AS PRICES RISE HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS THE RAILROADS

Service Will Be Crippled Unless Relief Comes Soon.

Wasteful and Conflicting Regulations Hamper Railroad Credit, While Advance in Labor and Materials Outstrips Revenues, Chairman Kruttschnitt Tells Congress Committee. Unified Federal Centrel Will Impreve Conditions.

Washington, April ?,-The condition in which the railroads find themselves as a result of constant increases in wages, prices of material, taxes and other expenses, while their revenues are restricted by legislation, was strikingly described by Julius Kruttschnitt. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, in his testimony during the past few days before the Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is making a study of the question of railroad regulation. Mr. Kruttschnitt duced the average cost of hauling a urged the committee to recommend a plan of regulation which will center responsibility for regulation and its results in the federal government, so that conditions affecting both expenses and revenues may be made subject to a uniform policy instead of the wasteful and often conflicting policies involved in the system of combined state and federal regulation.

Why Roads Need More Money.

Mr. Kruttschnitt's testimony also had a bearing on the reasons for the application of the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general sdvance in freight rates. He showed that while the price of transportation has declined in recent years, the cost of producing transportation, like the cost of almost everything else. has rapidly advanced. This he illustrated by showing that if freight and passenger rates had increased during the past small proportion of their cost. Extwenty years in the same proportion as cluding low grade commodities, the average commodity prices the railroads of the United States would have received \$1,654,000,000 more for transportation in 1915 than they did receive. This saving to the public was effect-

cent in the cost of operation of trains, by a reduction in the average passen-

HOW CARUSO RESTS

Great Tenor, Who Sings In Pittsburgh that part of the public only that profits May 5, Turns to Pick and Shovel.

Caruso, the idol of the musical world, who will sing in Pittsburgh with the Cincinnati Orchestra at Shriners' Mosque on Saturday evening, May 5th, seems to have had a sort of vocal rebirth during the present season. When he came to America over a dozen years ago his specialty was the singing of the lightest lyric roles. In later years Caruso has been so identified with the heavier roles that his



Caruso as Des Grieux In "Manon."

friends despaired of hearing him again in the old style which first brought him fame. "The old Caruso" was the general exclamation when he sang in "The Pearl Fishers" on the opening night at the Metropolitan this season. When an intimate friend of the tenor was asked how he accounted for it he replied, "A summer's perfect rest; it's the only explanation." And as a matter of fact for the first time in many summers, on account of the war, Caruso accepted no engagement to sing in concert or opera after concluding his season at the Metropolitan. He spent the summer on his magnificent estate mear Florence, most of the time in the open air directing improvements on the grounds around his villa, and often with bare head and sleeves rolled up plying a pick or a shovel with all the earnestness and energy of a man trying to earn his daily bread.

ger rate per mile from 2.04 cents in 1895 to 1.98 cents in 1915, a decrease of 3 per cent, and by a reduction in the average freight rate per ton mile from 8.39 mills in 1895 to 7.3 mills in 1915, or 13 per cent. During the same period the cost of operation per train mile rose from 92 cents to \$1.78, almost doubling. At the same time the average price of 346 commodities er imerated in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture increased 115 per cent. Transportation is practically the only commodity in general use that has not increased tremendously in price during the past twenty years, freight and passenger charges being lower than they were twenty years ago.

Big Saving to Public.

If rates had risen propertionately to the increase in the cost of other articles of ordinary use, Mr. Kruttschnitt told the committee, the average passenger rate in 1915 would have been 2.95 cents a mile, or 50 per cent higher than it was, and the average freight rate would have been 1.21 cents, or 66 per cent higher than it was. The saving to the public in passenger fares through this difference was \$314,000,-

000 and in freight rates \$1,340,000,000. Universal railroad bankruptcy under this reduction in rates and increased cost of operation, he said, was avoided only by heavy expenditures to obtain increased efficiency in train movement, making it possible to haul more tons of freight per locomotive. This had reton of freight, but the decline in the average freight rate had reduced the net revenue of the roads from each ton hauled. If the operating costs of the railroads, including the prices of coal, labor and material, continue to advance at the present rate a lot of railroads will be in the hands of receivers by 1918 unless some relief is afforded, Mr. Kruttschnitt told the committee.

"Owing to the rise of commodity prices," he said, "the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen 55 per cent and the railroads are in the position of being compelled by law to accept payment for their service to the public in currency worth 45 cents on the dollar.

Public's Chief Interest. "The public's greatest interest is in adequate transportation facilities and not so much in low rates. As to most commodities freight rates form a very percentage of the freight rate to the cost is so slight as to offer no justification for any substantial increase in prices to the consumer. It may be stated with little fear of contradiction ed, in spite of an increase of 93 per that the consumer seldem, if ever. profits from a lowering of freight rates.

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