

The letter broke through the enemy's line under a hot fire and reached the harbor. At 10:45 o'clock a fierce artillery engagement began between the Japanese battleships and the Russian cruisers, supported by the shore batteries. In view of the superiority of the enemy's six battleships over the three light Russian cruisers the latter were withdrawn.

RUSSIANS LEAVE DALNY.
Wharves and Railway Mined—
Japan's Plan for Landing.
London, Feb. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" has sent interesting news of Japan's military operations. He asserts that Port Dalny is being evacuated by the Russians, who boast that they have mined the breakwater, wharves and railroad sidings there in order to prevent the Japanese from making use of these facilities.

The Japanese maneuvering was clumsy, and in turning their vessels came so close to one another that Russian shells could be seen falling on them as they dodged together. A Japanese torpedo boat which was driven ashore near Port Bjelywol, is supposed to have been shipped to the flotilla which was escorting the fire ships destroyed on the night of February 23.

This correspondent reports that the Russians have only supplies for five months at Port Arthur, and says a large number of Japanese transports have returned to Nagasaki where they are busily engaged in embarking more troops to be taken to the vicinity of Port Dalny. Over forty transports have left Nagasaki since February 10, and a still larger embarkation has been going on from Ujina, near Hiroshima, on the Inland Sea. Ujina, and not Kioto, the correspondent concludes, will be the army and navy headquarters during the war.

CHANNEL STILL OPEN.

Daring Japanese Venture Fails—
Russian Torpedo Boat Sunk.

Tokio, Feb. 26.—Vice-Admiral Togo's attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur by sinking a fleet of stone-laden merchant steamers in the mouth of the harbor evidently failed, though the venture caused no loss of life and the vessels lost were not of great value.

Five ships were prepared by Vice-Admiral Togo for the attempted blockade. Four are reported to have been sunk, but the fate of the fifth is unknown here. It is presumed that it withdrew with the other Japanese vessels. The five vessels were filled with stones, so as to make the obstruction permanent, and were manned by volunteer merchant crews. It was impossible to select naval officers and sailors on account of their great rivalry to take part in the daring venture.

Accompanied by four battleships, nine cruisers and numerous vessels of the torpedo flotilla, the stone-laden steamers reached Port Arthur on Wednesday. While the fleet engaged the shore batteries the steamers made a dash for the mouth of the harbor, directly under the Russian guns.

Details of the attack have not been received, but it is evident that the Russians' fire sank the steamers before they reached the points planned for their foundering by the Japanese.

It is said that all the crews of the four vessels escaped in boats and were picked up by the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers. The report that two of the torpedo boat destroyers were sunk by the Russians is denied.

The Navy Department has received a brief dispatch from the commander of one of the torpedo boat destroyers, saying that no lives and no warships were lost, and that no damage was inflicted by the Russians. Pending the receipt of the official report of Vice-Admiral Togo, the Navy Department declines to make any announcement regarding the affair.

The five merchant vessels which were prepared for sinking were the Jinsen, 2,531 tons; the Tientsin, 2,043 tons; the Hokoku, 2,776 tons; the Bujo, 1,609 tons and the Bunsink, 1,539 tons. Each carried five men, two steering and three firing and running the engines.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—The "Ruus" this morning publishes the following from Port Arthur, under date of February 23:

On the night of February 24 the Japanese attempted to blockade the exit from Port Arthur Bay in order to enclose our fleet concentrated in the harbor. A flotilla of torpedo boats and transports the enemy advanced four freighters, in ballast, at full speed, to the gateway, where it was intended to sink the latter vessels, but was repulsed by the batteries on the shore. The Japanese fleet, at long distance, answered our fire ineffectively. This evidently was done merely to cover the retreat of their torpedo flotilla.

The Russian fleet, consisting of ten large vessels and seventeen torpedo boat destroyers, which appeared yesterday about 9 o'clock in the morning, answered our fire with great effect. The cruisers Novik, Askold and Bayan fired at sea, and after an inconsiderable exchange, returned unharmed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Japanese Legation has received a cable dispatch from Tokyo under date of today giving an account of the ineffectual attempt made by the Japanese to blockade the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur, and also a brief account of the attack by the Japanese on Port Arthur yesterday morning. As a result of the attack yesterday, the message says, one of the Russian torpedo boats was destroyed. The text of the dispatch follows:

Vice-Admiral Kamimura reports on February 26 the following:
"According to the report from the torpedo flotilla which was sent for the purpose of reconnoitering the entrance to the harbor near the light-house, and the Bunsink, outside the entrance, were sunk purposely by the Japanese by explosion. The Tientsin, the Bujo and the Jinsen sunk themselves on the east of the Liao-Teh-Shan. All the crews of these steamers were picked up safely. Our destroyers and torpedo flotilla are unharmed.

"On the night of the 24th our destroyers again went on a scouting cruise near Port Arthur, Dalny and Pigeon Bay.

"On the dawn of the 25th our main squadron approached Port Arthur and bombarded the enemy's men-of-war and the forts from a distance. We saw the Novik, the Askold and the Bayan fleeing into the harbor, it thus being apparent that the blocking operation had not met with success.

"Our squadron then fired into the harbor and saw flames and considerable smoke. We withdrew after fifteen minutes' shelling. While our cruisers were thus engaged in firing we saw one of the enemy's torpedo boats destroyed. Our squadron received no damage.

"Admiral Togo is still on the scene."

THE U. S. GAVE COREA
a hearty thrashing. This took place in 1871. See to-morrow's Tribune.

Like a knight of olden times before going to battle, General Kuropatkin to-day performed the most solemn rite of the Mother Church. After fasting three days, he went to the church in the Cadet Corps Academy, where he was educated, made his confession and partook of the Sacrament. A touching ceremony followed. The officiating priest, holding up the sacred image of St. Sergius, which has just arrived from Moscow, blessed the prostrate commander and bade him godspeed. The general was shaken with emotion, and embraced many of his assembled comrades.

The Metropolitan of Moscow, who accompanied the ikon of St. Sergius to this city, has received a letter from the Czar, recalling the overthrow of the Tartar hordes under its auspices and prophesying that it will also lead the Russians to victory over the Japanese.

FRANCE'S DEFENSE IN THE EAST.

Government to Ask \$2,000,000 to Fortify Saigon—Call to Colonial Troops.

Paris, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the government will ask for the authority of Parliament to expend \$2,000,000 in completing the defenses of Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina.

A strong contingent of French colonial troops is being organized for service in Indo-China.

GUARANTEES TO COREA.

Treat of the Treaty Between That Country and Japan.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Japanese Legation has received from Tokyo the text of the treaty negotiated between Japan and Corea, by the terms of which the former government "guarantees the independence and the territorial integrity of the Korean Empire." The treaty was negotiated on February 23 at Seoul. It is as follows:

Article I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Corea, and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the imperial government of Corea shall place full confidence in the imperial government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.

Article II.—The imperial government of Japan shall, in a spirit of firm friendship, insure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Corea.

Article III.—The imperial government of Japan shall guarantee the independence and the territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Article IV.—In case of the outbreak of hostilities of a third power or internal disturbances, the imperial government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and the imperial government of Corea shall give full facilities to promote the action of the imperial Japanese government.

The imperial government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

Article V.—The governments of the two countries shall not, in the future, without mutual consent, conclude with a third power, such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principles of the present protocol.

Article VI.—Details in connection with the present protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Corea.

AMERICANS DRIVEN OUT.

Russian Discrimination in the Expulsion of Foreigners.

Ying-Kau, Feb. 26.—An American refugee from Harbin says the authorities there have discriminated in the expulsion of American, Japanese and British subjects. Persons of other nationalities have not been molested. This is virtually the situation at other places, especially Port Arthur, where nearly all the Germans are officials. The few American and British subjects there have been required to sign an agreement to leave the town within a given time.

The authorities say that all the Japanese have left Port Arthur in instalments on the last steamers from there, but an English refugee says there are three hundred Japanese women at Port Arthur who were unable to get a steamer, and were sent north again by the authorities last Sunday. These women cannot be accounted for, although Henry B. Miller, United States Consul at New-Chang, has repeated his inquiries concerning them.

SMALL NATIONS TO JOIN.

Talk of Defensive League of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The "Temps" correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs that the highest political authorities there are occupied constantly with the plans for united action on the part of Denmark and Sweden and Norway for mutual protection of their neutrality in the event of the Russian-Japanese war causing European entanglements.

According to this correspondent, Denmark is about to call out for active service 1,500 coast artillerymen and to commission four armored ships and four torpedo boat destroyers. All the district officials, he adds, have already been ordered to adopt urgent measures, and a Danish cruiser now in the Mediterranean has been ordered to return to Copenhagen.

The correspondent says that the treaty of arbitration signed by Denmark and the Netherlands on February 10 permits other countries to adhere to its terms.

WARSHIPS REPAIRED.

The Poltava and the Diana Ready—
Vladivostok Reported Open.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The "Temps" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Russian warships, Poltava, Novik, Askold and Diana have completed the repairs to the injuries sustained in the first battle off Port Arthur. He adds that all the ships damaged are now available for active service, and that the Vladivostok squadron makes frequent sorties from that port, which remains open.

Admiral Makaroff is expected to arrive at Port Arthur about March 1.

REPORTS JAPANESE LOSSES.

Twelve Ships Being Repaired, According to
Coal Baron.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—A telegram has been received from Baron Gulshuber, who has a contract for supplying coal to the Russian navy, in which he asserts that twelve armored Japanese ships are now in dock undergoing repairs for the injuries inflicted upon them in their battles with the Russians. The baron's address is not stated.

RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN RED SEA.

Another British Steamer Stopped—Djibuti
Squadron Near Suez.

Aden, Feb. 26.—A Russian torpedo boat destroyer stopped and boarded the British India Company's steamer Mombassa in the Red Sea on February 22. The destroyer fired a gun, which caused the Mombassa to stop. A Russian officer boarded the Mombassa and explained her papers, and she was allowed to proceed.

Suez, Feb. 26.—The Russian squadron from Djibuti is reported to be anchored in the Gulf of Suez, twenty-five miles south of Suez. A torpedo boat destroyer which had already entered the canal, bound north, has sailed south again, to rejoin the squadron.

VICKSBURG'S COMMANDER EXPLAINS.

Says He Offered Assistance to Sailors on the Variag and the Korietz.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Navy Department this afternoon received a cable dispatch from Commander Marshall of the Vicksburg, at Varna, saying that he was among the first to offer assistance to the Russian sailors aboard the Variag and the Korietz. The dispatch was badly garbled, and the officials were not able to translate it fully.

Without waiting for any suggestion from St. Petersburg, although that has since come, and more than three days ago, the Navy Department asked Commander Marshall for an explanation of the facts connected with the reported refusal of the Vicksburg to take aboard its ship sailors from the Russian warships sunk by the Japanese.

Regarding the Russian complaint that Commander Marshall did not join with the other foreign naval commanders in protesting against the Japanese attack on the Variag and the Korietz in a neutral harbor, it is said at the Navy Department that the officer certainly would not be punished by the department in connection with the matter. It is the first time that either the Navy or the State Department has ever been seriously asked to oblige a foreign power to observe neutrality, and it is pointed out that it was Russia's business to look to Corea for redress if that country had not maintained the neutrality of the port.

Cruiser Cincinnati left Shanghai for Chemsoo this morning as the relief of the Zafro, which is on her way back to Philippine waters.

C. P. STEAMERS ARMED.

Six-Inch Guns Placed on Empress
Line Vessels.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 26.—In accordance with an order just received from the British Admiralty the Canadian Pacific steamships of the Empress Line, plying between Victoria and Oriental ports, have shipped their 6-inch guns and are now armed cruisers.

MORE ARBITRATION.

France and Spain Sign Treaty—
Officials Pleased.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The Foreign Office announced this afternoon that a treaty of arbitration between France and Spain had been signed to-day. The terms are identical with the recent arbitration treaties concluded between France and Great Britain and Italy and Great Britain.

The officials here show great satisfaction over the signing of the treaty. They say it shows the falsity of the reports in regard to the relations between France and Spain. The treaty is also considered as disposing of the reports of friction over Spain's North African possessions.

INSULT TO THE AMEER.

Afghan-Turkistan Boundary Pillars
Reportedly Destroyed.

Peshawar, British India, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the Ameers' boundary pillars on the Afghan-Turkistan border have been destroyed by Russian agents.

'TAKE' WAR NEWS

In history and the effects thereof. See to-morrow's Tribune.

TRUNKS WET ON LINER.

Captain of Majestic to Investigate
Cause of Damage.

Several trunks stored in the forehold of the Majestic which arrived here yesterday, had their contents ruined by water, which came, it is thought, from a leaky pipe. Several thousand dollars' damage was probably done, and Captain E. J. Smith has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of the accident and prepare a report for the White Star Line.

The damage was not discovered until the baggage was being taken out of the forehold to be examined by the customs officials. The trunks were found to be wet, and when they were opened it was found that the contents of many had been ruined. One woman had purchased fine dresses and other garments in Paris, on which she had to pay a heavy duty. When the trunk containing the best of her purchases—quantities of dresses, and fine trunks—was opened, everything was found to be ruined. Captain Lindberg, naval attaché to the Swedish Legation at Toronto, had his dress uniform in one of his trunks. When it was taken out it looked as though it had been towed behind the Majestic all the way across the Atlantic. It was found at first that the damage had been done by one of the enormous seas that swept the liner every hour of the voyage, but a further investigation seemed to show that the water came from a leaky steam or water pipe. Much of the baggage ruined was dutiable, and the passengers had to pay the duty on it. Most of the passengers were angry and indignant, and threats were made of suing the White Star Line for the damage done if its company was found to be responsible. As both cargo and baggage are insured at Lloyd's, the company will lose nothing.

WILL KEEP HIM IN JAIL.

Boston Speculator Alleged To Be
\$35,000 Behind.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Boston, Feb. 26.—Wallace H. Ham, Boston manager for the American Surety Company, has not yet secured bail, and it is doubtful if he will be able to for some time. His alleged shortage is now estimated at \$35,000, of which sum the American Surety Company's portion is \$25,000. St. Luke's Home is \$10,000, and St. Paul's Church loses \$1,500. He has surrendered for the benefit of these charities, and the surety company has agreed to pay for him in a valuable farm in Brookline and her interest in Ham's \$7,000 life insurance policy.

He is obliged to cut down his list of patients unless it secures some gifts, for it is seriously crippled. Other results growing out of the alleged embezzlement will be a move on the part of churches, hospitals, as well as other institutions having officers in control of large amounts, to require an account bond from these officers for all money and securities. It has opened the eyes of the public and the news of the case has done much to arouse religious and charitable organizations.

LOSS IN FIRE, \$125,000.

Flames in Factory Building Nearly
Spread to Liquor Warehouses.

A spectacular fire that started last midnight in the five-story factory building No. 837 to 877 Washington-st., extending from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-st., did \$125,000 damage. The fire, swept by a strong wind, gained much headway quickly. Four alarms were sent in. Chief Croker came and directed the work. Soon after the blaze started there were two small explosions, supposedly of cans of benzine.

The fire started in the rooms of the Autograph Register Company, which occupied the fourth and fifth floors. The Pincus Shoe Manufacturing Company occupies the third floor, while on the second floor was the New York Knitting Co., and on the first floor the Knitting Mills. On the ground floor are the offices and warehouses of half a dozen produce dealers who do business in the Gansvoort Market.

When the roof fell in, nearly the width of the building was checked, and the fire, which was burning in the rear, was checked by the falling of the roof. The blaze could be seen all over the lower part of the city.

A desperate fighting the firemen kept the blaze in check toward the Fourteenth-st. end. It was damaged by smoke and water only. The fire destroyed the building from No. 837 to 871, but from there was checked. Back of the burning building, and separated only by a six-foot blind alley, was the building of the Abington Warehouse Company, which faces Thirteenth-st. It contained wine, and the firemen had hard work to keep the flames from getting there. Several times the iron shutters of the warehouse were blown in by the fire.

Next to this building is that of the California Wine Company, and next to that the warehouse of the New York Knitting Co. An alarm was sent by Chief Croker, who said that had the fire got to the Abington Warehouse, nothing could have stopped it from going through the other two buildings, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000 or more.

The fire was extinguished by the fire department's line of hose from the North River. The department's two searchlights and two water towers were used in fighting the fire.

VALENTINE SURRENDERS.

Held in \$2,000 Bail on Charge of
Uttering Forged Deed.

Benjamin H. Valentine, a lawyer of Woodmere, Long Island, who was indicted by the February Grand Jury of Nassau County for uttering, offering, disposing of and putting off as true a certain forged, altered and fraudulent deed, and for whom Justice Keogh, of the Supreme Court, issued a bench warrant, gave himself up yesterday before the district attorney, who was before him in Justice Keogh, and the case was set down for March 12, and he was released in \$2,000 cash bail, given by John Lyons, a lawyer, of Rockville Centre.

The indictment says that on or about June 27, 1903, Mr. Valentine did fraudulently and feloniously utter, offer, dispose of and put off as true a certain deed, which he purported to be made and executed by his wife, Mary A. Valentine. In the deed dated May 25, 1883, Marie A. Valentine sold to Elizabeth H. Valentine, of Woodbury, mother of the lawyer, two pieces of property, one parcel in the county of Placer, California, and the other in the county of Long Island, in consideration of \$1. This is the deed that is claimed to be fraudulent and forged.

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MACEDONIA NOT POLICED

Reform Commission Ceases Work,
Owing to Dissensions.

Vienna, Feb. 26.—"Die Zeit" says the Gendarmerie Commission at Constantinople suddenly broke off its conference after the thirteenth sitting, because of serious differences of opinion among the members. The military representatives of the powers interested have now asked their respective governments for instructions.

BOTH SIDES YIELDING.

Terms of Agreement Between
Turkey and Bulgaria.

Constantinople, Feb. 26.—In consequence of the understanding already reached, as a result of the communications exchanged between the Porte and the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent here, the convention now prevails that there will be no complications in the spring.

It is understood that Turkey undertakes to grant amnesty to the Macedonians implicated in the disturbances of 1903, to permit the return of the refugees and to annul the vexatious regulations directed against Bulgarians.

Bulgaria agrees to stop the Macedonian agitation in the principality and to prevent the incursions of revolutionary bands. Demobilization on both sides is also being discussed.

TIBETANS MUST YIELD.

Great Britain Will Not Tolerate
Idea of Russian Support.

London, Feb. 26.—Lord Hardwicke, Under Secretary for India, in the House of Lords to-day, replying to the request of Lord Reay (Liberal), for further information regarding the British mission to Tibet, said the government was determined to insist on a final settlement regarding carrying out the terms of the convention of 1890.

The Tibetans had refused to have intercourse with Great Britain, but the result of their continual intercourse with Russia had been to inspire the Tibetans with the feeling that they had Russia behind them and therefore they need not fear the British.

This situation the Indian government and his majesty's government could not tolerate for a moment. Lord Hardwicke refused to pledge the government regarding the limit of Colonel Younghusband's advance into Tibet. He said the mission was friendly, and that Colonel Younghusband would do nothing to provoke hostilities.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VOYAGE.

Will Meet King Leopold Of Antwerp—
Mayor of a Visit to M. Loubet.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Emperor William, it is now announced, will sail from Bremen on March 12 for the Mediterranean on the North German Lloyd steamer König Albert, the vessel being occupied exclusively by himself and his suite. The steamer will touch at Antwerp, Vigo, Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, on board his yacht Alberta, will meet the German Emperor's steamer outside Antwerp. The Emperor probably will take ten days to reach Messina, Sicily, where he will meet the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The North German Lloyd Line steamer König Albert is due to sail from Genoa for New-York on March 24.

An ambassador at a court ball the other evening said to Emperor William:

"Your majesty is likely to experience very rough weather in the Bay of Biscay."

"I shall not mind that," replied the Emperor. "In fact, I want to see it."

The naval officers at Kiel are saying that Emperor William will also visit the Emperor and President Loubet. The members of his majesty's household appear to know nothing of this extraordinary possibility.

MAY SAVE ISLE OF PINES TREATY.

Time Limit for Ratification Likely To Be
Extended.

Havana, Feb. 26.—The Cuban government is communicating with Washington, asking whether the Isle of Pines treaty cannot legally be extended, notwithstanding the fact that it lapsed by limitation, the convention having been negotiated to run for nine months, which have expired.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The expiration of the period allowed for ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty does not seriously affect the treaty itself, if there is any real disposition on the part of the Senate to ratify it. It is the duty of the President to refer it to the State Department to-day concerning with the officials as to the status not only of the but of the Cuban general treaty. The latter is in no possible danger, as the period of time allowed for ratification will not expire in the present Congress. But in the case of the Isle of Pines treaty, which lapsed on February 7, an amendment in the nature of a protocol must be secured if the convention is to be saved. The State Department holds that where a treaty is pending in the Senate, as in this case, the Senate may by an amendment such as is projected change the date set for ratification. This involves some delay, for similar action will probably be required by the Cuban government. But this course will be pursued, and the protocol will be signed in a day or two. The State Department holds the balance in this matter, as the treaty has been in the hands of the Senate for many months.

"NELLIE BLY" ROBBED.

Servant Was Hired, Stole and De-
parted in a Day, She Says.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman, who used to be known as "Nellie Bly," will appear in a police court to-day as complainant against Jane Murray, who she charges, robbed her of jewelry valued at \$300.

Yesterday Mrs. Seaman needed a servant, and through an employment agency obtained Jane Murray. While Mrs. Seaman and the family were at luncheon the servant disappeared. After an investigation Mrs. Seaman discovered that much of her jewelry also was missing. An alarm was sent to the police. Later in the afternoon the proprietor of a pawnshop in Sixth-ave. reported that a woman was attempting to pawn some valuable articles. The Murray woman was arrested, and the police say she had all the jewelry Mrs. Seaman had lost.

NO WOMEN IN CATHOLIC CHOIRS.

Order from Pope Also Forbids Any Except
Gregorian Music.

In accordance with a recent communication of Pope Pius X, entitled "Motu Proprio," in which he declared that the employment of women as singers at services was inadmissible according to the strict rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church, Bishop McDonnell of the Diocese of Brooklyn and Long Island has sent a letter to all the pastors of the diocese enjoining them to carry out the instructions of the Pope at once. This means that no women will be allowed to sing in Catholic churches hereafter. It also means what is known as figured, or profane, music must be given up and that nothing but the plain, or Gregorian, chant will be allowed in the churches on the celebration of the mass or during vespers and benediction.

THE START

of the Roman Catholic Church in New-York City. See to-morrow's Tribune.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT VARIOUS CHURCHES.

The Tribune publishes each Saturday announcements of the various churches, with names of preacher and topic of sermon. Customers these advertisements to-day under heading of "Religious Notices."

MILLIONS SPENT BY P. R. R.

Total Assets of the Company Given
as \$504,879,475.

The fifty-seventh annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, just issued, covers the operations of the system for 1903, a year of heavy expenditure devoted to extensive improvements. The earnings of the Pennsylvania system, including all lines owned and operated by the company, and all other lines owned or controlled by or affiliated in interest with the system, are shown in the following comparative table:

	1903.	1902.	Change.
Number of miles.	10,914	10,784	130
Gross earnings.	\$242,817,138	\$229,079,229	\$13,737,909
Expenses.	177,924,867	172,320,715	5,604,152
Net earnings.	\$64,892,271	\$56,758,514	\$8,133,757
Gross income.	\$85,932,658	\$83,794,221	\$2,138,437
Lines east of Pittsburgh.	\$122,626,410	\$112,000,872	\$10,625,538
Gross earnings.	\$47,717,045	\$45,051,071	\$2,665,974
Expenses.	32,832,262	30,712,250	2,120,012
Net earnings.	\$14,884,783	\$14,338,821	\$545,962
Gross income.	\$22,542,000	\$21,422,000	\$1,120,000
Gross earnings.	\$41,216,504	\$39,994,714	\$1,221,790
Deduct, int., rents, taxes, etc.	12,708,554	12,078,026	630,528
Net income.	\$28,507,950	\$27,916,688	\$591,262

From the net income of \$27,916,688 there have been paid for sinking fund payments and for purchase of securities \$1,825,225, on account of ordinary expenditures—betterments of roadway and terminals and increase of equipment—\$2,472,72