

mission, approved February eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the act defining immunity, approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall apply to witnesses, testimony, and documentary evidence before the commission.

Sec. 17. That the commission shall on or before the first day of December in each year make a report, which shall be transmitted to congress. This report shall contain such facts and statistics collected by the commission as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the conduct of commerce by corporations, excepting corporations subject to the acts to regulate commerce, including an abstract of the annual and special reports of corporations made to the commission under section nine of this act: Provided, That no trade secrets or private lists of customers shall be embraced in any such abstract. The report shall also include such recommendations as to additional legislation as the commission may deem necessary. The commission may also from time to time publish such additional reports or bulletins of facts and statistics relating to corporations engaged in commerce as may be deemed useful and do not violate the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the attorney general in enforcing the provisions of the anti-trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce.

**U. S. AIDS FAIR TURK**

A press dispatch dated New York, June 3, says: A new era in higher education for women in Turkey was marked today by the dedication of the five new buildings on the property of Constantinople college at Arnautkey on the European shores of the Bosphorus. Dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Americans who participated in the exercises included George A. Plimpton and Walter B. Walker, of New York, trustees of the college, and Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, titular head of the school. Mr. Walker represented Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, the donor of Gould hall, one of the new group.

**BUILDINGS COST \$750,000**

The five buildings dedicated today represent an investment of \$750,000. They form a semi-circle on a hilltop overlooking the Bosphorus. The campus of 54 acres was acquired in 1908, and the construction of the buildings was begun in 1910. The late Mrs. Henry Woods, of Boston, was the first subscriber with a gift of \$50,000. The other contributors were Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, \$200,000 for the construction of Gould hall, the main administration building; Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes for the erection of the dining hall; Mrs. Russell Sage, for the construction of Russel Sage hall, a dormitory.

The two remaining buildings are the school of education hall and the general academic building.

**BUILT UNDER AMERICAN FOREMEN**

The work of construction was superintended by foremen from America, but the labor was done by Turks, Greeks, Kurds, Armenians and Italians.

During the 40 years of the history of the school of which Constantinople college is the outcome the attitude of the Ottoman government toward the education of girls has entirely changed, and various schools in Bulgaria, Greece, and Armenia now follow the standard set by the American college at Arnautkey.

The minister of education today represented the sultan. Other functionaries of the local government and representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps attended.

**American Cities Going into Debt**

**While Those of Europe Are Beginning to Show a Profit on Their Municipally Owned Service Companies**

**NET DEBT, ASSESSED VALUATION AND POPULATION OF TWENTY AMERICAN CITIES**

Here is a down to the minute statement of the net debt, population (estimated for January 1, 1913) and assessed valuation of 20 principal American cities:

City—	Net Debt.	Assessed Valuation.	Population.
New York .....	\$945,698,986.93	\$8,204,862,430	5,173,064
Philadelphia .....	99,905,350.00	1,556,323,614	1,625,000
Boston .....	77,214,502.89	1,481,779,717	720,000
Chicago .....	63,311,802.90	927,747,492	2,307,638
Baltimore .....	46,326,574.82	741,909,312	572,000
New Orleans .....	38,400,517.50	235,884,111	375,000
Cleveland .....	38,238,630.00	714,904,625	620,000
Los Angeles .....	32,992,651.50	458,939,129	450,000
Pittsburgh .....	32,010,100.35	786,208,700	552,905
Buffalo .....	29,369,492.00	325,489,250	446,000
San Francisco .....	27,500,000.00	510,429,316	455,000
St. Louis .....	23,806,690.00	599,019,931	730,000
Cincinnati .....	23,500,000.00	530,000,000	405,000
Newark .....	20,714,062.00	383,864,182	375,000
Seattle .....	15,297,380.00	212,929,048	281,896
Minneapolis .....	14,516,896.84	212,563,149	320,000
Louisville .....	11,016,972.97	185,000,000	255,000
Milwaukee .....	9,366,750.00	460,548,763	392,181
Detroit .....	8,375,291.12	452,255,100	567,944
Kansas City, Mo. ....	4,737,000.00	166,792,892	275,000

The Chicago figure is the gross debt and includes bonds issued by the city, the sanitary district, Cook county and the park commissions. The San Francisco total does not include World's Fair bonds.

(By Frank Putnam, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Scrutiny of data obtained from 17 American cities during the past 60 days for this article reveals these interesting facts:

1. The larger American cities are steadily increasing their bonded (interest-bearing) debt.
2. They are not using the borrowed money (or considered as a whole are using only a minor part of it) to buy or build properties which will earn revenues to pay the debt.
3. They are still relying on direct taxation chiefly for revenue with which to pay interest and principal of this steadily increasing debt.
4. They all own property worth more, if it were put on the market, than they owe, but unluckily little or none of this property earns anything, and most of it has to be maintained and operated by direct taxation. Moreover, most of this property could not be sold in any less event than a court's declaring the city government bankrupt and winding up its business for the benefit of its creditors. So that the real security for the debt is not the city's nonproductive property, but its power to assess (tax) its citizen-stockholders.
5. Taxpayers begin to act as if they were worried about this way of conducting the city business.

This worry expresses itself in a widespread undertaking of the task of remodeling city charters and city governments. During the past 13 years more than 350 American cities, including some of the larger ones, have adopted new charters, incorporating radical changes in the organization of city business methods.

The evident intent of the makers of these new charters, and of the popular majorities which adopted them, is to put city government on a sounder basis a going business establishment—to stop graft and waste, to make city officials more free to do good work and less free to do bad work, to check the upward march of the bonded debt, to hold down taxes, to find new sources of city revenue—just what each worried taxpayer would try to do in his private business if he found its fixed charges increasing faster than its in-

come. He begins to realize that his citizen-stockholder's share in the city's business house can not any longer safely be intrusted to the management of the professional politicians, but must be given some part of his own expert attention.

No private business could succeed if it produced only those goods which it must sell at a loss or give away for nothing. If its managers adopted this policy, when they could readily have taken on other lines which would yield profits, they would be regarded either as philanthropists or as lunatics.

It is precisely this policy which American cities with few exceptions, and these only in a slight degree, have pursued down to the present day.

That is to say, our cities have all dealt in the eight nonpaying services—schools, parks and playgrounds, fire, police, streets, sewers, hospitals and jails—and have failed or refused or been denied permission by state legislatures to deal in the profit-earning services—gas, electricity, water, street railways and telephones. A majority of them have acquired their waterworks; few have gone beyond that.

Can the worried taxpayer wonder under these conditions, and considering also that he has neglected his duty as a stockholder and left city management in the hands of political spoils hunters, that the cities have piled up steadily larger debts, while the little incorporated groups of private citizens chartered to own and operate the profit-earning services have piled up most impressive private fortunes?

**EUROPEAN CITIES TAKE OVER PROFIT-EARNING SERVICES**

In contrast with this prevailing policy of American cities, some of them heading toward bankruptcy—or toward a purgatory in which they must forever tax themselves more heavily to pay interest on bonded debts too big to be wiped out—consider the prevailing policy of the cities of Europe. The European cities, progressively taking over the profit-earning services in addition to the nonpaying services, are traveling

toward financial safety as rapidly as the nonpaying services, are traveling away from those. They find they can afford to sell these profit-earning services to their people cheaper than private owners did. They find that, even at reduced prices, these services turn into the city treasury a sufficient surplus over operating and maintenance cost to pay interest and principal of bonds issued to buy or build them. Several cities find that after all these charges have been met, some surplus still remains to help pay for or carry on the nonpaying services, thus reducing direct taxes levied to support these services.

Looking forward a few years, they see the day coming when they will own the profit-earning services debt free. A little farther ahead, surplus earnings of these paying services will have wiped out bonded debt incurred to get nonpaying services. Thereafter, wholly debt free, these fortunate cities can either cut their charges for the paying services to exact cost or can hold the charges where they are—averaging about 50 per cent of American city charges for the same service (privately owned over here) and remit all municipal taxes.

That must sound, to most Americans, like a fairy tale. Something too good to be true. Not at all. A few of the smaller German cities have already worked their way out of the debt hole in just this way. Two of them get so much revenue from municipal investments in profit-producing properties that they not only levy no taxes, but pay each householder a yearly dividend. It may be that increasing demands of an increasingly complex civilization

**EYE STRAIN**

**Relieved by Quitting Coffee**

Many cases of defective vision are caused by the habitual use of coffee.

It is said that in Arabia where coffee is used in large quantities, many lose their eyesight at about fifty. Tea contains the same drug, caffeine, as coffee.

A New Jersey woman writes to the point concerning eye trouble and coffee. She says:

"My son was for years troubled with his eyes. He tried several kinds of glasses without relief. The optician said there was a defect in his eyes which was hard to reach.

"He used to drink coffee, as we all did, and finally quit it and began to use Postum. That was three years ago and he has not had to wear glasses and has had no trouble with his eyes since.

"I was always fond of tea and coffee and finally became so nervous I could hardly sit still long enough to eat a meal. My heart was in such a condition I thought I might die at any time.

"Medicine did not give me relief and I was almost desperate. It was about this time we decided to quit coffee and use Postum, and have used it ever since. I am in perfect health. No trouble now with my heart and never felt better in my life.

"Postum has been a great blessing to us all, particularly to my son and myself."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: **Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.