elevated railroads in Brooklyn, owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and the Centre Street Loop in Manhattan, both owned by the city, the extension of the Fourth Avenue subway down Fourth Avenue from Forty-third Street to Eighty-ninth Street, and the third tracking and extension of the principal Brooklyn elevated railroads.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of the East River tunnels and other parts of

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY—Continued.

the Dual System. The proposed tunnel from Brooklyn to Staten Island, while provided for in the Dual System, is left for future construction. The Centre Street Loop subway has been in operation for more than a year. The two westerly tracks in that subway were placed in operation by the New York Consolidated Railway Company August 4, 1913. The other two tracks are being re-constructed and will soon be placed in operation. The next subway to be placed in operation will be the Fourth Avenue in Brooklyn, from the Manhattan Bridge to Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue.

The Dual System will be completed, it is expected, by January 1, 1917. When in full operation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains will be able to enter Manhattan by means of four bridges across and two tunnels under the East River, and can be operated northward through Broadway and Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and eastward through Fifty-ninth Street and over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona in Queens. On the Brooklyn side the system will include the lines to Coney Island and other remote parts of the borough. Over the whole Brooklyn part of the system the fare will be five cents and transfers will be freely given, so that it will be possible for a passenger to take a train at Corona, near Flushing, ride through to Manhattan at Fifty-ninth Street, south to Canal Street, and then across the Manhattan Bridge and through the Fourth Avenue subway and its connections to Coney Island for a single fare. As soon as the South Brooklyn elevated railroads are rebuilt and it is possible for the Brooklyn company to operate continuous trains from Manhattan to Coney Island, the five-cent fare to Coney Island will be an assured fact.

On that part of the system to be operated by the Interborough Company, the length of the five-cent fare will be greatly extended. A passenger will be able to ride from Pelham Bay Park, through the Bronx into Manhattan, down the whole length of Manhattan, under the East River to Brooklyn and out Eastern Parkway and Livonia Avenue to New Lots Road for a single five-cent fare. Transfers will be given upon all parts of the Interborough system, except that there will be no further transfers than are at present allowed between the elevated railroads and the subway.

In the Dual System the rapid transit lines now operated by both the Interborough and Brooklyn companies will be linked with the new lines built and to be built by the city and by the companies, so that old and new in each company's territory may be operated as one system. Toward the new system allotted to the Interborough Company, the city contributes the existing subway, and the company the existing elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. Toward the new system for the Brooklyn lines the city contributes the Broadway, the Fourth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Centre Street Loop subways, with 110 miles of track, and the company contributes the existing elevated railroads in Brooklyn, with 105 miles of single track. The elevated railroads in each case are owned by private companies, but the existing subway is owned by the city of New York, although under lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new lines under the operating contracts, but each company is to contribute toward the cost of construction and is to bear the entire cost of the equipment. The equipment is to become the property of the city of New York when placed in operation, and the cost of it is to be amortized out of earnings. The cost of construction and equipment of the entire system will be about \$330,000,000, of which the city of New York will pay about \$164,000,000, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company \$105,000,000, and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation \$61,000,000. Of the amounts to be paid by the companies, \$58,000,000 of the Interborough's total and \$13,500,000 of the New York Municipal Railway's total will be expended upon the construction of lines to be owned by the city of New York. The balance of the money will be spent for equipment, which, at the end of the lease, will also become the property of the city.

SUBWAY STATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FARE, five cents. Children under 5 years of age, free.

Trains will run daily between City Hall, Atlantic Ave. (B'klyn), South Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, 137th St., Dyckman and 242d Sts. and Broadway, and 145th St. and Lenox Ave., and 180th St. and Boston Rd. Trains from the East and West Branches meet at 96th St. junction, making the interval between that point and Brooklyn Bridge as follows: Local trains, 12 midnight to 8.30 A. M., 7½ to 1.42 minutes, and from 8.30 A. M. to 12 midnight, 1.42 to 4 minutes. Express trains from 5.48 A. M. to 9.24 A. M., 3 to 1.42 minutes, and from 9.24 A. M. to 1.10 A. M., 1.42 to 4 minutes. Running time, local trains: 137th St. and Broadway to City Hall, 34 minutes; 145th St. and Lenox Ave. to City Hall, 38 minutes. Running time, express trains: 242d St. to South Ferry, 47 minutes; Dyckman St. to South Ferry, 38½ minutes; 180th St. to South Ferry, 44 minutes; 180th St. to Atlantic Ave., 50 minutes. Brooklyn Bridge to 242d St. and Broadway, 14.19 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 145th St. and Lenox Ave., 9.48 miles; Brooklyn Bridge to 180th St. and Boston Rd., 13.60 miles.

MAIN LINE.

South Ferry.
Bowling Green.
Wall Street.
Fulton Street.
City Hall Loop.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Canal and Laf'ette Sts.
Cathedral and Lafayette Sts.
Spring and Laf'ette Sts.
Bleecker and Laf'ette Sts.
Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.
14th St. and 4th Ave.
18th St. and 4th Ave.
23d St. and 4th Ave.
28th St. and 4th Ave.
33d St. and 4th Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.
Times Sq. Station (42d St. and Broadway).
50th St. and Broadway.
Columbus Circle (50th Street).

66th St. and Broadway.
72d St. and Broadway.
79th St. and Broadway.
86th St. and Broadway.
91st St. and Broadway.
96th St. and Broadway.

BROADWAY LINE.

103d St. and Broadway.
110th St. and Broadway.
116th St. and Broadway.
Manhattan St. and B'way.
137th St. and Broadway.
145th St. and Broadway.
157th St. and Broadway.
168th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
191st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (By tunnel to Broadway, 2 blocks distant.

Dyckman St. and Nagle Ave.

207th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
215th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
225th St. and Broadway.
231st St. and Broadway.
238th St. and Broadway.
242d St. and Broadway.
Van Cortlandt Park.

LENOX AVE. AND WEST FARMS LINE.

110th St. and Lenox Ave.
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
135th St. and Lenox Ave.
145th St. and Lenox Ave.
Mott Ave. and 149th St.
149th St. and 3d Ave.
(Free transfer here with Elevated R. R. in same direction.)

Jackson and Westchester Aves.
Prospect and Westchester Aves.

Intervale and Westchester Aves.

Simpson St. and Westchester Ave.

Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.

174th St. and Boston Rd.

177th St. and Boston Rd.

181st St. and Boston Rd.

(Southeastern entrance to Bronx Park and Zoological Park.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH

Atlantic Ave.

Nevins St.

Hoyt St.

Borough Hall.

SUBWAY STATIONS ON NEW RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

As approved by the Public Service Commission for the new rapid transit system. The locations are subject to change only on the petition of property owners:

NASSAU STREET LINE, MANHATTAN.
Broad St. |Fulton St. |

CANAL STREET LINE, MANHATTAN.
Broadway.

BROADWAY-FIFTY-NINTH STREET LINE, MANHATTAN.
Whitehall St. |8th St. |42d St.
Rector St. |Union Sq.† |49th St.†
Cortlandt St. |23d St. |57th St.
City Hall.† |28th St. |5th Ave.
Canal St. |34th St.† |Lexington Ave.
Prince St.

ST. FELIX ST., FLATBUSH AVE. LINE, BROOKLYN.
Atlantic Ave. |7th Ave. |

MONTAGUE STREET LINE, BROOKLYN.
Court St.—Proposed entrances at Myrtle Ave., Court, Montague, and Fulton Sts.

14TH STREET, EASTERN DISTRICT LINE, MANHATTAN.
6th Ave. |Union Sq. |3d Ave. |1st Ave.

BROOKLYN.
Lorimer St. |Morgan Ave. |Halsey St.
Granam Ave. |Flushing Ave. |Central Ave.
Grand St. |De Kalb Ave. |Broadway.
Montrose St. |Ridgewood.

JAMAICA AVE. LINE, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.
Crescent St. |Freedom Ave. |Campion St.
Elderts Lane. |Chestnut St. |Branford St.
Forest Park'w'y. |North Vine St. |Hopewell Ave.
Wood'h'en Ave. |Met'p'tian Ave. |Cliffside Ave.

LIBERTY AVENUE LINE.
Hudson St. |Rockaway Bvd. |Gr'nwood Ave.
Boyd Ave. |Oxford Ave. |Leferts Ave.

LUTHERAN CEMETERY LINE.
Seneca Ave. |Fresh Pond Rd. |Met'p'tian Ave.
Forest Ave. | | (Present Sta.)

SEA BEACH LINE.
8th Ave. |20th Ave. |Avenue U.
Fort Ham. Ave. |22d Ave. |86th St.
N'w Utre't Ave. |Kings Highw'y. |Surf. Ave. †
18th Ave.

LEXINGTON AVENUE LINE, MANHATTAN.
Grand Central.† |77th St. |110th St.
51st St. |86th St.† |116th St.
59th St. |96th St. |125th St.†
68th St. |103d St.

RIVER AND JEROME AVENUE BRANCH, BRONX.
Mott Haven. |Belmont St. |Kingsbridge Rd.
149th St.† |176th St. |Bedford Pk.
161st St. |Burnside Ave.† |Boulevard.
167th St. |183d St. |Moshulu P'way.
170th St. |Fordham Rd. |Woodlawn. †

FLATBUSH AVE. AND EASTERN PARKWAY LINE, BROOKLYN.

Bergen St. |Franklin Ave.† |Kingston Ave.
Prospect PkPlz. |Nostrand Ave. |Utica Ave.†
Institute Park.

NOSTRAND AVENUE LINE, BROOKLYN.
President St. |Church Ave. |Newkirk Ave.
Sterling St. |Beverly Road. |Flatbush Ave.
Wintrop St.

LIVONIA AVENUE LINE, BROOKLYN.
Sutter Ave. |Junius St. |VanSicklen Ave.
Saratoga Ave. |Penn. Ave. |New Lots Ave.
Rockaway Ave.

STEINWAY TUNNEL LINE, MANHATTAN.
Times Square. |5th Ave. |Grand Central.

QUEENS.
Vernon-Jackson |Hunter's Pt Ave. |Qu'nsboro Plz.†
Avenue. |Ely Ave.

ASTORIA LINE, QUEENS.
Beebe Ave. |Broadway. | Hoyt Ave.†
Wash. Ave. |Grand Ave. |Ditmars Ave.

WOODSIDE-CORONA LINE, QUEENS.
Rawson St. |Woodside† |Elmhurst Ave.
Lowery St. |Flske Ave. |Junction Ave.†
Bliss St. |Broadway. |Aburtils Ave.
Lincoln Ave. |25th St.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD LINE, BRONX.
East 180th St.† |Burke Ave. |E. 233d St.
Bronx Pk., East |Gun Hill Rd.† |Nereid Ave.
Pelham P'kway |E. 219th St. |E. 241st St. †
Allerton Ave. |E. 225th St.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD-WESTCHESTER AVENUE EXTENSION, BRONX.

Third Ave.† |Hunt's Pt. Rd.† |Castle Hill Ave.
Brook Ave. |Whitlock Ave. |Zerega Ave.
Cypress Ave. |Elder St. |Westchester Sq.
E. 143d St. |Clason Pt. Rd. |Middleto'n Rd.
E. 149th St. |St. La'rence Av. |Buhre Ave.
Longwood Ave. |E. 177th St.† |Pel'am B'y P'k.†

SEVENTH AVENUE LINE AND BROOKLYN BRANCH, BROOKLYN.

Borough Hall. |B'klyn Heights. |
MANHATTAN.
Wall St. |Chambers St.† |18th St.
Fulton St. |Franklin St. |23d St.
Park Pl. |Canal St. |28th St.
South Ferry. |Houston St. |Penn. Stn.†
Rector St. |Christopher St. |Times Sq.†
Cortlandt St. |14th St.†

CENTRE STREET LOOP LINE, MANHATTAN.
Chambers St.† |Canal St.† |Bowery.†

FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY, BROOKLYN.
Gold St. |Prospect Ave. |59th St.†
De Kalb Ave. † |25th St. |Bay Ridge Ave.
Pacific St.† |36th St.† |77th St.
Union St. |45th St. |86th St.†
9th St. |53d St.

NEW UTRECHT AVE. LINE, BROOKLYN.
9th Ave.† |62d St.† |Bay Parkway†
Fort Hamilton |71st St. |25th Ave.
Parkway. |79th St. |Bay 50th St.
50th St. |18th Ave. |Surf Ave.†
55th St. |20th Ave.

GRAVESEND AVENUE LINE, BROOKLYN.
Ft. Ham. P'k'y.† |22d Ave. |Avenue U.
13th Ave. |Avenue N. |Avenue X.*
Ditmas Ave. |Avenue P. |Van Sicklen.
116th Ave.† |Kings H'way.† |Surf Ave.†*
Avenue I.

ELEVATED EXTENSIONS.

EIGHTH AVE. AND 162D STREET CONNECTION—LOCAL STATIONS—BRONX.

Sedgwick Ave. |Anderson and Jerome Aves.
WEBSTER AVE. LINE—LOCAL STATIONS—BRONX.
200th St. |Gun Hill Rd. &
204th St. |W'te Pl'ns Rd.]

ELEVATED THIRD-TRACKING—EXPRESS STATIONS.

SECOND AVENUE LINE, MANHATTAN.
City Hall. |42d St. |125th St. (127th
Chatham Sq. |86th St. |St. station re-
14th St. | | moved.)

THIRD AVENUE LINE, MANHATTAN.
City Hall. |Houston St. |42d St.
Chatham Sq. |9th St. |106th St.
Canal St. |23d St. |125th St.
Grand St.

BRONX.

133d St. |138th St. |143d St. |149th St.

NINTH AVENUE LINE, MANHATTAN.
Cortlandt St. |14th St. |125th St.
Warren St. |34th St. |146th St.
Desbrosses St. |66th St. |155th St.
Christopher St. |116th St.

† Express stations.
* It is provided in the contract that construction of any part south of Ave. X may be suspended.

ELEVATED RAILROADS IN MANHATTAN.

Fare, Five Cents. Children under five years of age, free.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

TRAINS will run between South Ferry and 129th Street daily and Sunday at intervals of 2 to 6 minutes from 4.37 A. M. to 12.43 A. M. midnight. Time, 35 minutes. Transfer to and from Third Avenue line at 129th Street and Chatham Square. Through trains between Canal and Freeman Streets 6.22 and 8.24 A. M. and 4.51 and 6.21 P. M. South Ferry to 129th Street, 8.74 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	1st St. and 1st Ave.	50th St. and 2d Ave.	105th St. and 2d Ave.
Hanover Square.	8th St. and 1st Ave.	57th St. and 2d Ave.	111th St. and 2d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	14th St. and 1st Ave.	65th St. and 2d Ave.	117th St. and 2d Ave.
Franklin Square.	19th St. and 1st Ave.	72d St. and 2d Ave.	121st St. and 2d Ave.
Chatham Square.	23d St. bet. 1st and 2d Aves.	80th St. and 2d Ave.	127th St. and 2d Ave.
Canal and Allen Sts.	34th St. & 2d Ave., branch	86th St. and 2d Ave.	129th St. (see stations on
Grand and Allen Sts.	to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	92d St. and 2d Ave.	3d Ave. and Subway
Rivington and Allen Sts.	42d St. and 2d Ave.	99th St. and 2d Ave.	Div. north of 129th St.)

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between City Hall and Bronx Park at intervals of 50 seconds to 6 minutes from 5.34 A. M. to 12.45 A. M., then every 20 minutes to 5.40 A. M. Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 129th Street at intervals of 3 to 8 minutes from 5.19 A. M. to 12 midnight, then every 20 minutes to 5.14 A. M. After midnight up to 5.14 A. M., South Ferry trains run through to Bronx Park making 10 minutes headway between Bronx Park and Chatham Square. Branch to Grand Central Depot every few minutes from 6 A. M. to 12 midnight daily. Branch to 34th Street Ferry every few minutes from 5.30 A. M. to 12 midnight daily. Time between City Hall and Bronx Park, 51 minutes; Chatham Square to 129th Street, 28½ minutes; South Ferry to 129th Street, 34 minutes. Transfer to and from Second Avenue line at Chatham Square and 129th St. Also City Hall shuttle service between City Hall and Chatham Square on a 20-minute interval, from 1.17 A. M. to 5.17 A. M.

Express trains leave Bronx Park for City Hall 6.32 to 8.32 A. M., and from City Hall 4.52 to 6.22 P. M.

South Ferry to 129th St. and Third Ave., 8.52 miles, and to Bronx Park, 13.69 miles; City Hall to 129th St. and Third Ave., 7.62 miles, and to Bronx Park, 12.79 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	23d St. and 3d Ave.	59th St. and 3d Ave.	161st St. and 3d Ave.
Hanover Square.	28th St. and 3d Ave.	99th St. and 3d Ave.	166th St. and 3d Ave.
Fulton and Pearl Sts.	34th St. & 3d Ave., branch	106th St. and 3d Ave.	169th St. and 3d Ave.
Franklin Square.	to 34th St. Ferry, E. R.	116th St. and 3d Ave.	Claremont Parkway.
City Hall.	42d St. and 3d Ave., branch	125th St. and 3d Ave.	174th St. and 3d Ave.
Chatham Square.	to Grand Central Depot.	129th St. and 3d Ave.	177th St. and 3d Ave.
Canal and Bowery.	47th St. and 3d Ave.	133d St.) between Willis	(Tremont.)
Grand and Bowery.	53d St. and 3d Ave.	138th St.) and Alexander	180th St. and 3d Ave.
Honston and Bowery.	59th St. and 3d Ave.	143d St.) Aves.	183d St. and 3d Ave.
Grand and Bowery.	67th St. and 3d Ave.	149th St. and 3d Ave.	Fordham Road (Ford-
14th St. and 3d Ave.	76th St. and 3d Ave.	156th St. and 3d Ave.	ham).
18th St. and 3d Ave.	84th St. and 3d Ave.		Bronx Park.

SIXTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday between South Ferry and 155th Street at intervals of 1¼ to 6 minutes from 6.02 A. M. to 12 midnight to 155th Street, and from 12 midnight to 6.02 A. M. every 10 minutes to 155th Street; Rector Street to 58th Street from 8.08 A. M. to 10.32 A. M., 6 minutes interval, and 3.56 to 6.20 P. M. The 58th Street station closes at midnight. A shuttle train is run between 58th Street and 60th Street station 5.55 to 8.19 A. M., 10.15 to 4.06 P. M., 6.05 to 12 midnight, all main line trains after 6.20 P. M. from South Ferry going to 155th Street. The through time from Rector Street to 58th Street is 18½ minutes; to 155th Street, 40½ minutes. Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Ninth Avenue line without extra charge. Cross-town (surface) cars run from Grand Central to 42d Street station.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.82 miles; Rector Street to 58th Street and Sixth Avenue, 4.67 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	14th St. and 6th Ave.	59th St. and 9th Ave.	116th St. and 8th Ave.
Battery Place.	18th St. and 6th Ave.	66th St. & Columbus Ave.	125th St. and 8th Ave.
Rector & N. Church Sts.	23d St. and 6th Ave.	72d St. and Columbus Ave.	130th St. and 8th Ave.
Cortlandt & N. Church.	28th St. and 6th Ave.	81st St. & Columbus Ave.	135th St. and 8th Ave.
Park Pl. & Church St.	33d St. and 6th Ave.	86th St. & Columbus Ave.	140th St. and 8th Ave.
Chambers & W. Broadway	38th St. and 6th Ave.	93d St. and Columbus Ave.	145th St. and 8th Ave.
Franklin & W. Broadway	42d St. and 6th Ave.	99th St. & Columbus Ave.	155th St. & 8th Ave., con-
Grand & W. Broadway.	50th St. and 6th Ave.	104th St. & Columbus Ave.	nects with New York
Bleecker & W. Broadway.	54th St. and 6th Ave.	110th St., between 8th and	& Putnam Railway.
8th St. and 6th Ave.	53d St. and 8th Ave.	Columbus Aves.	

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

Trains will run daily and Sunday from South Ferry to 135th St. every 4 to 6 minutes, and from 135th St. to South Ferry every 4 to 6 minutes between 5.04 A. M. and 11.55 P. M.; 11.55 P. M. to 5.04 A. M., every 10 minutes. Time, 36 minutes to 135th Street.

Passengers transferred at 59th Street to Sixth Avenue line without extra charge.

Express trains leave 155th Street for Rector Street 6.44 to 9.08 A. M., and Rector Street for 155th Street 2.21 to 6.35 P. M.

South Ferry to 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, 10.00 miles; South Ferry to 59th Street and Ninth Avenue, 5.08 miles. South Ferry to 135th Street 9.00 miles.

STATIONS.

South Ferry.	Warren & Greenwich Sts.	Christopher & Greenwich.	34th St. and 9th Ave.
Battery Place.	Franklin & Greenwich Sts.	14th St. and 9th Ave.	42d St. and 9th Ave.
Rector & Greenwich Sts.	Desbrosses & Gr' nwich Sts	23d St. and 9th Ave.	50th St. and 9th Ave.
Cortlandt & Gr' nwich St.	Houston & Greenwich Sts.	30th St. and 9th Ave.	69th St. and 9th Ave.
Barclay & Greenwich Sts.			

EXPRESS OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Adams.—Principal office, 53 Broadway. Other offices, 154 W. 26th St. (all night office), 49th St. and Lexington Ave. (Depot, never closed), 8 W. 45th St., 237 W. 106th St., 308 W. 124th St., 151 Bowery, 257 Mercer St., 137 W. Broadway, 300 Canal St., 324 Lafayette St., 27 Seventh Ave., 515 Courtlandt Ave., 19 E. 17th St., 1 E. 22d St., 91 Maiden Lane, 1679 3d Ave., 11 Wooster St., 355 Amsterdam Ave., 2-4 Reade St., 35 W. 33d St., 132d St. and Willis Ave., 180th St. and Morris Park Ave., Williamsburg Rd. and Poplar St., 200 Chambers St., 242 W. 47th St.; P. R. R. Terminal (7th Ave. and 32d St.), in Brooklyn, 38 Hanson Pl. (Depot, never closed), 714 Atlantic Ave., 14 Snyder Ave., Bush Terminal, Atlantic and Snedeker Aves., Ormond Pl. and Jefferson Ave., 501 Broadway; in Long Island City, Front and Flushing Sts.; in Jersey City, 2 Exchange Pl. and Pier D., Weehawken; 71 Ferry St., Hoboken, N. J.

American.—Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal St., 13 Astor Pl., 15 Chatham Sq., 922, 1434 Broadway, 33d St. and 10th Ave., 73 5th Ave., 1251 3d Ave., 139 Spring St., 1 W. 125th St., 138th St. and Park Ave., 385 Madison Ave., Lexington Ave. and 44th St., 105 Bleecker St., 134 W. 25th St., 9 W. 31st St., 247 W. 57th St., 316 Amsterdam Ave., in Brooklyn, 339 Fulton St., 823 Flatbush Ave., Lee Ave. and Gwinnett St., 954 Broadway, 2566 Atlantic Ave., Dock and Water Sts., 33 Bond St., Third Ave. and 41st St., 327 Jackson Ave., Long Island City; in Jersey City, Central R. R. of N. J. Station and 109 Hudson St.; West Shore R. R. Depot, Weehawken; 433 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign), 42 Broadway.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign).—39 Pearl St. and 28 Bridge St.

New York Transportation Co., Dodds Express.—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. Other offices, 7 Cortlandt St., 170, 379, 958, 2174 Broadway, Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses St., Ferries, Citi-

zens' Line and Catskill Evening Line, foot of Barrow St., foot of W. 22d St.; People's Line, foot of Canal St.; Providence Line; Fall River Line, foot of Warren St.; 263, 501 5th Ave.; Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, foot of Clarkson St.; Pennsylvania Station, 4 W. 125th St., 153 W. 125th St., 60 W. 133d St.; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau St., 336 Fulton St., Flatbush Ave. Station, 4 Court St., 479 Norstrand Ave.; in Jersey City, 2 Exchange Pl.

Downings' Foreign Express.—45 Pearl St.
Long Island Express.—Office, Long Island City.
Morris's European Ex.—53 Broadway.

National.—Same offices as the American Express.

New York and Boston Despatch.—Main office, 19 E. 17th St., 100 Maiden Lane, 63 Gold St., 121 Prince St., 46 Dey St., 53 E. 11th St., 34 E. 21st St., 1 and 257 Mercer St.

Pitt & Scott, Ltd. (Foreign).—60 Pearl St.
Wells Fargo & Co. (Foreign).—51 Broadway.

Wells Fargo & Co.—Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 613 6th Ave., 311 Canal St., 17 W. 23d St., 376 Columbus Ave., 60 E. 8th St., 100 Warren St., 1243 3d Ave., foot of W. 23d St., 35 W. 3d St., 250 W. 26th St., 501 Fifth Ave., 29 E. 14th St., 45 W. 125th St., 128 Division St., 22 W. 15th St., 315 W. 43d St., 257 W. 57th St., 235 E. 128th St.; in Brooklyn, 312 Livingston St., 1 Raymond St.; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Ave., and at ferry foot of Pavonia Ave.

Westcott.—Principal office, 219 E. 42d St. Other offices, 84, 149, 399, 425, 429, 922, 1183, 1216, 1278, 1434, 1465 Broadway, 316 Amsterdam Ave., foot of Barclay St., foot of Chambers St., foot of Cortlandt St., 18 Astor Pl., foot of W. 23d St., foot of Christopher St., foot of W. 42d St., Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Ave., 1 W. 125th St., 2094 7th Ave., 125th Street and Park Ave., 1869 Park Ave.; in Brooklyn, 338, 505, 726 Fulton St., 22 Court St., 15 Bergen St., 954 Broadway.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGH.

YEAR.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
*1915.....	2,590,455	705,742	1,990,614	102,614	417,107	5,806,532
1910.....	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,833
1900.....	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890.....	1,441,216	88,903	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880.....	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870.....	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860.....	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850.....	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840.....	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830.....	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820.....	123,706	2,732	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810.....	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	6,444	119,734
1800.....	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	7,642	79,216

The population of the city of New York (all boroughs), by sex, for the year 1913, was as follows: males, 2,666,269; females, 2,706,714. Total, 5,372,983. * Estimate by the Board of Health for July 1, 1915.

LICENSE FEES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES, 49 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General.....	\$25.00	Concert.....	\$500.00	Sight-Seeking Car.....	\$10.00
" renewal.....	12.50	" Comm'ted 150.00-450.00		Pawnbroker.....	500.00
" Special.....	1.00	" Am'ment, Com'ted 150.00-450.00		" renewal.....	25.00
" Special renewal.....	50	" Richmond.....	50.00	Second-hand Dealer.....	25.00
Peddler, Horse & Wagon.....	8.00	" Employment Agency.....	25.00	" renewal.....	12.50
" renew'l.....	4.00	" in.....		Junk Shop.....	20.00
" Push Cart.....	4.00	" Lodging Houses.....	25.00	" renewal.....	10.00
" renewal.....	2.00	" Common Show.....	25.00	Public Taxicab.....	10.00
" Basket.....	2.00	" renewal.....	12.50	Little Taxicab.....	5.00
" renewal.....	1.00	" Motion Picture Theatre.....	100.00	Public Coach.....	10.00
Express.....	5.00	" renewal.....	50.00	" Cab.....	5.00
" renewal.....	2.50	" Open Air Picture.....	50.00	" Hack Driver.....	1.00
Public Cart.....	2.00	" renewal.....	25.00	Stand, Newspaper.....	5.00
Dir't Cart.....	1.00	" Shooting Gallery.....	5.00	" Fruit.....	10.00
" renewal.....	50	" renewal.....	2.50	" Newspaper and.....	15.00
Express Driver.....	50	" Bowling Alley.....	2.50	" Fruit.....	5.00
" renewal.....	25	" renewal.....	3.00	" Bootblack, Chair.....	20.00
Stand, Elevated R. R.....	10.00	" Billiard Table.....	1.50	Stage Coach.....	20.00
Theatrical.....	500.00	" renewal.....	1.00	Surface Railroad Car.....	20.00-50.00
" Commuted.....	250.00	" Public Porter.....	1.00	Public Dance Hall.....	50.00
		" renewal.....	25		

NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY.

NEW YORK CITY has grown so rapidly in the past ten years that the water system, which when first planned was considered ample for many years, has been taxed to its limit, and there is at present an urgent need for the new system, which is being built, for bringing the water from the Catskill Mountains. The city consumes every day about 550,000,000 gallons of water, and, assuming a population of 5,500,000, then every man, woman and child uses nearly 100 gallons a day. The new Catskill Aqueduct will have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day, and the largest reservoir in the system (the Ashokan), once filled, could supply the city for eight months at the present rate of consumption, without any water flowing into it.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The water supply of the city of New York is divided by boroughs, those of Manhattan and Bronx being taken together, as they are practically supplied from the same sources. In the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx the supply is by means of gravity, the water being pumped to the higher parts of the boroughs. In the lower part of Manhattan and certain business districts of Brooklyn an independent system, known as the high pressure fire service, is used exclusively for fire protection purposes. The high pressure fire service system is connected up with the regular distribution mains; in case of emergency provision has been made so that salt water can be used.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx are supplied from both the Croton and the Bronx and Byram watersheds. The Croton covers an area of 360 square miles, and from various reservoirs water is brought through more than 30 miles of masonry conduit to distributing reservoirs in the boroughs. The Bronx and Byram watershed covers about 22 square miles.

In Manhattan, Croton water is used entirely, but in the Bronx about one-half the population is supplied with Croton water, the other half being supplied from the Bronx and Byram Rivers. Approximately 350,000,000 gallons are used every day in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Brooklyn about 80 per cent. of the water comes from wells, and the remainder from small streams, the watersheds having an area of nearly 170 square miles. All the water is pumped and about 150,000,000 gallons are consumed daily from municipal and private sources. Flatbush and Borough Park are supplied by private companies from wells.

The city supplies only the first and third wards in the Borough of Queens, while the other wards are supplied by private companies. The water is taken from wells and the consumption averages 34,000,000 gallons daily.

In Richmond, the city owns the wells which furnish about 11,500,000 gallons daily.

HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE SYSTEM.

The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Twenty-third Street, Irving Place, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery and North River, and covers an area of 4.8 square miles.

There are two pumping stations, one located at Gansevoort and West Streets, and the other at Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps that are connected to the Croton Supply (see above), the Gansevoort and West Street station being also connected to the North River, and the Oliver and South Street station to the East River. Thus, either fresh or salt water may be used, the latter, however, only being used in emergencies. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute against a head of 300 pounds at the station. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about 50 fire engines delivering two good sized streams. The pumping stations respond to every alarm with a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of 108 miles of mains, 8 to 24 inches in diameter, and about 2,372 four-nozzle hydrants and the necessary valves.

The pressure at any point can be increased or decreased by telephoning to the pumping stations. For this purpose there are approximately 315 telephone boxes, besides telephones communicating with the Fire Headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company.

The present system cost about \$6,100,000 for stations, land, mains and appurtenances. The system has been extended to the Battery, and contracts for future extensions are in force.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems, one protecting the business and manufacturing districts, and the other the amusement section of Coney Island.

The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the upper New York Bay, Hudson Avenue, Tillary Street, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Thirty-ninth Street to the water front, and covers an area of 4.8 square miles.

The supply is furnished by two stations, the main one being located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve one at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains, the main station being also connected to the East River.

The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute against a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.

The distributing system consists of about 34 miles of mains, 8 to 20 inches in diameter, with the usual hydrants.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. Gas engines driving pumps are installed, the total capacity being 4,500 gallons per minute pumping against a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. The water is distributed through 6 miles of mains, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, having hydrants where necessary.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SYSTEM.

The new water supply system, which is nearing completion, consists of the building of the following reservoirs, viz.: Ashokan for impounding the water, Kensico for storage, Hill View for equalizing and distributing, and the Silver Lake for distributing and serving as a terminal reservoir, and besides these reservoirs the Catskill Aqueduct for conveying the water. In New York City the system will be inter-connected with existing works, and no changes need be made in the present pipe lines. However, the city pumping plants in Manhattan, having a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons daily, in Brooklyn 25,000,000, and the various private plants of 30,000,000, may at any time be dispensed with, as the water brought by the new system will have sufficient pressure to reach the twentieth floor of a building situated at tide level.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

The main supply will be impounded or collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, which is 13 miles west of Kingston, N. Y., from its tributary watersheds, the Esopus, now being developed, 255 square miles in extent, with the Schoharie, 228 square miles, and the Catskill Creek, 163 square miles, available for development in the future. The reservoir, formed by the building of the Olive Bridge Dam and a number of dikes, is approximately 12 miles long by one mile wide, with a maximum depth of 190 feet. When full, the surface of the water is 590 feet above sea level. The impounding of water was begun in September, 1913.

CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.

Leading from the Ashokan Reservoir is the Catskill Aqueduct, into which, through future development, may also empty the Lackawack Reservoir (supplied by the Rondout watershed, having an area of 131 square miles), the aqueduct bringing the water to Storm King, four miles above West Point, then under the Hudson River in a tunnel to Breakneck Mountain, from Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir, and from the latter to Hill View Reservoir in Yonkers, just north of the city line.

The type of construction depends entirely on the nature of the country the aqueduct crosses. Wherever possible it is built in the open, that is in cut and cover, but in many cases tunnels and siphons are required. The cut and cover portion is of concrete, having a horseshoe shaped cross section, 17 feet high and 17 feet 6 inches wide, with the flat part resting on the ground. The dimensions of the tunnels range from approximately those just given to a circular section 14 feet 6 inches in diameter. The entire waterway is concrete lined.

The most difficult tunnel to bore was the one under the Hudson River between Storm King and Breakneck Mountains. Here it was necessary to cut through solid rock at a distance 1,100 feet below the surface of the river. From Breakneck Mountain to Kensico Reservoir (east of Tarrytown, N. Y.) cut and cover construction, with an occasional tunnel or siphon, is followed; similarly the Kensico Reservoir is connected to the Hill View Reservoir, and from the latter is the tunnel for supplying New York. The Catskill Aqueduct from the Ashokan reservoir to the city line at Yonkers is about 92 miles long, 55 miles being cut and cover, 31 miles tunnels and 6 miles of steel pipes.

CITY TUNNEL OF CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.

The tunnel from Hill View Reservoir will pass under the Borough of Bronx, the Harlem River, the Borough of Manhattan, the East River and terminate in Brooklyn, a distance of 18 miles. At the Brooklyn terminal pipes will extend to Queens and to Richmond, the pipes to the latter being of cast iron, crossing the Narrows and discharging into an equalizing reservoir at Silver Lake, 225 feet above sea level.

The tunnel will be circular in section, reducing from 15 feet to 11 feet in diameter, lined with concrete, and varying from 200 to 750 feet deep in solid rock. It will thus pass far below all subways and building foundations. About every 4,000 feet connections will be made to the present distributing system, through controlling valves set to furnish the water at any lower pressure than that in the tunnel, which existing conditions may require.

The tunnel will deliver 500,000,000 gallons daily, the water rising at the Brooklyn end to nearly 240 feet above tide water, a height sufficient to supply without pumping the highest sections of the borough. The estimated cost of the tunnel and pipes within the city and the reservoir on Staten Island is \$25,000,000.

The total cost of the entire system as projected, including the development of four large Catskill Mountain watersheds, as needed by the growth of the city of New York, the necessary reservoirs, Catskill Aqueduct and all appurtenances, will be about \$176,000,000. It is estimated that the work now under contract will be completed in 1915.

Up to October 1, 1914, about \$99,400,000 worth of contracts had been awarded, the waterway completed to the city line and about 96 per cent. completed to Staten Island, while about 90 per cent. of the contract work of the present development is done.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in 1901, is organized in 230 colleges and universities, and has an enrolled membership of 6,500. It conducts journalistic contests among colleges, preparing students to collect and write news related to the reform, to get into touch with the news organs, and to learn the value of publicity to this and other movements for social betterment. *President*—D. Leigh Colvin, New York City. *Secretary*—Harry S. Warner, 156 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Dr. Samuel Dickie, President of Albion College, Albion, Mich. The official organ is *The Intercollegiate Statesman*.

DISTRICT LEADERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	James A. Foley.
1—D. E. Finn.	15—James J. Hagan.	Lewis Nixon.
2—Thomas F. Foley.	16—Edward F. Boyle.	Antonio Zucca.
3—Harry Perry.	17—Rosswell D. Williams.	William F. Grell.
4—John F. Ahearn.	18—John V. Cogsey.	George E. Best.
P. J. Scully.	19—James J. Hines.	<i>Chairman</i> —Thomas F. McAvoy.
5—C. W. Culin.	20—William N. Shannon.	<i>Secretaries</i> —Thomas E. Rush.
6—David Lazarus.	21—John H. O'Connell.	Thomas F. Smith.
7—Frank J. Goodwin.	22—William H. Sinnott.	<i>Treasurer</i> —Philip F. Donohue.
8—C. D. Sullivan.	23—Thomas F. McAvoy.	
9—P. J. Dooling.	24—J. J. Dietz.	
William Dalton.	25—George W. Olvany.	
10—Solomon Goldenkranz.	26—J. J. Frawley.	
11—T. J. McManus.	27—George Donnellan.	Ass'y Dist.
12—C. F. Murphy.	28—Nicholas J. Hayes.	32 N.—Edward J. O'Brien.
13—John F. Curry.	29—Thomas E. Rush.	32 S.—Martin J. Burke.
14—M. J. Cruise.	30—P. E. Nagle.	33—Michael J. Garvin.
	31—Samuel Marx.	34—Stephen A. Nugent.
		35—Ellsworth J. Healy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
32 N.—Edward J. O'Brien.	30—Frank K. Bowers.
32 S.—Martin J. Burke.	31—John J. Lyons.
33—Michael J. Garvin.	<i>President</i> —Samuel S. Koenig.
34—Stephen A. Nugent.	<i>Sec'y</i> —Benjamin Bulmer.
35—Ellsworth J. Healy.	<i>Treas.</i> —Ogden L. Mills.

BRONX COUNTY.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
1—William G. Rose.	15—Lloyd P. Stryker.	30—Frank K. Bowers.
2—Joseph Levenson.	16—Charles K. Lexow.	31—John J. Lyons.
3—James E. March.	17—Abraham Gruber.	<i>President</i> —Samuel S. Koenig.
4—Alexander Wolf.	18—Joseph E. Nejedly.	<i>Sec'y</i> —Benjamin Bulmer.
5—Joseph T. Haekett.	19—Wm. D. Brush.	<i>Treas.</i> —Ogden L. Mills.
6—Samuel S. Koenig.	20—William C. Hecht.	
7—Benjamin Fox.	21—Moses M. McKee.	Ass'y Dist.
8—Louis Jacobson.	22—Ambrose O. Neal.	32 N.—John Knewitz.
9—Michael H. Blake.	23—Collin H. Woodward.	32 S.—William H. Ten Eyck.
10—Frederick L. Marshall.	24—Morris Levy.	33—Alfred B. Simonds.
11—George W. Wanmaker.	25—Frederick C. Tanner.	34—Ernest W. Bradbury.
12—William Henkel.	26—Samuel Krulowitch.	35—Thomas W. Whittle.
13—Paul Borchart.	27—Joseph W. Spencer.	<i>President</i> —John Knewitz.
14—John S. Shea.	28—Chas. B. Larky.	<i>Sec'y</i> —Charles L. Halberstadt.
	29—William Chilvers.	<i>Treas.</i> —Richard W. Lawrence.

FATALITIES IN MANHATTAN.

TRAGIC DEATH LIST FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND THE CAUSES THEREOF.

(From a report furnished by George P. Le Brun, Secretary of the Board of Coroners.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED AS CORONERS' CASES.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
5,443	5,222	5,408	5,701	5,697	5,750

HOMICIDES.

METHOD.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	METHOD.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Shooting.....	63	60	108	93	114	111	Malpractice.....	8	14	11	16	10	12
Assault.....	32	14	36	37	28	33	Stabbing.....	..	..	..	31	23	24
Infanticide.....	3	6	4	15	17	12	ILLUMINATING GAS.	..	..	..	1	5	1
Poisoning.....	5	8	1	0	1	..	Explosion of bomb	..	..	..	..	..	1

SUICIDES.

METHOD.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	METHOD.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Shooting.....	174	127	133	105	89	86	ILLUMINATING GAS.	160	137	142	152	183	173
Stabbing.....	14	19	24	23	28	28	Hanging.....	54	23	36	30	52	47
Poisons.....	63	62	28	81	67	65	Jumped from windows and roofs..	35	28	50	32	38	47
Leaped in front of moving trains..	11	39	5	7	15	4	Strangulation.....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Submersion.....	32	7	9	9	2	5	Cutting.....	..	..	..	..	..	26

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY SHOOTING, POISONS, ILLUMINATING GAS AND OTHER CAUSES.

CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Shooting.....	9	6	3	4	3	5	Submersion.....	213	203	232	219	229	215
Poisons.....	50	28	42	50	52	61	Food in larynx....	..	..	..	6	15	10
ILLUMINATING GAS.	128	119	127	100	127	125	Cutting.....	..	..	..	2	4	7
Elevators.....	27	21	49	68	53	..	Asphyxiation.....	..	..	..	36	32	..
Bends—Caisson Disease.....	4	0	1	0	0	..	Overlying position	..	..	..	..	..	18

PERSONS KILLED IN CASUALTIES.

(Includes falls from buildings, scaffolds, on sidewalk, elevator shafts and struck by falling articles.)

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
641	637	707	720	764	867

Testimony adduced at inquests and investigations made by the Coroners indicate that forty per cent. were mechanics and laborers while engaged in their daily toil.

PERSONS KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER.

CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Automobiles....	43	36	62	90	146	176	Horse vehicles... ..	90	79	93	139	103	111
Surface cars....	68	131	62	79	72	63	Subway trains... ..	17	13	24	19	14	16
Elevated trains..	8	11	17	10	6	10	Motorcycles and bicycles.....	..	..	..	5	3	13
N. Y. Central trains*.....	20	22	14	15	9	13	Steam rollers....	..	..	..	1	..	..

LIVES LOST IN CONFLAGRATIONS.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
191	43	36	161	42	43

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD REPORTED TO CORONER'S OFFICE.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
179	147	111	144	149	134

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS KILLED BY ACCIDENTAL BURNS AND FALLS.

CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Contact with stove	25	25	11	11	7	11	Windows.....	43	30	33	44	36	49
Hot water.....	50	53	69	61	74	52	Clothes ignited..	..	..	..	11	17	25
Bonfires.....	1	6	3	5	6	10	Candles.....	..	..	..	2	1	1
Matches.....	22	21	34	24	14	32	Carbolic ointment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conflagrations..	17	16	4	4	17	3	Explosion.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fire-escapes....	23	27	18	22	43	34							

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS KILLED ON THE STREETS.

CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	CAUSE.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Surface cars....	21	22	12	28	13	11	Motorcycle.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Automobiles....	6	23	25	30	46	82	N.Y. Central R.R.*	..	..	..	..	..	2
Horse vehicles..	39	41	53	69	55	64							

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED BEFORE CORONERS, CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
525	444	344	221	244	216

The Property Clerk of the Coroner's Office received during the course of a year thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry and money found upon and belonging to the dead, which is promptly delivered to the relatives of the dead or to the Public Administrator, as required by law.

The Coroners' Physicians, owing to the large number of autopsies which they perform in the course of a year, obtain knowledge and information which are of great value to medical science.

As a result of investigations made by the Coroner's Office into deaths by casualties, laws have been enacted aiming at the prevention of unnecessary and reckless loss of life, by compelling employers to furnish proper and safe scaffolding, stricter care in employment of men working in caissons, fire prevention law, and forbidding the transferring of dying patients from one hospital to another.

* Includes Eleventh Avenue.

FOOTBALL, INTERCOLLEGIATE SEASON, 1914.
RECORDS OF MOST IMPORTANT TEAMS.

YALE.		PENNA.—Cont.		LAFAYETTE.		LEHIGH—Cont.			
20—Maine.....	0	3—Michigan.....	34	41—Delaware.....	0	3—Yale.....	20		
21—Virginia.....	0	0—Dartmouth.....	41	7—Ursinus.....	7	24—Carnegie.....	20		
20—Lehigh.....	3	12—Cornell.....	24	0—Pennsylvania.....	0	0—27—Muhlenburg.....	0		
28—Notre Dame.....	0	CORNELL.		0—Princeton.....	16	33—Johns Hopkins.....	0		
7—Wash. and Jeff.....	13	28—Ursinus.....	0	14—Villanova.....	3	20—Penn. State.....	7		
49—Colgate.....	7	3—Pittsburgh.....	9	0—Penn. State.....	17	10—Villanova.....	0		
14—Brown.....	6	3—Colgate.....	7	24—Muhlenburg.....	3	17—Lafayette.....	7		
10—Princeton.....	14	21—Indians.....	0	42—Albright.....	6	PITTSBURGH.			
0—Harvard.....	36	48—Bucknell.....	0	7—Lehigh.....	17	9—Cornell.....	3		
HARVARD.		28—Brown.....	7	56—Dickinson.....	7	21—Westminster.....	10		
44—Bates.....	0	48—Holy Cross.....	3	RUTGERS.					
44—Springfield.....	0	26—Franklin and Mar. 3.	13	0—Princeton.....	12	13—Navy.....	6		
10—Wash. and Jeff.....	6	26—Michigan.....	13	37—R. T. I.....	0	6—Indians.....	3		
13—Tufts.....	6	24—Pennsylvania.....	12	0—Army.....	13	21—Georgetown.....	0		
17—Penn. State.....	13	BROWN.		17—Muhlenburg.....	7	96—Dickinson.....	0		
7—Michigan.....	0	24—Norwich.....	0	16—Tufts.....	7	10—Wash. and Jeff.....	13		
20—Princeton.....	0	20—Rhode Is. State.....	0	14—Syracuse.....	14	14—Carnegie Tech.....	0		
0—Brown.....	0	0—Amherst.....	0	83—Stevens.....	0	AMHERST.			
36—Yale.....	0	14—Wesleyan.....	0	33—New York Univ.....	0	0—Bowdoin.....	7		
ARMY.		7—Cornell.....	28	13—Wash. and Jeff.....	20	17—Middlebury.....	0		
49—Stevens.....	0	12—Vermont.....	9	0—83—Stevens.....	0	0—Brown.....	0		
13—Rutgers.....	0	6—Yale.....	14	33—New York Univ.....	0	0—Trinity.....	0		
13—Colgate.....	0	0—Harvard.....	0	17—Muhlenburg.....	7	16—Wesleyan.....	0		
14—Holy Cross.....	0	20—Indians.....	14	105—Dickinson.....	0	0—Dartmouth.....	32		
41—Villanova.....	0	NEW YORK UNIV.		9—Harvard.....	10	0—Springfield Y. M. C. A.....	20		
27—Notre Dame.....	7	27—St. Stephen's.....	9	28—Westminster.....	0	6—Williams.....	14		
28—Maine.....	0	26—Hamilton.....	0	13—Yale.....	7	WILLIAMS.			
13—Springfield T. S.....	6	13—Haverford.....	7	40—West Virginia.....	0	37—Rensselaer.....	0		
20—Navy.....	0	17—R. P. I.....	7	13—Pittsburgh.....	10	3—Vermont.....	0		
NAVY.		3—Trinity.....	19	59—W. Va. Western.....	6	3—Dartmouth.....	21		
13—Georgetown.....	0	0—Union.....	9	14—Georgetown.....	6	17—Springfield.....	13		
7—Pittsburgh.....	12	31—Stevens.....	0	34—Bucknell.....	0	20—Trinity.....	14		
6—Pennsylvania.....	13	0—13—Wesleyan.....	29	20—Rutgers.....	13	7—Princeton.....	7		
48—Western Reserve.....	0	0—Rutgers.....	33	PRINCETON.					
16—North Carolina.....	14	FORDHAM.		12—Rutgers.....	0	20—Wesleyan.....	7		
21—Fordham.....	0	0—Georgetown.....	0	10—Bucknell.....	0	14—Amherst.....	6		
31—Colby.....	21	7—Gallaudet.....	6	12—Syracuse.....	7	DARTMOUTH.			
33—Ursinus.....	2	21—Rochester.....	0	16—Lafayette.....	0	29—Mass. Aggies.....	6		
0—Army.....	20	28—Middlebury.....	0	16—Dartmouth.....	12	74—Norwich.....	0		
PENNSYLVANIA.		21—Rhode Island.....	0	7—Williams.....	7	21—Williams.....	3		
14—Gettysburg.....	0	21—Gettysburg.....	2	0—Harvard.....	20	42—Vermont.....	0		
0—Franklin and Mar.....	10	0—Navy.....	21	14—Yale.....	19	12—Princeton.....	16		
0—Lafayette.....	0	7—Vermont.....	7	LEHIGH.					
13—Navy.....	6	14—Boston College.....	3	12—Franklin and Mar.....	0	2—Amherst.....	0		
7—Indians.....	0	6—Villanova.....	7	21—Indians.....	6	66—Tufts.....	0		
40—Swarthmore.....	6	STANDING OF TEAMS.							

TEAM.	W.	L.	T.	TEAM.	W.	L.	T.	TEAM.	W.	L.	T.	TEAM.	W.	L.	T.
Harvard.....	7	0	2	Wash. and Jeff.....	10	1	0	Annapolis.....	6	3	0	Lafayette.....	4	3	2
Dartmouth.....	8	1	0	Rutgers.....	4	3	1	Pennsylvania.....	4	4	1	Amherst.....	2	4	2
Yale.....	7	2	0	Brown.....	5	2	2	Syracuse.....	5	3	2	Trinity.....	4	2	1
Cornell.....	8	2	0	Pittsburgh.....	7	1	0	Colgate.....	5	2	1	Unioa.....	8	0	0
West Point.....	9	0	0	Williams.....	6	1	1	Penn. State.....	5	2	1	Colby.....	5	2	1
Princeton.....	5	2	1	Lehigh.....	8	1	0	Tufts.....	5	3	0	Wesleyan.....	4	4	1

NEW YORK CITY HIGH SCHOOL RECORDS.

SCHOOL.	W.	L.	T.	POINTS.			SCHOOL.	W.	L.	T.	POINTS.		
				For.	Agst.	P. C.					For.	Agst.	P. C.
Morris.....	7	1	1	121	27	.875	Clinton.....	2	7	0	25	119	.222
Commerce.....	3	3	2	38	58	.500	Curtis.....	0	4	0	0	135	.000
Stuyvesant.....	3	5	0	78	109	.375							

MORRIS.			COMMERCE—Cont.			STUYVESANT—Cont.			CLINTON—Cont.		
3—Flushing.....	0	0	0—Pawling.....	24	0—Morris.....	24	0—Stamford.....	34			
6—Mount Vernon.....	0	0	6—Polytechnic Prep.....	6	6—Clinton.....	7	0—Morris.....	3			
6—Yonkers.....	6	6	7—Morris.....	6	0—Bay Ridge.....	46	0—Peekskill.....	16			
24—Stuyvesant.....	0	0	0—N. Y. M. A.....	7	34—Curtis.....	0	6—Commerce.....	23			
39—Curtis.....	0	0	6—Manual.....	6	CLINTON.						
6—Commerce.....	7	13—Clinton.....	6	CURTIS.							
25—Peekskill.....	7	STUYVESANT.						0—Erasmus.....	35		
3—Clinton.....	0	0—Manual.....	13	6—Dickinson.....	13	0—Flushing.....	27				
9—Plainfield.....	7	19—Stevens Prep.....	0	0—Rutherford.....	21	0—Morris.....	39				
COMMERCE.			0—Mount Vernon.....	19	0—Bay Ridge.....	3	0—Stuyvesant.....	34			
0—Fordham Prep.....	3	19—Commercial.....	0	6—Boys' High.....	0						
6—Boys' High.....	0							7—Stuyvesant.....	6		

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES, 1901-1914.

YEAR.	Deaths.	Injuries.	YEAR.	Deaths.	Injuries.	YEAR.	Deaths.	Injuries.
1901.....	7	74	1907.....	15	166	1913.....	14	175
1902.....	15	106	1908.....	11	304	1914.....	12	179
1903.....	44	63	1909.....	30	216	Totals..... 246 2,780		
1904.....	14	275	1910.....	22	499			
1905.....	24	200	1911.....	11	178			
1906.....	14	160	1912.....	10	185			

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Acknowledged by International Athletic Federation.

RUNNING.

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards.....	9 3-5s.....	D. J. Kelly.....	U. S. A.....	June 23, 1906
220 yards.....	21 1-5s.....	B. J. Wefers.....	U. S. A.....	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig.....	U. S. A.....	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott.....	U. S. A.....	May 31, 1913
300 yards.....	30 3-5s.....	B. J. Wefers.....	U. S. A.....	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards.....	47 4-5s.....	M. W. Long.....	U. S. A.....	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards.....	1m. 10 4-5s.....	M. W. Sheppard.....	U. S. A.....	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards.....	1m. 52 1-2s.....	J. E. Meredith.....	U. S. A.....	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards.....	2m. 12 2-5s.....	M. W. Sheppard.....	U. S. A.....	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards.....	3m. 2 4-5s.....	T. P. Conneff.....	U. S. A.....	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile.....	4m. 14 2-5s.....	J. P. Jones.....	U. S. A.....	May 31, 1913
2 miles.....	9m. 9 3-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	June 11, 1904
3 miles.....	14m. 17 3-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	May 21, 1903
4 miles.....	19m. 23 2-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	June 13, 1904
5 miles.....	24m. 33 2-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	May 12, 1904
6 miles.....	29m. 59 2-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles.....	35m. 4 3-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles.....	40m. 16s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles.....	45m. 27 3-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles.....	50m. 40 3-5s.....	A. Shrubbs.....	England.....	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles.....	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s.....	F. Appleby.....	England.....	July 21, 1902
20 miles.....	1h. 51m. 54s.....	G. Crossland.....	England.....	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles.....	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s.....	H. Green.....	England.....	May 12, 1913
One hour.....	11 miles 1,442 yards.....	J. Bouin.....	France.....	July 6, 1913
Two hours.....	20 miles 952 yards.....	H. Green.....	England.....	May 12, 1913

METRIC DISTANCES.

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres.....	10.6s.....	D. F. Lippincott.....	U. S. A.....	1912
200 metres.....	21.6s.....	A. Hahn.....	U. S. A.....	1904
300 metres.....	36.4s.....	F. Mezel.....	Hungary.....	1913
300 metres.....	36.4s.....	Fallot.....	France.....	1908
400 metres.....	48.2s.....	C. Reldpath.....	U. S. A.....	1912
500 metres.....	1m. 7.6s.....	F. Rajz.....	Hungary.....	1913
800 metres.....	1m. 51.9s.....	J. E. Meredith.....	U. S. A.....	1912
1,000 metres.....	2m. 32.3s.....	Mickler.....	Germany.....	1913
1,500 metres.....	3m. 55.8s.....	A. R. Kiviat.....	U. S. A.....	1912
3,000 metres.....	8m. 36.8s.....	H. Kolehmainen.....	Finland.....	1912
5,000 metres.....	14m. 36.6s.....	H. Kolehmainen.....	Finland.....	1912
10,000 metres.....	30m. 58.8s.....	J. Bouin.....	Finland.....	1912
10,000 metres.....	31m. 20.8s.....	H. Kolehmainen.....	Finland.....	1913
15 kilometres.....	47m. 18.6s.....	J. Bouin.....	France.....	1913
20 kilometres.....	1h. 7m. 57.4s.....	A. Ahlgren.....	Sweden.....	1913
One hour.....	19,021m., 90cm.....	J. Bouin.....	France.....	1913

WALKING.

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
1 mile.....	6m. 25 4-5s.....	G. H. Goulding.....	Canada.....	June 4, 1910
2 miles.....	13m. 11 2-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	July 13, 1904
3 miles.....	20m. 25 4-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles.....	27m. 14s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles.....	36m. 1-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles.....	43m. 26 1-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles.....	50m. 50 4-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles.....	58m. 18 2-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles.....	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
10 miles.....	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	July 17, 1908
15 miles.....	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s.....	H. V. L. Ross.....	England.....	May 20, 1911
20 miles.....	2h. 47m. 52s.....	T. Griffith.....	England.....	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles.....	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s.....	S. C. A. Schofield.....	England.....	May 20, 1911
One hour.....	8 miles 438 yards.....	G. E. Larner.....	England.....	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours.....	15 miles 128 yards.....	H. V. L. Ross.....	England.....	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

EVENT.	Height or Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Standing high.....	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.....	L. Goehring.....	U. S. A.....	June 14, 1913
Running high.....	6 ft. 7 in.....	G. L. Horne.....	U. S. A.....	May 18, 1912
Standing broad.....	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.....	R. C. Ewry.....	U. S. A.....	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad.....	24 ft. 11 3-4 in.....	P. O'Connor.....	England.....	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp.....	50 ft. 11 in.....	D. F. Ahearne.....	U. S. A.....	July 31, 1909
Pole vault.....	13 ft. 2 1-4 in.....	M. S. Wright.....	U. S. A.....	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

EVENT.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight.....	51 ft.....	R. Rose.....	U. S. A.....	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer.....	189 ft. 6 1-2 in.....	P. Ryan.....	U. S. A.....	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight.....	40 ft. 6 3-8 in.....	M. J. McGrath.....	U. S. A.....	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle).....	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle).....	204 ft. 5 5-8 in.....	E. V. Lemming.....	Sweden.....	Sept. 29, 1912

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—Continued.

METRIC DISTANCES.

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres.....	24m. 35.8s.....	T. Blidt.....	Sweden.....	1911
10 kilometres.....	46m. 28.4s.....	G. H. Goulding.....	Canada.....	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high).....	15s.....	F. C. Smithson.....	U. S. A.....	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high).....	23 3-5s.....	{ A. Kraenzlein..... J. I. Wendell.....	U. S. A..... U. S. A.....	May 28, 1898 May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high).....	56 4-5s.....	G. R. L. Anderson.....	England.....	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

METRIC DISTANCES.

EVENT.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres.....	15s.....	F. Smithson.....	U. S. A.....	1908
200 metres.....	24.6s.....	H. Hillman.....	U. S. A.....	1904
400 metres.....	55s.....	C. Bacon.....	U. S. A.....	1908

RELAY RACES.

(Four men to run equal distances.)

EVENT.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile.....	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger...	U. S. A.....	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles.....	7m. 53s.....	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kivlat.....	U. S. A.....	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles.....	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund.....	U. S. A.....	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.

(Four men to run equal distances.)

METRIC DISTANCES.

EVENT.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres.....	42.3s.....	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau).....	1912
800 metres.....	1m. 36s.....	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)...	1908
1,600 metres.....	3m. 16.6s.....	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)...	1912

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

At the annual meeting, held November 16, 1914, the A. A. U. decided to consider records made over A. A. U. championship distances or Olympic distances as A. A. U. records, and performances made over other distances will be regarded as "Noteworthy Performances."

Running—20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892. 35 yards—4s., A. W. Grosvenor, Boston, Mass., March 14, 1896; Clyde A. Blair, Chicago, February 22, 1902; Madison, Wis., March 16, 1902; Chicago, May 8, 1902 (twice); W. Hogenson, Madison, Wis., March 18, 1905; Frank Waller, Madison, Wis. (twice), March 13, 1905; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., February 25, 1911. 40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, Mass., February 11, 1905. 45 yards—5 1-5s., C. A. Blair, Chicago, February 13, 1904; Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 13, 1904. 50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904; W. D. Eaton, New York City, October 10, 1905; Richard L. Murray, St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1906; F. Kuhn, Chicago A. A., Omaha, Neb., April 1, 1911. 60 yards—6 2-5s., L. E. Myers, New York City, December 12, 1882; J. W. Tewksbury, New York City, January 13, 1899; W. D. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901; Washington Delgado, New York City, February 4, 1901; R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., and R. Reed, Gordon A. A., Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 1, 1908; W. J. Keating, Albany, N. Y., February 8, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, January 28, 1910; J. Wasson, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911; A. T. Meyer, Paterson, N. J., January 21, 1914; S. Butler, Hutchinson, Kan., Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914. 65 yards (indoor)—7s., Lawson Robertson, New York City, March 2, 1908; H. P. Drew, New York City, January 25, 1913. 70 yards—7 1-5s. (made in two races the same evening), W. A. Schick, New York City, February 28, 1903; J. J. Archer, New York City, February 5, 1910; R. Cloughen, New York City, February 5, 1910; H. P. Drew, New York City, December 7, 1912. 75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, N. J., May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, Wis., March 11, 1905; H. P. Drew, New York City, March 6, 1913. 80 yards—8s., Wendell Baker, Boston, Mass., July 1, 1886. 90 yards (indoor)—9 1-5s., H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906; H. P. Drew, Berkeley, Cal., March 28, 1914. 105 yards—10 2-5s., N. H. Hargrave, Berkeley Oval, September 25, 1901. 100 metres—10 4-5s., R. C. Craig, Detroit Y. M. C. A.; H. P. Drew, Springfield H. S., at Eastern Tryouts, held at Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. 110 yards—10 4-5s., R. Cloughen, Celtic Park, N. Y., September 5, 1910. 120 yards—11 3-5s., H. P. Drew, Crescent Park, R. L., August 20, 1914. 125 yards—12 2-5s., C. H. Sherrill, New York City, May 4, 1889. 130 yards—12 4-5s., Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11, 1909; H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 22, 1913. 150 yards—14 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., Berkeley Oval, New York, May 17, 1890; J. Owen, Jr., Detroit, Mich., September 13, 1890. 200 yards—20s., W. Baker, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., November 8, 1890. 220 yards—21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, Can., September 24, 1892 (slight curve). Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York City, May 30, 1896; R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1910; R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911; D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913; H. P. Drew, Claremont, Cal., February 28, 1914; George Parker, Fresno, Cal., October 2, 1914. Around half of a quarter-mile path, 21 4-5s., J. H. Maybury, Madison, Wis., May 9, 1896. Around part of a fifth of a mile path, 21 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., June 13, 1896. Around a turn one-third mile track, 21 3-5s., P. J. Walsh, Montreal, Can., September 21, 1902. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan. J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906. 250 yards—25 4-5s., C. H. Sherrill, Jr., New Haven, Ct., June 15, 1888. 300 yards—30 3-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1896. 300 yards (indoor)—32 2-5s., H. Helland, Xavler A. A., New York City, March 17, 1912. 330 yards—35s., L. E. Myers, New York, October 22, 1881. 350 yards—36 2-5s., M. W. Long, Guttenberg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (This was the first 350 of a 440-yard

straightaway trial.) 400 yards, straightaway—42 1-5s. M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, N. J., October 4, 1900. (This was the first 400 yards of a 440-yard trial.) 440 yards, straightaway—47s. M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. Round path, 352-yard circuit, 47 4-5s. M. W. Long, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1900. 440 yards (indoor)—49 3-5s. T. J. Halpin, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913. 500 yards—57 3-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 14, 1910. 550 yards—1m. 4s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 14, 1910. 600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 14, 1910. 600 yards (indoor)—1m. 13 4-5s. J. E. Meredith, Brooklyn, April 11, 1913. 660 yards—1m. 20 2-5s. H. Baker, Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914. 700 yards—1m. 26 4-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., May 30, 1910. 5-12ths of a mile—1m. 42s. W. G. George, New York, November 30, 1882. 800 yards—1m. 44 2-5s. L. E. Myers, Williamsburg, L. I., September 16, 1882. 800 yards—1m. 43 3-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23, 1910. 880 yards (indoor, board)—1m. 54 3-5s. E. B. Parson, Buffalo, N. Y., March 19, 1904. 880 yards—1m. 52 1-2s. J. E. Meredith, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912 (world's record); 1m. 52 4-5s. Emilio Lunghi, Montreal, Can., September 15, 1904. Canadian record; 1m. 53 2-5s. C. H. Kilpatrick, New York City, September 27, 1895. D. S. Caldwell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914 (American record). 900 yards—1m. 57 1-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 7, 1910. 1,000 yards—2m. 12 2-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., July 17, 1910. 2-3 mile—2m. 44 2-5s. (race track), M. W. Sheppard, Newark, N. J., August 20, 1910. 2-3 mile—2m. 45 2-5s. M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, N. Y., July 31, 1910. 1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s. T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., August 21, 1895. 1,320 yards (indoor)—3m. 7s. J. P. Driscoll, Buffalo, N. Y., March 15, 1913. 1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s. A. R. Kivlat, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. 1 mile (indoor)—4m. 18 1-5s. A. R. Kivlat, New York City, February 15, 1913. 1 mile (outdoor)—4m. 14 2-5s. J. P. Jones, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 1 1-4 miles—5m. 38 4-5s. T. P. Conneff, Bergen Point, N. J., September 2, 1895. 1 1-2 miles—6m. 46 2-5s. T. P. Conneff, September 2, 1895. 1 3-4 miles—8m. 18 1-5s. W. D. Day, Berkeley Oval, May 17, 1890. 1 3-4 miles (indoor, board)—8m. 10 3-5s. G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. 3,000 metres (indoor)—8m. 35s. G. V. Bonhag, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 16, 1911. 2 miles (outdoor)—9m. 17 4-5s. T. S. Berna, Ithaca, N. Y., May 4, 1912. 2 miles (indoor, board)—9m. 14 1-5s. G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. 2 1-2 miles (indoor)—11m. 53 2-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913. 2 1-2 miles (outdoor)—11m. 59 2-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 17, 1913. 3 miles (indoor)—14m. 18 1-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1913. 3 miles (outdoor)—14m. 22 3-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Celtic Park, N. Y., August 17, 1913. 5,000 metres (indoor)—15m. 5 4-5s. G. V. Bonhag, Madison Square Garden, January 25, 1912. 5,000 metres (outdoor)—15m. 6 2-5s. L. Scott, Celtic Park, N. Y., May 26, 1912. 4 miles (indoor, board)—19m. 39 4-5s. G. V. Bonhag, New York City, February 5, 1910. 4 miles (outdoor)—20m. 2s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 5 miles (indoor)—24m. 29 1-5s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, February 12, 1913. 5 miles (outdoor)—25m. 8s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 8,000 metres (outdoor)—25m. 44s. W. J. Kramer, Celtic Park, L. I., June 2, 1912. 6 miles (outdoor)—30m. 20 2-5s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 6 miles (indoor)—30m. 24s. H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913. 10,000 metres (outdoor)—31m. 43 3-5s. W. J. Kramer, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. 7 miles (outdoor)—35m. 35 4-5s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 7 miles (indoor)—35m. 36 2-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913. 8 miles (outdoor)—40m. 48 4-5s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 8 miles (indoor)—40m. 47 4-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913. 9 miles (outdoor)—46m. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 9 miles (indoor)—46m. 3-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913. 10 miles (outdoor)—51m. 3 2-5s. H. Kolehmainen, New York City, November 1, 1913. 10 miles (indoor)—51m. 6 3-5s. H. Kolehmainen, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1, 1913. 10-mile team race—44m. 9 2-5s. M. D. Huysman and M. J. Ryan, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911. 1 hour—10 miles 1,182 1-3 yards. S. Thomas, New York City, November 30, 1889. 12 miles—1h. 6m. 50 3-5s. J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, N. Y., November 14, 1909. 15 miles—1h. 25m. 15s. J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, N. Y., November 14, 1909. 20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s. James Clark, Celtic Park, N. Y., November 14, 1909. 25 miles—2h. 44m. 50s. M. Maloney, New York City, January 8, 1909. 26 miles 385 yards (Marathon distance)—2h. 54m. 45 2-5s. M. Maloney, New York City, January 8, 1909. 50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s. P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883.

Walking—1-2 mile—3m. 2 2-5s. F. P. Murray, New York City, October 22, 1883. 2-3 mile—4m. 15 2-5s. F. P. Murray, Staten Island, May 17, 1884. 3-4 mile—4m. 40 1-2s. T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York City, October 26, 1877. 1 mile (outdoor)—6m. 29 3-5s. F. P. Murray, New York City, October 27, 1883. 1 mile (indoor)—6m. 28s. G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., December 16, 1911. 1 1-4 miles (indoor)—8m. 20 4-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 1 1-2 miles (indoor)—10m. 6s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 1 3-4 miles (indoor)—11m. 42 1-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 2 miles (indoor)—13m. 38 3-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 2 miles (outdoor)—13m. 48 3-5s. F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884. 2 1-2 miles (indoor)—17m. 13 1-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 3 miles (indoor)—20m. 49 4-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 3 miles (outdoor)—22m. 9 1-5s. F. P. Murray, New York City, November 6, 1883. 4 miles (indoor)—28m. 6 1-5s. G. H. Goulding, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1912. 5 miles—38m. 5-8s. W. H. Purdy, New York City, May 22, 1880. 6 miles—45m. 28s. E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 7 miles—1h. 13 1/2 yards—1h. J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. 8 miles—1h. 2m. 8 1-2s. J. B. Clark, New York City, September 8, 1880. 9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s. E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s. E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 12 miles—1h. 45m. 55s. E. D. Lange, New York City, May 19, 1888. 15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s. W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880. 20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s. J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. 25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s. J. B. Clark, New York City, December 5, 1879. 30 miles—5h. 33m. 8s. 50 miles—9h. 29m. 22s. G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10 and 11, 1878. 100 miles—21h. 42s. G. B. Gillie, New York City, May 10 and 11, 1878.

Hurdle Racing—40 yards (3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle)—5 2-5s. T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910. 40 yards (3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle)—5s. T. N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19, 1910. 45 yards (3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—5 3-5s. F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 18, 1899. 5 3-5s. F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., March 16, 1901. 45 yards (4 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—5 4-5s. F. B. Scheuber, Boston, Mass., February 16, 1901. 45 yards (3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—6s. J. W. Mayhew, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1905. 50 yards (4 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—7s. M. S. Catlin, Chicago, February 20, 1904. 50 yards (4 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—7 2-5s. J. J. Eller, New York City, January 25, 1913. 60 yards (5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—8s. F. Smithson, San Francisco, Cal., February 19, 1909. F. W. Kieley, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1913. J. R. Case, San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914. 60 yards (3 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards start and finish)—7 2-5s. R. G. Haskins, C. A. A., Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911. 60 yards (3 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards apart, 15 yards to finish)—6 4-5s. F. Fletcher, Notre Dame, Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1911. 70 yards (5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—8 4-5s. Forrest Smithson, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., July 10, 1908. 70 yards

(outdoor, 5 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—8 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York City, February 5, 1910. Indoor—8 2-5s., R. Eller and J. J. Eller, Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 4, 1911. 70 yards (indoor, 6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish)—9 2-5s., J. L. Hartranft, New York City, October 31, 1910; J. I. Wendell, New York City, March 6, 1913. 75 yards (outdoor, 6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—9 1-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, L. I., June 4, 1911. 75 yards (indoor, 6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 5 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards between hurdles, 10 yards to finish)—9s., R. Templeton, San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1913; J. J. Eller, New York City, February 14, 1914, and Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914. 75 yards (6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—9 4-5s., F. W. Schule, Milwaukee, March 5, 1904; F. W. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 27, 1914. 80 yards (6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—12s., M. W. Ford, New York City, March 13, 1886. 80 yards (7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—11 1-4s., A. Jordan, New York City, October 9, 1887. 80 yards (7 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—14 1-2s., J. C. Austin, Worcester, Mass., November 3, 1874. 100 yards (8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., February 9, 1907. 100 yards (8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 15 yards to first hurdle, hurdles 10 yards apart, 15 yards to finish)—12s., J. M. Ross, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 26, 1913. 100 yards (8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish)—12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, Md., January 9, 1907. 100 yards (8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—13 1-5s., E. M. Pritchard, Travers Island, N. Y., September 28, 1913. 100 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—12 1-5s., S. C. Northbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1907. 120 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, September 6, 1909, and Brooklyn, N. Y., February 23, 1914. 120 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—15s., F. W. Kelly, Berkeley, Cal., May 10, 1913, and May 2, 1914. 200 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—26 3-5s., F. C. Puffer, Boston, Mass., April 12, 1890. 200 yards (12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—30 4-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888. 220 yards (5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—29 3-4s., F. W. Janssen, New York City, July 26, 1880. 220 yards (6 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—26 2-5s., C. T. Wiegand, New York City, May 4, 1889. 220 yards (7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—29s., J. McClelland, New York City, October 4, 1879. 220 yards (8 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—28 3-4s., J. E. Haigh, New York City, September 6, 1879. 220 yards (9 hurdles, 2 ft. 3 in. high)—23 7-8s., J. S. Voorhees, Jersey City, N. J., October 26, 1880. 220 yards (9 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—29 3-5s., J. B. Hanna, New York City, March 14, 1880. 220 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York City, May 28, 1898. 220 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—23 3-5s., J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 220 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—28 4-5s., C. T. Wiegand, Brooklyn, July 10, 1886. 220 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—27 3-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, L. I., October 11, 1908. 220 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—24 4-5s., 1/4 mile track, around a turn, John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., Travers Island, September 19, 1908; John J. Eller, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1911; John J. Eller, Celtic Park, L. I., September 16, 1911. 250 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—31 4-5s., G. Schwieger, Staten Island, October 26, 1889. 300 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, distances from start to first hurdle, between hurdles, and from last hurdle to finish equal)—36 2-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., New York, November 10, 1906. 300 yards (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, distance from start to first hurdle 26 yards, between hurdles 26 yards, and from last hurdle to finish 40 yards)—34 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 300 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—45s., J. E. Haigh, Yonkers, N. Y., August 30, 1879. 300 yards (12 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—41s., A. A. Jordan, New York City, November 21, 1888. 300 yards (13 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—50 1-2s., H. P. MacMahon, Jersey City, N. J., June 19, 1880. 1-5 mile (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—43 3-5s., C. J. Bacon, Celtic Park, N. Y., June 25, 1910. 1-4 mile (8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 4s., W. L. Allen, St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., October 10, 1878. 1-4 mile (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—56 2-5s., J. Buck, Williamsbridge, N. Y., September 19, 1896. 1-4 mile (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 8 1-4s., R. S. Summerhaves, Montreal, P. Q., October 7, 1877. 1-4 mile (15 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 9 3-4s., G. G. Neidlinger, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31, 1879. 1-4 mile (16 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 4s., H. H. Moritz, New York City, July 4, 1879. 1-4 mile (18 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 12 1-4s., H. H. Moritz, New York City, May 17, 1879. 1-4 mile (20 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 9 4-5s., A. F. Copland, New York City, January 28, 1888. 1-4 mile (10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, New York, October 1, 1904. 440 yards (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—1m. 3-5s., Charles Bacon, Celtic Park, L. I. City, October 11, 1908.

Jumping—Standing high jump, without weights (outdoor)—5 ft. 5 3-4 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913; (indoor) 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, January 25, 1913. Running high jump, without weights—6 ft. 7 5-16 in., E. Beeson, Berkeley, Cal., May 2, 1914. Running high jump, without weights (indoor)—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., S. C. Lawrence, Boston, Mass., February 9, 1912. One standing long jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904. One standing long jump, with weights—12 ft. 9 1-2 in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, L. I., November 20, 1884. One standing long jump, backwards, with weights—9 ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884. Two standing long jumps, with weights—24 ft., J. E. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio, February 2, 1895. Three standing jumps—35 ft. 8 3-4 in., Ray C. Ewry, Celtic Park, N. Y., September 7, 1903. Three standing long jumps, with weights—35 ft. 9 in., W. S. Lawton, San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1876. Nine standing long jumps, without weights—100 ft. 4 in., M. W. Ford, New York City, June 7, 1885. Ten standing long jumps, without weights—116 ft. 3 1-2 in., Dr. B. F. Mulligan, Celtic Park, September 1, 1902. Standing hop, step and jump, without weights—30 ft. 3 in., J. Cosgrove, Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1894. Standing hop, step and jump, with weights—31 ft. 7 in., W. W. Butler, Oak Island Grove, Mass., June 18, 1886. Standing jump, step and jump, without weights—32 ft. 4 1-2 in., Platt Adams, Celtic Park, September 6, 1909. Running long jump, without weights—24 ft. 7 1-4 in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1900. Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearne, Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1911. Running two hops and jump, without weights—50 ft. 2 7-10 in., D. F. Ahearne, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1909.

Vaulting—Fence vaulting—7 ft. 3 3-4 in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1884. One-hand fence vaulting—5 ft. 6 1-2 in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa., April 6, 1886. Bar vaulting—7 ft. 4 in., T. C. Page, Gambler, Ohio, May, 1881. Pole vault for height—13 ft. 2 1-4 in., M. S. Wright, Cambridge, Mass., June 8, 1912. Pole vault for distance (indoor)—23 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, October 31, 1910.

Throwing the Hammer—Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 12 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—12-pound hammer—213 ft. 9 1-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., October 19, 1913. Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 16 pounds, entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—16-pound hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., August 17, 1913. Hammer, with handle 3 ft. 6 in. long, thrown with both hands from a mark without run or follow—12-pound hammer head—116 ft. 4 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888; 16-pound hammer head—100 ft. 5 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888; 21-pound hammer head—81 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 14, 1888. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with one hand from a mark, without run or follow—8-pound hammer—157 ft. 9 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884; 10-pound hammer—140 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1884; 12-pound hammer head—119 ft. 1 in., W. L. Coudon, Chestertown, Md., June 25, 1890; 16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—101 ft. 5 1-2 in., W. I. Coudon, Havre-de-Grace,

Md., August 13, 1890. Hammer with handle 4 feet long, thrown with both hands from a mark, without run or follow—10-pound hammer head—134 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888; 12-pound hammer head—124 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888; 14-pound hammer head—115 ft. 4 in., W. L. Coudon, Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1888; 16-pound hammer head—113 ft. 11 in., W. O. Hickok, New Haven, Ct., May 12, 1894; 21-pound hammer head—82 ft. 3 1-2 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with one hand, with 7-foot run and no follow—8-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—210 ft. 3 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1892; 8-pound hammer head—180 ft. 7 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889; 12-pound hammer head—164 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., November 5, 1882; 16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—146 ft. 4 in., E. E. Parry, Portland, Ore., August 5, 1905; 16-pound hammer head—130 ft., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, November 6, 1888; 21-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—109 ft. 1 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908; 21-pound hammer head—90 ft. 3 in., C. A. J. Queckberner, Staten Island, November 17, 1888. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with both hands (9-foot circle)—16-pound hammer—189 ft. 3 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., September 1, 1913. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run, but no follow—8-pound hammer head—189 ft. 1 1-4 in., W. L. Coudon, Elkton, Md., October 11, 1889; 10-pound hammer—167 ft. 2 in., W. L. Coudon, Perryman, Md., August 9, 1894. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with one hand, with unlimited run and follow—16-pound hammer, including weight of head and handle—129 ft. 11 in., W. L. Coudon, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1892. Hammer, with handle 4 feet long, thrown with both hands, with unlimited run and follow—16-pound hammer head—125 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchel, Brooklyn, October 1, 1888; 18-pound hammer head—118 ft. 11 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, September 29, 1888; 18-pound hammer, weight of head without handle—131 ft. 1-4 in., B. F. Sherman, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1908; 16-pound hammer, with unlimited run and follow—180 ft. 1 in., J. J. Flanagan, Celtic Park, New York City, October 10, 1909.

Shot Putting—8-pound shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907. 12-pound shot—57 ft. 3 in., Ralph Rose, Celtic Park, Long Island City, August 29, 1908. 14-pound shot—51 ft. 6 3-8 in., Ralph Rose, Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907. 16-pound shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909. 18-pound shot (indoor)—45 ft. 5 3-4 in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, February 21, 1913; (outdoor)—46 ft. 2 3-4 in., P. J. McDonald, Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1914. 21-pound shot—42 ft. 4 1-2 in., P. J. McDonald, Celtic Park, N. Y., October 20, 1912. 24-pound shot (outdoor)—38 ft. 10 11-16 in., P. J. McDonald, Celtic Park, L. I., October 22, 1911. 24-pound shot (indoor, from board to dirt pit)—39 ft. 3 1-4 in., P. J. McDonald, New York City, March 6, 1913. 25 1-2-pound shot, with follow—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., W. Real, Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1888. 28-pound shot—36 ft. 8 1-2 in., P. Ryan, New York City, February 1, 1914. 42-pound stone, with follow—28 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., September 1, 1913. 56-pound shot, with follow—23 ft. 1-2 in., W. Real, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888. 16-pound shot, right and left hand, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912; right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

Throwing Weights—14-pound weight, thrown from shoulder, with follow—58 ft. 2 in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1888. 28-pound weight, with follow—36 ft. 3 in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, N. Y., September 29, 1906. 35-pound weight for height—21 ft., P. Ryan, Bronx, New York City, April 12, 1913. 35-pound weight for distance—57 ft. 7-8 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., September 1, 1913. 56-pound weight, thrown from side, with one hand, without run or follow—28 ft. 9 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York City, August 26, 1905. 56-pound weight, thrown from the side, with two hands, without run or follow—31 ft. 5 in., John Flanagan, New York City, August 26, 1905. 56-pound weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—40 ft. 6 3-8 in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, September 23, 1911. 56-pound weight, thrown with two hands, unlimited run and follow—40 ft. 2 in., John Flanagan, Long Island City, July 17, 1904. 56-pound weight for height—16 ft. 11 1-4 in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1914. 56-pound weight, Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38 ft. 5 in., J. S. Mitchel, Celtic Park, N. Y., September 7, 1903. 56-pound weight, from stand—33 ft. 1 in., M. J. McGrath, Travers Island, N. Y., September 24, 1910. 56-pound weight over bar—15 ft. 2 5-8 in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Cal., October 25, 1913.

Javelin Record—Throwing the javelin—184 ft. 9 1-2 in., H. B. Liversedge, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914.

Throwing the Discus—Throwing the discus from 7-foot circle—145 ft. 9 1-2 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., June 2, 1912. Throwing the discus, Greek style—116 ft., 7 1-2 in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, June 6, 1908. Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight 4 pounds 6 1-2 ounces (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle)—156 ft. 1 3-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2 1-2 in. circle, right and left hand)—252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1 3-8 in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7 1-2 in.

Relay Racing—880-yard relay (indoor, Olympic style, with baton, 4 men)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Helland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, February 21, 1912. 1,200 yards (outdoor, teams of 4 men, each man to run 300 yards)—2m. 6 4-5s., New York A. C. team (F. P. McNally, D. L. Kuhn, V. Wilke, T. Lenon), Travers Island, N. Y., September 26, 1914. 1,280 yards—2m. 23 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmundson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, March 26, 1904. 1,173 1-3-yard relay (indoor)—2m. 25s., Cross Country Club team (T. P. McDonagh, A. F. Warner, E. B. Allison, M. J. B. McDonagh), Georgetown University, March 2, 1912. 1,408 yards (indoor, board, teams of 4 men, each man to run 352 yards)—2m. 4 52-5s., Chicago A. A. team (F. V. Belote, A. Ward, T. H. Blair, E. F. J. Lindberg), Champaign, Ill., February 22, 1913. 1,560 yards (indoor, board, teams of 4 men, each man to run 390 yards)—3m. 7s., Boston A. A. team (F. Burns, Carl W. Cram, E. K. Merrihew, T. J. Halpin), Boston, Mass., February 8, 1913. 1,760 yards (teams of 4 men, each man run 440 yards)—3m. 18 1-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (H. Schaaf, M. W. Sheppard, H. Gissing, J. M. Rosenberger), Celtic Park, N. Y., September 4, 1911; (indoor), 3m. 25 1-5s., New York A. C. team (O. W. DeGruchy, J. W. Richmond, E. Frick, Le Roy Wood), New York City, February 17, 1912. 1,760 yards (outdoor, teams of 5 men each, each man to run 1-5 of the distance)—3m. 11 4-5s., New York A. C. team (W. G. Packard, E. Frick, L. C. Cary, R. T. Edwards, Le Roy Wood), Travers Island, N. Y., June 1, 1912. 2,400 yards (teams of 4 men, each man to run 600 yards)—5m. 11 3-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (Odell, Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard), Long Island City, May 30, 1907; 5m. 6 1-5s. (indoor), Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. C. Robbins, A. R. Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York City, February 5, 1910. 3,120 yards (indoor, teams of 4 men, each man to run 780 yards)—6m. 59s., Boston A. A. team (D. S. Caldwell, O. F. Hedlund, E. T. Marceau, T. J. Halpin), Boston, Mass., March 1, 1913. 2 miles—7m. 53s., Irish-American A. C. team (F. Riley, J. Bromilow, M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat), Celtic Park, N. Y., September 5, 1910. 4 miles (outdoor, teams of 4 men, each man to run 1 mile)—17m. 51 1-5s., Boston A. A. team (Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund), Easton, Pa., June 17, 1913. 4 miles (indoor)—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. F. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912. Medley relay (outdoor)—7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bro-

mlow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; (indoor) 7m. 38 2-6s., All New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

All-Around Track and Field Record—All-around record—7,499 points, F. C. Thomson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., June 5, 1913.

Stone Gathering—8 stones, 2 yards apart, a 5-yard finish—31s., Chas. J. P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 27, 1902. 10 stones, 5-foot interval, total distance 183 1-3 yards, with 19 rightabout turns—42s., Chas. J. P. Lucas, Stadium, St. Louis, October 12, 1904. 10 stones, 2 yards apart, 5-yard finish behind starting line—47 2-5s., Chas. J. P. Lucas, Boston, August 30, 1902. 12 stones, 4-foot interval, total distance 208 yards, with 23 rightabout turns—49 3-5s., Chas. J. P. Lucas, St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1905. 10 stones, 2-yard interval, finishing 5 yards back of starting line, a total distance of 225 yards, with 19 rightabout turns—48 1-5s., A. H. Kent, New York City, November 27, 1899; finishing 7 yards back—60s., C. M. Cohen, Celtic Park, L. I., July 4, 1900. 15 stones, 2-yard interval, total distance 480 yards, with 29 rightabout turns—1m. 57 1-4s., E. P. Harris, Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1881. 25 stones, 1-yard interval, total distance 650 yards, with 49 rightabout turns—2m. 39 1-2s., M. Brewer, Williamstown, Mass., October 18, 1879. 30 stones, 1-yard interval, total distance 930 yards, with 59 rightabout turns—3m. 32s., C. Donaldson, Clinton, N. Y., May 28, 1881. 20 stones, 2 1-2-yard interval, finishing line 3 yards back of starting line, total distance 1,053 yards—3m. 43 3-5s., E. W. Hjertberg, Bayonne City, N. J., May 31, 1897. 15 stones, 5-yard interval, total distance 1,200 yards, with 29 rightabout turns—4m. 40 3-8s., H. F. Snow, Hanover, N. H., May 22, 1879. 50 stones, 1-yard interval, total distance, 1 mile 79 yards, with 99 rightabout turns—1m. 29s., G. R. Starke, Montreal, P. Q., June 8, 1878.

Wall Scaling—100 yards—35 4-5s., Second Division, Naval Militia Connecticut National Guard team (A. L. Perkins, W. C. Roberts, H. L. Treat, F. Loveland, Jr., W. U. House, U. V. Hedlund, W. J. Goltra, J. C. Comstock), 25-yard run to 10-foot wall, 25 yards and return, 25 yards to and over wall, then 25 yards to finish, Hartford, Ct., February 21, 1910.

Hose Carriage—10-man team, run 200 yards, from standing start, lay 100 feet hose, break coupling, affix nozzle and show water—44s., Uniontown Hose Company No. 2 team, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., August 27, 1910.

Dumbbells—Holding out one dumbbell in each hand at arm's length, the bells to be started with the arm perpendicular above the head and dropped down from there to straight out at arm's length from the shoulder horizontally, right hand, 79 1-2 pounds; left hand, 57 1-2 pounds—F. Winters, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell with one hand from the shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, 126 1-2 pounds—F. Winters, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell with one hand from the shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, 150 pounds—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, right hand, 100 1-4 pounds; left hand 79 1-2 pounds—F. Winters, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, right hand, 100 1-4 pounds; left hand 94 1-4 pounds—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Putting up in a bridge with two hands, 177 pounds, six times—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, Mo., September 1, 1904. Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 215 1-2 pounds—John Y. Smith, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1899. Tossing up one dumbbell in one hand from ground to full arm's length above the shoulder, in one motion, without pausing at shoulder, 133 pounds—W. Stoessen, Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell in each hand from shoulder to arm's length above the shoulder, right hand, 105 pounds 7 ounces; left hand, 88 pounds 12 ounces—F. Winters, Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 17, 1897. Pushing up one dumbbell with both hands five times from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder, 219 pounds 6 ounces—W. Stoessen, Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 215 1-2 pounds, with both hands, from ground to shoulder, and then pushing it up fairly with one hand from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—John Y. Smith, Boston, Mass., May 19, 1899. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 201 pounds, with one arm, six times, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—C. O. Breed, Boston, Mass., January 30, 1884. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 104 pounds, 18 times, with one hand from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—George Tsamiras, New York City, January 19, 1910. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 100 pounds, 20 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 51 pounds, 80 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1883. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 50 pounds, 94 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—A. A. Hylton, San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1885. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 25 pounds, 450 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—G. W. W. Roche, San Francisco, Cal., November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 12 pounds, 14,000 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—A. Corcoran, Chicago, Ill., October 4, 1873. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 10 pounds, 8,431 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder—H. Pennock, New York City, December 14, 1873. Curling and pushing up from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder two dumbbells at the same time, one in each hand, each weighing 100 pounds—W. B. Curtis, Chicago, Ill., September 19, 1859. Abdominal lifting, 85-pound dumbbell, 3 times—T. Cassidy, New York City, January 19, 1910. Pushing up 104-pound dumbbell from shoulder to full arm's length, 23 times—G. Tsamiras, New York City, January 16, 1914.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet—35 ft. 8 in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887. Using the hands alone—18 ft. up, 3 3-5s., Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902; bell 22 ft. from the floor. 21 ft. up, 5 3-5s., E. Lindenbaum, New York City, February 12, 1914. 35 ft., 11 4-5s., Ed. Lindenbaum, New York City, May 2, 1914; bell 35 ft. above floor. 38 ft. up, 20 7-8s., E. E. Allen, Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1884. 25 ft., 6 2-5s., E. Kunath, New York City, September 1, 1901.

Lifting—Lifting with the hands alone—1,384 pounds, H. Leussing, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1880. Lifting with harness—3,239 pounds, W. B. Curtis, New York City, December 20, 1868. Lifting the bar bell—246 pounds, Perikles Kakousis, St. Louis, August 31, 1904.

Long Dive—Running long dive—14 ft. 3 in., Louis Killan, Y. M. C. A., Orange, N. J. Parallel Bars—Three successive arm-jumps, without swing—15 ft., S. Strasburger, New York City, November 10, 1873. Three successive arm-jumps, with swings—19 ft. 9 in., A. A. Conger, New York City, November 10, 1873. Push-ups, without swing—58 times, S. L. Foster, Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1884.

Kicking—Double kick—8 ft. 1 3-4 in., F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., November 20, 1901. Running hitch and kick—9 ft. 1 in., C. D. Wilbur, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1888. Running high kick—9 ft. 8 in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Ct., August 19, 1887.

Jumping from Springboard—Running high jump—7 ft. 7 1-4 in., David Lane, Bridgeport, Ct., March 13, 1901. Running high dive—8 ft. 6 1-2 in., Chas. Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., September 19, 1893.

Pulling the Body up by the Arms—Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times, A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878. Pulling the body up by one arm—12 times,

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS—Continued.

A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878. Pulling the body up by both arms—65 times, H. H. Seelye, Amherst, Mass., October, 1875.

OLYMPIC AND WORLD RECORDS.

Olympic and World Records, made by American athletes, at the Olympic Games, at Stockholm, Sweden, 1912: 100 metres—10 3-58, Donald Lippincott. 400 metres—48 1-58, Charles Reidpath. 800 metres—1m. 51 9-108, J. E. Meredith. 880 yards—1m. 52 1-28, J. E. Meredith. 1,600-metre relay—3m. 16 3-58, (C. D. Reidpath, M. W. Sheppard, J. E. Meredith, F. Lindberg). Running high jump—6 ft. 3 98-100 in., A. W. Richards. Running broad jump—24 ft. 11 1-5 in., Albert Gutterson. Pole vault—12 ft. 11 1-2 in., Harry Babcock. Putting 16-pound shot—50 ft. 3 9-10 in., Patrick McDonald. Putting shot, both hands—90 ft. 5 2-5 in., Ralph Rose. Throwing 16-pound hammer—179 ft. 7 1-10 in., M. J. McGrath.

BATTING, KICKING AND THROWING BALLS.

Throwing lacrosse ball—497 ft. 7 1-2 in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, September 10, 1892. Batting baseball—354 ft. 10 in., C. R. Partridge, Hanover, N. H., October 14, 1880. Throwing baseball—381 ft. 2 1-2 in., R. C. Campbell, North Adams, Mass., October 8, 1887. Throwing cricket ball—347 ft., J. Von Illand, Kingston, Ont., October 19, 1883. Kicking football, place kick—200 ft. 8 in., W. P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., November 29, 1887. Kicking football, drop kick—189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea, Madison, Wis., May 7, 1898. Rising and striking "hurling" ball—210 ft., M. Scully, Celtic Park, N. Y., September 7, 1906.

MEDLEY RACE.

1-4-mile walk, 1-4-mile run, 1-4-mile bicycle, 1-4-mile horseback, 1-4-mile row, 1-4-mile swim—15m. 42s., L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., Bayonne, N. J., September 2, 1900.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

William Berd R. Brooklyn.
 Edgar T. Brackett R. Saratoga Spa, N. Y.
 Jacob Brenner R. Brooklyn.
 Alphonso T. Clearwater R. Kingston, N. Y.
 Patrick W. Cullinan R. Oswego, N. Y.
 Seth Low R. New York City.
 Louis Marshall R. New York City.
 John L. O'Brian R. Buffalo, N. Y.

Herbert Parsons R. New York City.
 Adolph J. Rodenbeck R. Rochester, N. Y.
 Elihu Root R. New York City.
 Jacob G. Schurman R. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Henry L. Stimson R. New York City.
 George W. Wickersham R. Cedarhurst, L. I.
 Charles H. Young R. New Rochelle, N. Y.

SENATE DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1—Robert S. Pelletreau, R., Patchogue; Franklin A. Coles, R., Glen Cove; William M. McKinney, R., Northport.
 2—Philip Frank, D., Winfield; George J. Ryan, D., Flushing; John W. Weed, D., Flushing.
 3—Andrew McLean, D.; Charles A. Webber, D.; Moses J. Wafer, D. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 4—Floyd J. Adams, R.; Richard E. Weber, R.; Isidor Buxbaum, R. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 5—John H. Dahm, D.; Edward J. Byrne, D.; Michael Daly, D. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 6—Harry E. Lewis, R.; Meier Steinbrink, R.; William P. Bannister, R. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 7—Michael Fogarty, D.; Francis P. Ward, D.; William N. Dykman, D. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 8—William R. Bays, R.; Almet R. Latson, R.; Edgar M. Doughty, R. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 9—Theodore C. Eppig, D.; Frank Mann, D.; Harry Heyman, D. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 10—Isaac Sargent, R.; William F. Mathewson, R.; Joseph Linde, R. Address for each, Brooklyn.
 11—John F. Ahearn, D.; Alfred E. Smith, D.; Abraham Harowitz, D. Address for each, New York City.
 12—John J. White, D.; Harry E. Oxford, D.; Harry W. Newburger, D. Address for each, New York City.
 13—Michael J. Drummond, D.; John B. Stanchfield, D.; Arthur J. Baldwin, D. Address for each, New York City.
 14—James A. Foley, D.; De Lancey Nicoll, D.; Hiram M. Kirk, D. Address for each, New York City.
 15—Thomas F. Smith, D.; William F. Sheehan, D.; Thomas M. Mulry, D. Address for each, New York City.
 16—Robert F. Wagner, D.; John T. Dooling, D.; John G. Saxe, D. Address for each, New York City.
 17—Fredetick C. Tanner, R.; Courtlandt Nicoll, R.; Gordon Knox Bell, R. Address for each, New York City.
 18—Mark Elsner, D.; William M. K. Olcott, R.; Martin Saxe, R. Address for each, New York City.
 19—Andrew J. Shipman, D.; J. Sidney Bernstein, D.; Albert Unger, D. Address for each, New York City.

20—Timothy A. Leary, D.; Nathan Burkan, D.; Mark W. Potter, D. Address for each, New York City.
 21—Peter Donovan, D.; James F. Donnelly, D.; William F. Slevin, D. Address for each, New York City.
 22—Francis Martin, D.; Louis J. Haffen, D.; Anthony J. Griffin, D. Address for each, New York City.
 23—George A. Blauvelt, D., Monsey; George A. Leitner, D., Nyack; Eugene Lamb Richards, D., New Brighton.
 24—Francis A. Winslow, R., Yonkers; Frank I. Young, R., Ossining; Harry R. Barrett, R., White Plains.
 25—Caleb H. Baumes, R., Newburgh; Russell Wiggins, R., Middletown; Joseph Rosch, R., Liberty.
 26—Samuel K. Phillips, R., Beacon; Clayton Ryder, R., Carmel; Emanuel E. Quigg, R., Austerlitz.
 27—Severyn B. Sharpe, F., Kingston; John N. Vanderlyn, R., New Paltz; H. Leroy Austlin, R., Catskill.
 28—William Barnes, R., Guilderland; Harold J. Hinman, R., Albany; Edward J. Mealy, R., Cohoes.
 29—Willis E. Heaton, R., Hoosick Falls; Victor M. Allen, R., Petersburg; Andrew P. McKean, R., Troy.
 30—Robert R. Law, R., Cambridge; William S. Ostrander, R., Schuylerville; Otis A. Dennis, R., Whitehall.
 31—Olin H. Landreth, R., Schenectady; Seward H. Van Ness, R., Cobleskill; W. Barlow Dunlap, R., Amsterdam.
 32—George H. Bunce, R., Herkimer; Perry G. Williams, R., Lowville; Charles S. Mereness, R., Lowville.
 33—Edward M. Angell, R., Glens Falls; Harry E. Owen, R., Port Henry; Patrick J. Tierney, R., Plattsburg.
 34—Ferris J. Meigs, R., Tupper Lake; Robert S. Waterman, R., Ogdensburg; Ledyard P. Hale, R., Canton.
 35—Edward N. Smith, R., Watertown; Merriek Stowell, R., Oswego; Lewis H. Ford, R., Clayton.
 36—Watson T. Dunmore, R., Utica; Louis M. Martin, R., Clinton; Samuel H. Beach, R., Rome.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—Continued.

37—George L. Bockes, R., Oneonta; Albert F. Gladding, R., Norwich; Frank R. Lennox, R., Chittenango.
 38—Alan C. Fobes, R., Syracuse; Ray B. Smith, R., Syracuse; D. Raymond Cobb, R., Syracuse.
 39—George E. Green, R., Binghamton; Israel T. Deyo, R., Binghamton; Samuel H. Fancher, R., Walton.
 40—E. Clarence Alken, R., Owasco; Joseph E. Eggleston, R., Cortland; Francis C. Allen, R., Ovid.
 41—John M. Parker, R., Owego; Hubert C. Mandeville, R., Elmira; Bertrand W. Nye, R., Watkins.
 42—John Parmenter, R., Geneva; John H. Johnson, R., Penn Yan; Charles H. Betts, R., Lyons.
 43—Jesse S. Phillips, R., Hornell; James W. Wadsworth, R., Geneseo; Monroe Wheeler, R., Bath.
 44—John C. Lergett, R., Cuba; Frank S. Wood, R., Batavia; Clarence H. Greff, R., Warsaw.

45—Rush Rhees, R., Rochester; Frank M. Jones, R., Webster; Andrew T. Tuck, R., Rochester.
 46—Charles J. White, R., Brockport; Richard H. Curran, R., Rochester; Homer E. A. Dick, R., Rochester.
 47—Edward E. Franchot, R., Niagara Falls; James P. Lindsay, R., North Tonawanda; Thomas A. Kirby, R., Ablon.
 48—George Clinton, Sr., R., Leroy A. Lincoln, R.; Charles B. Sears, R. Address for each, Buffalo.
 49—Mat Endres, D.; Thomas V. O'Connor, D.; Charles Schoonhut, D. Address for each, Buffalo.
 50—Frank W. Standart, R.; Harry D. Sanders, R.; James L. Nixon, R. Address for each, Buffalo.
 51—Herman J. Westwood, R., Fredonia; Charles M. Dow, R., Jamestown; James S. Whipple, R., Salamanca.
 Republicans, 116; Democrats, 52; total, 168.

CONSTANCY OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.

THE Census Bureau on November 24, 1911, issued a statement showing greatest variation in the number employed by the leading industries in the United States. The average number of wage-earners employed in all these industries during 1909 was 6,615,046; the largest number, 7,006,853, was employed in November, and the smallest number, 6,210,063, in January, equal to 88.6 per cent. of the maximum. The statistics are embraced in the following tables:

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH LARGEST NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ARE EMPLOYED.

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	MAXIMUM MONTH.		MINIMUM MONTH.		
		Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Per Cent. of Maximum.
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.....	198,297	Dec....	207,452	May....	190,382	91.8
Bread and other bakery products.....	100,216	Oct....	102,770	Jan....	96,639	94.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.....	282,174	Dec....	301,538	May....	268,700	89.1
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	239,696	Dec....	251,349	Jan....	230,650	91.8
Clothing, women's.....	153,743	Oct....	167,525	July....	135,034	80.6
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares, foundry and machine shop products.....	378,880	Dec....	383,529	Jan....	374,433	97.6
Furniture, including refrigerators.....	531,011	Dec....	597,234	Jan....	482,080	80.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	128,452	Nov....	136,615	Jan....	120,524	88.2
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	129,275	Nov....	134,540	Jan....	123,306	91.7
Lumber and timber products.....	240,076	Dec....	283,629	Mar....	215,076	75.8
Printing and publishing.....	695,019	Nov....	739,160	Jan....	649,239	87.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	258,434	Dec....	269,884	July....	251,757	93.3
Woolen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats.	166,810	Dec....	176,369	Jan....	161,563	91.6
	168,722	Nov....	173,943	Jan....	158,318	91.0

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES SHOWING LARGE VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.

Brick and tile.....	76,528	July....	104,930	Jan....	38,312	36.5
Canning and preserving.....	59,968	Sept....	154,800	Jan....	19,998	12.9
Ice, manufactured.....	16,114	July....	22,872	Jan....	9,847	43.1
Oil, cottonseed and cake.....	17,071	Nov....	29,334	July....	5,174	17.6

A SHAKESPEARIAN TABLE.

PROFESSOR ROLFE, the Shakespearean scholar, has counted the lines which the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginnings and endings of speeches as full lines. This is the result:

	Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.		Lines to Speak.
Hamlet.....	1,569	Macbeth.....	705	Mistress Page.....	361
Richard III.....	1,161	Cleopatra.....	670	Viola.....	353
Iago.....	1,117	Prospero.....	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")..	323
Othello.....	888	Romeo.....	618	Volumnia.....	315
Coriolanus.....	886	Petruchio.....	585	Beatrice.....	309
Timon.....	863	Touchstone.....	516	Lady Macbeth.....	261
Anthony (Cleopatra's).....	829	Imogen.....	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lea.....	770	Helen ("All's Well").....	479	Miranda ("Tempest").....	142
Richard II.....	755	Isabella.....	426	Perdita.....	128
Brutus.....	727	Desdemona.....	389	Cordelia.....	115

Henry V. as king and prince (in "Henry IV." and "Henry V.") has 1,987 lines to speak, and Falstaff, in both parts of "Henry IV." and "Henry V." and in the " Merry Wives," has 1,895.

NEW YORK CITY.

A RETROSPECT OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS AND MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST UP TO THE SIGNING OF BILL CREATING GREATER NEW YORK.

OVER three hundred years ago the Manhattan Island, which now forms part of New York City, was inhabited only by Indians who belonged to the race of North America. They were ferocious and crafty, and differed from the neighboring tribes. The northern part of the island was rocky and scattered throughout with dense woods, while the lower portion was rich in fruits, flowers, nuts, etc. Where the Tombs now stands, at Centre and Franklin Streets, was the scene of a beautiful fresh water pond, and a like body of water was at the corner which is now Bowery and Grand Street. Stretching across the island was a chain of waters from James to Canal Street.

In 1524 Jean Verrazauli, a Florentine, was the first to enter the harbor of New York. Previous to that Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, explored the country from Labrador to Florida. The Dutch, who were a wealthy nation, in turning their attention to enlarging their commerce, fitted up expeditions in search of a shorter route to the trade in the Eastern seas, but were unsuccessful. Henry Hudson, in trying for a passage through the Polar seas to China and Japan, found himself anchoring in New York Bay on September 11, 1609. The following day he made his way up the river which now bears his name.

Hendrick Christiaensen, from Holland, was appointed the first agent for the fur trade in 1613. He built a redoubt with four houses on the site which is now No. 39 Broadway.

Adriaen Block built from the timber of the island, about 1614, the first vessel ever launched on the waters of Manhattan, and called it the Restless. In 1625 Peter Minuit arrived at Manhattan in the Sea Mew to become the new director of the island. He purchased the island from the Indians for the Dutch West India Company for the sum of 60 guilders. The island was fifteen miles long and from a quarter of a mile to two miles in breadth and had an acreage of 22,000. The original purchase of the island was reported in a letter to the authorities in Holland as follows:

1625—Old Dutch Mill, built on or near the corner of Maiden Lane and Broad Street.
(Translated.)

High and Mighty Lords: Yesterday arrived the ship The Arms of Amsterdam, she sailed from the river Mauritius (Hudson), in the New Netherlands, on 23 September. They report that our folk there are prosperous and live in peace; their women have borne children there already; they have purchased from the Indians, for the sum of 60 guilders, the Island of Manhattan, which is 11,000 morgen large. They have already sowed grain by the middle of May and reaped by the middle of August; samples of summer crops have come, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans, and flax.

P. SCHAGHEN.

In 1633 Everardus Bogardus, the first clergyman, and Adam Rolandsen, schoolmaster, arrived at Manhattan. In the same year the first church was built on Broad Street.

1640—The actual bowling green the Dutch burghers used for their entertainment was located about where Maiden Lane now is.

1642—Gov. Kleff built a stone hotel on northeast corner Pearl Street and Coenties Slip (Stadt-Huys).

1642—First stone church built, 72x50 and 15 feet in height, costing \$950.

1642—First city lot sold on record; 30x100, on Broome Street; price \$9.60.

1642, April—First school opened in the Stadt-Huys, taught by La Montagne.

1654, December 8—Coat of arms and seal received from Holland.

1656—First map of city, consisting of seventeen streets. A census disclosed 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants.

1657—Dehoogh Street, now Stone Street, was the first street paved.

1664, September 8—Fort Amsterdam surrendered to the English and the name changed to New York.

1665, July 15—Capt. Thomas Willett of Plymouth, England, first Mayor of New York.

1673, August 9—New York surrendered to Dutch and name changed to New Orange.

1684, January 16—James Graham commissioned first Recorder.

1696, June—First printing press in New York, set up by William Bradford.

1696, June—Nassau Street opened.

1697—Streets lighted with lanterns.

1698, March 13—Trinity Church opened for service; building begun year previous.

1700—City Hall on Wall Street completed; cornerstone laid 1699.

1709—Jewish synagogue built on Mill Street.

1709—A slave market was erected at the foot of Wall Street slip, where Negroes or Indians stood in readiness for bidders.

1719—First Presbyterian church erected on Wall Street between Nassau Street and Broadway.

1725—Fraunces's Tavern was built. Washington took his farewell of his officers there about December 4, 1783.

1725, October 16—First newspaper, the New York Gazette, a weekly, published by William Bradford.

1731—First fire engines arrived from England.

1732—Monthly stage route began between New York and Boston.

AMSTERDAM, 5 November, 1626.

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- 1798, August–November—Yellow fever caused 1,524 deaths.
- 1798—Charles Brockden Brown published his first novel, "Wieland; or the Transformation."
- 1801, November 16—New York Evening Post issued.
- 1807, January 24—Salmagundi issued.
- 1807, August 11—Fulton's steamboat, Clermont, left the city for Albany, going 150 miles in thirty-two hours.
- 1812—Steam ferry-boat from New York to Jersey City began running.
- 1814, May 10—Steam ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
- 1819, April 10—The Savannah, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, sailed from New York, where she was built, for Savannah, Ga.
- 1820—New York Observer published.
- 1820, May 25—Park Theatre burned.
- 1824, August 15—Gen. Lafayette arrived in New York.
- 1825—The first house to be lighted with gas was that of Samuel Leggett, 7 Cherry Street.
- 1825, November 29—The Garcia troupe made their first appearance at the Park Theatre in "Il Barbiero di Siviglia," in which Miss Garcia, afterward the well known Malibran, then seventeen years old, made her debut before an American public.
- 1826, October 22—New York Theatre, on present site of Bowery Theatre, seating 3,000, opened.
- 1827—The "Journal of Commerce" started.
- 1828—Niblo's Garden, originally called Sans Souci, at Broadway near Prince Street, was opened.
- 1830—Stage line from Bleeker Street to Bowling Green established.
- 1831—The first sporting paper in the United States, Spirit of the Times, started.
- 1832, June 27–October 19—Cholera caused 4,000 deaths.
- 1832—First horse railroad in the world opened on Fourth Avenue.
- 1832, November 26—John Stephenson's street car, John Mason, made its first trip between Prince and Fourteenth Streets.
- 1833—First one-cent daily newspaper, the Sun, established.
- 1835, May 6—New York Herald first issued.
- 1835, December 16–17—Fire destroyed 693 buildings; loss, \$20,000,000.
- 1836, May 31—Astor House opened.
- 1836—Bowery Theatre opened. Charlotte Cushman first appeared here as Lady Macbeth.
- 1837, October 26—Fourth Avenue tunnel opened.
- 1838—Broadway Theatre, Broadway and Walker Street, opened. Tom Thumb appeared here.
- 1841, April 10—New York Tribune first issued.
- 1848—Astor Place Opera House opened; 1852, converted into a menagerie; 1854, transformed into Clinton Hall.
- 1848, December 16—Park Theatre burned.
- 1849, May 10—Astor Place riot against Macready, English actor; 141 soldiers wounded, 34 of mob killed.
- 1849, May 14—Cholera began in Five Points; 3,000 deaths.
- 1850—Jenny Lind gave her first concert in United States at Castle Garden.
- 1850, June 17—Barnum's, Broadway and Ann Street, opened with "The Drunkard," moved to 541 Broadway and opened September 6, 1855.
- 1851, September 18—New York Times started.
- 1851—New York Ledger issued.
- 1852, September 20—Laura Keane appeared at Wallack's Theatre for the first time.
- 1853, July 14—Crystal Palace opened with World's Fair for Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.
- 1854, October 2—Giulia Grisi and Signor Mario in "Norma" opened the Academy of Music.
- 1855—Castle Garden became an immigrant depot.
- 1855—Rachel, the celebrated tragedienne, appeared at the Metropolitan Theatre.
- 1856—Jenny Lind sang at Tripler Hall, which was located at the back of the La Farge House, now the Broadway Central Hotel.
- 1858—Cooper Institute opened.
- 1858, October 5—Crystal Palace burned.
- 1859, August 27—Adelina Patti made her initial bow in "Lucia" at the Academy of Music, New York.
- 1859, September 14—Winter Garden, Broadway and Bond Street, opened with "The Dot."
- 1860—Fire in Elm Street; fifty lives lost.
- 1860—Clara Louise Kellogg made her first appearance in "Rigoletto" at the Academy of Music.
- 1860, June—New York World first issued.
- 1863, July 13–16—Draft riots; 1,000 killed.
- 1864—Journal of Commerce and The World suppressed by order of President Lincoln.
- 1864, November 25—Attempt made to fire hotels.
- 1865, May 2—Hand fire engines and volunteers replaced by paid department and steam.
- 1866, September 20—Adelaide Ristori made her first appearance in New York at the French Theatre.
- 1866—"The Black Crook," a musical mélange, began at Niblo's Garden.
- 1867, July 2—Elevated railroad operated by cable on single track from Battery Place to Thirtieth Street.
- 1868, March 2—Barnum's Museum burned.
- 1869, September 24—"Black Friday;" gold 162½.
- 1871, July 12—Riot between Orangemen and Irish Catholics.
- 1871, October 9—Grand Central Depot at Forty-second Street opened.
- 1871, July 22—"Tweed Ring" frauds exposed; October 27, Wm. M. Tweed arrested.
- 1872, November 29—Horace Greeley died.
- 1872, January 6—James Flisk, Jr., shot by Edw. S. Stokes in Broadway Central Hotel, formerly the La Farge House; died January 8.
- 1876, September 24—Hallett's Point reef blown up.
- 1876, December 5—Brooklyn Theatre burned; 295 lives lost.
- 1878, April 29—Trial trip on elevated railroad in New York City.
- 1878, June 5—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, from Rector Street to Central Park, opened.
- 1879, May 25—Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Cardinal McCloskey; cornerstone laid August 15, 1858.
- 1881, January 22—Obelisk erected in Central Park.
- 1882, April 9—Jumbo, the elephant, arrived in the city.
- 1883, May 24—Brooklyn Bridge opened.
- 1883, October—Metropolitan Opera House opened.
- 1883, November 25—Celebration of the centennial of the evacuation of New York by British.
- 1885, June 18—First horse car run on Broadway on trial; for passengers, June 21.
- 1885, April 12—Eight partly finished buildings collapsed, injuring twelve people.
- 1886, October 19—"Boodlee" Aldermen arraigned for bribery.
- 1886, October 28—Unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty.
- 1887, May 27—Fire in horse car barns; 1,200 horses lost.
- 1888, March 12–13—Great blizzard.
- 1888, April 18—Roscoe Conkling died.
- 1890, May 30—Cornerstone laid of Washington Memorial Arch in Washington Square.
- 1890, July 15—Croton Aqueduct first used.
- 1890, December 31—Castle Garden surrendered to the city and Immigration Department moved to Ellis Island.
- 1891, August 22—Building collapsed on Park Place, killing sixty persons.
- 1892, April 27—Cornerstone of Grant monument on Riverside Park laid by President Harrison.
- 1892, October 10–12—Columbus celebration.
- 1892, December 27—Cornerstone of Cathedral of St. John the Divine laid.
- 1893, May 18—Infanta Eulalia arrived at New York.
- 1893—Edwin Booth died.
- 1894, February 28—Greater New York bill, which passed Assembly February 8, Senate February 27, signed.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TAX RATE IN EACH BOROUGH COM-
PRISING THE GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK, TOGETHER WITH
THE STATE TAX RATE AS LEVIED BY THE CITY.

This table also shows the total amount of State Taxes which were levied against and paid by the city of New York to the State from January 1, 1900 to 1907, inclusive; also the amount of State Taxes levied against the city for 1912, 1913, and 1914, respectively.

YEAR.	BOROUGH.					State Tax Rate as Levied by the City.	Amount of State Tax as Levied and Paid by the City.
	Manhattan and The Bronx.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Mills.	
1900.....	2.24771	.....	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	\$7,905,488.02
1901.....	2.31733	.....	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,959,037.12
1902.....	2.27344	.....	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,515,509.29
1903.....	1.41367	.....	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	550,157.28
1904.....	1.51342	.....	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	556,542.03
1905.....	1.40051	.....	1.56284	1.55523	1.55821	.09	717,024.49
1906.....	1.47890	.....	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.0011495	903,632.69
1907.....	1.48499	.....	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.008642	75,704.13
1908.....	1.61407	.....	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	NIL.
1909.....	1.67504	.....	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	NIL.
1910.....	1.75790	.....	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	NIL.
1911.....	1.72248	.....	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	NIL.
1912.....	1.83	.....	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345.65
1913.....	1.81	.....	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,031.96
1914.....	*1.78	1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.5805	4,576,303.43

* The Bronx shown separately for 1914.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—YEARS 1898-1914, BOTH INCLUSIVE—SETTING FORTH
THE ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY, AND THE TOTALS THEREOF.

YEAR.	ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF			TOTALS OF		Grand Totals.
	Real Estate (Lands and Buildings).	Real Estate of Corporations.	Special Franchises.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	
1898.....	\$2,532,516,819	.....	.....	\$2,532,516,819	\$548,937,900	\$3,081,504,719
1899.....	2,837,461,039	.....	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029
1900.....	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	\$219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,193
1901.....	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873
1902.....	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718
1903.....	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918
1904.....	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657
1905.....	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227
1906.....	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185
1907.....	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915
1908.....	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400
1909.....	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559
1910.....	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499
1911.....	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287
1912.....	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430
1913.....	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301
1914.....	7,458,784,625	186,654,956	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472

NEW YORK STATE TAX.

(Section 174, Ch. 62, Laws 1909, and Ch. 868, Laws 1911.)

COUNTY.	1913.		1914.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
New York County (Manhattan and Bronx).....	\$5,736,005.10	.....	\$3,308,080.34	.....
Kings County.....	1,684,598.71	.....	959,311.91	.....
Queens County.....	445,609.98	.....	263,332.56	.....
Richmond County.....	80,818.17	.....	45,578.62	.....
Total.....	\$7,947,031.96	.....	\$4,576,303.43	.....

REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 1, SECTION 4 TAX LAW.

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Forts.....	\$13,591,000	.....	\$13,591,000	.....	\$13,591,000	.....	\$12,831,000	.....
Navy Yard.....	26,872,400	.....	26,951,000	.....	15,131,000	.....	15,153,000	.....
Post-Office.....	13,023,500	.....	14,622,500	.....	16,057,100	.....	16,840,700	.....
Custom House.....	8,000,000	.....	8,176,500	.....	8,176,500	.....	8,176,000	.....
Public places.....	225,000	.....	139,500	.....	139,500	.....	149,500	.....
Lighthouses.....	549,800	.....	564,800	.....	686,800	.....	685,700	.....
Barge Office.....	550,000	.....	500,000	.....	550,000	.....	850,000	.....
Army Building.....	810,000	.....	810,000	.....	810,000	.....	810,000	.....
Assay Office.....	2,400,000	.....	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000	.....
Treasury Building.....	5,525,000	.....	5,525,000	.....	5,750,000	.....	5,750,000	.....
Coast Survey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Appraisers' Stores.....	1,400,000	.....	1,400,000	.....	1,400,000	.....	1,400,000	.....
Government land under water.....	6,000	.....	106,000	.....	106,000	.....	126,000	.....
Cemeteries.....	1,051,000	.....	1,055,000	.....	1,060,000	.....	1,060,000	.....
Total.....	\$74,002,700	.....	\$75,941,300	.....	\$65,957,400	.....	\$66,331,900	.....

THE STATE OF NEW YORK—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 2, SECTION 4, TAX LAW.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Armories.....	\$2,167,800	\$2,167,800	\$2,167,800	\$2,176,800
State Normal School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rifle Range.....	132,500	129,800	129,800	.....
State lands.....	183,975	186,475	886,975	950,625
Quarantine.....	64,500	64,500	70,500	80,500
Land under water.....	700,000	700,000	700,000	90,100
Total.....	\$3,248,775	\$3,248,575	\$3,955,075	\$3,298,025

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISION 3, SECTION 4, TAX LAW, EXCEPT RAPID TRANSIT (SUBWAY), WHICH IS EXEMPTED BY CONTRACT.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Bath Houses.....	\$2,532,750	\$2,532,450	\$2,546,250	\$2,572,750
Recreation Piers.....	1,332,000	1,372,000	1,400,500	1,365,500
Board of Education.....	108,802,700	111,292,700	116,134,350	119,871,500
Fire Department.....	7,934,425	8,089,125	8,287,965	8,975,590
Street Cleaning Department.....	970,750	958,950	1,040,075	1,036,575
Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Aqueduct Commission.....	49,400,040	50,651,015	52,030,370	54,963,920
Department of Docks and Ferries (piers, bulkheads and land under water).....	99,082,215	101,377,240	106,424,690	136,827,640
Department of Bridges.....	95,453,200	97,896,300	97,723,500	99,048,535
Department of Correction.....	23,326,800	23,417,800	26,398,000	24,399,300
Department of Public Charities.....	27,752,200	28,448,100	28,280,350	29,994,700
Department of Parks (public places and buildings).....	506,915,980	509,194,280	669,503,355	676,608,730
Armories.....	13,863,000	14,177,300	14,536,800	15,459,800
Department of Health.....	1,082,350	1,082,350	1,082,350	1,082,350
Libraries (public).....	19,914,100	21,004,300	24,113,300	24,243,200
Police Department.....	7,000,150	7,094,350	7,149,300	7,196,800
Sewerage System.....	72,386,775	72,454,930	70,660,925	70,704,700
Fire and Police Electric System.....	1,596,000	1,646,000	1,385,000	1,385,000
Corporation Yards.....	477,600	540,600	578,600	573,600
Markets.....	7,642,300	6,750,150	6,669,300	6,653,500
Rapid Transit (subway).....	72,715,300	78,657,500	87,941,000	99,690,300
Public Buildings and Places, etc.....	22,383,900	28,219,350	31,278,470	40,147,550
Easements for Street Purposes (Grand Central Station).....	.....	.....	.....	233,200
Total.....	\$1,142,564,535	\$1,166,856,790	\$1,355,164,450	\$1,423,034,740

OTHER OWNERS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.—EXEMPTED BY SUBDIVISIONS 5, 7, 9, 10 AND 11, SECTION 4, TAX LAW, AND IN A FEW CASES BY THE CHARTER OF THE CORPORATION OR BY SPECIAL LAWS.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Churches, synagogues, monasteries, convents, mission and parish houses, including parochial schools, theological seminaries and cemeteries located on church lots, subdivision 7, section 4.....	\$179,777,730	\$181,859,480	\$185,554,100	\$188,921,725
Asylums and homes, subdivision 7, section 4.....	30,548,280	29,621,355	30,542,260	33,195,705
Hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, subdivision 7, section 4.....	32,296,825	33,164,275	35,060,205	34,947,930
Christian, social, moral and mental benevolent associations and aid societies, nurseries, settlement and lodging houses and Salvation Army properties, subdivision 7, section 4.....	31,254,195	32,103,625	34,280,225	36,053,160
Colleges, schools, academies and training schools, subdivision 7, section 4.....	42,231,850	42,976,250	44,027,950	45,604,550
Cemeteries, subdivision 7, section 4.....	26,210,495	27,102,370	27,656,420	28,099,270
Libraries, other than city, subdivision 7, section 4.....	6,386,900	3,808,400	3,897,000	3,833,000
Parsonages, subdivision 9, section 4.....	1,089,300	1,100,900	1,149,625	1,139,200
Agricultural societies, subdivision 10, section 4.....	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500
Pensioners, subdivision 5, section 4.....	524,959	562,366	590,237	592,346
Clergy, subdivision 11, section 4.....	303,785	312,285	338,500	346,150
Rapid Transit Subway L, 1891, chapter 4, section 35.....	5,753,050	8,432,338	8,431,506	8,482,042
Total.....	\$356,392,869	\$361,059,144	\$371,543,528	\$381,230,578

LOCATION BY BOROUGHS.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan.....	\$1,095,927,075	\$1,111,261,853	\$1,294,620,421	\$1,351,031,917
The Bronx.....	141,966,975	143,535,130	147,078,735	154,063,180
Brooklyn.....	276,576,412	283,533,359	287,718,401	296,370,096
Queens.....	46,254,890	46,982,815	49,770,270	53,010,515
Richmond.....	15,484,527	16,792,652	17,432,626	19,419,535
Total.....	\$1,576,208,879	\$1,607,105,809	\$1,796,620,453	\$1,873,895,243

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION BUDGET.

COMPARATIVE Table—Grouping the budget appropriations for 1913 and for 1914, according to the general function or purpose of such; also showing the per centum of each group to the total budget, and the per capita cost of each general function or purpose.

GROUPING OF APPROPRIATIONS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OR PURPOSE.	Budget of 1913. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1913.	Budget of 1914. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1914.
Interest on the city debt.	\$38,453,876.67	20.195	\$7.16	\$37,745,836.58	19.815	\$6.76
Redemption of the city debt.	9,796,439.16	5.145	1.82	8,842,656.07	4.642	1.58
Redemption of special revenue bonds.	6,727,065.51	3.533	1.25	6,022,825.00	3.161	1.03
Totals for redemption of debt and payment of interest.	\$54,977,381.34	28.873	\$10.23	\$52,611,517.65	27.618	\$9.42
Administrative, i.e., general administration	3,355,600.90	1.762	.62	3,438,230.06	1.805	.62
Legislative (Aldermen and City Clerk)	301,808.84	.159	.06	301,218.84	.158	.05
Judicial.	8,860,820.03	4.654	1.65	9,310,418.64	4.887	1.67
Educational.	37,696,355.79	19.797	7.02	40,873,463.07	21.456	7.32
Health and sanitation.	17,978,409.04	9.442	3.35	17,950,887.52	9.423	3.21
Protection of life and property.	31,165,682.76	16.367	5.80	32,196,602.62	16.901	5.77
Correctional purposes.	1,326,299.87	.702	.24	1,337,419.42	.702	.24
Charitable purposes.	8,692,741.38	4.565	1.62	9,242,550.36	4.852	1.65
Streets, highways, and bridges (care and maintenance)	5,347,918.55	2.809	1.00	6,259,751.33	3.285	1.12
Public enterprises (docks and municipal ferries)	2,944,677.57	1.546	.55	2,676,598.27	1.405	.48
Recreation, science and art, viz.: (a) Parks, parkways, and drives.	2,370,082.78	1.245	.44	2,292,438.21	1.203	.41
(b) Zoological and botanical gardens, museums, etc.	1,165,503.65	.613	.22	1,193,432.82	.626	.21
Public buildings and offices (care and maintenance)	947,880.86	.498	.17	1,165,989.26	.612	.21
Board of Elections and County Canvassers	1,330,940.00	.699	.24	1,346,715.00	.712	.24
Publication, advertising, and printing.	1,345,346.75	.707	.25	1,282,549.50	.673	.23
Taxes, rents, pensions, and relief funds, etc.	10,593,991.05	5.562	1.98	7,015,769.05	3.682	1.26
Totals of budget appropriations, per se.	\$190,411,441.16	100	\$35.44	\$190,495,551.62	100	\$34.11
Increase—1914 over 1913.						\$84,110.46
To provide for deficiencies in the collection of taxes.	2,300,000.00			2,500,000.00		200,000.00
Grand totals.	\$192,711,441.16			\$192,995,551.62		\$284,110.46

SUMMARY OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTIES.

	Appropriations, 1913.		Appropriations, 1914.
The City of New York.	\$186,476,779.30	The City of New York.	\$185,845,370.90
The County of New York (Manhattan and Bronx)	3,883,271.67	The County of New York \$3,790,965.75	3,935,414.38
The County of Kings.	1,789,779.79	Borough assessment.	144,448.63
The County of Queens.	432,975.60	The County of The Bronx.	389,140.27
The County of Richmond.	128,634.80	The County of Kings.	1,860,550.33
Grand totals.	\$192,711,441.16	Borough assessment.	375,566.43
		The County of Queens.	449,797.00
		The County of Richmond.	139,712.33
		Grand totals.	\$192,995,551.62

N. B.—The total appropriations in 1913 for State Tax, for interest on and redemption of the city debt, for education, health and sanitation, protection of life and property, and for charitable purposes, were \$151,730,536.76, or 79.69 per cent. of the total budget appropriations for said year. For 1914 the appropriations for these purposes aggregate \$151,428,499.65, or 79.49 per cent. of the total budget. In other words, of every \$1,000 provided in the budget of 1914, \$794.90 is for these six functions or purposes.

The most notable increases in the budget of 1914 over those of 1913 are for education, \$3,177,107.28; protection of life and property, \$1,030,919.86; streets, highways, and bridges, \$911,832.78; charitable purposes, \$549,808.98; and for judicial, \$449,598.61. The 1914 State Tax is the third direct State tax which has been levied against the city since 1906. The notable decreases in the budget of 1914, as compared with 1913, include a reduction of State Taxes of \$3,370,728.53; debt service is reduced by \$2,365,863.69, and rents are reduced \$404,192.08. The reductions in these three elements alone aggregate \$6,140,784.30.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE PROPERTY AND TAX RATE FOR 1914.

Valuation of Property—The aggregate taxable valuations of property within the city of New York for the year 1914, by boroughs, are as follows:

BOROUGH.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
Manhattan.	\$5,149,250,760	\$287,768,270	\$5,437,019,030
The Bronx.	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
Brooklyn.	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995
Queens.	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906
Richmond.	82,114,453	1,554,875	83,669,328
Total.	\$8,049,859,912	\$340,295,560	\$8,390,155,472

The amount of taxes imposed by an ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen March 3, 1914, at 1.57 P. M., and approved by the Mayor, was \$150,146,925.34. The general revenues provide \$42,848,526.28.

Tax rate for city, State Tax and county purposes, including special assessments in Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.	Manhattan (New York Co.) 1.78	Bronx (Bronx Co.) 1.77	Brooklyn (Kings Co.) 1.84	Queens (Queens Co.) 1.80	Richmond (Richmond Co.) 1.90
City purposes. . . . .	.0169972	.0169972	.0169972	.0169972	.0169972
County purposes. . . . .	.0007346	.0006215	.0011528	.0009687	.0019067
Special assessments. . . . .	.0000266		.0002196		

Guaranteed Low Cost Life Insurance

The Travelers has been the principal exponent of this form of insurance for forty-three years and has now \$316,000,000 of insurance in force.

In these policies a guaranteed lower cost or from 15% to 25% more insurance from the beginning takes the place of the indefinite dividends of participating companies. Every result is known to the insured from the day he insures. Among the unique policies offered by the Travelers are the Monthly Income, Insurance Annuity 65, Premium Reduction and 20 Payment Guaranteed Endowment Additions.

The Travelers famous disability clause is embodied in all its regular contracts, under which in case the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled before age of sixty, the contracts immediately mature for the full value by the payment of a guaranteed income to the disabled insured.

Accident Insurance

The Travelers accident policies are the standard of what such policies should be, insuring against temporary disability as well as against loss of life, limb and sight. Business men will be interested particularly in The Travelers Maximum Policy, which covers all accidents but pays a maximum of \$40,000 for accidents of travel at a cost of \$35.

Compensation and Liability Contracts

provide the most complete coverage prescribed by law. In this line as well as in accident The Travelers is the leading company of the world and offers in connection with its policies the most effective service for the prevention of accidents.

In 1913 it made over 166,392 inspections for the improvement of working conditions.

The Company also issues automobile, elevator, teams and public liability policies.

The Travelers Insurance Company

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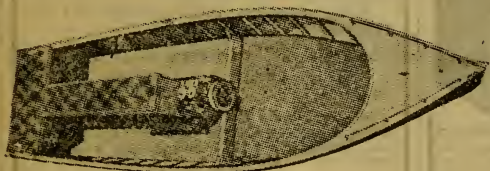
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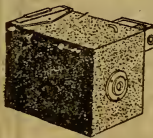


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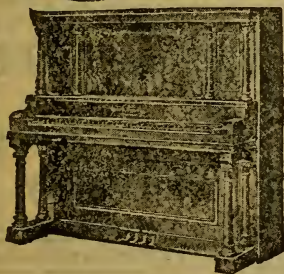


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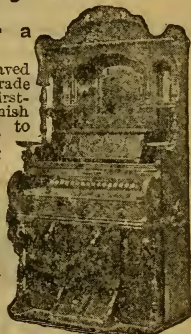
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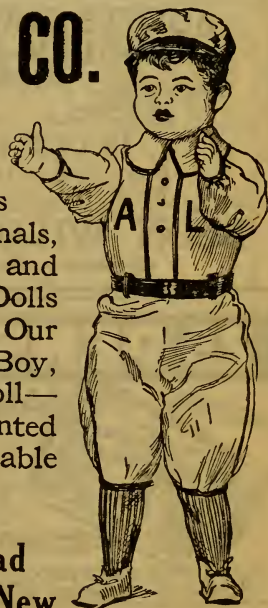
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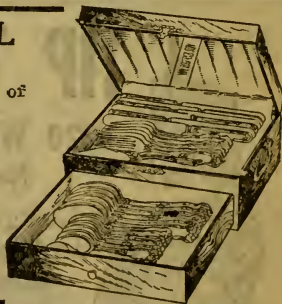
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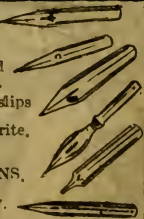
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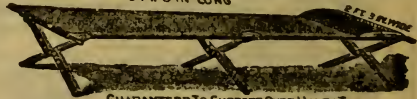
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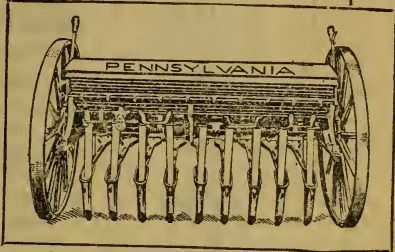
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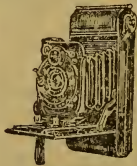
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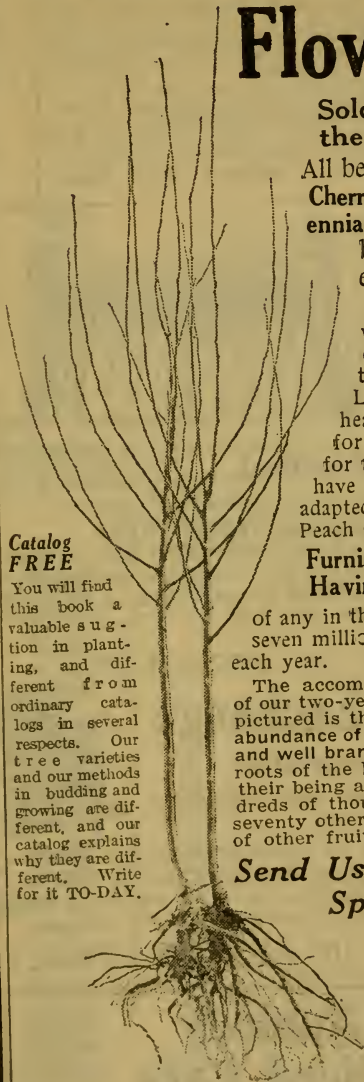
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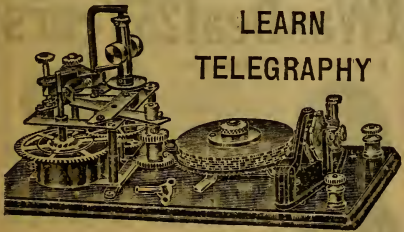
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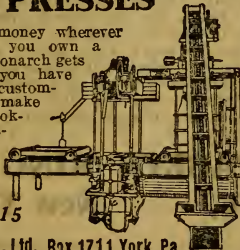
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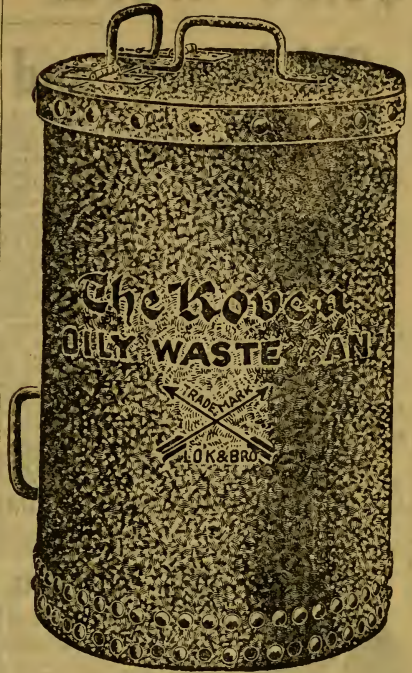
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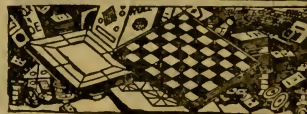
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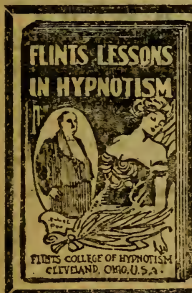
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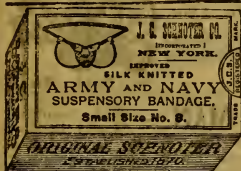
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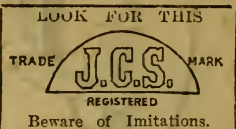


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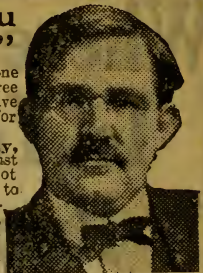
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References—Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema, even a stranger to you or a friend?

## MAN'S HEALTH FORTIFIED



By living a healthful, active life and assisting nature in obviating the strains due to severe physical exercises and with the assistance of a celebrated "SCHNOTER'S" Army and Navy Suspensory, which will give and keep you in better bodily vigor than all the patent medicines that were ever introduced to the public. Ask your physician about this.

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"A walk of a mile in the open air will save you more than your nickel fare. For in God's out-doors the air is good. It will clear your brain and redden your blood. And bring you more vigor and health by far Than you can possibly get in any old car."

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FOR

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FULL QUART **80**¢ 100 PROOF



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IF you have never tried Hayner Whiskey, try it *now*. Mail us this ad with 80 cents in stamps or coin—and we will send you a full quart bottle of Hayner Private Stock Bottled-In-Bond Whiskey in sealed case—express charges paid. Its a *Bottled-in-Bond* whiskey of the finest kind—sealed with the U. S. Government's Green Stamp over the cork—fully aged, full 100% proof, full measure—*sure* to please you in every way. You take no chances—we are one of the largest Distillers in America—been in business 48 years—capital \$500,000.00. *Order right now—order more than one quart if you like—goods will go forward by first express.*

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# Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have  
Produced an Appliance for Men,  
Women or Children That  
Cures Rupture.

I SEND IT ON TRIAL.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I



The above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who is now giving others the benefit of his experience. If ruptured, write him to-day, at Marshall, Mich.

will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

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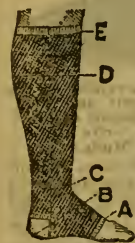
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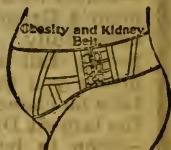
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Let us show you how to make your own Beer at home with "AMBREW" and save money. Very simple and easy—a few minutes does the work. No experience, no apparatus, no trouble. "AMBREW" is the concentrated ingredients of Real Lager Beer. Just pure Barley Malt and Hops. A sparkling, foaming and refreshing Lager Beer at only

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It has that delicious flavor and refreshing qualities that gives you lip-smacking satisfaction. Anyone can now have in their own home a cooling and nourishing glass of Lager Beer whenever they want it. Strictly legitimate—Dry or Wet, makes no difference. Keep a supply on hand and save money. Used already in thousands of homes. Startling discovery has excited everybody. Saves Brewers' enormous expenses and profits. Costs nothing to investigate. Spend one cent and save hundreds. Just a postal to-day. Ask for booklet—"How to Make Beer at Home" and sample propositions, etc., FREE.

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Absolutely guaranteed to grow hair on bald heads. Will relieve all cases of Dandruff, Eczema, Itching Scapls, and stop hair from falling out. Will produce eyebrows or mustache.

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Operates Automatically. Has power of 40 men. Guaranteed for Life. Sold on 30 days' trial. Old "Jacks" can be traded in. Spare time or permanent work. Demonstrator and supplies loaned. Credit given. Write for factory agency offer.

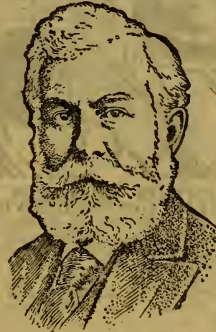
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I am so sure that my Drafts will bring relief to you, no matter how bad your case, that I want you to try them at my expense. Send my coupon with your name and address, and by return mail you will get a regular Dollar pair of my famous Foot Drafts to try free. If you could read my letters telling of marvelous cures, you would believe me when I say that I know of nothing so safe and sure for Rheumatism of every kind, no matter where located or how severe, as my Drafts, which are already in demand all over the civilized world. We have letters even from cases of 30 to 40 years' standing, saying that at last they have been cured. But it takes very little faith to fill out and mail a coupon and then if you are satisfied after a thorough trial, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. I take your word. How can you justify yourself for not investigating a harmless remedy so powerfully backed up by tens of thousands of letters from satisfied users, when you can test its merits without cost? Don't delay, but send this coupon to-day—now.



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Name.....

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Mail this coupon to Frederick Dyer,  
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# RUPTURE VICTIMS!

HERE'S JOYOUS, GLORIOUS NEWS FOR YOU.

# Free!

# Free!



**WONDERFUL INVENTION REPLACES TRUSS. ACTUALLY CURES RUPTURE. FREE TRIAL OFFERED EVERY SUFFERER. READ THIS.**

Hurrah! the day of the old fashioned, ill fitting, uncomfortable, ever-slipping steel spring, elastic band or leg strap harness is gone forever. A wonderful new device has taken its place. Nothing like it has ever been known before, and the results from its use are bringing joy to the hearts of hundreds of rupture victims who have been truss tortured for years.

Now is the time—here is your chance to obtain the comfort and relief you have been so long looking for—the actual CURE you have hardly dared to hope for.

## The Wonderful Schulling Rupture Lock

is something that the thousands of rupture sufferers have been waiting, looking, hoping, longing for—something that can be worn with comfort, day and night, asleep or awake, at work or at play, all the time, everywhere; cannot slip, bind, pinch, gouge or "gauld" the flesh; holds the rupture, single or double, big or little, with the firmness of a vise and yet so gently, softly and comfortably that the rupture is soon forgotten. But that is not all—

## It Is Actually Curing Rupture

Think of it! CURING RUPTURE, healing the openings, closing them up, so that it is possible to go without the Lock, and without support of any kind. Think of it, rupture sufferers—think what this means—not only comfort and perfect holding ALL the time, not only relief—but actual CURES are being effected. Investigate this—you can try the WONDERFUL SCHULLING RUPTURE LOCK at your home and wear it, use it, test it in any way you like for 30 days—FREE.

**Send This To-day** Send coupon below or post card with your name and address and send it NOW—TO-DAY. It takes but a moment—costs nothing—means everything to you. The grandest surprise of your life and joyous, glorious relief awaits you.

## Praise of Hundreds Proves It

Read these extracts from a few of hundreds of letters received:

Mr. John Schinnerer, Columbus, Indiana, 81 years old, says: "I was fitted with a Schulling Rupture Lock four months ago, and now find ruptured openings entirely healed up."

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John Gorend, R.R., Arlington, S. C., says: "It is the pleasure of my life to confess to you that after five months of service from your Rupture Lock I am now a cured man."

## Trial Offer and Rupture Book Free

Write this very day for the Schulling Book, "HOW TO CURE RUPTURE" and FREE TRIAL OFFER of the WONDERFUL SCHULLING RUPTURE LOCK. THINK OF IT! you can get this and wear it, try it, test it, use it—for a whole month without taking any chances, without risking a penny or going to any trouble whatever. Write now—now, now, now, while you're thinking of it. You'll be thankful the longest day you live.

**SCHULLING RUPTURE INSTITUTE, 512 W. Market St., Indiana polis, Ind.**

Please send 30-day Trial Offer and Book, "How to Cure Rupture" all FREE.

Name .....  
Street or R. F. D. ....  
Town ..... State .....



# This Happy Wife

Wishes to tell you **FREE**

## HOW SHE STOPPED

### Her Husband's Drinking

Write to Her and Learn How She did It.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 152 Elm Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., was a very hard drinker.



His case seemed a hopeless one, but 10 years ago his wife in their own little home gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.

She also tried this remedy on her brother and several neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them has touched liquor since.

She now wishes every-one who has drunkenness in their homes to try this simple remedy, for she feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost she will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell do not send her money. Simply send a letter with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly.

# DEAFNESS CONQUERED!

## Generous Offer of a Free Book to all Deaf People who Wish to Hear



Deaf people everywhere will rejoice with all their hearts over the new treatment for Deafness that is restoring hearing in so many cases once thought hopeless. In order that every one may learn of this treatment—by all odds one of the best known yet for Deafness—the finder of this successful new method has written a very interesting and helpful book which he will send absolutely free of charge to any person who suffers from Deafness. It shows in the plainest manner

the causes of Deafness and Head Noises, and points out the way to regain clear and distinct hearing. Careful drawings of the ear and its complicated passages, made by the best artists, illustrate the book.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, author of this desirable work, has for twenty-five years been making a thorough investigation of Deafness and Head Noises, and his successful new treatment for Deafness is the reward of all his patient study. Now he wishes every one who suffers from Deafness in any degree to learn how science can conquer this cruel affliction.

Don't neglect your Deafness any longer! Send for this book today, and learn how hearing is being restored, quickly and permanently. Many who once believed their Deafness incurable have already gained perfect hearing by following the advice given in its pages. Write your full name and address on the dotted lines, cut out the free book coupon. Mail to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 200 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

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Specialist Sproule, please send me your new book on the treatment of Deafness and Head Noises free.

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or any ill effect—without leaving home—without loss of time. You can prove it at our risk. "GOITRENE" offers by far the surest, quickest, safest, most natural and scientific goitre treatment ever originated. It has a most remarkable record of cures—cures of men, women, children, who before had tried various other methods without avail—cures of the most obstinate cases of many years' standing, of outward goitre and inward goitre, of hard tumors and soft ones—genuine, honest,

## PERMANENT CURES

Read this as a sample:



"I had been troubled with a goitre for a number of years. At times it troubled me considerably. Sometimes I felt distracted and could hardly breathe. Sometimes I could hardly eat or drink. Then, again, I spent sleepless nights. But when I began to use **Goitrene** it did not take long before I felt a change coming over me. It seemed as if I was another person. I am very glad to state the goitre has entirely disappeared."—Mrs. J. KOBES, Holland, Mich.



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We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone, at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 727J  
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Send free trial of your method to:

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These great tablets have restored to me perfect manhood at 43. After having been without manly vim, vigor and vitality for more than eight years. I had rheumatism and pains in my legs; in fact, mine was a case of general debility. I tried doctors and brother druggists, being a druggist myself; but only got slight relief, till I finally started to experiment on myself with the above results. Any man or woman who wants perfect health, vim, vigor and vitality, no matter how old they are, or how bad they feel, have now a chance to get what they want,

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Write me at once, or send \$1.00 for a month treatment, and I will send you an extra month treatment free.

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For the good of those who are victims, directly or indirectly, of the drink habit, I have written and published a very interesting illustrated book which describes how I was freed completely from the craving, and for several years I have not had any desire to touch a drop of anything alcoholic. My book contains information, by following which thousands of drinkers have admittedly been saved.

Many men who do not want to be freed of drink curse have been secretly saved by wives, mothers or sisters. They did not realize what was happening until they found all desire had left them—they couldn't drink any more whisky or beer—then they rejoiced at having been saved. My book has been proven many times worth its weight in gold to a multitude of families. Praised by physicians, judges, editors, clergymen and legions of others. Don't lose this notice; it may not appear again. Simply write **Edward J. Woods, 657-H, Station E, New York, N. Y.**, and you will soon receive the FREE book of valuable information in plain wrapper, and happiness may soon be yours. Correspondence confidential.

## Stay Vigorous at Seventy

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Revive Vitality in Men and Women When Life's Sun Begins to Set.

**50c BOX FREE**

What you ARE, not what you WERE, is what counts in the game of life. It's up to men and women to be "live ones" and not slow down too soon. Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers keep your vital energy aglow—drive away all gloominess and peevish-



I'm the Equal in Nerve-Force and Power to Any of the Rising Generation.

ness, and strengthen your petered-out nerves.

When ambition deserts you and vitality sags down near zero; when you're fagged out in brain and body and your nerves lack vim—the Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers "ginger" you up to concert pitch, put "the punch" in your muscles, and make you tingle all over with health. \$1.00 a box at druggists.

Send your name and address to-day with six cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to **F. J. Kellogg Co., 2723 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan.**

### FREE TRIAL COUPON

**F. J. KELLOGG CO.**  
 2723 Hoffmaster Block,  
 Battle Creek, Mich.

Kindly send me, Free, a 50c package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

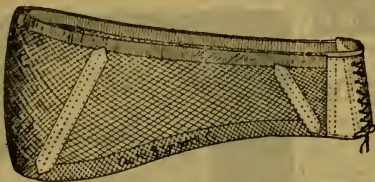
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of every description. Our catalog with directions, etc., FREE upon request.

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**AGENTS WANTED, \$50 TO \$75 PER WEEK**

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SPARE TIME**

SEE THAT CRANK?  
TWO TURNS WRINGS MOP DRY.

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**150% PROFIT--Start--Now**

Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Simple, practical, reliable, durable, never wears out. Every home buys. No talking necessary. Show it. Take the order. Get started now, don't wait. We will help you. We want

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This cut shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address

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A very interesting book has been published on tobacco habit—how to conquer it quickly and easily. It tells the dangers of excessive smoking, chewing, snuff using, etc., and explains how nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, weak eyes, stomach troubles and numerous other disorders may be eliminated through stopping self-poisoning by tobacco. The man who has written this book wants to genuinely help all who have become addicted to tobacco habit and says there's no need to suffer that awful craving or restlessness which comes when one tries to quit voluntarily. This is no mind-cure or temperance sermon tract but plain common sense, clearly set forth. The author will send it free, postpaid, in plain wrapper. Write, giving name and full address—a postcard will do. Address Edward J. Woods, 657 K, Station E, New York City. Keep this advertisement, it is likely to prove the best news you ever read in this almanac.

# How John Quit Drinking



The  
Happy  
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Golden  
Remedy  
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## Costs Nothing to Try

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

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are around Oneida. They grow big crops of grain, alfalfa, fruit, etc., and keep splendid dairies. Flourishing towns and cities with first-class railroads all through the section furnish the best of markets. I have such farms for sale at very reasonable prices.

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If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of **INFALLIBLE PILE TABLETS** and you will bless the day that you read this. Write Today.

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# CROOKED SPINES—STRAIGHTENED

Cure Yourself or Your Child at Home, Without Pain or Inconvenience, of any Spinal Deformity, with the Wonderful SHELDON APPLIANCE.

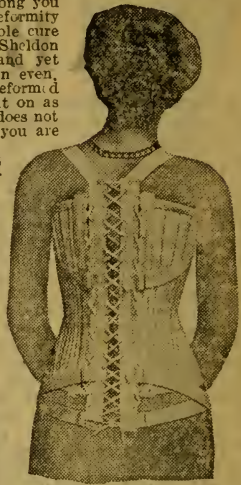
No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of spinal deformity you have, there is benefit and a possible cure for you by means of the wonderful Sheldon Appliance. It is as firm as steel, and yet elastic at the right places. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off or put on as a coat, causes no inconvenience, and does not chafe or irritate. No one can notice you are wearing it.

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## We Guarantee Satisfaction and Let You Use It 30 Days

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(Patented.)

Corrects Round Shoulders, develops chest and lungs and allows for deep breathing.

Keeps one straight and makes life a pleasure. Ask for

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Avoid imitations; look for our Trade Mark, J. C. S.

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Made for either sex.

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J. C. Schnoter Co. Makers of Good Shoulder Braces.

523 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Estab. 1870. Tel. Con. See pages 905-908-910

## SHOULDER BRACE AND SUSPENDER COMBINED

This brace will tend to rectify the habit of stooping shoulders, will also expand and strengthen the chest and back.

Keeps the Shoulders back and is a constant reminder.

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"I was all run-down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

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"I weighed 132 pounds when I commenced taking Sargol. After taking 20 days I weighed 144 pounds. Sargol is the most wonderful preparation for flesh building I have ever seen," declares D. Martin, and J. Meier adds: "For the past twenty years I have taken medicine every day for indigestion and got thinner every year. I took Sargol for forty days and feel better than I have felt in twenty years. My weight has increased from 150 to 170 pounds."

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Sargol is absolutely harmless. It is a tiny concentrated tablet. You take one with every meal. It mixes with the food you eat for the purpose of separating all of its flesh producing ingredients. It prepares these fat making elements in an easily assimilated form, which the blood can readily absorb and carry all over your body. Plump, well-developed persons don't need Sargol to produce this result. Their assimilative machinery performs its functions without aid. But thin folks' assimilative organs do not. This fatty portion of their food now goes to waste through their bodies like unburned coal through an open grate. A few days' test of Sargol in your case will surely prove whether or not this is true of you. Isn't it worth trying?

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To enable any thin reader, ten pounds or more under weight, to easily make this test we will give a 50c box of Sargol, absolutely free. Either Sargol will increase your weight or it won't and the only way to know is to try it. Send for this Free Test Package to-day, enclosing 10c in silver or stamps to help pay postage, packing, etc., and a full size 50c package will be sent by return mail, free of charge. Mail this coupon with your letter to the SARGOL CO., DEPT. 200-A HERALD BLDG., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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Write your name and address plainly and  
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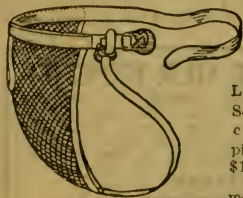
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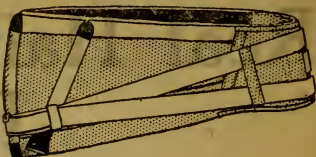
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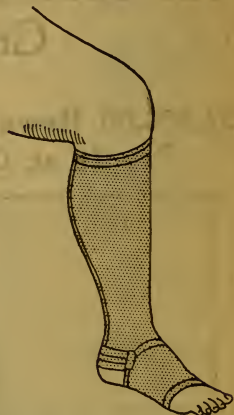
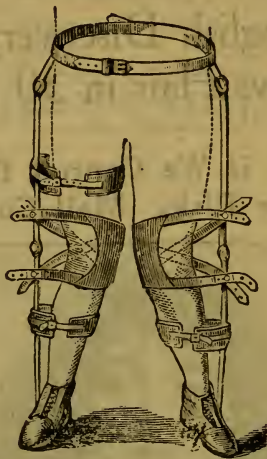
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You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

## How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered



By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

**T**HIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because symptoms have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

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Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

## Removes the Cause and immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for permanent results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pella, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and, needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was completely cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

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A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

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- Stopped-up noses
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- and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh.

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