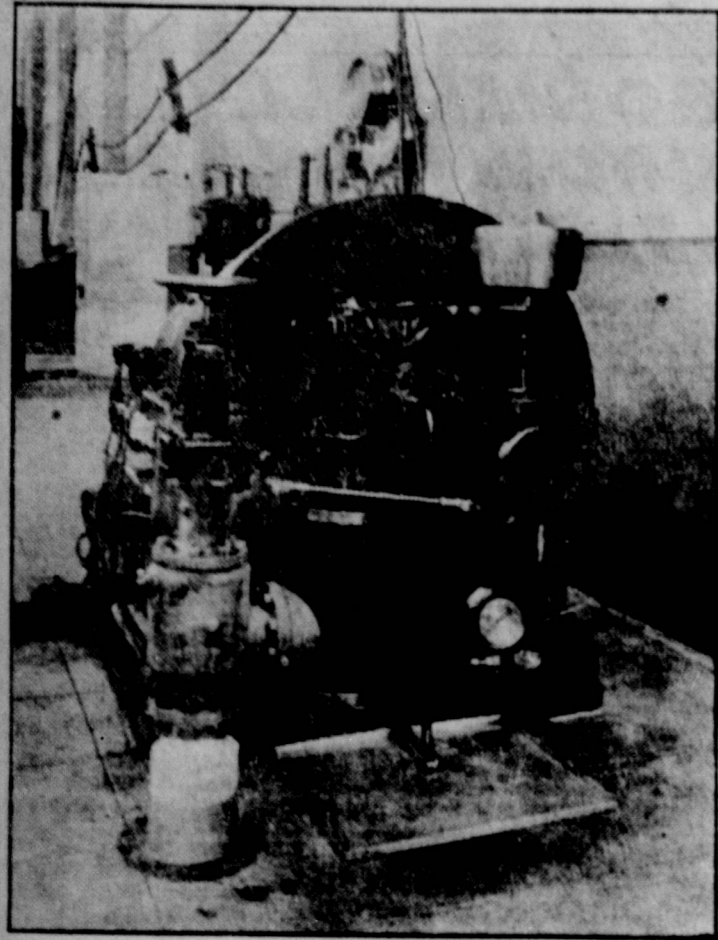


CITY LIGHT

THE LIGHT THAT MADE SEATTLE AMERICA'S BEST LIGHTED CITY

HOW SEATTLE SOLVED HER LIGHT AND POWER PROBLEM

Seattle's Municipal Light and Power Plant and System Not Only Reduced the Cost of Light and Power to Her Own Citizens, but It Has Been One of the Greatest Factors in Reducing Light and Power Rates Throughout America.



Turbo Exciter, Lake Union Steam Electric Plant, Seattle Municipal Light and Power System.

IN 1902 Seattle began the construction of her Municipal Light and Power Plant and System, fearlessly bonding herself as the funds were required, until, at this writing, the total bonds issued for this purpose amount to \$4,044,000.00. The citizens have added to the plant a cluster lighting system on her principal streets and thoroughfares, costing \$394,000.00, by means of local improvement districts; from surplus and depreciation funds she has invested in plant extensions \$2,188,500.00, until today Seattle owns an up to date Light and Power Plant and System costing \$6,600,000.00, which furnishes her citizens light and power at the lowest rate in America.

Prior to 1902 the private companies were charging twenty cents per kilowatt hour for electric light. Due to the agitation for a Municipal Light and Power Plant, this rate was lowered in 1902 to twelve cents per kilowatt hour. When the Municipal Light and Power Plant began supplying light for commercial purposes the maximum rate was fixed at eight and one-half cents per kilowatt hour. The companies met this rate wherever the Municipal Plant came into competition with them, but continued to charge the higher rate where no competition existed.

July 1, 1911, the Municipal Plant fixed its maximum rate at seven cents per kilowatt hour, and November 18, 1911, the company followed the city's lead and fixed its maximum rate at seven cents.

June 1, 1912, the rate of City Light was again reduced to a maximum rate of six cents per kilowatt hour, and June 27, 1912, the private company followed suit, making the same rate.

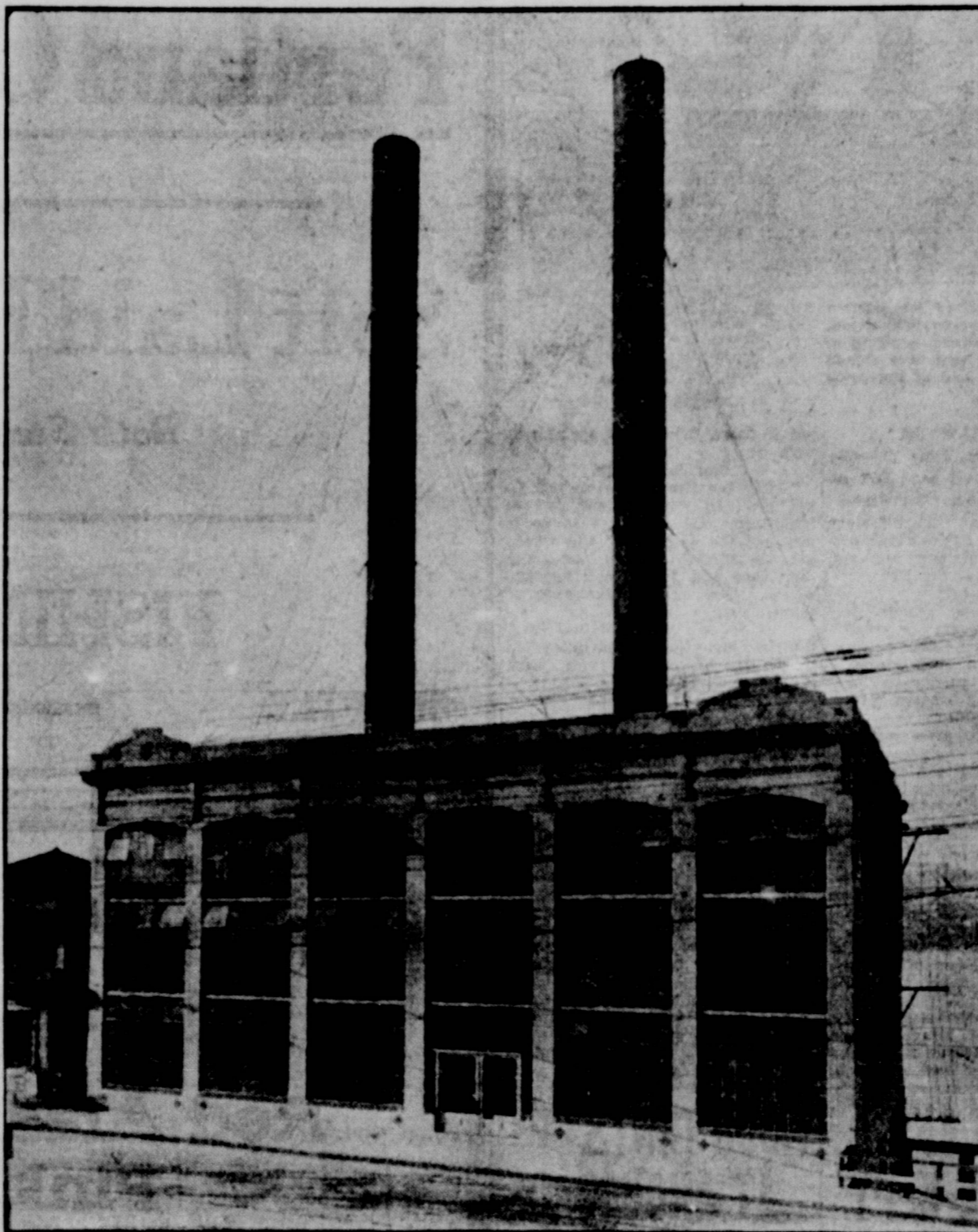
April 1, 1915, the City Light rates were again reduced to a maximum rate of five and one-half cents per kilowatt hour for residence lighting. The maximum business rate was fixed at four and one-half cents per kilowatt hour and the maximum power rate at three and one-half cents.

Seattle is America's best lighted city, made so because she has kept her Municipal Light and Power Plant and System always in the foremost ranks of progress. Her light department is the pioneer in economical street lighting. It was the first to use the tungsten lamp for street lighting, and the new nitrogen lamp was first used by Seattle for street lighting. Because of this new lamp twenty-five thousand dollars was cut from the budget allowance for street lighting in 1915, on the recommendation of the Lighting Department.

The following is a comparison of the price per candle power for street lighting per annum in several of the leading cities of the country:

City.	Lamp Used.	Cost Per C. P. Per Annum.
Seattle	Nitrogen Tungsten	12.6c
Portland	Luminous Arc	17.0c and 21.8c
San Francisco	Tungsten and Luminous Arc	33.4c and 24.5c
Los Angeles	Enclosed Arc	28.2c
Butte	Enclosed Arc	19.7c
Chicago	Luminous Arc	20.3c and 27.2c
Buffalo	Enclosed Arc and Luminous Arc	16.1c to 27.2c
New York City	Tungsten and Enclosed Arc	25.0c to 22.3c
Seattle, under S. Enclosed Arc and Carbon Incandescent		21.3c and 47.2c

Seattle's Municipal Light and Power Plant and System's main hydro-electric plant is situated at Cedar Falls, in the Cascade Mountains, forty miles from Seattle and but one-quarter of a mile from the town of Cedar Falls on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee



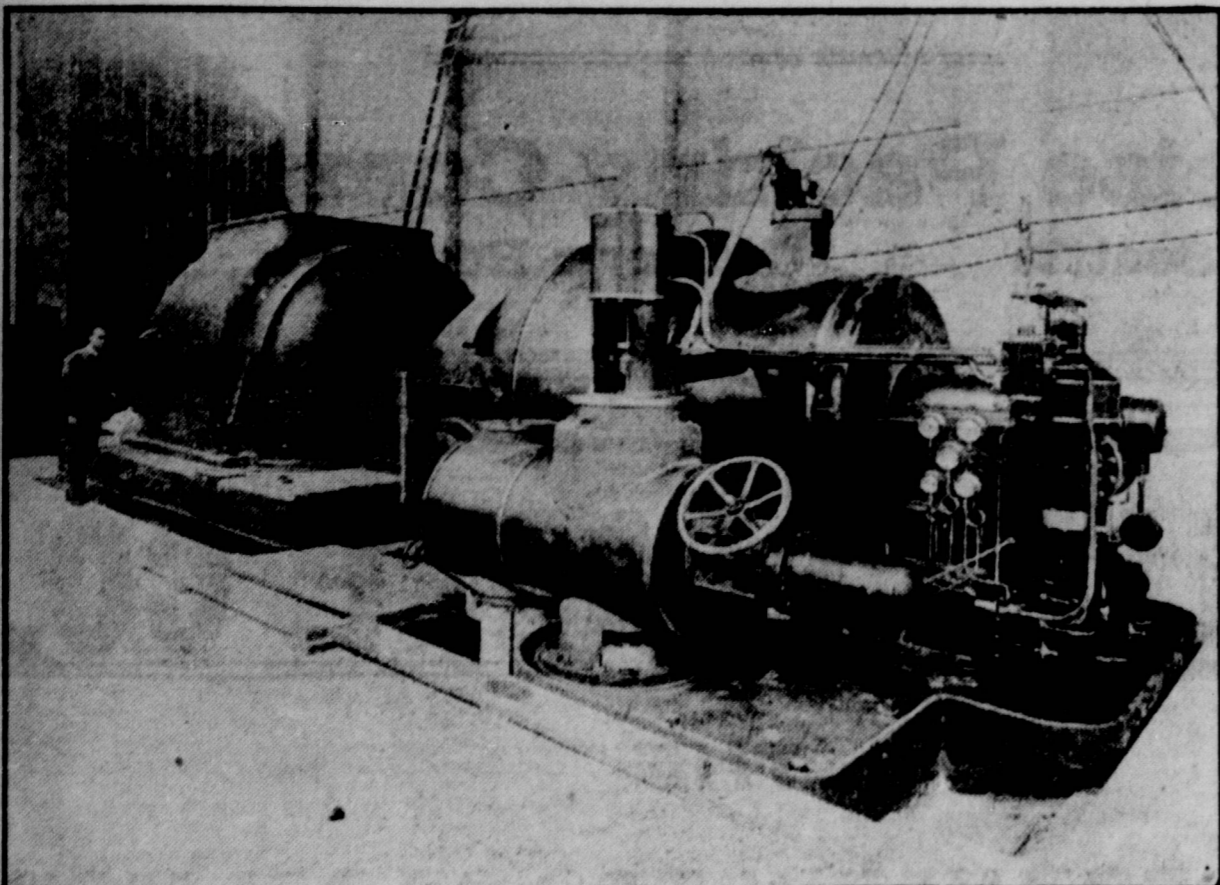
View of Steam Electric Plant From Eastlake Avenue, Lake Union Steam Electric Plant, Seattle Light and Power System.

The Municipal Light and Power Plant and System is a home industry, owned by Seattle citizens. \$1,190,000.00 of its bonds are held in the school fund of the state, and \$54,625.00 of the total annual interest paid by the Light Department goes into the State School Fund. The annual savings to the users of electricity on their light and power bills because of this great public utility amounts to nearly three-fourths of the entire tax levy for municipal purposes. Mr. Citizen, compare your present light and power bills with those of three, five and ten years ago—the success of your Municipal Light and Power Plant is conclusively proved by your bills.

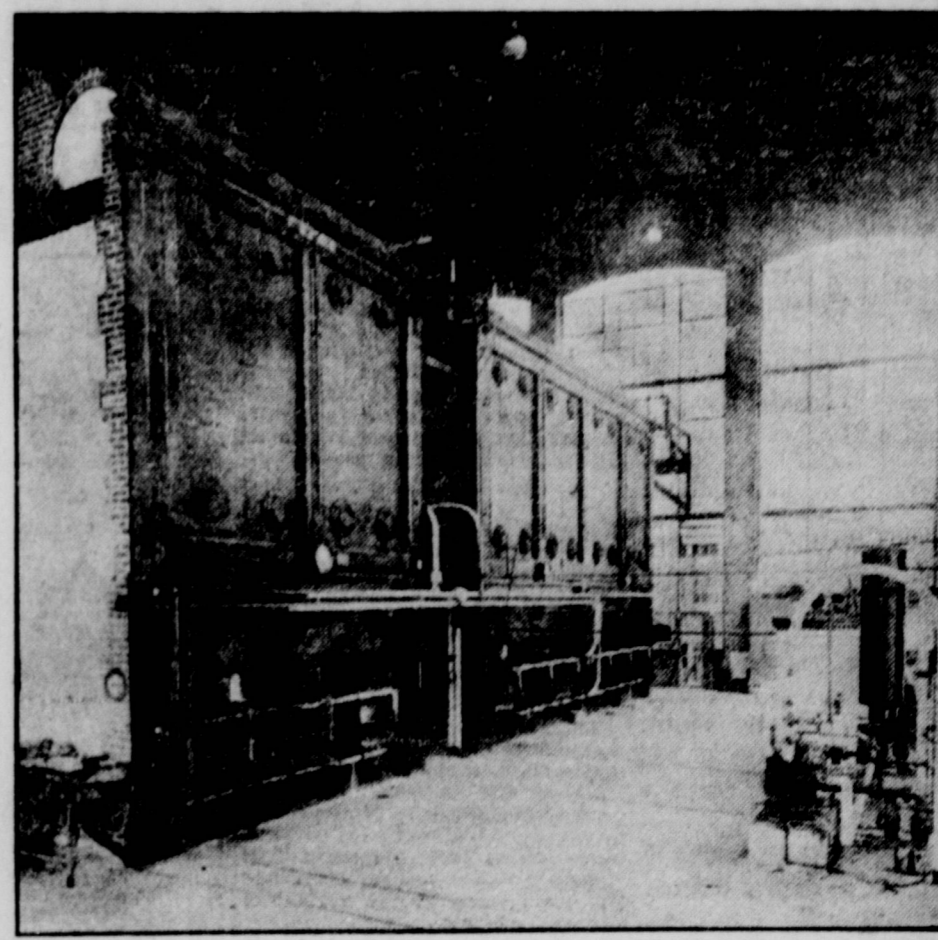
The interest of the public in any publicly owned enterprise operated from earnings centers in the financial operations of that enterprise. The Municipal Light and Power Plant and System of Seattle has yearly issued a statement of earnings and expenses and a financial statement of assets and liabilities intended to keep the patrons and owners of this great utility informed as regards its finances.

During this administration a policy was adopted of redeeming bonds yearly with the sinking fund, instead of the investment of same in securities. July 27, 1914, \$50,000.00 of Municipal Light and Power Bonds, Series "A," 1902, was retired.

A summary of the financial statements for 1905 to 1914, inclusive, is given herewith:



Steam Turbo Generator, Lake Union Steam Electric Plant, Seattle Municipal Light and Power System.



Boiler Room, Lake Union Steam Electric Plant, Seattle Municipal Light and Power System.

and St. Paul Railway. The capacity of the present generating plant is 13,500 kilowatts. The electric current is transmitted over two 60,000-volt transmission lines to the main distributing station, located at Seventh Avenue and Yesler Way, from which central station the electric current is sent out on the distributing system and to the various sub distributing stations located at West Seattle, Ballard, Fremont, Hillman City and on the shores of Lake Union at Eastlake Avenue and Nelson Place. At Seventh Avenue and Yesler Way is located a storage battery to safeguard the direct current service of the system.

At Eastlake Avenue and Nelson Place is located an auxiliary hydro-electric plant which is operated by the overflow of the Volunteer Park reservoir of the Water Department. This plant has a capacity of 2,000 kilowatts and is used as a standby plant.

Here is also located the new steam electric plant. This plant has a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. It is the last word in steam electric plants and has already proved its worth in rendering a safe and stable service to the patrons of this great public utility. It is planned to double the capacity of this steam plant in the near future, thereby giving assurance that City Light will always be burning.

There has just been completed at the outlet of Cedar Lake a new masonry dam for the purpose of impounding all the water of Cedar Lake and plans are now being made for the further development of the hydro-electric plant at Cedar Falls. The dam is a splendid structure, as firm as the everlasting mountain, to the rock base of which it has been welded, and, like the mountain, will stand for all time.

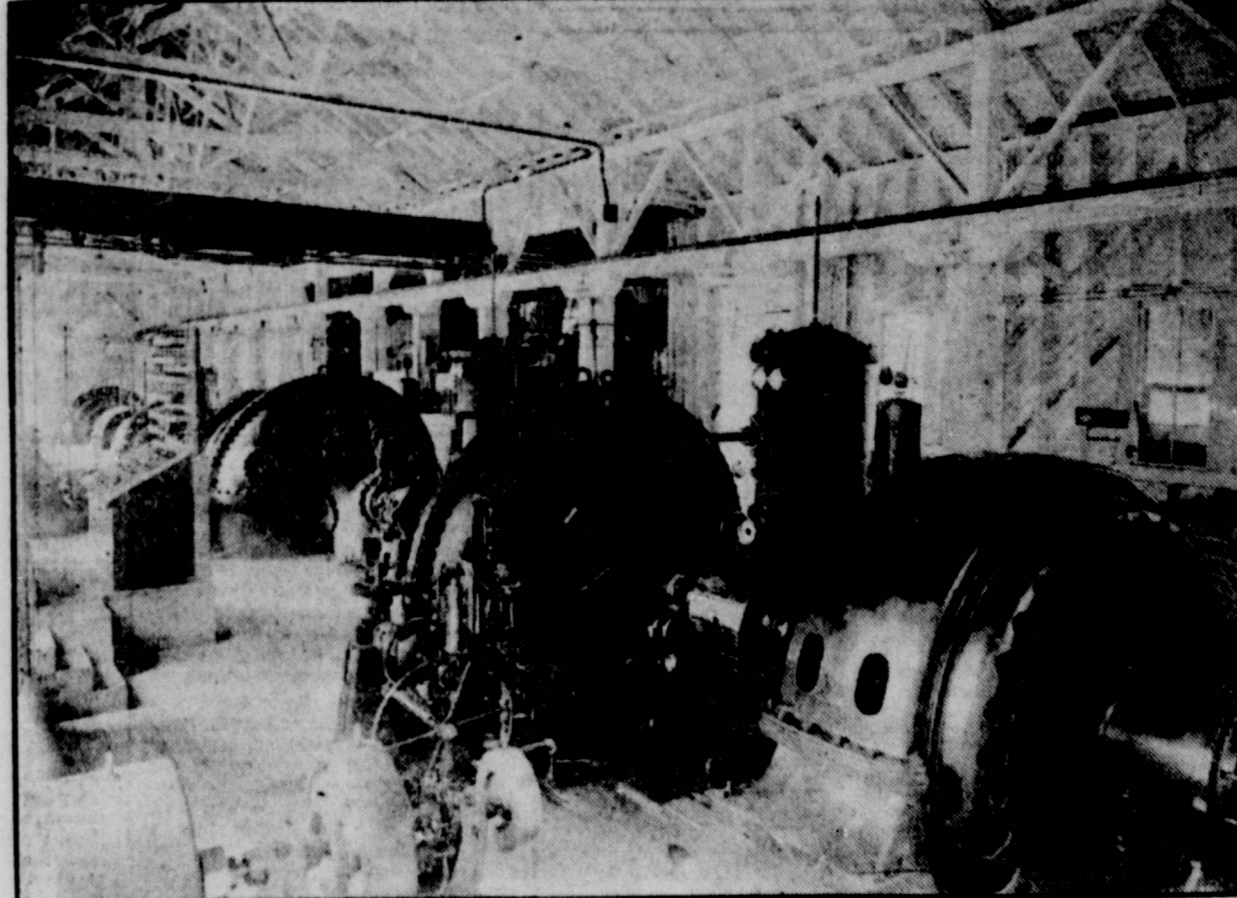
The City Lighting Department seeks to serve Seattle's citizens by studying the ways in which electric energy may be made to do the work in the home as well as in the factory. Its contract division has compiled cost data as to the expense of operating electric household equipment. It has arranged to furnish its customers with any electric range on easy terms. A lady demonstrator who knows how is on the staff of the contract division and will be sent to the homes of patrons to give instruction in the use and care of electric ranges. An expert is sent to connect up each range sold. Nothing is left undone that will in any way add to the service. Cooking by electricity is cleaner, cooler and safer than cooking by gas and costs no more.

The Department supplies its patrons with Gem lamps free and with high-grade electric Mazda lamps at cost.

LAMP SCHEDULE—For Business and Residence

Size	Price
10 Watt Mazda	\$0.25
15 Watt Mazda	.25
25 Watt Mazda	.25
40 Watt Mazda	.25
60 Watt Mazda	.25
100 Watt Mazda	.50
100 Watt Mazda C.	.75
200 Watt Mazda C.	1.50
300 Watt Mazda C.	2.00
400 Watt Mazda C.	Furnished by City
500 Watt Mazda C.	Furnished by City
750 Watt Mazda C.	Furnished by City
1,000 Watt Mazda C.	Furnished by City

Additional reduction when purchased in large quantities.



Interior of Generating Plant at Cedar Falls, Washington.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS, OPERATION, ETC.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Revenues	\$45,470.10	\$117,299.93	\$198,793.27	\$317,840.18	\$468,386.65	\$598,514.92	\$727,383.79	\$786,932.89	\$910,477.35	\$1,048,393.15
Operation	23,659.35	56,694.37	93,600.53	136,757.05	167,016.73	221,000.76	327,410.49	423,525.65	358,861.82	480,090.58
Interest	40,687.50	32,125.00	35,875.00	50,125.00	58,847.50	78,550.00	84,957.50	83,625.00	84,078.20	84,078.20
Depreciation		39,505.99	45,231.38	104,424.65	143,063.14	195,537.00	161,581.57	88,035.71	193,332.85	173,257.13
Surplus			\$24,086.36	\$20,717.66	\$99,459.28	\$103,427.16	\$153,434.23	\$191,696.53	\$274,657.68	\$310,967.24
Deficit	\$18,876.75	\$11,025.43								