BALTIMORE GOOD ENOUGH FOR THEM

JOHN J. MAHON AND BOB PADGETT HOME AGAIN.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Democratic Politicians Absent in the West for Six Weeks With Their Wives — Saw Much That Entertained, Amused and Instructed Them—Greeted by Their Friends on Their Arrival—Will March in Inaugural Parade.

"Old Baltimore is good enough for me," said John J. Mahon, the Democratic politician, as he alighted from a train at Camden Station yesterday afternoon.

"And it is good enough for me," said Robert J. Padgett, also Democratic politician, as he stepped off the train behind Mr. Mahon. With them were Mrs. Mahon and Mrs. Padgett. They were returning from a six weeks' tour of the West and the Pacific Coast.

In the station they were surrounded by a big delegation of relatives, friends and politicians, who had gathered shortly after noon and had waited for three hours for the belated train to welcome the wanderers to their home city. Hands were shaken, pressed upon them and escort offered to the waiting automobiles. Mr. Mahon and "Frank" Kelly were handed into a big touring car, which whisked them to the Hotel Rennert.

Among the prominent Democratic politicians on hand to greet the party at the station were Councilman Edward Gross, Councilman Isaac Frank, Edgar Ash, Col. James Dugan, James Jung, Gus Schoenlein, Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Gill Daily, Daniel J. Loden, William J. Llewellyn, George Lewis, Councilman Curtis, John G. O'Mara, James Q. Farmer, James Larkins, Max Ways, Frank Phillips, Fred Mueller, William Benson, William Curry, William O'Connor, John Daily, John Brady, Samuel De Wolf, John Heanon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark and children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly and children, Mrs. Jeff Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Mahon and John Mahon, Jr.

"Yes," repeated Mr. Mahon at the Hotel Rennert; "dear old Baltimore is good enough for me. I have seen the glories of the boundless West, I gazed upon the Pacific Ocean; I saw the orange groves of California, which have been withered by frosts; I saw the canyons, the lofty Rockies, and the towering trees, but I must admit that Baltimore is good enough for me, and I am glad to be home again."

Always With the Boys.

"Any politics?"

"Nary a politics."

"How does Dr. Wilson stand in the West?"

"The people are enthusiastic for him, but I didn't talk much politics—we get enough of that at home. We were out to see the sights. What is going on here?"

Mr. Mahon was told that, yielding to a shove by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, W. L. Marbury had entered the race against Senator John Walter Smith for the long term; that an alliance between him and Blair Lee for the short term is in sight, and that there is a general demand by Democrats that Mayor Preston announce himself as a candidate for the short term.

"With these prospective alliances in sight what will be your attitude?"

"Oh, I always go along with the boys."

"Going to march down Pennsylvania avenue with Baltimore Democrats on inauguration day?"

"I guess I shall have to march, too."

But Mr. Mahon was more eager to let loose his enthusiasm, which had fermented during his transcontinental jaunt, than he was to talk politics.

"It was a great tour," he said. "Everything worked like a perfect machine. Didn't have to bother about any baggage. It was in our rooms at our hotel by the time we got there. Automobiles met us at the railroad station and were at our disposal for sight-seeing tours."

"See any Baltimoreans?"

"Yes. We saw Lou Janowitz in Southern California. He is making money by manufacturing ornaments out of parts of abalona shells. At Pasadena we met Harry Grimes, who used to live in Howard county. He is making good as a miner. He took us in an automobile 150 miles in one day."

"What was the greatest sight you saw?"

"The canyons of Colorado. They surpass anything I have ever seen or expected to see."

"What was the most interesting thing you saw?"

"Forty thousand people gathered on the beach at the Cliff House, near San Francisco, on Sunday a week ago. That sight alone is worth a journey across the continent."

Other Impressions.

"What was the funniest sight you saw?"

"A fist fight between two greasers at a station in Southern California. The train staid until the fight was over. Neither greaser was hurt, but the way they ducked, dodged, swung their arms, rolled over each other, and cursed each other in Mexican was worth a good-sized admission fee."

"What was the costliest thing you saw?"

"There were two things both alike. They were two little ornaments for which I paid $16. When I showed them to Lou Janowitz, who is a jeweler, and bragged about my bargain he told me that they were worth about 30 cents. That bargain cured me. I did not invest again."

"What was the most wonderful thing you saw?"

"The Mormon temple in Salt Lake City and the hotel nearly opposite the temple. The hotel cost $2,000,000 and is owned mostly by Mormons."

"What was the most unique thing you saw?"

"Diving for abalona shells off the coast of Southern California. We were in boats with glass bottoms through which we could witness the diving. So expert are the divers that they could grab a nickel tossed overboard before it reached the bottom.

"We enjoyed ourselves every hour every day we were gone. We didn't know a single dull minute. But, all the same, old Baltimore is good enough for me."

TO DROP OUT AUDITORIUM

That Is, So Far as Legitimate Bookings Go, Says Nixon.

"There will be only two theaters offering legitimate attractions in Baltimore next season," said Samuel F. Nixon, of the theatrical firm of Nixon & Zimmerman, at the New Academy of Music last night. Mr. Nixon's business relations bring him closer to Klaw & Erlanger, who control the bookings of the so-called theatrical trust, than any other theatrical man in this country.

"Baltimore is not large enough for three theaters playing first-class attractions," continued Mr. Nixon, "and I think that the Klaw & Erlanger and the Shubert attractions will be divided between Ford's Grand Opera House and the New Academy of Music. The matter has been carefully studied and the present solution is the only fair one to the managers of the theaters and the producers of the plays. This is a matter that I should not discuss at this time, as the negotiations are still in progress."

Mr. Nixon would make no statement as to what he thought would be done with the Auditorium Theater, as he said that it was a matter that was entirely in the hands of the Shuberts.

Mr. Nixon, with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Nirdlinger, and her son, Jack Nirdlinger, are on their way from Palm Beach, Fla., to Philadelphia.

"I am going to give Baltimore a vaudeville house that will seat 3,000 persons and will be one of the handsomest theaters in the country," added Mr. Nixon. "It will be added to my popular-price chain of theaters. The prices will range from 10 to 25 cents. The ground will be broken for the new theater about the first of April."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Nixon entertained a party of friends at luncheon at the Hotel Stafford and last night entertained another party at the Hotel Rennert. After the dinner Mr. Nixon's guests occupied a box at the New Academy of Music.

BRINGING IN THE TRAIN

UNCLE SAM—I'VE CHANGED MY MIND A GOOD DEAL ABOUT THAT ENGINEER SINCE LAST NOVEMBER. HE HAS DONE HIS DUTY WELL.

OVER 5,000 TURNED AWAY

Bishop Keane's Last Lecture Draws Tremendous Crowd.

All records for attendance at Albaugh's Theater were probably broken last night by the size of the audience which heard the closing lecture of the series conducted during this week by Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. It is estimated that over 5,000 persons were turned away. The subject of last night's lecture was Why I Am a Catholic. In part, Archbishop Keane said:

This world is a world of beautiful harmonies, and if there is no hereafter then man is the great discordant note. He seeks knowledge and lives in ignorance; he seeks peace and is always troubled; craves rest and is ever agitated. Revelation alone can explain. There are various forms of Christianity. If they are contradictory they are not all true. If any be true it becomes imperative to accept it. As a matter of fact, God did give a revelation, or else Christianity rests on illusion. If God did give a revelation through Christ it was for man's information and there must be some way for man to know it. Revelation limits speculation because it limits error. Christianity is no better than the pagan philosophy if it does not exclude error. Pagan philosophy was not able to stem the torrent of moral evil. Nothing could reform fallen man but some principle to take hold of his conscience to make him practice self-denial.

What do I ask of God first? Satisfaction for my mind. I cannot determine the causes of many things, and this experience is general. God came to give us the truth. "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Truth must be positive to do that. To tell me that the Pope is anti-Christ does not add to the stock of my information. It is the negation of something positive.

Life is a warfare. What the soldier needs in battle is the positive command of authority. You may tell me "There's the law in that Book, draw your own conclusion." How do I know that I am right? Jones say a text means one thing and Smith says it means something else.

But the voice of the Catholic Church's authority speaks: "Fear not, little children; that is not the truth; that is not my mind." Would Christianity be any better than the pagan philosophies if the mind could play with the truth? Why am I a Catholic? Because I get intellectual satisfaction from it. The Church is the means which God has chosen to dispense His mercy. He has sent His Holy Spirit, Who guides it and guards it against error when it acts as a supreme court in matters of revelation.

CARDINAL SEES DIFFERENCE

Between Ladies' Auxiliary and "Spectacular Hikers."

Cardinal Gibbons took a little dig at the suffragists yesterday afternoon when he compared the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Raphael's Institute of Providence, 509 Hanover street, to the "spectacular hikers." The address was delivered at the annual gathering of the patronesses of the institution.

Rev. P. J. Urique, vice president of St. Mary's Seminary, was the celebrant of the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, given in the chapel of the institute. This followed a patriotic playlet by the children of the institution under the direction of the Salesian Sisters of the Holy Eucharist, who have charge of the institute.

To Consult Specialist Here.

Rev. Dr. Joshua E. Nilk, formerly of Baltimore, now pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia, which left his lungs in a very congested condition, necessitating medical treatment. Dr. Nilk is here in consultation with a specialist.

Holland's Letter Today

The paradox of prosperity with an indifferent security market. Why?

Read It On The Financial Page

BOMB EXPLODED AT SEWER TRIAL

MOVE TO ADD DEFENDANT INTERRUPTS ARGUMENT.

MAY TAKE MORE EVIDENCE

When Mr. Offutt Files Motion to Have Fidelity Trust Company Made a Defendant, Mr. Yellott Demands That Argument Be Suspended—Court Lets Summing Up Continue, However—Additional Testimony Later.

A bombshell was hurled into the Circuit Court at Towson during the argument of the Baltimore county sewerage case yesterday afternoon by T. Scott Offutt, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, in the form of a motion to be allowed to file an amendment to the bill of complaint so as to make the Fidelity Trust Company, of Baltimore, a defendant in the case. The trust company is the trustee for the Baltimore Suburban Sewerage Company to secure the payment of $400,000 of bonds issued by the latter concern and holds $400,000 of the $600,000 of notes given by the Baltimore County Commissioners in payment for the Mount Washington sewerage system.

John S. Ensor and Col. D. G. McIntosh had concluded their arguments for the plaintiffs, who seek to have the sale set aside, and Francis King Carey, counsel for the Suburban Company, was in the midst of a fervent appeal in favor of having the sale sustained by the court when Mr. Offutt's motion to amend the bill of complaint was filed.

Long Delay Threatened.

An effort had been made to file the motion with the clerk of the Circuit Court, who had declined to accept it unless the court so directed. Osborne I. Yellott, counsel for the County Commissioners, interrupted the argument of Mr. Carey to ask that in view of the fact that the Fidelity Trust Company was being made a defendant, that the hearing be continued as such an action, not a new aspect of the case, and it was not known what testimony the said company might desire to present to the court. Mr. Yellott said that if the Trust Company took the position that it was the innocent, bona fide holder of the notes and they could not be affected by a decree of the court, certainly a new and important phase had been put on the case.

Mr. Carey said that so far as Baltimore and the Suburban Sewerage Company was concerned it wanted the argument concluded and the case ended as speedily as possible.

Mr. Offutt and Colonel McIntosh held that the argument should be concluded, and it was up to the court to say, after the Fidelity Trust Company had filed its answer, what additional argument and testimony should be heard. The counsel for the plaintiffs also stated that they were surprised to see the counsel for the County Commissioners assume the attitud of seeking to defend the notes, even if the court would decide that the sale had not been legally made.

Mr. Yellott said that he had been forced during the trial of the case to listen to untrue and unfair imputations by the counsel on the other side, and he declined to accord them the dignity of an answer. He added that as far as he was concerned he would decline to argue the case. He later receded from this position, however.

To Continue Argument.

The matter was finally adjusted by Judge Duncan's allowing the Fidelity Trust Company to be named as a defendant in the case, and stated that it will be permitted to offer any testimony it desires and that counsel can also make additional argument if they so desire.

Mr. Carey will, therefore, proceed with his argument this morning. In his remarks yesterday he claimed that the prejudice which can be created in the public mind against the purchase of the sewerage system had been due to misrepresentation which had been sent broadcast throughout the county. Mr. Carey claimed that it had been falsely asserted that the purchase of the sewer system would double the tax rate of the county; that the County Commissioners had paid $600,000 for what was worth only $100,000.

"If the defense cannot command the respect of the court," declared Mr. Carey, "it stands as much show as a snowball in hades."

Mr. Carey said that it was due to the fact that there was a political estrangement among the County Commissioners, with Commissioners Charles L. Mattfeldt and Henry P. Mann on one side and Commissioner William F. Coughlin on the other, that there were preliminary conferences between the first-named commissioners as to what action they should take in regard to the proposed sewerage system purchase.

Mr. Carey had entered into elaborate argument of the legal questions involved in the case when he was interrupted by the discussion of the motion to make the Fidelity Trust Company a defendant in the case.

Ensor and McIntosh Bitter.

Mr. Ensor, in his argument for the plaintiffs, first dealt with the right of the taxpayer to raise the question and then with the necessity of having the deal approved by the State Board of Health before it could go through. "The entire transaction is torn from its roots and the branches are torn down," he said, "if it is not approved by the State Board of Health."

Mr. Ensor then wanted to know if the deal was to go through providing only for the Western Run Valley, what would become of the other communities. He then dealt with the difference in the estimate of excavations testified to by various witnesses.

"Now, coming to the disposal plant," said the lawyer, "Mr. Crosby put it at $100,000. Mr. Wehr put it at the highest mark. How can a man deliberately, wantonly and willingly add $34,000 more than the seller asked for it. Who is getting the money?"

"Who pumped it into Dr. Mattfeld that Mr. Moore was an agent for the Imhoff patent? Mr. Crosby knew it. Either Crosby or Wehr pumped it into him, and it was done for a purpose, and Mattfeld knew it before Crosby was employed."

Mr. Ensor wanted to know who ever heard of a man drawing $1,000 for doing less than Mr. Crosby did, and said he did not see why the county should pay him. This ended Mr. Ensor's address, and Colonel McIntosh began his argument. He said the suit was simply an action to rescind a contract. He said the County Commissioners are but agents and the taxpayers are real principals in the case. Colonel McIntosh said that the proposition was ingeniously worked out by Mr. Wehr and put before the Commissioners. He said it was the Commissioners' duty to make an investigation. Colonel McIntosh said the proposition was never brought officially before the board, and this was one of the most damning phases of the case. He said that setting one member out made it doubly damning. This, he said, caused the deal to become pregnant with suspicion and impossible to pass the matter over.

Clashes With Yellott.

"When they take the attitude that they will stand on the contract," he said, "and employ extra counsel and try to force it down the throats of the people, one cannot speak of it only in terms equivalent to fraud."

After a recess Col. McIntosh resumed his argument. He said that when they learned that the State Board of Health had not approved the sale Mr. Carey and Mr. Wehr went there in an effort to get the approval. "I might say that an effort was made to bully the state board into approving the sale," he said. "Dr. Welch expressed his disapproval."

A fight was brought about at this point when Colonel McIntosh said that Mr. Yellott went to the state board with the others.

J. O. U. A. M. FOR 1914 CELEBRATION

ASK TO AID IN ARRANGING THE OBSERVANCE.

ACTING MAYOR IS PLEASED

Mr. Hubert Promptly Replies, Accepting the Offer of the Organization, Which Has a Membership of Over 26,000 — Mayor Keeps in Close Touch With Centennial Plans While Resting at Hot Springs, Ark.

Acting Mayor John Hubert yesterday received a letter from the Junior Order United American Mechanics, stating that it was in hearty sympathy with the movement to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Star-spangled Banner, and requesting that its members be allowed to participate in arranging the plans for the national celebration. The membership of the order is more than 26,000. Mr. Hubert expressed great pleasure at the action of the organization. He wrote a letter to Charles S. Davis, state secretary of the Junior Order, saying that city officials will be glad to avail themselves of the aid of the association.

Mr. Davis' letter, received at the City Hall yesterday, follows:

Hon. James H. Preston,
Mayor of Baltimore.

My dear Sir:

At a meeting of the board of officers of the state council of Maryland, Junior Order United American Mechanics, I was instructed to communicate with and notify you that our order is in hearty sympathy with the movement on foot to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our national anthem and, at the proper time, when you appoint your various committees, you will allow us to send you the names of several of our members, that you may select one or more of them to represent our order to assist in developing plans for this great event.

I suppose you are fully aware of the fact that the Junior Order United American Mechanics is the largest patriotic organization in the State of Maryland, having a membership of over 26,000, and we are always ready and willing to put our shoulders to the wheel to help along anything that is connected with "Old Glory," which is so near and dear to all true American citizens.

By order of the board of directors.

(Signed) CHARLES S. DAVIS,
State Secretary.

In his reply, Acting Mayor Hubert said:

I have your letter of February 27, stating that you are in sympathy with the movement to perpetuate the memory of the writing of the Star-spangled Banner—the hundredth anniversary of which we propose to celebrate next year. Your letter will be placed on file, and should occasion present itself will be glad to avail ourselves of your kind offer of assistance.

LOCAL MENTION.

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Education leads to advancement. This handy reference work is a storehouse of knowledge; it is a sure means of education; it is an ever-ready guide to advancement.

The president of Western Maryland College, Rev. T. H. Lewis, recently wrote from Westminster as folows: "I have received a copy of Everybody's Cyclopedia, and have been able to give it a slight examination. In form I think it excellent. The volumes are most convenient and attractive. It is a marvel of cheapness. The contents I have been able to examine show up well. I note that the articles are well written, brief and modern. I think the book will be most welcome to the busy man and the man who does not want to lumber up his desk with great volumes that he never examines."

Clip the coupon and present it today sure. Mail orders will be filled on the same terms. The entire plan is fully explained in the display advertisement in this issue.

—Advertisement.

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Violets, those most fragrant of all Flora's children, are abundant just now—a very purple, velvety carpet they seem in our gardens. With this extraordinary condition, why should not we give our patrons the benefit? Hence the low figure of 75c per hundred on this Saturday only. Buy a bunch for her.

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323 CHARLES STREET, NORTH.

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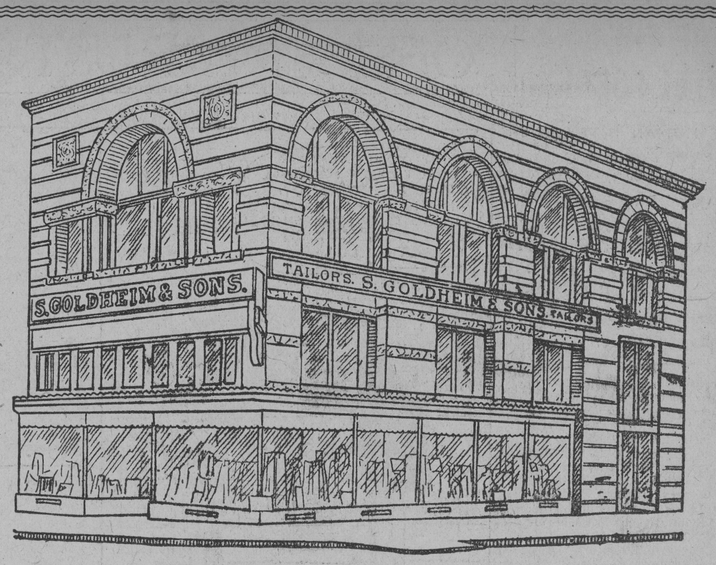

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OPENING TODAY March 1st

OPENING TODAY March 1st

FOR B. & O. BONDS; ALSO AN APPEAL

ACTION OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

ISSUE READY ON MONDAY

Syndicate Will Proceed With Sale of Securities Amounting to $63,250,000 — Chief Counsel Bruce Wins Points in Contention Over Form of Order Authorizing Bonds. Commission Does Not Bow to Judge Gorter's Decision.

After lengthy conferences between members of the Public Service Commission and their counsel, W. Cabell Bruce and Albert C. Ritchie on one side, and Hugh L. Bond, Jr., chief counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Edwin G. Baetjer, representing the underwriting syndicate to dispose of bonds to be issued by the Baltimore and Ohio, the commission yesterday approved an order authorizing the company to issue and sell for cash, upon the terms set forth in the company's application, its 20-year 4½ per cent. convertible gold bonds to the amount of $63,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, per annum, to be issued under a trust indenture with the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee.

"And the said company is further authorized," continues the order, "to issue from time to time its common capital stock to an aggregate amount not to exceed $57,500,000 in conversion of said 20-year 4½ per cent. convertible gold bonds as in said bonds and trust indenture provided;

"Also that on or before the expiration of each period of six months from the date hereof and at such other times as may hereafter from time to time be prescribed by this commission, the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall report under the affidavit of its treasurer and of its president or one of its vice presidents, to this commission all its acts and proceedings hereunder and the disposition made of any of said bonds or the proceeds thereof.

Settlement of Controversy.

"Provided, however, that this order shall have no final effect whatever until the final determination of the controversy involved in appeal from decision of Judge Gorter; and provided further, that when said controversy is finally determined, this order shall be deemed and taken as passed as of this date, and in nothing less than the full exercise of all the powers of this commission in the premises, whatever may be under the provisions of said Public Service Commission law as finally determined in said controversy.

Before agreeing to this form of an order the commission decided to appeal from the recent decision of Judge Gorter, which, the commission says, was "in legal effect a refusal to grant the injunction prayed for by it and that it is entitled to appeal therefrom to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and it has accordingly duly entered an appeal therefrom to said last-mentioned court which it proposes to prosecute until the final determination by said last-mentioned court or some other court of last resort of the issues raised by said order and opinion."

Continuing the order recites that "it is the belief of this commission that such a narrow construction of its powers is not maintainable and tends to curtail its just authority, to impair its public usefulness and to defeat the high purposes for which it was created by the people of the State of Maryland."

Loss Was Feared.

"And whereas, nevertheless, the said railroad company," continues the order, "has entered into certain financial arrangements for the disposition of said proposed issue of bonds, or a large portion thereof, which, it believes to be highly advantageous to it and which, with apparent good reason, it fears may be brought to an end to its grave loss if some kind of definite assurance is not given to the other parties to said arrangements by an order of this commission, that the approval of this commission will ultimately be finally given to said proposed issue of bonds to such full extent and effect as it shall be finally ascertained to be capable of giving to it as the result of such injunction controversy;

"And whereas, this commission has been informed that the consummation of said financial arrangements have been fixed for a day earlier than any day by which the issues involved in said injunction controversy can possibly be brought to a final determination;

And whereas, This commission is desirous of easing the pecuniary situation of the said railroad company, but only under conditions which will unquestionably reserve its right of appeal in said injunction controversy and the full scope of its powers as it conceives them to be in relation to the approval of issues of stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness payable at periods of more than 12 months from the date thereof.

The order further recites that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has filed a statement and produced testimony before the commission tending to show that the capital to be secured by bonds is reasonably required for the purposes of the railroad company as set forth in its application.

In conclusion, as stated, the commission, in order to determine its status and powers, which it believes were abridged by the decision of the court, is holding in reserve its final decision to be subject to the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Removal of Doubt.

Messrs. Bond and Baetjer offered no objection in their conferences with Chairman Laird and Messrs. Bruce and Ritchie to an adjudication of the legal question involved. They were anxious that any doubt which investors might entertain should be removed as speedily as possible and that the sale of the bonds proceed on Monday as arranged. They did not agree with Messrs. Bruce and Ritchie that the general powers of the commission are curtailed because of the decision of Judge Gorter in a specific and isolated case. They backed up their argument by pointing to the provisions of the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which gives ample authority to the directors to issue securities as needed in the development of the properties of the company. They pointed out that if a public service commission had existed during the several stages of construction of the B. & O., when bonds and stocks were issued, such construction would have been impossible and the B. & O. might not have been built. They further contended that the charter of the B. & O. is in the nature of a contract between the company and the state.

Mr. Bruce would not accept this view of the case. He dwelt upon the fact that if the decision of Judge Gorter stands in its present shape, the powers of the Public Service Commission are in part nullified. Mr. Bruce also had in mind the constitutional amendment of 1890, by which it may be possible, he believes, because of a grant of a privilege to the company, to compel the latter to surrender its tax exemption privilege.

The acquiescence is the order as prepared by Mr. Bruce was a victory for him.

Millions Needed.

By the terms of the application of the Baltimore and Ohio Company it asks that it be permitted to issue $57,500,000 common stock, thus increasing the total issue of the company from $152,750,000 to $210,250,000. The stock is convertible into bonds at $110. Better terminals, already completed or under way, require $24,527,994, of which sum $15,170,014 is to be obtained from the issue of securities, while the remainder is chargeable to operations.

For new work deemed to be necessary the sum of $27,923,700 is required, of which sum $2,300,000 is chargeable to operations. The company has outstanding $50,000,000 in good notes which mature on June 1. It is optional with the directors whether they extend these notes wholly or in part or whether they pay off these notes in part with funds derived from the sale of securities.

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