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E. NELSON, Tailor and Cleaner

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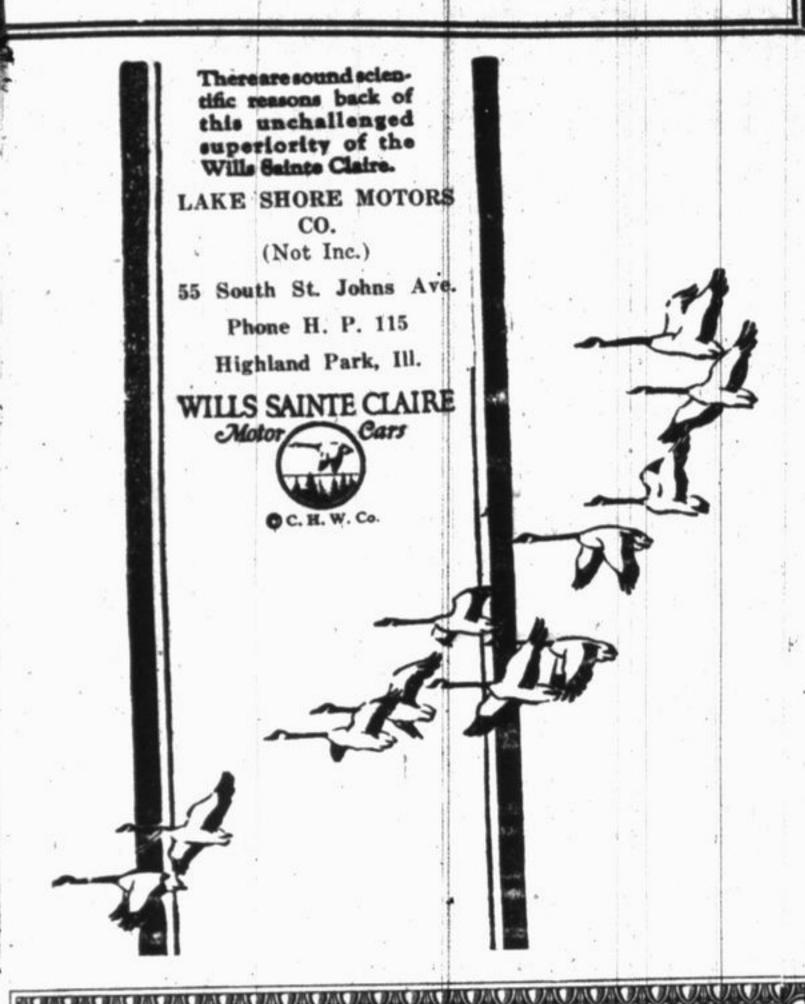
If not convenient to come upstairs, garments may be left in Denzel's Barber Shop.

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Whoever the people elect to office they are very apt to wish they had

elected somebody else. Complained that some folks are alperhaps they can't find anything should see to it that he gets all the ways kicking about the weather, but else to growl about.

Many landlords object to letting richest agricultural sections. houses to families with children, but they may be willing to take in dogs. President Harding has engaged to attend a boys' picnic at Seattle. They ice cream he can eat.

ALASKA RAILROADS EXPLAINS VALUE OF BUILT BY THE U.S.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT COMPARED WITH COMMON

Constructed Under Great Diffi- Par Value Does not Determine stock of a par value to offer and such of no par value can be issued by the culties; is 467 Miles Long; President to Drive the Final Spike

When President Harding drives the golden spike at the "official" completion" of the Alaskan railroad he will have celebrated one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering world has witnessed.

When the railroad was first proposed, the engineers who had planned the Trans-Siberian railroad, which up to that time was considered mightiest work of railroad engineering, considered the Alaskan project impossible.

Alaska is so far north that during a large portion of the year the frozen rock added to the apparently insur- corporation and upon many other fac- nn par value is entitled to the same mountable difficulties. The mountain streams were treacherous. Landslides and snowslides were daily, almost hourly menaces. Gorges hundreds of feet deep had to be spanned. Marches with apparently no bottom had to be traversed.

Tremendous Obstacles Against these foreseen handicaps American engineers wagered their reputations. When the railroad was first projected in 1912 President Taft sent a commission into Alaska to investigate its feasibility. In the face of all these obstacles, the project was approved.

The original act passed by Congress in March, 1914, authorizing construction of the railroad specified that it "be so located as to connect one or more of the open waters of the interior of Alaska, with the coal field or fields so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural, mineral, and other resources of Alaska, and the settlement of public lands therein, and so as to provide transportation of coal for the army and navy,'

The railroad just completed, complies with the provisions of the act. Its sea terminal is Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific Ocean, open all the year round and completely sheltered. The harbor and the town takes its names from William H. Seward, Secretary of State under Lincoln. Seward negotiated the purchase of Alaska from the Russian

Interior Terminus at Fairbanks The interior terminus of the rail road is Fairbanks, 467 miles inland from Seward. It was first purely a mining camp. Now, in addition to being the center of vast mining industry it is the center of a rich agricultural section lying astride of the Arctic Circle.

Traverses Heart of Alaska Between Seward and Fairbanks the railroad traverses the heart of Alaska, touching and passing through two of the three large coal fields and all of the large valleys in Alaska devoted to agriculture, namely, the Matanuska Valley, the Susitna and the Tann Valley.

Everything in connection with the construction of the railroad had to be developed as the work was carried on. Ocean docks, camps, railroad shops, supply terminals, wagon roads, all had to be constructed as an antecedent or a corollary of the contruction of the railroad itself. Shortage of labor supply had to be continually combatted. The most rigorous winters of more than half a year's duration had to be contended with.

Begun in 1915 The work began in May, 1915, so its completion a few weeks ago marks and even eight years which have been expended in constructing this 467mile steel highway. All told, the tunnelling on this road is greater in the aggregate than that of the St. Gothard pass in the Alps, which is acclaimed as being the greatest feat of tunnelling in the world. Some of the canyons spanned rival those of the Grand Canyon district in Arizona. One of the last bits of work done was the construction of a steel bridge over the Tanana River, which is one of the largest bridges in the world, having a span of 700 feet.

In addition to being one of the greatest engineering feats in the world, the Alaska railroad is the first railroad of any consequence, built, owned and operated by the United States government. The only other railroad ventures of such character are the Panama Canal railroad and few short lines built upon Federal irrigation projects in the West.

The golden spike with which President Harding will celebrate the compietion of this wonderful construction is presented by the people of Anchorage, through which the railroad pass-Anchorage is situated at the head of Cook inlet, and is the port and the commercial center for one of Alaska's large coal fields and one of its

Claimed there should be more art in every day life, and mother is respectfully requested to have the coal hod hand painted.

NO PAR STOCK ISSUE

Market or Actual Worth of This Security it is Pointed Out

issuing no par stock and just what constitutes the difference between this class of security and ordinary common stock is a question often asked. The following authoritative expla-

nation is made by George R. Jones, treasurer of the Public Service Company. The latter is referred to particularly but the statement substantially covers all issues of no par com-

Not Actual Value

dinary construction tools useless. In Such values, may be above or below Northern Illinois, the following may addition, tremendous glaciers, miles the par value, depending upon the be said: in extent and thousands of feet high, varying conditions of the market, upblocked the way. Mountains of solid on the net value of the assets of the

issued by a corporation at less than and has the same rights to participar value without subjecting the per- pate in the Company's assets as each son to whom it is issued to further lia- share of its common stock of a par bility, while fully paid stock of no value. In fact, the one kind of th par value can usually be issued at Company' stock has exactly the same such a price as the Board of Directors rights in all respects and the same of the corporation may determine. intrinsic value as the other. The only Accordingly if a corporation has only difference is that its common stock stock happens to be selling in the Company to its stockholders at less tion may be greatly handicapped in than \$100 per share at the election of market at less than par, the corporasecuring additional capital. Under the Board of Directors without subof being able to offer stock of no par liability, while its common stock of Many corporations are at present value at or about the market price is par value cannot.

No General Rule No general statement can be made of the relative rights and values of stock of a par value and stock of no par value, such as the rights to receive dividends, to participate in the assets of the corporation and to vote, as such rights and values vary in different corporations, depending upon the charter of the corporation and the law of the State in which it is organ-The par value of stock does not ized. Referring, however, to the earth is as solid as rock, making or- determine its market or actual value. stock of Public Service Company of

> Same Dividends Each share of its Common stock

tors. Stock of a par value cannot be | dividends, has the same voting right such market conditions the advantage jecting such stockholders to further



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