MAMMOTH TYPEWRITER TO BE EXHIBITED AT ATLANTIC CITY

B The Machine Shown at Panama-Pacific Exposition Will Be Strike of Freight Handlers Re-An Attraction for Visitors to the Shore. It Weighs 14 Tons



decorated pavillon on the Garden Pier as a permanent ex-hibit. and where on the Garden Pier as a permanent exhibit, and where virtually every one in Philadelphia will have an opportunity to see it," said J. H. Blodgett, manager of the Underwood Commany.

WALLPAPER PLANT NOW HOSPITAL WALLPAPER PLANT NOW HOSPITAL WALLPAPER PLANT NOW HOSPITAL WITCHEST AS A STATE OF THE WALLPAPER PLAN

The Philadelphia dickly wood Typewriter Company have just completed their most successful year. Almost 1909 more typewriting machines were sold than in any previous year. "We export machines to every country in the world," said Mr. Blodgett, "and while the war into our European business, we have far more than made up for it by an increase in our domestic trade. The Underwood factory in Hartford is the largest of its kind in the world, turning out 500 complete machines a day and employing 3500 hands. "There is no civilized language for

which we cannot supply an Underwood."

NEW IDEA IN WAX SEALS. "There is our latest novelty," said the Philadelphia manager of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, as he picked up manuacturing company, as a picked of a card on which a young woman had placed a red wax seal with a monogram in gold on the wax, and followed the operation by melting a green wax seal on another card on which she placed a coat-of-arms in silver relief. The effect was charmingly agreeable, and the beauty of it is that it does not require any sucof it is that it does not require any specially made die for the purpose. Any one can use the ordinary die used on their stationery to produce this two-tone effect. A very simple operation attaches the necessary handle to it. The wax used is made specially for the purpose, comes in 18 different shades of color and is cheaper than the regular wax. The combinations of these 18 shades can be made with gold, silver or white. The wax melts faster, is more adhesive and gives a better gloss

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT.—Receipts, 226,706 bush. Speculation in the West was bullish and with a fairly active demand prices advanced 2c. Quotalions: Cur lots, in export elevator—No. 2 red. spet and February, \$1.3767.139; No. 2 Southern red. \$1.3561.37; steamer No. 2 red. \$1.356

1. \$1.35% 1.37; steamer No. 2 red. \$1.34%; 0. 3 red. \$1.146 1.38; rejected A. \$1.31%; prejected B. \$1.306 1.32; N. — Receipts, 18.000 bush. Trade was Bit prices wers well maintained. Quota-Car lots for local trade, as to loca-restern No. 2 yellow, \$1878.5; Western yellow, \$2168845; Western No. 3 \$6082c; Southern yellow, \$9082c; cob. lbs. \$0685c; ...

per 70 lbs., Soffsic.

OATS.—Receipts. 59,268 bush. Demand was fair and prices were steady. Quotations: No.: white, 500 cbc., standard white 5845855c., vo. 3 white, 56555b.c., ample oats, 515g55c.; purified oats, graded.

PROVISIONS

REFINED SUGARS

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Market was quiet, but firm. Refiners'd granulated, 6.05c.; powdered, 6.05c.; soft grades, 5.156

TER.—Demand was only moderals and were by lower on solid-backed creamery, clower on prints. Quotations: West-tash, solid-packed, creamery, fancy 8, 54c, extra firsts, 20001c.
27623c. seconds. Zapido. Indies. Ziberty prints, fancy 55c, average extra, 38631c.; seconds. Zapido.; infrats, 20001c.; infrats, 28631c.; seconds. Zapido.; infrats, 28631c.; seconds. Zapido.; infrats, 28631c.; seconds. Zapido.;

The are bringing the big 14-ton (28,000 of the part of

to see it," said J. H.
Blodgett, manager of the Underwood Company.
"No twithstanding its enormous size and weight this typewriter is a practicel machine. It is operated by a system of motors. A larke concrete tank is being made under the pavilion, and the motors will be placed in it. An ordinary typewriter machine will be placed in it. An ordinary typewriter machine will be placed in it. An ordinary typewriter machine will be placed in it. An ordinary typewriter machine will be parted the keyboard of this giant and its keyboard of the small machine degretation on the smaller machine degretation will be performed on the larker one through the connecting wires and the flow of the turrent. We expect to have it on exhibit an February 22. We have ordered 2000 pounds of special paper for the machine and expect through an arrangement already made with a news service company to issue hulletins of such events as baseball scores, etc.

"It took about a year to complete this machine, which was built in the Underwood Company's factory in Hartford, Conn, and cost \$100,000. The letters are three inches tall. We have also contracted for an electric sign for the paylion to cost \$1800 and Chapman & Co, are to make the decorations."

The Philadelphia agency of the Underwite machine which was built in the Underwood Company's factory in Hartford, Conn, and cost \$100,000. The letters are three inches tall. We have also contracted for an electric sign for the paylion to cost \$1800 and Chapman & Co, are to make the decorations."

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The Philadelphia agency of the Underwood Company to the

The Philadelphia agency of the Understand Typewriter Company have just completed their most successful year. Almost 1900 more typewriting machines were sold pets and furniture. In getting out the 30,000 sample books we employed over 100 girls. Besides having the finest display rooms in the United States, which means also the finest in the world, we carry a complete line of paints, enamels, stains, varnishes, etc.; but we pride ourselves on originality of creation in wallpaper designs, liere is a simple little original design, said Mr. Asam. "We have sold 47,000 rolls of it already."

RECORD PRICES FOR DYES. "The condition of the textile business in relation to dyes;" said D. C. MacNeill, of the Philadelphia Aniline and Extract Company, Bourse Building, "is about as

company. Bourse Building, "is about as bad as it can be.
"It is not so much that the quality of the dyes in the market has deteriorated, as some say, as it is the enormous prices asked by those who have any dyes for sale. We are negotiating and have practically concluded to take over a German dye concern at a price of \$199,000 for their stock on hand, which before the war could have been bought for \$5000 or \$7000, and if the war were to end tomorrow we would have trouble getting \$15,000 for the would have trouble getting \$16,000 for the

stuff."

Mr. MacNeill was here interrupted on the phone by a party offering him certain dyes at \$38 a pound for a lot of 220 pounds. He has just fitted up a laboratory at a cost of \$2500 for testing purposes. On the floor of this laboratory was a small keg about 15 inches high and 12 inches in diameter, which, according to Mr. MacNeill, contained \$3500 worth of dyestuff and weighed about 19 pounds. than the regular scaling wax.

Another Dennison novelty is picture of dyestuff and weighed about 19 pounds

RISE IN WHEAT AFTER SETBACK

ported in Australia-Foreign Buying a Factor

at \$1.25%.

The stronger opening was due to a fairly active demand and atcadeness at Liverpool, where arrivals were limited. A strike of freight bandlers was reported in Australia, with steamers delayed. Following the start renewed selling for outside long-account weakened the market, but it was checked and sharpty higher prices were substituted for lower ones. There was evidence of renewed purchasing for foreign account.

Today's water for weakened the start of the st

Today's males for export were estimated at 2,000,000 humbels. Clearances of wheat and flour from the scaloard for the day were close to 2,000,000 husbels. More attention. tention was paid to prospects for the win-ter wheat crop, although no Government report will be issued this month.

The Oklahoma crop report for February placed the condition of the plant there at 75 against 80 last June and the amount of the 1915 crop in the bands of farmers at 5.750,000 hushels against 9 and non-hushels last June. Resembs at farmers at 5.750,000 bushels against 9,000,000 bushels list June. Receipts at interior points were smaller. A leading authority said that the world's visible supply exceeds by some 45,000,000 bushels all previous records, all the increase being visible.

Leading furnies gauged as follows:

75 % 45 45 46 10.78 10.38 10.99 110.39 10.39 J1.00 12.05 10.37 112.05 12.07 107 - 120.02 20.03 20.20 420.42 420.07

United Power Annual Report

The annual report of the United Power and Transportation Company for the year ending December 31, 1915, was submitted today at the annual meeting of the stock-holders in Camden, and showed that the total amount of money expended on the several properties, from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, was \$559,738, Directors were re-elected, Report follows:

| Directors were re-sleeted, Report follows: | Vear ending December 31 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 | 1917 |

Advance in Steel Prices Expected PITTSBURGH. Feb. 1—A general advance in prices for steel is expected within 30 days by leading manufacturers, on count of an unprecedented demand by foreign buyers. The latter are bidding 20 to 80 per cent, per ton more than the quo-tations prevailing in the domestic mar-

sade private persons to export gold,

s, to pay for purchases abroad in gold. The Bank of France has conducted the following operations regarding exchange: First, it has assisted in the opening of international credits to minimize the effects of loss on exchange. Second, it has incllitated loans abroad for the account of the French or Allied Governments for the payment of supplies ordered abroad. Third, it has intervened in the exchange market to regularize transactions and market to regularize transactions and give French business men and manufacturers the required facilities. The latter point demanded considerable care and cir-cumspection. Fourth, it has limited as far as possible the dispatch of gold abroad and added to the bank's gold re-

Generally speaking, the bank has tried to stabilize exchange rather than to bring it artificially to par when external conditions would render its maintenance there impossible.

The exchange problem can be expressed simply if one takes an individual case instead of the nation's. The person who buys must pay with gold, or paper representing gold, or be in delt.

conveniences for debarkation.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

Uptown Office-1422 SOUTH PENN SQUARE

ASSETS Cash on Hand and Deposited with Banks and Bankers Municipal Bonds

Call Loans upon Col-Investment Securities, Bonds, Stocks and

Mortgages . Investment Real Estate (Including Vaults) ... Miscellaneous Assets

BAR SILVER

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, Feb. t. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jer-ey-Partly cloudy and much colder to-

might, we discuss any tank and conter; fresh west winds.

The high barometric pressure that has prevailed over the South Atlantic States for several days has broken down, thus allowing the troughlike disturbance to drift eastward from the Central valleys to the Atlantic States. The Vestern cold area has followed it closely, and the tem-peratures from the Mississippi filver east-ward to the Allegham Mountains have fallen 5 or 50 degrees during the last 21 hours. This cold area promises to cross the mountains this afternoon and tonight.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

FRESH FRUITS

VEGETABLES meral market was quiet and barel Quotations: White pentices, per bush, do. Jersex, per basket, No. 1 Rose No. 1 other varieties, 60s70c. No. 5 Sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket

The price of commercial bar silver in London shay declined by to 27th. In New York bar silver was quoted at 56% ents, off by cent.

night; Wednesday fair and colder; fresh

BANK OF FRANCE TRIES TO MAKE EXCHANGE FIRM

\$,000,000,000 francs and exports 3,000,000,000 francs. If we had 40,000,000,000 francs invested abroad at 5 per cent, interest it would not commensate the difference. But as state loans have absorbed our sur-plus capital we are unable to invest abroad. The profits from freight have been insignificant and we have had no invisible experts. An official decree for-

What fixes the rate of exchange? It is the law of supply and demand. Then comes in the psychological factor. The fear that debtors cannot pay in gold causes a demand for it even when it really is unneeded. That is the case in the United States. The high rate of exchange represents their eagerness for gold pushed to an extreme.

The Rank of France's gold reserve is \$1,000,000,000, which gives confidence to the creditor, but doesn't give him gold. He has received a promise to pay instead of the metal itself. He therefore demands a premium to recompense him until he does get it. This premium is precisely the difference in exchange which France must pay to America and Britain.

In Italy the chief complaint is directed against high freights. They say Britain makes them pay \$15 a ton from Cardiff to Genoa. The Italians ask why is freight \$2.50 higher to Genoa than to Marseilles. It is because Genoa is less furnished with conveniences (or debarkation.

The French Government is also interested in the freight question. The first kets. Structural rivets have been marked up \$2 a ton. This price will be good only for 30 days when a similar advance will be made.

certain the freight question. The first idea was to hire ships. Then came talk of purchase for \$30,000,000, which naturally did not reduce freights. Much time was thus wasted.

316, 318, 320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For the Year Ending January 31st, 1916. Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00 Surplus 600,000.00 \$879,868.07 Undivided Profits 198,000.00 Deposits Miscellaneous Liabilities. 5,758,428.64 Time Loans upon Col-22,463.98 1,077,354.17 1,867,473.06

> 10,065.21 \$7,520,938.09 \$7,520,938.09

RICHARD Y. COOK HOWARD E. YOUNG President.

660,715.42

Trust Funds and Investments which are kept entirely separate and apart from the Assets of the Company.....\$19,841,243.12 UPTOWN OFFICE: 1422 South Penn Square.

\$2,300,000 THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS CO.

Three-Year 5% Secured Notes Due February 1, 1919

Dated February 1, 1916

Subject to Redemption at any Interest Period on sixty days' notice at 100½ and Interest. Pennsylvania Company for Insurances of Lives & Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, Trustee.

FRICE 98 AND INTEREST YIELDING ABOUT 534%

for delivery about February 15, 1916, "when, as and if issued," and ubject to the approval of our Counsel, John G Johnson, Esq. Mr. Van Horn Ely, President of The American Railways Com-pany, writes us, inter zlia, as follows:

The proceeds of the sale of these Notes will be used to pay off the entire floating debt of the Company, and for other corporate needs. Upon completion of this transaction, the Company will have in its treasury a sum not less than \$900,000 in cash, and unpledged securities of a value in excess of \$5,000,000.

NEWBURGER, HENDERSON & LOEB BANKERS 1410 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

BIOREN & CO. 314 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

All of the above notes having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

ARTHUR LIPPER & CO.

20 New Street New York

217 Pennsylvania Building

February 1, 1916 We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. MAURICE J. DANNENBERG Member of the New York Stock Exchange

Has this day become a member of our firm.

ARTHUR LIPPER & CO.

HEAVY JANUARY FINANCING

New Capital and Refunding Over \$216,000,000

January corporate financing amounted. e more than \$278,600 000. Not since the first part of 1913 has the sale of new

securities been at such a heavy rate. Nearly two-thirds or the financing of the past four months has been to raise capital for new purposes and only onethird for refunding maturing securities. The usual proportion in late years has been more than a half for refunding. Of the \$216,000,000 January total financing ap-

ADDS TO ITS RESERVE

By YVES GUYOT

Editor 1/ Agence Economique et Financiere.

Special Cable to the Economic Section of the report of M. Pallain, governor of the Bank of France, deals, with the question of exchange. French imports rench s,000,000,000 frances, and exports 3,000,000,000 frances, if we had 40,000,000,000 frances and the special formula of the color hand, they sold more than twice as many notes, and public utility companies sold \$2,000,000 in December. On the other hand, they sold more than twice as many notes, and public utility companies sold \$2,000,000 in public utility notes as compared with only \$3,500,000 in

Union Iron Works Buys Big Plant Child from Works Buys Big Plant
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Aliameda plant of the United Engineering
Works has been purchased by the Union
from Works, which will take it over at
once and turn it into a great modern
shipbuilding gard. According to President McGregor, of the Enton Iron Works,
the deal involves about \$1,000,000.

KENSINGTON MANUFACTURERS FIND GREAT DEMAND FOR COTTON GOODS

Advancing Prices of Their Products Have Not Diminished the Number of Orders From the Trade

their products have not checked demand. The trade throughout the country has a demand for the goods, and is willing to pay prices, pravided shipments can be made. New orders are coming in on suring and summer cotton fabrics of all soits. Short supply exists in most Kensington mills in the silk plece goods division of the trade, with active demand. Manufacturers are hard pressed to keep more with the call in all cotton fabrics. Preducers of napped cotton goods are genuinely measy over the outlook for fall deliveres. There is a general holding back on their lines for next season and the matter of prices is in question. Catton blankets are in short supply. The same condition applies to the lighter weight cotton napped fabrics, and

manufacturers are not pushing sales for fall delivery, being uncertain as to what production costs will be. . . . Hesiecy manufacturers in the Kensington district are complaining that they have been paying exorbitant prices for dyestiffs in order that they may complete orders on hand, and that the amount available will not last more than a month

Kensington manufacturers of cotton goods report that advancing prices of their products have not checked demand. The trade throughout the country has a demand for the gross, and is willing to the prices, provided shipments can be made. New orders are coming in on spring and summer cotton fabrics of all sorts. Short supply exists in most Kensington mills in the silk piece goods division of the trade with active demand.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

57, 1508.
CATTLE Receipts 1500; market strong; hepves, \$5,5000.05; cows and helfers \$1,650 \$3,500 calves, \$1,000 \$1000 \$1000 natter \$1,650 \$1000 natter \$1,000 \$1,000 natter \$1,000; lambs, \$7,000 10.85.

NEW YORK BUTTER AND EGGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.— HUTTER — Market wer and unsettled. Receipts, 7422 packages, kire creamery, 2007, State dairy, 2012016; lights seeing, 31421 installon creamery, 19430 Market firmer. Receipts, \$140 pack-ces Estra firsts, wesnote, firsts, 288728.; early whites mid-file, mixed color, 288722.; early browns, Marabe : refrigerator firsts, 194220 per

Outstanding \$2,500,000

\$600,000

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by Endorsement by

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.

Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 42 Mortgage Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1932

Authorized \$5,000,000

Tax Free in Pennsylvania

Company Pays the Normal Federal Income Tax

Interest payable May 1st and November 1st Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

The Property The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation owns in fee in excess of 148,000 acres of coal, with surface land situated in Cambria, Clearfield, Indiana and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania, on subsidiary lines of the New York Central.

New York Central Control The entire Capital stock (\$825,000 par value) of the Clearfield Coal Corporation is owned by the New York Central Railroad Co., the railroad thus having the advantage of owning part of its own coal supply. Mortgage Lien

These bonds are a first lien on over 22,000 acres of coal, and a general mortgage on the remaining 126,000 acres of coal and other property of the Clearfield Company

subject to \$7,114,700 prior liens, the aggregate amount of which cannot be increased. Further Issuance of Bonds Additional bonds may be issued for improvements and extensions to the property and equipment, and for refunding underlying bonds, for the acquisition of new properties to be subject to the lien of this mortgage, and securities of other corporations. such securities to be deposited as collateral security to this issue.

Sinking Funds The \$7,114,700 of prior liens are gradually being retired by the action of their respective sinking funds, which vary from 2½ cts. to 6 cts. per gross ton of coal mined from the mortgaged property, with the exception of one mortgage covering 34,000 acres of coal, in which the sinking fund is \$20,000 per annum if earned. The Guarantor The New York Central Railroad Company, as a consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co., the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern

Railway Co., and other lines, operates over 5,900 miles of road and is one of the most important and prosperous railway systems in the United States. Surplus earnings, over charges, of the New York Central Railroad Company for eleven months ended November 30, 1915, were \$23,862,832.

At present quotations the stock of the New York Central, which has a claim on its property subordinate to the guaranty of these bonds, has a market value in excess of \$250,000,000. Legality of this issue has been approved by Messrs. Krauthoff, Harmon and Matthewson, of New York,

Having sold over 90% of the above bonds to our customers, we offer the unsold balance at 97 and interest, yielding 4.75%

BROOKE, STOKES & CO.

120 BROADWAY

Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange

15th & WALNUT STREETS

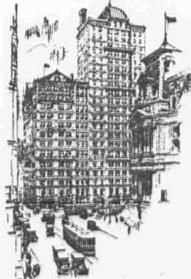
CALVERT BUILDING

Philadelphia New York Baltimore * This information and these statistics, while not guaranteed, are obtained from sources we believe to be reliable.

Commercial Trust Company

City Hall Square

Sixteenth Annual Statement, February 1, 1916.



H. W. Biddle

C. Stuart Patterson Horatio G. Lloyd J. R. McAllister

Charlemagne Tower John H. Mason

John Cadwalader Clement B. Newbold

Saward Prosser

RESOURCES Loans, Domand and Time . . . Corporate Notes Securities Due from Banks and Cash ... Miscellaneous Resources

\$25,560,885.27

\$7,618,628.36

3,576,208.48

6,077,853.07

7,547,911.43

740,283.53

LIABILITIES

\$22,859,578.86 Deposits 1,000,000.00 Capital 1,500,000.00 Surplus Undivided Profits 201,306.41 \$25,560,885.27

Corporate Trusts \$243,062,500.00

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, President

C. P. Lineaweaver, Vice-President John H. Mason, Vice-President H. W. Stehfest, Treasurer Samuel A. Crozer, Secretary Mark Willcox, Assistant Treasurer

Henry C. Gibson, Assistant Secretary

Directors Thomas DeWitt Cuyler Samuel Rea Samuel T. Bodine Robert K. Cassatt Morris L. Clothier William M. Barrett E. W. Clark L. E. Johnson

William H. Barnes

Arthur E. Newbold Sidney F. Tyler Henry Tatnall William C. Sproul Chariton Yarnall John P. Crozer Howard S. Graham Harry A. Berwind Caspar W. Murris