

Man: Albert Gallenberg (Berlin)

Was wird mit dem Kaiserreich gemacht? Die Gesetze der Regierung und Verwaltung hinsichtlich der Vertheilung grundbesitzlicher Vermögensoverlegenheiten werden leicht, das heißt vermindert. Als zum Schaden der Allgemeinheit? Der bereits heute sehr Verfehlte wird es bestimmt und Beamtenverbänden, der ihnen abtrünnig, namentlich in einer Ueberzahl von Stellen, findet, läßt sich auf ein Mindestmaß an Notwendigkeiten anstellen. Geht es zum Schaden der Allgemeinheit, so soll senkrecht in Erde sinken. Der Kaiserreich, der demnach nicht schuldig, sondern er führt letzten Endes mit sehrer Tendenz auf Wiederherstellung der durch seinen

Ein rumänisch-serbischer Bündnisvertrag?

H. Buchsch, 2. Jan. 4. N. (Welsch, Ed.) Die im „Vestnik“ erschienene Publikation eines angeblichen aus der Aufstellung Ungarns Bezug habendes Vertrages zwischen Rumänien und Serbien erzeugt in vollstimmigen Kreisen nachfolgendes Urtheil. Ministerpräsident Graf Tisza schreibt die ganze Angelegenheit keine Bedeutung zu; im Uebrigen keine Sorge. Die Nachricht sei übrigens schon vor einigen Tagen in der „Novoje Vremja“ erschienen. Graf Julius Andrássy glaubt nicht an die Existenz des Vertrages. Eine gewisse Bestimmung zwischen Rumänien und der Monarchie sei zweifellos vorhanden, doch könne diese nicht so weit gehen.

Seitdem 7. Jan. (Mengena Stefani.) Im Hotel International sollen sich drei unbekannte Personen aus Turazzo aufhalten. Sie kommen aus dem Gebiet von Turazzo.

Zabern vor dem Kriegsgericht.

den worden sein den Straßen. Die nächste Orgel, die Greichen der Kinder einer Compagnie, hat aus, die Mitte am Nachmittag des 28. November einer Prozession gemacht und sei daher als geschickter einmündig, da die verschiedene Gruppen verschiedener Geschlechter in Aufzügen beiseite hätte und in hohe das Gefühl geat, daß diese Gruppen eine feierliche Haltung einnehmen. Am 2. November sah die Jungen, wie eine Orgel, wie man sie nicht schillernd denken kann, in diesem sie sah aus, sondern jungen Offizier und einem sehr bräunlich. Sie habe sie bräunlich, daß das in einer deutschen Stadt möglich sei. Der

13jährige Schwanenstief Nisch hat die Entkommenen vom 8. November beobachtet und gesehen, wie der Oberst sich vergeblich bemühte, auf die Menge einzuschleichen. Einige Wochen später sei er auf der Straße von einem Unbekannten angegriffen worden, der ihn gestrich habe, ob er ein Verräther sei und ihm dann erzählt habe, das Gemüth sei ein Willkürspiel zu sein. Die folgende Nacht hätten als die Jägermei-
ster seinen oder noch gekommen, weil sie seine Willkür nicht alles annehmen könnten. Der Jäger glaubt, daß der Unbekannte nicht alles aus den Fingern gezogen habe. Zwei Interoffiziere der Ro-
tunde, die als Jäger verkleidet waren, saßen am 8. Novem-
ber in der Stadt „zum Karpen“, als etwa zehn Soldaten
bevorzogen, die mehrheitlich wegen der Offiziere kamen.
Der Wirt verweigerte ihnen die Getränke. Als die Inter-
offiziere auf die Straße traten, haben sie, wie der Oberst auf
die Menge eingeheute. Sie gingen weiter, wobei jemand zu ihm
sagte: „Der Karst soll alle Schwaben holen“. Der eine der In-
teroffiziere glaubt, daß es sich um die Werbung eines Beirath-
sches handelt. Der nächste Jäger, Wilhelmst 180 g, ging
am Samstag den 8. November mit Herrn v. Reicher durch
die Stadt. Der Abstand von 60 bis 70 Metern folgte ihnen
eine Mannschichte. Die Jäger und seine und mit einem
Wort. Einige Jäger haben über ihre Axt. Wenn sie sich
näherten wurde das Schreien lauter. Als sie die Axt aus-
reichten, haben noch einige Schreie an die Aufmerksam-
keit. Die Jäger hat dann von zwei Russischen begleitet. Die
Menge sollte nicht mehr, war ihnen aber sehr bedeutend müde
und marie. Am 28. hat der Jäger den Posten nicht ge-
sehen und schied bestimmt berichten, daß der Posten nicht
bestanden war. Zwei weitere Jäger, ein Posten und ein
Berufswort befanden, daß am 28. ein ziemlich großes Ge-
dächte bei dem „Karpen“ gewesen sei und daß eine größere
Menge dem Posten v. Posten gefolgt sei.

Deutsches Reich.

Zur Vorbildung der Diplomaten und Consule

Die Auswacht und Vorbildung unserer diplomatischen und konsularischen Beamten bildet den Gegenstand lebhafter Erörterung und nicht selten scharfer Kritik. Wichtig ist in dieser hochwichtigen Frage vieles noch geworden seitdem (am 1. Mai 1908) die neuen Bestimmungen über den Eintritt in den diplomatischen Dienst in Kraft getreten sind. Aber es sind auch manche berechtigten Forderungen unerfüllt geblieben. Die europäischen Länder, auf diesem Gebiete bildet das Ausland eine Zentralfürsorge für die Ausbildung der Kandidaten auf die diplomatische und konsularische Laufbahn, das Ausland einer besonderen Akademie für den Auslandsdienst. Der Wunsch nach Errichtung einer solchen Hochschule ist wiederholt der Presse der verschiedensten Parteien und auch schon in Deutschen Reichstage laut geworden. Endlich der Berliner Universitätsreformgesetzte Orientalische Seminar genügt trotz aller Hochschätzung, deren sein Lehrbetrieb sich mit bestem Recht erfreut, keineswegs den Anforderungen. Es bildet einen vortheilhaften Kern, der aber zu einer unabhängigen Akademie für den Auslandsdienst erst ausgebaut werden muß. Derselbe wird in einer kleinen, aber erhaltenen und hochgeschätzten Schrift (Lange, *Die Reform der Großherzoglich-hessischen Universität-Proffessor Dr. Heinrich Böhl unter dem Titel: Die deutsche Auslandsbildung*), eine Anregung zur Reform der diplomatischen und konsularischen Vorbildung im Verlage von J. F. B. Mohr (P. Siebeck) in Tübingen hat erscheinen lassen. Die Hochschule erhebt zugleich eine neue, sehr reichhaltige Sammlung von Vorträgen und Schriften aus dem Gebiete der gesamten Staatswissenschaften: „Recht und Staat in Geschichte und Gegenwart“. Der Verfasser bezieht zunächst aber die völlige Erleuchtung des Problems in der Presse, über die Einrichtung und Entwicklung des Orientalischen Seminars, über die in seiner Errichtung und Reform gemachten Vorschläge und über die einschlägigen Verhandlungen des Reichstages in der Sitzung vom 14. April 1910. Er richtigerweise seinen seine Forderung, daß in der Reichskasse eine eigene der diplomatischen und konsularischen Vorbildung dienende Auslands-Hochschule errichtet werden müsse. Eine besondere Bildungsstätte für die Kandidaten des diplomatischen und konsularischen Dienstes zu schaffen, empfiehlt sich aus einer Reihe von Gründen. Auch für andere Gebiete sind eine Bildungsanstalt geschaffen. Sonderhochschulen im Ausland werden. Neue Auslandsstudien und neue Ziele verlangen eine neue. Jeder Staat verlangt heute eine möglichst gründliche allgemeine und besondere Vorbildung. Dies soll auch für den wichtigsten Beruf unserer Völker Diplomaten und Konsule. Die sehr Ausbildung unserer Auslandsbeamten ist gerade sehr wichtig und die wichtigste, was die Zahl der Kandidaten noch so gering sein. Unsere Auslandsstudien und deren Institute sind nicht in der Lage, den notwendigen Ausgaben auf diesen Gebieten zu leisten, nur eine neue Sonderakademie ist ihnen gewachsen. Diese Hochschule wird auch weitergehenden Zwecken dienen können. Sie kann zugleich eine Bildungsstätte der Politiker und Journalisten werden, zur Erleichterung des Abwechslung politischer Bildung beitragen; sie wird ferner die besten Kaufleute und Exporteure die gegebenen Stellen der Verwaltung und Hochschulen; auch Offiziere, Lehrer, Ingenieure,

Prof. Dr. Ludwig Heilmann (Frankfurt)

Goethe mußte im zweiten Teil des „Faust“ diese Aufgabe stellen, denn wenn der Vorwurf des ersten Teils dem Kampf des gebundenen Willens mit Sittlichkeit und geistlicher und menschlicher Würde, um die inneren Probleme alles rein Verstandes galt, so sollte der zweite Teil dem Kampf in der „großen Welt“ gegenüber sein, in der es sich nicht nur um Gut, Schen und Bösegefühle, sondern darüber hinaus auch um die Entfaltung der Menschheit, der Kunst, der Natur handeln sollte. Deshalb ist die Aufgabe nicht geworden, wie Goethe selbst meinte, wenn er bei Abfassung des Prologs im Jahr 1801 an Wagner schreibt: „Wenn es noch Probleme genug enthält, indem der Welt- und Menschengeist gleich das zuletzt aufzulösende Problem immer wieder ein neu aufzuhebendes darstellt, so wird es doch, gemäß der Erfahrung, der sich um Wissen, Kunst und Leben überhaupt verhält. Es wird sogar mehr hinein, als ich geben konnte“; oder in fast gleicher Wiederholung im September 1831 an den letzten Bekannten: „Aufhört, ermuten Sie nicht, der Welt- und Menschengeist gleich, enthält der zuletzt aufzulösende Problem immer wieder ein neues aufzuhebendes.“

[illegible]

In den Unterhaltungen mit Erdmann aus der Zeit der
 Forderung des Faust hängt in steter Wiederkehr ein
 Gedankengang: Napoleon, Baron Faust. Die
 dämonische Natur der Geistes in Geschichte und Kunst wird
 betont. Napoleon in Österreich von dämonischer Art im höchsten
 Grade. Jedoch kann ein anderer noch so genialer als Napoleon

Demnachse äußert sich in einer durchaus positiven Hastigkeit: „Jeder außerordentliche Mensch hat eine gewisse Sendung, die er zu vollziehen berufen ist. Hat er sie vollständig, so ist er ein Erben in dieser Welt nicht weiter denkend, und die Befreiung verwerdet ihm selber zu etwas anderem, bis er zu jezt ansetzt. So ging es Kapellen und vielen anderen. Mozart starb in seinem 36. Jahre, Raphael im gleichen Alter. Milton nur um wenig älter. Alle aber haben ihre Mission erst des vollkommenen erfüllt, und es war Zeit, daß sie eingingen.“ Demnach ist danach dem Dichter der große Mensch, der unabhängig vom eignen Willen durch eine auswärts seiner Erziehung bestehende unentrinnbare Macht zur Vollendung einer Aufgabe geführt wird, deren Erfüllung ihm vom Schicksal angethan ist. Wenn Goethe Weßling selbst nicht als dämönisch gelassen sein will, weil er ein „negatives“ Wesen sei, so liegt das in dem Gegenstück Faust-Weßling durchaus die plastische Darstellung des Dämönischen, des Treibhahns der Gekleinnatur, der Komplex des reinen Willens mit dem Dämon, an dem er gekettet ist. Der dämönische Polk der Kunst, in dem Goethe den Vollender der neueren Dichtung sah, Byron, ist von ihm ohne viel Geheimnißdruck in den Faustzeilen eingestrichelt; ja, der Dichter unerschrocken kühn der Verurteilung, ihn unmittelbar und unmittelbar dem Zuhörer zugewandt, wenn die heftige Anmerkung beim Tode Capotoniens folgt: man glaube in dem Tode eine bekannte Geistesart zu erkennen. Das dämönische Walten in Politik und Völkergeschichte, wie Goethe es in Kapellen sah, ähnlich in dieser Verleibung dazustellen, magte der sehr Schmeigler nach dem Wort Weßling sich enthalten. Es leuchtet durch in der Illustration des Jern und Sehens, die Goethe aus der Reizstoffe schonte.

Die Kunst in die große Welt hinauszutreten, steht er sich dem Geiste des Feudalismus gegenüber. Aber sein Ergehen bedeutet zugleich das der neuen Zeit. Zeit markirte er an, wie Goethe hier die Erinnerungen an die bürgerliche Bildung und Auktionen aus der Zeit der Regententhum vermetzt, wie die Schöpfung des Bapergesells, die kapitalistische Umgestaltung des Staats, die dritte Richtung zu sein scheint, in ihren ersten und zugleich schicksalhaften Auswüchsen zur Umgestaltung der feudalen Gesellschaft führt, wie sie den Karren zum Berg, zum Schloß und Grund und Boden mit allen Orientirungen bringt und ihn dem Bauernstern überbürdend macht. In seinem Arbeitsprogramm von 1868 los, Daiselle, die französische Revolution von 1789 hat den Impuls zur Produktion nicht geschaffen; ihre Ursachen liegen in der Aufhebung der Rechte zum dritten Stand, der dadurch den Feudalismus in seine Abhängigkeit brachte, und zur Produktion führt es eine bürgerliche Anekdote aus dem Lebenskreis der Louis Charlotte von Orleans über den

Ertheilen am freiwilligen Ver aus der Rittersitz Pomm an, die die Erbschaftsamt des Adels vor ihm zeigt. Die Parabel zeigt, wie Goethe den Augenpunkt in der wichtigste-dimensionale Einbildung, der die Vorsehung aller Immensen Heiterkeit vor, mit Zerkeln gleich nicht. Die großen Umwälzungen legt er in wirtschaftlichen Ursachen begründet. Der Wunsch beim Welterfolg, der zunächst an den Rand von 1. Juli 1810 beim Ballen des Fürsten Schwarzburg zu Ehren der Vermählung Napoleon anhängt, kann bestehen, was der neue Mann, der in der Masse des Adels, als Bräutigam des Reichthums erscheint, die alte Welt in Flammen setzt, in eine neue, menschliche Welt.

Die neue Zeit, die sich auf neuen wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen aufbaut, wird in ihren Thesen nach einem politisch-geistigen Dualismus vertheilt. Das geistig-humane Wesen wendet sich in ein ethisch-kulturreiches und ein philosophisch-naturwissenschaftliches, aber die Sinne werden nicht streng getrennt, sie strengen sich, um sich schließlich in dem Maße, der Auffassung eines Kulturalters wieder zu vereinigen. Auch in der Auseinandersetzung mit der Schulphilosophie des 19. J. zeigt sich und Gehalt bilden politische Ansichten und Ansichten; so, wenn man sich, die künftige Schöpfung der Racialisten, Nihilisten seine nordische Zukunft vorstellt.

„Am Fuße von Millerham und Pfefferer,
So trübe das Wein Auge wird.“
Oder wenn ihm Mephisto replicirt:
— und legt mir jene Farside
Von Thannach und Schemmer beiseit!
Nicht langweilt's, denn laun ich's absehn,
So fangen sie von vorne wieder an.
Sie streiten sich, zu heit's, um Freiheitsschatz,
Wenn heit's, ihr's Schmachte gegen Schmachte.“

Honourskinder kann erst Leben erlangen durch die lebendigen Antastkräfte, wie sie in der Materialisierung der sinnlichen Welt dargestellt werden, und deren Reizung das des Bewusstseins, der Entscheidung ist, die sich nach ewigen Reimen, durchwandelnd, abertausend Formen" bis zur Veranschaulichung zieht. Diese Kette führt zunächst zu dem Vertheilichen, dem Ewigen nach dem sinnlichen Spandensideal, nach Helena. Mit dem Vertheilichen wiederum verbindet sich das Selbstige dieses Ideals, was erfüllt werden. Es ist der Einzelpunkt des Mannes der Tat, des Welttrags und der Weltmacht.

Auf dem flüchtigsten Felsen steht die flüchtige Weltgewalt, auf dem Schmelzstein, auf dem die zinnige Weltkraft vor Ewigkeit erling. Die Herrschaft selbst nicht Erleucht.

— . . . Keiner gönnt das Reich
Dem andern: dem andern's selber, daß es mit Recht

Wissenschaft, welche die alt indische Kultur ins Licht zu setzen, werden auf der neuen Hochschule nützliche Kräfte zu erwecken Gelegenheit haben. Die Hochschule sollte nicht nur als Lehranstalt, sondern auch als Zentrum der wissenschaftlichen Forschung dienen. Die Hochschule sollte die besten Kräfte der Wissenschaft zu sich ziehen, die sich für die indische Kultur interessieren. Die Hochschule sollte die besten Kräfte der Wissenschaft zu sich ziehen, die sich für die indische Kultur interessieren. Die Hochschule sollte die besten Kräfte der Wissenschaft zu sich ziehen, die sich für die indische Kultur interessieren.

Der wirtschaftliche Aufschwung.
In den letzten Jahren ist die deutsche Wirtschaft in einem außerordentlichen Aufschwung begriffen. Die Produktion ist stark gestiegen, die Exporte haben sich vervielfacht. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Welt zu versorgen. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Welt zu versorgen. Die deutsche Wirtschaft ist in der Lage, die Welt zu versorgen.

Das deutsche Institut für ägyptische Mission.
Das deutsche Institut für ägyptische Mission ist ein wichtiges Institut für die Erforschung der ägyptischen Kultur. Es ist ein wichtiges Institut für die Erforschung der ägyptischen Kultur. Es ist ein wichtiges Institut für die Erforschung der ägyptischen Kultur. Es ist ein wichtiges Institut für die Erforschung der ägyptischen Kultur.

Millionen Menschen mit voller menschlicher Bildung; eine Anzahl solcher Menschen wird in den Tropen, 22 im vorigen Wintersemester und 27 im letzten Sommersemester abgegangene Studenten geben in allerhöchster Zeit auf Tropenmissionen aus. Dieser ist das Institut in ununterbrochener Folge, seit 1871, als es in 1000 Personen, von denen die meisten die besten Kräfte der Wissenschaft zu sich ziehen, die sich für die indische Kultur interessieren.

Die schifflichen Konferenzen gegen den Grauen Nymus.
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Schon vor einiger Zeit hoffte man, daß er aus einem bestimmten Anlaß zu Fall kommen werde. Da man hier eine Entscheidung erließ, so ist man jetzt auch offiziell im Kampf gegen ihn aufgetreten. Das ist ein Kampf gegen ihn aufgetreten. Das ist ein Kampf gegen ihn aufgetreten.

Die Lösung. 8. Jan. Nach dem Bericht des Reichs an die Reichsversammlung wurde im Jahre 1913 im ganzen Reich 6774 000 Reichsmark an Steuern eingenommen. Das ist ein Kampf gegen ihn aufgetreten. Das ist ein Kampf gegen ihn aufgetreten.

Deutsche Schutzgebiete.
Die deutsche Schutzgebiete sind eine Reihe von Gebieten, die von Deutschland besetzt sind. Sie sind eine Reihe von Gebieten, die von Deutschland besetzt sind. Sie sind eine Reihe von Gebieten, die von Deutschland besetzt sind.

Schweiz.
Die Schweiz ist ein Land, das von Deutschland umgeben ist. Es ist ein Land, das von Deutschland umgeben ist. Es ist ein Land, das von Deutschland umgeben ist.

Sport.
Die Sportarten sind eine Reihe von Aktivitäten, die von Menschen ausgeübt werden. Sie sind eine Reihe von Aktivitäten, die von Menschen ausgeübt werden. Sie sind eine Reihe von Aktivitäten, die von Menschen ausgeübt werden.

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Drahtmeldungen.
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Print-Verfahren der Frankfurter Zeitung.
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Und tröstlich herrscht... Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte.

Schiller den Vorwurf des Heilmanns, daß nach seiner Meinung ein Beispiel der Dichtung werden müsse, der von allen Punkten des Geistes gesehen werden und nach allen Seiten hin. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte.

Die Tragödie Sophocles ist aber auch die Tragödie Helene. Die Tragödie Sophocles ist aber auch die Tragödie Helene. Die Tragödie Sophocles ist aber auch die Tragödie Helene. Die Tragödie Sophocles ist aber auch die Tragödie Helene.

„Die Zeit ist alles, nichts der Raum“... Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte. Hier wird ein großes Beispiel durchgeführte.

Gerichtszeitung.

Die Kölner Polizei gegen die „Reichliche Zeitung“.

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Frankfurter Handelsblatt.

Wiederholte der mit „Reichliche Zeitung“ und der „Frankfurter Zeitung“.

Die Zukunft der Holzindustrie. Die Verwaltung des Unternehmens bemüht sich eindringlich, die Aktiendeckung und die Gewinnkraft der Unternehmung zu erhöhen.

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unberechtigt erscheint, ob der Bedarf überhaupt folgen kann, besonders, solange die Holzpreise außerordentlich günstig sind.

Vom Roholienverband. Zu unseren Mitteilungen über eine Preisermäßigung des Roholienverbandes unter der

Am 1. Januar 1914. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft.

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Mühlen ihre bisherigen Außenverhältnisse zum Anschluß erwin- und andern die verarbeitete Syntetischmischmasse zu einer Preisermäßigung herabsetzen würden, gegenüber der Handel vertriebsstellen würden, und der Konsum der Diktatur unterworfen sei. Obwohl, wie wir hören, die Mühlen ihre bisherigen Außenverhältnisse zum Anschluß erwin-

Drahtmeldungen des Handelsteils.

Brüssel, 7. Jan. 3.40 N. Die Börse war stetig, der Schluss abgeschwächt.

Paris, 7. Jan. 3.47 N. Die Börse war sehr fest, Rendite

London, 7. Jan. 4.30 N. Die Börse war sehr fest, Rendite

Am 1. Januar 1914. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft. Die Roholien-Verkaufsgesellschaft.

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ihre hat nunmehr Italien rund eine Milliarde Lire solcher
scheinbar im Inland begeben. (D. Red.)

in Amsterdam, 7. Jan. Wie ich erfahre, wird die vor-
stehende Emission der Aktien der Deutschen Erdöl A.-G. von

1 = zaphiro, 2 = gelb, 3 = braun.

Berliner Kursbericht

Am 7. Januar 1914.

U = Ullme, ST = freier Verkehr.

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Reisender!

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Report of the Board of Directors.

New York, December 11, 1913.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Board of Directors submit herewith their report of the operations and affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its Auxiliary Companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

For convenience, the combined operations and affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, and the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company are herein designated by the term "Union Pacific."

MILEAGE.

There were owned and operated or operated under trackage rights, on June 30, 1913, the following mileage:

COMPANIES.	First Main Track.	Additional Main Track.	Sidings.
Mileage owned:			
By Union Pacific Railroad Co.	9,595.17	812.96	1,274.76
By Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.	1,854.65	97.40	268.79
By Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co.	1,726.40	24.30	387.11
Mileage of Companies whose entire capital stock is owned by "Union Pacific" but whose mileage is operated under leases:			
Des Chutes Railroad Co., leased to O. W. R. & N. Co.	96.28		9.32
Central Idaho Railroad Co., leased to O. S. L. R. Co.	68.26		6.18
Salt Lake & Idaho Railroad Co., leased to O. S. L. R. Co.	9.16		0.53
Total mileage owned	12,281.67	934.66	2,946.57
Mileage owned jointly with other Companies:			
By Union Pacific Railroad Co.	2.41		2.71
By Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co.	72.43		25.11
Total mileage owned jointly	74.84		27.82
Total	12,356.51	934.66	2,974.39
Mileage operated under trackage rights:			
By Union Pacific Railroad Co.	38.72		2.80
By Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.	1.95		9.48
By Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co.	105.77	92.22	71.96
Total mileage operated under trackage rights	145.44	92.22	84.24
Total as of June 30, 1913	12,501.95	1,026.88	3,058.63
Total as of June 30, 1912	12,280.94	983.77	2,971.90
Increase	221.01	143.11	86.73

The Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company conducted transportation service by water over a distance of 187 miles.

The details of the mileage are shown in Table No. 1 of the report of the Vice-President and Controller.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR.

The operating income, other income, and fixed and other charges, after excluding all offsetting accounts, were as follows:

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Average miles of road operated	7,348.97	7,148.87	199.10	
Operating Income.				
Operating revenues	\$ 91,810,305.79	\$ 84,180,095.07	\$ 7,630,210.72	
Outside operations—revenues	1,828,151.80	1,797,242.11	30,909.69	
Total Revenues	93,638,457.59	85,977,337.18	7,661,120.41	
Operating expenses	\$ 61,997,967.31	\$ 59,033,023.24	\$ 2,964,944.07	
Outside operations—expenses	1,932,649.04	1,850,066.68	82,582.36	
Total expenses	63,930,616.35	60,883,089.92	3,047,526.43	
Revenues over expenses	29,707,841.24	25,094,247.26	4,613,593.98	
Net operating income	29,707,841.24	25,094,247.26	4,613,593.98	
Other Income.				
Interest on bonds owned (Table 13)	2,647,983.32	1,831,019.58	816,963.74	
Dividends on stocks owned (Table 14)	18,151,222.00	14,951,247.90	3,199,974.10	
Interest on loans and an open account—balance	1,951,210.14	1,931,975.97	19,234.17	
Rentals from lease of road	72,999.78	72,941.99	57.79	
Rentals from joint tracks, yards, and terminal facilities	817,952.17	817,946.75	5.42	
Miscellaneous rentals	498,118.99	487,679.28	10,439.71	
Rentals from steamships		105,800.00		105,800.00
Net income from lease of unimproved lands and town lots		35.40		35.40
Miscellaneous income	97,718.18	97,625.84	92.34	
Total other income	19,807,971.47	18,148,671.46	1,659,300.01	
Total, net operating income and other income	49,515,812.71	43,242,918.72	6,272,893.99	
Fixed and Other Charges.				
Interest on funded debt in hands of the public (Table 12)	14,201,657.53	14,068,703.54	132,953.99	
Sinking fund requirements	11,980.00	12,013.30		33.30
Hire of equipment—balance	1,820,987.96	1,800,119.06	20,868.90	
Rentals for joint tracks, yards, and terminal facilities	918,651.40	912,171.05	6,480.35	
Miscellaneous rentals	418,091.73	399,838.03	18,253.70	
Miscellaneous expenses	969.08	95,347.35		94,378.27
Total Fixed and Other Charges	17,372,286.60	16,388,961.25	983,325.35	
Surplus Over Fixed and Other Charges	32,143,526.11	26,853,957.47	5,289,568.64	
Application of Surplus.				
Dividends on stocks of Union Pacific Railroad Co.				
4 per cent. on preferred stock	3,981,740.00	3,981,744.00		4.00
10 per cent. on common stock	21,968,370.11	21,968,738.57		1,368.46
Surplus after payment of dividends	11,131,965.83	8,899,474.79	2,232,491.04	

The items of Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses, including Outside Operations, are dealt with in detail under "Transportation Operations" in pages 29 to 34, inclusive.

Taxes increased \$ 297,487.76, or 6.91 per cent. over the preceding year, and \$ 2,584,542.80, or 125.45 per cent. compared with 1907, there having been a constant increase for the past six years.

The decrease in Total Other Income, amounting to \$ 940,999.99, is due principally to decrease in "Dividends on stocks owned", amounting to \$ 1,499,974.10 as detailed in Table No. 14, which is partially offset by increase in "Interest on bonds owned", amounting to \$ 816,963.74, as detailed in Table No. 13.

Funded Debt.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Company pledged \$ 100,000,000 par value of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company with the Trustee under the Four Per Cent. Refunding Mortgage as collateral. The mortgage contained provision for the substitution of collateral, providing, among other things, that bonds issued under the mortgage could be surrendered against the withdrawal of collateral, upon an appraisal of the collateral in the manner provided in the mortgage. Promptly after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1912, requiring the disposition of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company, steps were taken to withdraw from the pledge the \$ 100,000,000 stock of the Southern Pacific Company, in order to have that stock free in the Treasury to be dealt with as the Court might require, and to that end the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company acquired from Union Pacific Railroad Company, at the price originally paid therefor by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and surrendered to the Trustee \$ 35,000,000 of the bonds issued under this mortgage, thereby reducing the issue from \$ 100,000,000 to \$ 65,000,000, which is secured by:

- \$ 27,577,000 face value, First Mortgage Four Per Cent Bonds of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co.
- \$ 16,425,400 par value Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
- \$ 7,995,400 par value Preferred Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
- \$ 12,000,000 par value of the Capital Stock of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

The \$ 55,000,000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Refunding Bonds having been retired, it was necessary to credit Profit and Loss with \$ 5,107,440, representing net discount on bonds as follows:

In 1903, the Union Pacific Railroad Company acquired from the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company \$ 46,491,000 face value of Four Per Cent. and Participating Bonds at 96 per cent. The discount on these bonds, amounting to \$ 4,849,100, was charged to Profit and Loss and included in the item of \$ 6,898,700 reported in Table No. 3 and explained in page 19 of the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1903. In 1905, the Union Pacific

Railroad Company surrendered to the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company \$ 45,991,000 face value of said bonds in exchange for a like amount of Four Per Cent. Refunding Bonds. During the same year, the Union Pacific Railroad Company purchased from the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company \$ 14,000,000 face value of Four Per Cent. Refunding Bonds at 94 per cent., the discount on which, amounting to \$ 840,540, was charged to Profit and Loss and included in the item of \$ 3,839,031.75 as reported in Table No. 3 and explained in page 19 of the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1905. Of the bonds thus acquired, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold, during the year 1904, \$ 500,000 face value of Four Per Cent. and Participating Bonds and, during the years 1905 and 1906, \$ 2,250,000 and \$ 2,750,000, face value, respectively, of Four Per Cent. Refunding Bonds at a profit of \$ 382,200. Therefore, the net discount remaining on account of these transactions amounted to \$ 5,107,440, and this amount was credited to Profit and Loss as of June 30, 1913.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities are shown in detail in the General Balance Sheet, classified in the manner prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, except as indicated by notations in Table No. 4.

The increases and decreases, compared with 1912, were as follows:

	\$	\$	\$
Assets.			
Decrease in Advances to Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies for Construction, Equipment and Betterments	\$ 564,138.22		
Decrease in Working Assets, due principally to payment of Southern Pacific Co. bond purchase notes issued in 1912, as explained in page 19 of the report for that year, and expenditures for Property Investment account	48,776,094.01		
Total decrease in Assets			44,140,229.53
Increase in Property Investment, as detailed in page 18:			
Total expenditures	20,621,962.26		
Less: Reserve for accrued depreciation	16,028,111.61		
Increase in Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies, Table No. 7	4,392,840.75		
Increase in Miscellaneous Investments	21,201.09		
Increase in Investment Securities, due principally to purchase of Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds and Southern Pacific Co. (C. P. Stock Collateral) Four Per Cent. Bonds	5,574,396.08		
Increase in Accrued Income, Not Due	277,864.67		
Increase in Deferred Debt Items, due principally to advances to Union Pacific Equipment Association and Pacific Fruit Express Co.	11,177,026.23		
Total increase in Assets			21,800,568.36
Net decrease in Assets			22,449,661.17
Liabilities.			
Decrease in Stock, as detailed in page 11 under "Capital Stock"	\$ 10,500.00		
Decrease in Mortgage, Bonded and Secured Debt, as detailed in page 11 under "Funded Debt"	10,095.00		
Decrease in Working Liabilities, due principally to the payment of Southern Pacific Co. bond purchase notes issued in 1912, as explained in page 19 of the report for that year	24,100,404.85		
Decrease in Deferred Credit Items, due principally to discount on Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. Bonds, amounting to \$ 3,107,440, as explained in page 12, and to profit from sales of securities prior to July 1, 1913, amounting to \$ 313,762.96, said amount having been transferred to Profit and Loss this year, as shown in Table No. 3 and included in the item of \$ 3,421,202.92	5,629,511.50		
Total decrease in Liabilities			29,810,441.44
Increase in Accrued Liabilities, Not Due	498,276.34		
Net decrease in Liabilities			29,312,165.10
Decrease in Liabilities in excess of decrease in Assets			6,867,503.13
Increase in Appropriated Surplus, due principally to Reserve for Depreciation of Securities, as explained in page 20	10,023,942.12		
Decrease in Profit and Loss, Balance, as detailed in Table No. 3	13,671,457.99		
			6,867,503.13

Capital Expenditures.

The following expenditure for Extensions and Branches were made during the year:

	\$	\$
By Union Pacific Railroad Company:		
Callaway to Sandy, Nebraska	35,002.77	
Gering to Hartz, Nebraska	289,450.00	
Summit to Larn, Nebraska	48,901.34	
Menoken to Marysville, Kansas	200,045.00	
Deer to Fort Collins, Colorado	4,700.55	
Grant Mine to La Salle, Colorado	14,647.01	
Greeley Junction to Briggsdale, Colorado	435.01	
Sand Creek to St. Vrain, Colorado	2,988.71	
Spear to Lion Coal Company's Mine, Wyoming	57,288.74	
Rock Springs to Coal Field, Wyoming	725,968.23	
Hastings to Gilman, Nebraska (Hastings & Northwestern R. R. Co.)	1,378,351.38	
Credits:		
Reimbursement to Gering, Nebraska	\$ 5,367.43	
Clovery to Hungerford, Colorado	138.76	
Preliminary surveys	1,722.95	
Total Union Pacific Railroad Company	7,003.14	
By Oregon Short Line Railroad Company:		
Ashton to Victor, Idaho	614,455.58	
Burley to Oakley, Idaho	605.00	
Caldwell to Wilder, Idaho	0.13	
Murphy to Lakesport, Idaho	2,079,103.45	
Montpelier to Paris, Idaho	792.88	
Moreland to Aberdeen, Idaho	7,591.51	
Nyas, Oregon, to Honesdale, Idaho	68,108.97	
Rupert to Bliss, Oregon, Idaho	15,621.25	
Twin Falls to Rogerson, Idaho	21,024.28	
Ballard to Logan, Utah	176,428.29	
Rendall to Hill City, Idaho (Central Idaho R. R. Co.)	309,941.49	
Pringle to Marshfield, Idaho (Salt Lake & Idaho R. R. Co.)	61,540.00	
Preliminary surveys	29,653.05	
Total Oregon Short Line Railroad Company	3,991,647.96	
By Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company:		
Attalla to North Yakima, Washington	\$ 16,269.94	
Centralia to Hoquiam, Washington	39,643.39	
Comanopolis to Puyallup, Washington	15,700.91	
Kennettick to White Bluffs, Washington	1,268.51	
Malaga to Sunnyside, Washington	162.09	
Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, Washington, north of Columbia River	248,453.61	
Portland, Oregon, to Seattle, Washington, south of Columbia River	2,582.20	
South Montezuma to Montezuma, Washington	92,965.79	
Spokane Terminal, Washington	69,180.10	
Spokane to Ayrer, Washington	1,774,993.90	
Flakes, Oregon, to Lewiston, Idaho	24,204.42	
Coville to Standford, Oregon	9.78	
Vale to Bogue, Oregon	75.00	
Vale to Odell, Oregon	2,621,416.71	
Preliminary surveys	61,819.86	
Miscellaneous	1,670.54	
Credits:		
Hoquiam to Orville Lake, Washington	\$ 18.50	
Des Chutes Railroad Company:		
Adjustment of previous years' expenditures	6,157.34	
Total Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company	4,982,811.95	
Total Extensions and Branches	9,915,778.05	

The following expenditures for Additions and Betterments, including Equipment, were made during the year, as detailed in Table No. 23:

	\$	\$	\$
Roadway, Track, and Other Appurtenances:			
Second main track	1,470,270.66		
Real estate, right of way, and station grounds	57,449.74		
Changes in line, revision of grades, and other roadbed improvements	73,182.57		
Bridges, trestles, and culverts	247,892.40		
Increased weight of rail, improved frogs and switches, and track fastenings and appurtenances	316,267.64		
Ballast	31,943.07		
Scraping and spur tracks	358,814.39		
Terminal yards	89,447.10		
Fencing, improvement and elimination of grade crossings	59,731.45		
Interlocking, block, and other signal apparatus	152,938.27		
Telegraph and telephone lines	42,386.32		
Total	2,881,432.37		

Buildings, Structures, and other Appurtenances:	\$	\$	\$
Station buildings and fixtures	280,191.71		
Railway machinery and tools	24,748.80		
Shops, engine-houses, machinery and tools	692,471.87		
Water and fuel stations	296,703.00		
Other additions and betterments	88,741.09		
Total	1,382,722.97		
Less:			
Cost of property abandoned during the year, not to be replaced	817,029.97		
Total Additions and Betterments, excluding Equipment	5,652,123.37		
* Equipment:			
35 locomotives	624,211.96		
32 passenger-train cars	960,629.41		
822 freight-train cars	930,724.04		
451 work equipment	225,567.21		
Additional cost of equipment purchased last year	5,751,330.21		
Improvements to existing equipment	25,994.57		
Less: Equipment vacated or transferred to another class and credited to "Equipment", during the year, as follows:			
17 locomotives	390,818.41		
20 passenger-train cars	164,235.26		
875 freight-train cars	527,665.17		
592 work equipment	319,429.57		
Total Additions and Betterments, including Equipment	1,072,145.41		
		1,718,472.26	
		5,652,123.37	

* In addition to the equipment purchased during the year and charged to "Equipment", as detailed above, the following equipment was leased during the year from the Union Pacific Equipment Association whose entire capital stock is owned by Union Pacific Railroad Company:

	Cost
152 locomotives	\$ 3,899,800.81
18 passenger-train cars	117,982.59
2,440 freight-train cars	2,554,767.15
Total	6,572,550.55

Property Investment.

The increase in "Property Investment" as reported in the General Balance Sheet (Table No. 4) is made up as follows:

	\$	\$
Expenditures for Extensions and Branches, as detailed in page 14	9,615,778.05	
Expenditures for Additions and Betterments, including Equipment (Table 22), and as explained in page 15	5,650,997.93	
Total	15,266,775.98	
Difference between cost to Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company of properties acquired by it December 23, 1910, and cost thereof on books of vendor companies as explained below	6,190,769.57	
Total	21,457,545.55	
Less: amount received from the Trustee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's First Railroad and Land Grant Mortgages, in payment for expenditures for additions, betterments, improvements, etc., not otherwise provided for	900,000.00	
Adjustment in accounts	35,192.89	
Total	20,522,352.66	

The item of increase of \$ 6,190,769.57, reported above, results from the consolidation of the properties in Oregon and Washington in the ownership of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, made on December 23, 1910. The aggregate cost to the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company of the properties then acquired by it from The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and 14 minor companies exceeded, by the above amount, the aggregate cost of these properties as shown on the books of the 15 vendor companies. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company having at that time a few shares of its stock outstanding in the hands of the public, it was deemed necessary that the consideration for the sale of its properties to the new company should be the actual value thereof as nearly as the same could be ascertained, rather than a consideration based upon the original capitalization of the company which was the basis of its book cost. The consideration paid by the new company was, therefore, based upon an exhaustive physical valuation of the properties. In the case of the Spokane Union Depot Company also, the consideration paid was based upon a physical valuation, there being no data available as to the actual original cost of the property. The properties of the 15 other vendor companies were transferred to the new company at considerations representing their actual cost. The valuations of the properties of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and Spokane Union Depot Company considerably exceeded the book cost of the properties and resulted in the increase of cost above mentioned. This increase did not appear in the Annual Reports for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912, being offset in the consolidated balance sheet of the Union Pacific Railroad and auxiliary companies by a contingent liability of equal amount, which had been set up on the books of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company as a contingent fund for the purpose of making any adjustments in the property account resulting from the consolidation which might be found necessary as the result of the liquidation of the vendor companies. This contingent liability has now been transferred to Profit and Loss, leaving the cost of railways, equipment, and appurtenances of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company at the amount fixed at the time of said consolidation, and consequently the increase in cost appears now for the first time in the consolidated balance sheet.

The important buildings and structures completed, or in course of completion at the close of the year, were as follows:

Elimination of Grade Crossings. At Kansas City, Kansas. Mill Street viaduct. New viaduct, 1,354 feet long, over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and Union Pacific Railroad tracks and Muncie Boulevard.

Station Buildings. At Kansas City, Missouri. New steel and concrete inbound freight house, 44 by 375 feet, including an 8-foot platform 600 feet long and covered freight platform 600 feet long; 30-ton Gantry crane; platform, 24 by 100 feet and 9,000 square yards of brick paving and 3,000 feet of curbing. At Pocatello, Idaho. New brick, concrete, and steel freight house, two story portion, 41 by 80 feet; enclosed freight shed, 41 by 149 feet; covered platform, 41 by 395 feet; open platform, 41 by 75 feet; lade house and oil house, each 34 by 24 feet; 12-foot concrete platform the entire length on track side; two wooden transfer platforms with steel trucking way, each 18 by 630 feet, covered by steel frame umbrella sheds. At Huntington, Oregon. Two story frame depot and eating house, 36 by 153 feet, replacing frame depot and hotel.

Shops. At North Platte, Nebraska. New brick power house, 50 by 88 feet, equipped with three 250 H. P. Sterling boilers, induced draft system; hot water heaters and feed pumps. At Evanston, Wyoming. New brick power house, 50 by 82 feet, equipped with three 250 H. P. Sterling boilers, induced draft system; hot water heaters and feed pumps. At Denver, Colorado. Brick addition to power house, 44 by 92 feet, including four 400 H. P. Sterling boilers with induced draft system; rotary feed pumps and hot water heater; two air compressors and a 15-ton crane; dust collector and electric lights.

Engine-Houses. At North Platte, Nebraska. New brick engine house consisting of twenty-eight 96-foot stalls equipped with boiler wash-out system, standard drop pits including jacks, steam heat and electric lights. At Evanston, Wyoming. New brick engine house consisting of twenty-five 96-foot and three 114-foot stalls, equipped with boiler wash-out system; standard drop pits including jacks; steam heat and electric lights. At Pocatello, Idaho. Extension of 15 stalls of round house 90 feet each and new ventilators on 50 stalls to provide for large engines.

Turntables. New 100 foot Pony Truss turntables with electric tractors, installed at North Platte, Nebraska, Rawlins, Wyoming, and Evanston, Wyoming, respectively.

Water Tanks. At Rawlins, Wyoming. A 500,000 gallon capacity steel storage tank with two 12-inch stand pipes, replacing old tank.

Fuel Stations. At North Platte, Nebraska. New conveyor type locomotive coaling station serving four tracks; all steel fireproof construction, with a capacity of 400 tons; equipped with crushers and scales. At Julesburg, Colorado. New conveyor type locomotive coaling station, serving three tracks; all steel fireproof construction, with a capacity of 180 tons. At Evanston, Wyoming. New conveyor type locomotive coaling station serving three tracks, all steel fireproof construction, with a capacity of 300 tons; also equipped for handling cinders and sand. At Pocatello, Idaho. New conveyor type locomotive coaling station serving five tracks; all steel fireproof construction, with a capacity of 900 tons; equipped with crushers and scales; also handling sand; replacing old wooden coaling plant. At Huntington and La Grande, Oregon, respectively. New balanced bucket type locomotive coaling stations serving two tracks; also equipped for handling sand, replacing old style pocket coal chutes.

It has been the practice of the Union Pacific to provide for the renewal or replacement of equipment condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of, by charging Operating Expenses with the original cost (less salvage) at the time the units of equipment were retired from service. In order to fully conform with the accounting regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to depreciation of equipment, this practice has been discontinued, and, commencing July 1, 1913, an amount, based upon the estimated remaining life of the equipment in service on that date (less allowance for salvage), will be charged to Operating Expenses monthly and credited to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation". The depreciation which had accrued to June 30, 1913, on the basis of the estimated life of equipment in service on that date, amounting to \$ 16,007,337, was charged to "Profit and Loss", and credited to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation", as of June 30, 1913.

As equipment is condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of, the accrued depreciation thereon to the date of retirement will be charged to "Reserve for Accrued Depreciation", and the only charge to Operating Expenses, if any, will be the difference between the original cost (less salvage), and the amount of the accrued depreciation.

The former practice was followed because it accorded with the facts in that as equipment was retired from service, the cost (less salvage) was charged to Operating Expenses, instead of charging monthly an amount arbitrarily assumed to represent the accrued depreciation on equipment still in actual use. But in view of the insistence of the Interstate Commerce Commission that a charge should be made in respect to depreciation of equipment, and the fact that most railroad companies have adopted this practice, it was deemed advisable that the Union Pacific should do likewise.

Transportation Operations.

The results of the year's transportation operations, compared with those of the year ended June 30, 1912, were as follows:

	1913.	1912.	Increase	Decrease	Per Cent
Average miles of road operated	7,548.97	1,149.87	199.10		2.3
Operating Revenues.					
Freight revenue	63,773,803.78	57,483,657.50	6,290,246.28		10.9
Passenger revenue	20,362,126.78	19,754,096.94	608,029.84		3.1
Mail revenue	2,881,281.78	2,877,126.67	\$ 4,155.11		.1
Express revenue	2,151,980.63	1,962,744.04	189,236.59		9.6
Other passenger-train revenue	743,085.87	451,160.52	291,925.35		64.7
Other operating revenue	1,670,735.16	1,629,422.53	41,312.63		2.5
Total operating revenues	70,820,933.79	64,198,097.67	6,622,836.12		10.3
Outside operations—revenue	1,828,151.85	1,707,512.11	120,639.74		7.1
Total revenues	72,649,085.64	65,905,609.78	6,743,475.86		10.2
Operating Expenses.					
Maintenance of way and structures	10,688,931.98	9,994,538.34	1,094,393.64		11.4
Maintenance of equipment	10,994,911.04	9,812,175.09	1,182,735.95		12.0
Traffic expenses	2,105,146.25	2,119,600.04	14,453.79		.7
Transportation expenses	20,071,119.69	20,725,100.00	653,980.31		3.2
General expenses	2,530,730.65	2,351,891.71	178,838.94		7.6
Total operating expenses	47,391,660.61	43,063,305.24	4,328,355.37		10.1
Outside operations—expenses	1,902,049.68	1,826,086.98	75,962.70		4.1
Total expenses	49,293,710.29	44,889,392.22	4,404,318.07		9.8
Revenues over expenses	23,355,375.35	21,016,217.56	2,339,157.79		11.1
Taxes	4,898,770.67	4,998,788.81	100,018.14		2.0
Net operating income	18,456,604.68	16,017,428.75	2,439,175.93		15.2
Freight Traffic.					
(Commercial Freight only)					
Tons of revenue freight carried	10,636,181	14,708,104	1,747,918		11.9
Ton miles, revenue freight	6,350,029,336	8,550,162,575	2,200,133,239		26.4
Average freight revenue per ton mile	.591	.515	.076		14.8
Average distance hauled per ton	591	574	17		3.0
Average freight revenue tons per revenue freight train mile	487.22	409.38	77.84		19.0
Average freight revenue per revenue freight train mile	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.01	\$ 0.17		4.2
Passenger Traffic.					
Revenue passengers carried	8,560,282	8,104,036	456,246		5.6
Revenue passengers carried one mile	904,946,708	889,884,374	15,062,334		1.7
Average passenger revenue per passenger mile	.224	.219	.005		2.2
Average distance hauled per passenger	105.66	108.17	2.51		2.3
Average passenger revenue per passenger train mile	64.75	65.77	.92		1.4
Passengers only	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.05		3.6
Average total passenger train revenue per passenger train mile	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.60	\$ 0.12		7.5

The details of Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses are shown in Table No. 23, and Operating Results and Statistics in Table No. 24.

Operating Revenues are the largest in the history of the Union Pacific, the increase over the previous year being \$ 7,630,210.12, or 9.1 per cent., and, as will be observed from the preceding table, this increase was general in all sources, but particularly so in the freight revenue, which showed a consistent gain month by month.

Tons of revenue freight carried increased 11.9 per cent., while the average freight revenue per ton mile decreased 3.4 per cent. The decrease in the average freight revenue per ton mile was overcome by the large increase in the volume of traffic and the longer distance hauled.

The number of revenue passengers carried increased 4.5 per cent., while the average passenger revenue per passenger mile increased 2.2 per cent. The increase in the average passenger revenue per passenger mile is due to the increased number of passengers carried a shorter distance.

Operating Expenses, excluding Outside Operations, increased \$ 3,544,247.07, or 7.8 per cent. This increase is dealt with in the following detailed statements in which Operating Expense Accounts have been condensed in order to present the year's expenses in a concise form:

Maintenance of Way and Structures.

	1913.	1912.	Increase	Decrease	Per Cent
Average miles of track operated and maintained—first and additional main tracks	8,255.94	7,942.39	313.55		3.9
Superintendence	\$ 720,690.87	\$ 707,152.82	\$ 13,538.05		1.9
Salaries	52,492.19	52,301.69	190.50		.4
Material	1,865,418.89	1,904,693.43	38,274.54		2.0
Rails	359,047.21	163,965.51	195,081.70		119.0
Other track material	568,125.33	568,321.23	205.90		.0
Roadway and track—ordinary	4,467,267.00	3,389,067.24	1,078,199.76		31.8
Extraordinary repairs of roadway and track	394,790.96	267,219.01	127,571.95		47.7
Removal of snow, sand and ice	219,044.40	303,568.32	84,523.92		38.2
Tunnels, bridges and other appurtenances	883,291.51	947,402.22	64,110.71		7.3
Signals, telegraph and power lines	226,150.54	372,310.01	146,159.47		66.1
Buildings and other structures	1,159,073.59	969,142.48	189,931.11		19.5
Miscellaneous	363,888.72	203,911.61	159,977.11		78.5
Maintenance joint facilities	215,957.85	704,818.10	488,860.25		226.5
Lane changes	91,287.75	769,989.51	678,701.76		732.6
Total	10,688,931.98	9,994,538.34	1,094,393.64		11.4
Cost per mile—all main tracks operated and maintained	1,294.74	1,257.87	36.87		2.9

* Credit.

Owing to the decrease in operating revenues during the year ending June 30, 1912, resulting from a partial failure of the crops and causes incident thereto, Maintenance of Way expenses were so regulated that while the standard of efficiency of service to the public was not affected, the expenditures were kept at a minimum, with the result that similar expenditures for this year, as compared with the year 1912, show an increase of \$ 1,094,025, or 11.4 per cent, but compared with the year 1911, only an increase of \$ 243,860, or 2.3 per cent.

There were relaid with new steel rail 504.79 miles of track, which, together with large tie renewals and other incidental work, accounts for the increase in Maintenance of Way and Structures expenses.

Of the total increase, \$ 738,000 represents wages, of which \$ 181,000 is due to increase in the hourly rates of pay on account of scarcity of unskilled labor.

The following track material was used in making renewals, the entire cost of which was charged to Operating Expenses, with the exception of \$ 410,267.64, being the proportion charged to Additions and Betterments, as required by the accounting regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

	1913.	1912.	Increase	Decrease
Miles of new steel rails	504.79	172.63	332.16	
Per cent. of renewal of all rails in track, including sidings	2.56	1.74	.82	
Number of hornblasted ties	1,016,520	1,118,011	101,491	
Number of other ties	2,211,451	961,705	1,249,746	
Total number of ties	3,227,971	2,079,716	1,148,255	
Equal to miles of continuous track	801.50	728.98	72.52	
Per cent. of renewal of all ties in track, including sidings	7.78	7.71	.07	
Number of tie plates	970,475	790,497	179,978	
Equal to miles of continuous track	175.65	157.97	17.68	
Number of continuous rail joints (single pieces)	164,782	65,223	99,559	
Equal to miles of continuous track	259.72	136.16	123.56	

The weight of rails per yard in main line and branches at the close of the year was as follows:

Miles of First and Additional Main Tracks Operated, and Maintained.	Total.	90 Lb.	85 Lb.	80 Lb.	75 Lb.	70 Lb.	67 Lb.	65 Lb.	62 1/2 Lb.	60 Lb.	50 Lb.	Less than 50 Lb.
Main line	4,811.35	2,000.46	15.96	1,310.01	587.87	594.76	—	98.07	—	4.01	.78	.36
Branches	3,494.25	28.70	1.81	131.89	652.59	709.88	29.80	2.78	6.06	1,113.63	670.21	222.69
Total	8,305.60	2,119.16	16.77	1,441.87	1,240.44	1,304.64	29.80	100.85	6.06	1,117.69	671.00	223.05
Per cent. of total miles of track	100.00	25.66	.21	17.80	14.98	15.80	.37	1.24	.07	13.82	7.12	2.73
Per cent. last year	100.00	25.51	.21	18.58	13.12	16.79	.38	1.19	—	14.37	7.20	2.94

Maintenance of Equipment.

	1913.	1912.	Increase	Decrease	Per Cent
Superintendence	460,191.94	470,100.94	9,909.00		2.1
Steam locomotives—repairs	5,651,749.77	5,017,939.83	633,809.94		12.6
Passenger-train cars—repairs	710,780.11	817,215.70	106,435.59		13.0
Freight train cars—repairs	2,464,838.03	2,565,812.94	100,974.91		4.0
Work equipment—repairs	1,429.41	628.15	801.26		127.9
Work equipment—repairs	140,907.73	120,901.92	19,995.81		16.5
Miscellaneous	426,582.09	600,318.81	173,736.72		40.8
Maintenance joint equipment at terminals	7,824.77	7,824.82	.05		.0
Renewals and depreciation	720,739.66	514,728.89	206,010.77		40.0
Total	10,688,931.98	9,994,538.34	1,094,393.64		11.4

* Credit.

During the year there were condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of, 17 locomotives, 30 passenger-train cars, 875 freight-train cars, and 592 work equipment, the original cost of which, less salvage, amounting to \$ 718,597.34, was charged to Maintenance of Equipment, an increase over the previous year of \$ 207,412.25, or 40.8 per cent.

The original cost, salvage value, and amount charged to „Maintenance of Equipment“ are as follows:

	Total	Locomotives	Passenger-Train Cars	Freight-Train Cars	Work Equipment
Original cost (estimated if not known).....	\$ 1,072,145.41	\$ 160,818.41	\$ 344,335.26	\$ 527,695.17	\$ 219,435.57
Less allowance for salvage.....	333,547.87	55,155.00	89,932.18	163,028.35	65,728.74
Charged to „Maintenance of Equipment“.....	738,597.54	105,663.41	254,403.08	364,666.82	153,706.83

and in addition thereto a charge of \$ 2,142.12 was made for depreciation in Floating Equipment.

The large increase in the maintenance of locomotives is due partially to increased mileage of 5.3 per cent, also to reorganization of shop forces incident to the strike in the summer of 1911.

The average cost of repairs and renewals per locomotive—excluding motor cars—and per car per annum, and the average number of serviceable locomotives and cars owned during the year were:

	Average cost per Annum. (Including original cost less salvage, of locomotives and cars condemned, sold, or otherwise disposed of.)		Average Serviceable Number.	
	1913	1912	1913	1912
Locomotives (repairs, renewals, and replacements).....	\$ 4,051.55	\$ 3,723.57	1,404	1,329
Passenger-train cars (repairs, renewals, and replacements).....	925.74	973.90	1,084	1,013
Freight-train cars (repairs, renewals, and replacements).....	91.33	91.02	34,194	29,891

The equipment owned is shown Table 21, and the capacity, the service, and the average cost of maintenance are shown in Tables Nos. 26, 27, and 28.

Traffic Expenses.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Superintendence.....	556,018.75	509,105.29	46,913.46		1.4
Outside agencies.....	786,198.93	709,835.77	76,363.16		12.9
Advertising and industrial and immigration bureau.....	244,234.14	428,121.89		183,887.75	14.4
Miscellaneous.....	239,800.41	250,740.08		10,939.67	4.5

Total traffic expenses.....

2,107,104.25

2,119,803.04

12,298.79

6

Notwithstanding Traffic Expenses, as a whole, show a decrease of \$ 12,456.79, which was brought about, primarily, by a decrease in the amount expended for advertising, yet a direct result of the separation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems is reflected by the increase in „Outside Agencies“ which is due to the establishment of separate agencies instead of joint Union Pacific-Southern Pacific agencies which were maintained prior to February 1, 1913.

As this increase covers only a period of five months, it is to be anticipated that Traffic Expenses for the ensuing fiscal year will show a much larger increase.

Transportation Expenses.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Superintendence and dispatching.....	916,380.20	914,491.25	1,888.95		.3
Station expenses.....	8,321,464.22	5,178,784.08	3,142,680.14		5.8
Yard expenses.....	2,114,718.24	1,973,954.07	140,764.17		7.2
Fuel for yard locomotives.....	209,036.20	621,037.37		412,001.17	18.7
Supplies for yard locomotives.....	31,789.45	8,129,500.00		8,097,710.55	10.7
Road engines.....	3,120,817.77	3,120,817.77			8.9
Enginehouse expenses—road.....	1,450,180.10	1,190,882.07	259,298.03		6.5
Fuel for road locomotives.....	7,450,775.10	6,094,777.17	1,355,997.93		6.5
Supplies for road locomotives.....	637,005.95	601,390.57	35,615.38		6.1
Road trainmen.....	3,134,115.45	3,011,811.37	122,304.08		4.1
Train supplies and expenses.....	1,312,558.38	1,211,200.21	101,358.17		8.4
Miscellaneous.....	388,870.49	388,276.22	594.27		2.4
Loss, damage, and injuries.....	1,311,400.07	1,233,010.29	78,389.78		7.2
Operating plant facilities.....	1,165,582.07	794,517.18	371,064.89		7.2

Total transportation expenses.....

26,077,119.05

24,735,109.00

1,342,010.05

5.3

*) Credit.

The increase of 5.3 per cent. in Transportation Expenses is consistent with the increased performance of freight and passenger trains, there having been an increase of 9.1 per cent. in gross revenue from rail operations.

The average net tons of freight per train increased to 332.38 tons, a gain of 2.19 per cent. Both the average car load and the average number of cars per train show creditable increases.

The increase in cost of fuel for locomotives is due partially to the prevailing high prices of coal, also to the increase of 3.49 per cent. in locomotive mileage caused by increased traffic handled.

The increase in the cost of locomotive and train service is commensurate with the larger volume of traffic moved, and to this is also due, in a measure, the increase in station and terminal service, although \$ 33,000, or 14.9 per cent, is attributable to the higher rates of pay by reason of new wage agreements with employees.

General Expenses.

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Salaries and expenses of officers, clerks and attendants.....	1,774,182.02	1,701,454.01	72,728.01		15.3
General office supplies and expenses.....	198,478.07	181,701.08	16,776.99		8.1
Law expenses.....	287,283.74	308,032.47		20,748.73	6.5
Miscellaneous.....	497,536.76	567,247.41		69,710.65	18.8
General administration (joint facilities).....	14,674.51	13,989.14	685.37		9.0

Total general expenses.....

2,530,726.65

2,551,894.71

21,168.06

12.4

The increase in General Expenses is due principally to the reorganization of the several departments incident to the separation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems February 1, 1913.

Southern Pacific Company Stock.

On December 2, 1912, the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the decision of the lower court, held that the ownership of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company by the Union Pacific was in contravention of the Sherman Anti-Trust statute, and directed the court below to require that such stock be disposed of in such manner as to effectually prevent the control of the Southern Pacific Company by or in the interest of the Union Pacific. By an additional opinion filed January 9, 1913, the court explicitly refused to sanction any disposition by the Union Pacific of such stock by sale or otherwise pro rata to its own stockholders, as had been allowed in the cases of the Northern Securities Company and Standard Oil Company. The then Attorney General of the United States, as well as his successor, insisted that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific should work out and agree upon some plan for the transfer of the control of the Central Pacific Railroad from the Southern Pacific to the Union Pacific as a part of any plan for carrying out the decree of the Supreme Court. After much negotiation, such an agreement was arrived at, but it contained provisions for the joint use of certain tracks and terminals which could not become effective without approval of the Railroad Commission of California. That Commission withheld its approval except upon conditions which neither Company could accept; and consequently it proved impossible to reach an agreement for the transfer of the control of the Central Pacific Railroad, and negotiations to that end, which extended actively over several months, had to be abandoned.

Various other plans intended to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court were devised by a special committee and considered by the Board of Directors, several of which were submitted to the Attorney General and the Court without securing approval thereof. A plan was finally formulated upon the basis of requirements and suggestions of the Court and the Attorney General, which was on June 30, 1913, approved by decree of the Court, providing for the change of \$ 32,292,450, par value, of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company for \$ 21,373,600, par value, of the preferred stock and \$ 21,373,600, par value, of the common stock of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company held by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and for the deposit of the remaining stock of the Southern Pacific Company held by the Union Pacific, aggregating \$ 88,337,000, par value, with a trust company of New York, appointed by the court, as trustee, the insurance of the trustee's certificates against the stock so deposited, share for share, but under such restrictions that the trustee's certificates could not be converted into the underlying Southern Pacific stock by any owner of Union Pacific stock, and the sale of such certificates to all shareholders, preferred and common, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a price and upon terms to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

The decree required the sale of such trustee's certificates not later than November 1, 1913. They were accordingly offered at \$ 92 per share to stockholders for subscription on or before September 2, 1913. The limited time in which the decree required the Company to divest itself of the stock, and the unsatisfactory financial conditions, made it necessary to have the offer underwritten in order to insure the sale within the time fixed. The prior conditional offer of the entire holding of \$ 126,630,000, par value, made February 12, 1913, in connection with the agreement with the Southern Pacific Company for the acquisition of the control of the Central Pacific Railroad, subsequently abandoned owing to the attitude of the Railroad Commission of California, also had to be underwritten in obedience to a requirement of the then Attorney General and a condition imposed by the Southern Pacific Company in order to assure it the price it had agreed to accept for the Central Pacific out of the proceeds of the sale of such stock.

The underwriting expenses, as well as counsel and Attorneys' fees in the litigation with the Government, and all other expenses incident to the ownership of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company paid up to November 20, 1913 (and which include all expenditures on that account except compensation of the trust company and the special commissioner appointed by decree of June 30, 1913, and some comparatively small items of court cost not yet ascertained) have been charged, as paid, against the proceeds of the sale of the Southern Pacific Company stock, and the Preferred and Common stocks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, purchased with Southern Pacific stock from The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have been taken up on the books of the Company at approximately market value as of the date on which the transaction was consummated. At the date of this Report, the Southern Pacific Stock Account showed a profit upon the books of \$ 16,319,010.15.

Investment Securities.

A profit of \$ 58,835,677 was made on the sale of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, and the Northern Securities Company, and the Board Directors of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, in 1911, declared a special dividend, equal to the amount of the profit, which went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the owner of all the stock of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. This appears in the Profit and Loss account published in the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1911 (page 38), and is explained more fully on page 16 of that report. There will be a profit of about \$ 16,000,000 on the sale of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company which, upon final settlement of the account, will be credited to Profit and Loss, making a total profit on these two transactions of about \$ 75,000,000. On the other hand, the market value of other investment securities owned as shown in Table No. 2, showed, on June 30, 1913, a depreciation of about \$ 40,780,000. Since the Northern Securities transaction has been closed and the Southern Pacific stock disposed of, and the profit on the one transaction has been and on the other will shortly be credited to Profit and Loss, it seemed proper that the book value of the other investment securities owned should be either written down to approximately their market value, or that there should be created a reserve to cover eventual depreciation, if any. Therefore, it was resolved by the Board of Directors to appropriate out of surplus and set up as a „Reserve for Depreciation of Securities“ the sum of \$ 50,000,000. Accordingly, the said amount was charged to Profit and Loss and credited to „Reserve for Depreciation of Securities“ under the head of „Appropriated Surplus“ as of June 30, 1913. If and when any of the securities referred to are disposed of, whatever loss, if any, may be sustained will then be charged against this reserve account. This was deemed better than the actual writing down of the securities to existing market value, because, with the fluctuations usual in the market value of such securities, the price realized in case of sales may vary materially from existing market prices.

Land Department.

Under the provisions of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's First Railroad and Land Grand Mortgage, the net proceeds from the sale of lands (after payment of expenses and taxes) and all sums of money received on account of interest or principal of the bonds and for dividends upon the stock of the Union Pacific Land Company are set apart and held by the trustee as a Cash Improvement and Equipment Fund to reimburse the Railroad Company for any expenditures for betterments, improvements, equipment, or for other properties not paid for out of other funds or charged to operating expenses as cost of maintenance.

The transactions in respect of the above-mentioned lands for the year are shown in detail in Tables Nos. 16, 17, and 18.

The report of the Vice-President and Controller is submitted herewith.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Robert S. Lovett,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

No. 3. — Profit and Loss — June 30, 1913.

	\$	\$
Cost of property abandoned during the year, not to be replaced.....	245,797.35	
Cost of surveys and construction expenditures incurred in former years on lines subsequently abandoned.....	4,520.15	
Uncollected accounts written off.....	16,759.43	
Reserve for accrued depreciation.....	16,007,207.55	
Reserve for depreciation of securities.....	50,000,000.00	
Balance June 30, 1912.....		194,224,824.08
Balance from income account (Table No. 25).....		11,191,965.33
Difference between \$ 2,500 face value Union Pacific R. R. Co. Twenty Year Four Per Cent. Convertible Bonds retired and cancelled and \$ 1,500 par value common stock issued in exchange therefor.....		900.00
Profit from sales of securities.....		292,808.21
Advances to Portland & Astoria Steamship Co. charged to profit and loss prior to July 1, 1912, repaid during the year.....		14,998.96
Interest accruing prior to July 1, 1912, on advances and open accounts.....		128,716.41
Proceeds from sale of unpledged lands and town lots.....		647.92
Unclaimed liabilities written off.....		17,651.88
Cost accounts collected.....		1,775.70
Adjustments in accounts.....		61,052.49
Difference between cost to Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. of properties acquired by it December 23, 1910, and cost thereof on books of vendor companies.....		6,190,769.57
Discount on Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Bonds charged to profit and loss prior to July 1, 1912, said bonds having been retired during the year.....		7,107,440.00
Balance June 30, 1913.....	171,763,986.69	
Total.....	217,427,701.17	217,427,701.17

No. 4. — General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1913 — Assets.

(Excluding stocks and bonds of Union Pacific owned and all offsetting accounts.)

	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property Investments:				
Investment to June 30, 1907:				
Road.....	508,952,306.76	508,952,306.76		
Equipment.....	19,267,388.84	19,267,388.84		
Total.....	528,219,695.60	528,219,695.60		
Less:				
Receipts from improvement and equipment fund.....	20,671,001.15	18,771,001.15	900,000.00	
Appropriations from income account.....	13,310,236.52	13,310,236.52		
Balance.....	39,938,327.93	33,081,397.93	900,000.00	
Investment since June 30, 1907:				
Road.....	392,327,290.72	183,935,448.06	18,791,842.66	
Equipment.....	25,908,535.91	24,340,053.01	1,718,472.38	
General expenditures.....	611,905.00	611,905.00		
Total.....	228,797,811.63	208,287,406.31	20,510,405.32	
*Advances for construction and acquisition of new lines.....	623,036,779.44	603,437,704.52	10,600,074.92	
Less:				
Reserve for accrued depreciation.....	1,907,048.65	1,125,411.31	811,637.34	
Total.....	508,775,385.15	504,384,474.40	4,390,910.75	
Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies, Table No. 7:				
Unpledged.....	782,284.75	781,080.75	1,204.00	
Advances to Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies for Construction, Equipment and Betterments.....	1,119,704.38	1,693,620.63		364,135.25
Total.....	1,901,989.13	2,474,701.38		842,594.25
Miscellaneous Investments:				
Physical property.....	14,311.43	6,266.43	8,045.00	
Securities:				
Securities owned of Auxiliary Companies and Collateral Enterprises, Table No. 8:				
Pledged.....	24,918,704.00	21,918,304.00	2,975,400.00	
Unpledged.....	15,796,891.28	10,076,452.73	5,720,438.55	
*Advances to Auxiliary Companies and Collateral Enterprises.....	20,465,102.94	19,920,457.38	544,645.56	
Total.....	61,180,698.22	51,915,114.11	9,265,584.11	
Investment Securities, Table No. 9:				
Pledged.....	41,970,330.88	192,836,511.84		60,886,968.16
Unpledged.....	217,717,286.15	181,257,164.21	65,459,354.74	
Total.....	259,687,617.03	374,093,676.05		5,738,086.52
Working Assets:				
Cash.....	11,855,029.01	7,117,051.09	4,737,977.92	
Cash deposited against matured coupons.....	655,681.09	437,688.59		1,857.50
Loans and bills receivable:				
Demand and time loans and deposits.....	8,288,364.82	44,821,302.16		36,532,937.34
Demand loans Southern Pacific Co.....		12,000,000.00		12,000,000.00
Traffic and car service balance due from other companies.....	2,286,429.16	2,567,749.08		
Net balance due from agents and conductors.....	682,198.02	691,829.17		81,631.15
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	4,324,430.01	2,748,082.71		486,347.30
Materials and supplies.....	11,078,151.50	11,748,132.54		369,981.04
Total.....	39,250,001.38	83,011,055.38		43,776,054.01
Accrued Income Not Due:				
Unmatured interest, dividends, and rents receivable:				
Interest.....	1,249,691.59	1,305,601.01		
Dividends.....	4,495,815.00	4,162,041.00	333,774.00	
Total.....	5,745,506.59	5,467,642.01	277,864.58	
Deferred Debit Items:				
Advances:				
Temporary advances to Auxiliary Companies and Collateral Enterprises:				
Union Pacific Equipment Association.....	18,398,014.76	9,861,822.35	8,536,192.41	
Pacific Fruit Express Co.....	3,151,107.75	1,212,312.75	1,938,795.00	
Working funds.....	24,678.28	29,802.77		5,124.49
Special deposits.....	49,589.50	48,614.96	974.54	
Cash and securities in sinking and redemption funds.....	365,401.61	320,800.00	44,601.61	
Other deferred debit items.....	1,118,237.27	1,441,721.55		323,484.28
Southern Pacific Co. Stock—Expenses.....	1,451,795.16			
Land and town lot contracts.....	1,625,044.78	2,081,976.39		456,931.61
Total.....	28,173,000.65	14,966,839.49	13,206,161.16	
Total assets.....	922,718,094.19	923,183,055.10		22,449,959.97

Except as indicated by * the Assets and Liabilities for both years are stated according to the classification of accounts prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 4. — General Balance Sheet, June 30, 1913 — Liabilities.
(Excluding stocks and bonds of Union Pacific owned and all offsetting accounts.)

	1913	1912	Increase	Decrease
Stock:				
Capital stock, Table No. 4:				
Common stock	216,835,400 00	216,835,400 00	—	10,400 00
Preferred stock	16,543,500 00	16,543,500 00	—	100 00
Total	233,378,900 00	233,378,900 00	—	10,500 00
Mortgage, bonded and secured debt:				
Funded debt, Table No. 6:				
Mortgage bonds	261,911,280 00	261,911,280 00	—	4,926 00
Collateral trust bonds	45,000,000 00	45,000,000 00	—	—
Plain bonds, debentures and notes	80,736,500 00	80,736,500 00	—	2,100 00
Income bonds	817,500 00	820,500 00	—	3,000 00
Total	388,365,280 00	388,368,280 00	—	10,026 00
Working Liabilities:				
Loans and bills payable:				
Southern Pacific Co. bond purchase notes	—	33,740,892 22	—	33,740,892 22
Traffic and car service balances due to other companies	2,042,484 71	2,485,000 26	—	442,515 55
Audited vouchers and wages unpaid	6,627,771 43	6,914,134 99	—	286,363 56
Miscellaneous accounts payable:				
Deposits by auxiliary companies and collateral enterprises	6,830,523 73	3,845,025 80	2,985,497 93	—
Other accounts payable	70,223 89	92,096 03	—	21,872 14
Matured interest, dividends and rents unpaid:				
Commons matured but not presented	180,850 40	238,907 00	—	45,476 60
Deposits and interest on registered bonds due July 1	3,973,025 00	3,973,025 00	—	—
Dividends due but uncalled for	72,999 70	107,198 30	—	34,198 60
Dividends payable July 1	5,418,845 00	4,418,107 50	—	999,737 50
Interest on Southern Pacific Co. notes	—	236,138 22	—	236,138 22
Matured mortgage, bonded and secured debt unpaid	3,000 00	3,000 00	—	—
Other working liabilities	260,829 29	484,985 55	—	224,156 26
Total	25,614,949 06	49,765,331 91	—	24,150,382 85

	1913	1912	Increase	Decrease
Accrued Liabilities Not Due:				
Unmatured interest, dividends, and rents payable:				
Dividends payable October 1	7,426,717 80	7,426,717 80	—	362,000 00
Interest accrued on bonds to June 30	1,084,841 19	1,484,786 05	—	144,844 86
Taxes accrued	2,835,194 48	1,984,511 29	850,683 19	—
Total	11,346,753 47	10,896,015 14	450,738 33	—
Deferred Credit Items:				
Operating reserves:				
Insurance fund	448,802 05	454,878 15	—	16,076 10
Other deferred credit items	1,478,612 96	1,638,920 81	—	48,307 85
Contingent interest, Auxiliary Companies, and Collateral Enterprises	670,819 28	877,372 45	206,553 17	—
Principal of deferred payments on land and town lot contracts	1,688,044 78	2,091,976 89	—	443,932 11
Discount on bonds, unadjusted	—	5,107,440 00	—	5,107,440 00
Profit on securities sold, unadjusted	—	613,702 86	—	613,702 86
Total	4,228,278 07	5,066,796 06	—	838,517 99
Total liabilities	701,216,661 20	738,617,828 40	—	37,401,167 20
Appropriated Surplus:				
Income or Surplus Invested in Sinking and Redemption Funds	844,896 20	820,944 08	23,952 12	—
Reserve for Depreciation of Securities	80,000,000 00	—	80,000,000 00	—
Total	80,844,896 20	820,944 08	80,023,952 12	—
Profit and Loss — Balance	151,193,896 69	194,234,854 68	—	43,040,957 99
Grand Total	933,255,454 09	933,673,627 16	—	418,172 07

Except as indicated by * the Assets and Liabilities for both years are stated according to the classification of accounts prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 5. — Capital Stock of the Union Pacific, June 30, 1913.

COMPANY.	Outstanding, June 30, 1913.	Amount in hands of public, June 30, 1913.	Owned by				Of the Total Owned there are	
			Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	Total	Pledged.	Unpledged.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Union Pacific Railroad.								
Common Stock	216,847,500	216,847,500	13,400	—	—	13,400	—	13,400
Preferred Stock	96,028,000	96,543,500	25,800	—	—	25,800	—	25,800
Oregon Short Line Railroad.								
Capital Stock	116,216,800	116,177,600	36,400	—	—	36,400	—	36,400
Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation.								
Capital Stock	100,000,000	100,000,000	—	—	—	100,000,000	—	100,000,000
Central Idaho Railroad.								
Capital Stock	50,000,000	1,500	—	49,998,500	—	49,998,500	—	49,998,500
Salt Lake and Idaho Railroad.								
Capital Stock	220,000	220,000	—	220,000	—	220,000	—	220,000
Total, 1913	493,083,300	518,178,600	100,039,400	50,218,500	—	150,257,900	—	150,257,900
Total, 1912	495,215,600	516,189,400	100,037,200	49,988,500	—	150,025,700	—	150,025,700
Increase	—	19,413,200	11,700	230,000	—	201,700	—	201,700
Decrease	—	10,800	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 6. — Funded Debt of the Union Pacific, June 30, 1913.

COMPANY.	Outstanding, June 30, 1913.	Amount in hands of public, June 30, 1913.	Owned by				Of the Total Owned there are	
			Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	Total	Pledged.	Unpledged.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Union Pacific Railroad.								
1st Mtn. R. R. and Land Grant 4%	100,000,000	100,000,000	—	—	—	100,000,000	—	100,000,000
1st Loco & Refunding 4%	65,000,000	65,000,000	—	—	—	65,000,000	—	65,000,000
20-Year 4% Convertible	36,736,200	36,736,200	—	—	—	36,736,200	—	36,736,200
Total	201,736,200	201,736,200	—	—	—	201,736,200	—	201,736,200
Oregon Short Line Railroad.								
Consolidated 1st Mtn. 5%	12,228,000	12,228,000	—	—	—	12,228,000	—	12,228,000
Non-Cumulative Income A	315,000	315,000	—	—	—	315,000	—	315,000
Coll. Trust Non Cum. Income B	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
1st & Consolidated Mtn. 4%	24,000,000	24,000,000	—	—	—	24,000,000	—	24,000,000
Four Per Cent. Refunding	45,000,000	45,000,000	—	—	—	45,000,000	—	45,000,000
Oregon Short Line Railway.								
1st Mtn. 4%	14,981,000	14,981,000	—	—	—	14,981,000	—	14,981,000
Utah and Northern Railway.								
1st Mortgage 4% Extended	4,991,000	4,991,000	—	—	—	4,991,000	—	4,991,000
Consolidated First Mortgage 5%	1,797,000	1,797,000	—	—	—	1,797,000	—	1,797,000
Total	108,417,000	108,417,000	—	—	—	108,417,000	—	108,417,000
Oregon Washington Railroad & Navigation.								
First & Refunding Mortgage 4%	36,400,000	36,400,000	—	—	—	36,400,000	—	36,400,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation.								
Four Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage	28,880,000	28,880,000	—	—	—	28,880,000	—	28,880,000
Total	65,280,000	65,280,000	—	—	—	65,280,000	—	65,280,000
Total 1913	375,133,400	375,133,400	100,039,400	50,218,500	—	150,257,900	—	150,257,900
Total 1912	375,133,400	375,133,400	100,037,200	49,988,500	—	150,025,700	—	150,025,700
Decrease	—	—	11,700	230,000	—	241,700	—	241,700

(a) \$ 55,000,000 included in report for preceding year were retired during the year.

No. 7. — Securities owned of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies, June 30, 1913.

COMPANY.	Outstanding, June 30, 1913.	Owned by				+ Increase, — Decrease, During Year.	Of the total owned there are	
		Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	Oregon Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	Total		Pledged.	Unpledged.
		\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
STOCKS								
Canas Prairie Railroad	50,000	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
Denver Union Terminal Railway	30,000	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	30,000
Kansas City Terminal Railway	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Leavenworth Depot & Railroad	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	100,000
Ogden Union Railway & Depot	300,000	—	—	—	300,000	—	—	300,000
Union Depot & Railway (Denver)	400,000	—	—	—	400,000	—	—	400,000
Total	1,880,000	—	—	—	1,880,000	—	—	1,880,000
BONDS								
Leavenworth Depot & Railroad 1st Mortgage 4%	150,000	—	—	—	150,000	—	—	150,000
Northern Pacific Terminal—1st Mortgage 6%	2,570,000	—	—	—	2,570,000	—	—	2,570,000
Ogden Union Railway & Depot—1st Mortgage 5%	320,000	—	—	—	320,000	—	—	320,000
Total	3,040,000	—	—	—	3,040,000	—	—	3,040,000

No. 8. — Securities owned of Auxiliary Companies and Collateral Enterprises, June 30, 1913.

COMPANY.	Outstanding, June 30, 1913.	Owned by				+ Increase, — Decrease, During Year.	Of the Total Owned there are	
		Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	Oregon Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	Total		Pledged.	Unpledged.
		\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
STOCKS								
Auxiliary Companies								
Leavenworth & Topeka Railway	50,000	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway—Common	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway—First Preferred	5,000,000	—	—	—	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway—Second Preferred	3,000,000	—	—	—	3,000,000	—	—	3,000,000
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad	25,000,000	—	—	—	25,000,000	—	—	25,000,000
Utah Light & Railway—Common	1,942,500	—	—	—	1,942,500	—	—	1,942,500
Yakima Valley Transportation	3,940,175	—	—	—	3,940,175	—	—	3,940,175
Union Pac. Equipment Association	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	100,000
Pacific Fruit Express	10,000,000	—	—	—	10,000,000	—	—	10,000,000
San Francisco & Portland Steamship	500,000	—	—	—	500,000	—	—	500,000
Collateral Enterprises								
California Improvement	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Los Angeles Terminal Land	500,000	—	—	—	500,000	—	—	500,000
Green River Waterworks	225,000	—	—	—	225,000	—	—	225,000
Mc Kean Motor Car	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Oregon & Washington Railroad	1,000,000	—	—	—	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Railroaders' Credit Water	75,000	—	—	—	75,000	—	—	75,000

Telegramm-Adresse:

Margold.

Mannheim, 8. Januar 1914

Abteilung: **Aktien ohne Börsenpreis**

Fernsprech-Anschlüsse

No. 56 1637 6436

Provisionsstreit!

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