

TELEPHONE PROFITS IN BALTIMORE OVER MILLION IN 12 YEARS

Chesapeake Company Gave Artistic Demonstration of Watering Stock There.

VALUABLE DATA FOR INVESTIGATION HERE

Maryland Legislature Inquiry Report Evidence of Need of Probe.

The financial practices of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington, and its rates of charge here, are not the only evidences that a thorough investigation of the company, such as will be considered by the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday night, is advisable.

The telephone company's operations in Baltimore, as revealed in the famous Manning case here a dozen years ago, demand attention, and may properly be considered in any inquiry for the purpose of fixing rates in Washington.

Bigger Scale in Baltimore.

It already had been pointed out in The Times that when the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company was organized it issued \$750,000 of capital stock for property in this city valued at \$18,650. The same thing, on a bigger scale, was done in Baltimore, according to the report of the Maryland legislative investigating committee, made in 1885 and contained in the testimony in the Manning case.

This report shows the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company was organized in 1883 and that it purchased the property of the Telephone Exchange Company of Baltimore. The value of the plant acquired at that time is given as \$300,000. The new company also obtained from the old company cash assets of \$48,065.24, making the total value of the actual physical properties acquired, \$348,065.24.

The total capital stock of the new company was \$2,650,000. Of this, \$750,000 was credited to the District, and \$1,900,000 to Baltimore.

Some Water Squeezed Out.

Now, it's a grave mistake to imagine that the water in the Baltimore capitalization consisted of \$1,554,854.76, which is the difference between the value of the actual physical properties acquired, \$348,065.24, and the capital stock of \$1,900,000 apportioned to Baltimore. This was not all water, at all. The company actually took \$37,000 of stock, and sold it for real money, and put the money into the property. It received \$24,546.67 in cash for this \$37,000 of stock, leaving the water, obviously, \$24,546.67 less than \$1,554,854.76 or \$1,530,308.09.

This makes the little performance of watering in Washington look like a poor imitation of the art.

The Maryland investigation shows further that the company did fairly well over there, although loaded to the guards with a cargo of unadulterated bathing fluid. Note this extract from the company's record for the years 1883 to 1885, inclusive, remembering, all the while, the original, bona fide investment of \$348,065.24:

Sum Used in Construction.

This statement, as recorded in the report, does not show specifically how much of the company's receipts was used in construction, but it is noted that \$400,000 of bonds were sold in the period from 1883 to 1885 and that their proceeds were used for permanent improvements. The total spent for extensions and new buildings was \$775,942.92. The \$400,000 was undoubtedly part of this sum and the difference between \$775,942.92 and \$400,000 must have been the amount from current revenues used for extensions and new buildings. This difference was \$375,942.92—in itself greater than the original value of the property.

Besides devoting this sum from revenues to permanent construction, the company was able to pay dividends, as noted heretofore, of \$618,411.20. Substantially, the Maryland investigation shows that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company took possession of the Telephone Exchange Company properties when they were worth \$348,065.24, and in twelve years made them pay more than \$1,000,000 in net profits.

A copy of the report on the Maryland investigation is another document which the Chamber of Commerce in Washington would find it worth while to study in considering the rates of charge in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature; lowest temperature tonight about 38 degrees.

TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m. 32 12 noon 35
9 a. m. 31 1 p. m. 36
10 a. m. 30 2 p. m. 37
11 a. m. 28

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 8:15 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; low tide, 2:18 a. m. and 2:32 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 8:59 a. m. and 9:20 p. m.; low tide, 3:35 a. m. and 3:52 p. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 6:35 Sun sets 6:24

Charles Taft Is Asked to Finance Pole Trip

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, will be asked to help finance the proposed expedition of Capt. Robert Bartlett to the South Pole.

Owing to the Cook-Pearry scandal, Bartlett has been meeting with difficulty in securing backers for the expedition, but friends here who offered to take it up with Taft are confident he will help. Harry Whitney will join with Bartlett in the proposed pole dash.

DISTRICT BILL GOES THROUGH WITH RUSH

Senate Passes Measure With Practically No Discussion.

ONLY TWO CHANGES IN SALARY LIST

Commissioners Left Powerless to Secure Funds for Street Cleaning.

In just one hour and five minutes the Senate passed the District appropriation bill this afternoon.

The bill was called up by Senator Gallinger at 12:10 o'clock, and at 1:15 it was passed.

The measure was put through with practically no discussion. The bill as passed is but little changed from the form in which it was reported last week by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Two changes of moment were made. One of these was made at the instance of Senator Shively of Indiana, who raised a point of order against a provision making at once available for the use of the Commissioners \$40,000 of the appropriation for street cleaning and sweeping.

Intention of Provision.

This provision was intended to enable the Commissioners to do the street cleaning and sweeping of alleys and unimproved streets under their immediate direction. Instead of by contract, and to authorize them to rent stables, hire employees, and purchase and maintain all street cleaning apparatus and equipment necessary for the purpose. It was the intention of the Commissioners, in case they were given such authority, to utilize it in cleaning the streets and alleys of snow.

The provision does not increase the amount allowed for street cleaning purposes, but merely sets apart \$40,000 to be used in the manner described, in the discretion of the Commissioners.

When Senator Shively raised the point of order against the provision, Senator Gallinger pointed out that the provision contemplated no increased expenditure, and he expressed the hope that the point would not be insisted upon.

Shively Was Insistent.

Senator Shively insisted, however, and the provision went out. This leaves the Commissioners as powerless as they are now to have any street cleaning done, except by contract, or to relieve conditions when the streets are covered with snow or ice.

The second important modification made in the bill was the insertion of a provision, on motion of Senator Gallinger, that hereafter the Commissioners may grant thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the District building.

With this exception and the provision which was objected to by Senator Shively, the various important changes made in the House bill by the Senate committee were of minor importance. The provision authorizing the Commissioners to investigate the cost of a high pressure water system was approved.

Only Two Salary Changes.

So far as the allowance of salaries was concerned the Senate made but two changes in the bill as it came from the committee. The salary of the inspector of buildings was made \$3,000 instead of \$2,750. One clerk in the Department of Insurance was allowed \$1,200, instead of \$1,000. The total of the bill as passed amounts to \$12,278,205.

In the provision put in by the House to prevent the reformatory being located within a radius of ten miles of Mt. Vernon, an additional provision was inserted preventing any appropriation heretofore made from being used for that purpose.

In connection with the appropriation for Rock Creek Park the Senate authorized provision for a new highway plan for that part of the park bordering on Piney Branch valley.

B. R. Coles, Uphol. Ph. M. 6518.

CLERKS ANXIOUS TO MEET TO URGE INCREASE IN PAY

Unanimously Indorse Fulton R. Gordon's Mass Meeting Suggestion.

ASKS TAFT TO REVOKE ROOSEVELT GAG RULE

Letter to President Points Out Order Is Violation of the Constitution.

The announcement of a great popular mass meeting for presenting the case of the Civil Service employes, as made in The Times of Sunday evening, has been received with enthusiasm by Government employes and their supporters, without exception.

That the meeting will be a great success, and that it will serve the purpose of crystallizing public interest in the movement to obtain justice for the Government workers, already is regarded as certain.

Many Make Inquiries.

Letters and personal calls, together with telephone messages, have poured into The Times office and the headquarters of Fulton R. Gordon, originator of the mass meeting idea, all day today. That the civil service workers are interested and anxious to give a real demonstration of their interest by attending the meeting, already is certain.

Mr. Gordon will announce the date of the meeting as soon as possible, together with the names of speakers. Several members of Congress already have accepted invitations to address the meeting and plead with the Government people to organize and work for their cause. It is not desired, however, to announce the names of speakers until the entire list can be made up.

"We ought to have all the people that can be crowded into any hall in the city," declared Mr. Gordon today. "I have no doubt that the assemblage will be from every point of view a complete success."

One of the incidents in Mr. Gordon's campaign is an effort to secure revocation of the famous Executive order of January 21, 1902, which forbids Government employes to organize, petition, or solicit for increase of wages or improvement of working conditions. Mr. Gordon believes that President Taft is willing, on a proper presentation of the situation, to revoke the order.

Letter to President.

As a first step he has written the President the following letter:

His Excellency, February 2, 1911.
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am planning to call a mass meeting in the near future of a law to increase the pay of the 150,000 United States civil service employes, and before doing so I wish to call your attention to an Executive order of January 31, 1902 (President Roosevelt's term) which reads as follows:

All officers and employes of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments or independent Government establishments, and who are so situated as to be in or out of Washington, D. C., are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through any association to solicit an increase of pay or to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, on penalty of discharge from the Government service.

Violation of Constitution.

It seems to me that this order is an absolute violation of the Constitution of the United States. It even assumes a greater power than Congress has a right to confer, as proof I refer you to the following paragraph of our Constitution:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

This is sufficient proof in my mind of the injustice of this order, and I ask if you cannot immediately have the same revoked. I wish further to state that it seems to me our Government has set a bad example to all other employes by increasing the salary of our Representatives and Senators 50 per cent while the 150,000 clerks must continue on at the old rate established in 1882, universally conceded to be starvation wages under the present high cost of living.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated. Very truly yours,
FULTON R. GORDON.

Bills Have Same Purpose.

There are now pending in Congress at least two bills which look to achieving the same result as the vacation of the objectionable order. They are before the Civil Service Committee, and their purpose is to make very certain, as a matter of law, that no violation of constitutional rights shall be permitted under guise of Executive order. The order in this case was issued by President Roosevelt; but it continues in effect so long as it is not specifically revoked by the present Executive.

Members of Congress have desired not to urge such legislation so long as the President has done nothing to indicate his purpose of enforcing literally the penalties laid down in the Roosevelt order. There is hope that Mr. Taft will see fit to withdraw the bar against the clerks doing something in their own behalf. In any case, the belief is that the extreme rigor of its provisions is unlikely to be visited upon members of the civil service who may technically violate its provisions.

BAILEY CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF LORIMER IN ABLE ARGUMENT

On Floor of Senate, Texan Upholds Colleague's Right to Seat.

LEADER OF FIGHT FROM BEGINNING

Takes Burton and Root to Task for Their "Inexcusable Mistake."

By JOHN SNURE.

Senator Bailey of Texas took the floor in the Senate at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of upholding the right of Senator Lorimer to his seat.

Throughout the fight against Lorimer in the Senate, Senator Bailey has appeared as the chief champion of Senator Lorimer. He is a member of the Privileges and Elections Committee and he signed the majority report exonerating Lorimer. By reason of his conceded great ability as a lawyer, the Lorimer supporters have relied greatly on Senator Bailey.

Hopes Run High.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that had Senator Bailey refused to stand by the Lorimer element in the Senate, the fight to oust Lorimer would have been settled long before this and settled adversely to the Illinois Senator.

When, therefore, Senator Bailey began his speech in the Senate this afternoon Senator Lorimer's supporters were in hopes it would turn the tide in favor of Lorimer to the extent of preventing a majority vote against him.

Senator Bailey spoke with an excellent stage setting. The galleries were filled and the members of the Senate were nearly all in their seats. Throughout his remarks Senator Bailey was given close attention.

Reviews Evidence.

Senator Bailey reviewed the evidence in considerable detail and then proceeded to a discussion of the law of the case. In this phase of his speech, he camped on the trail of Senators Burton of Ohio and Root of New York and charged the latter with making an "inexcusable mistake" with reference to the English election law. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, he said, fell into the same error.

Considerable amusement was indicated at the Senate at Bailey's references to the mistake made by Burton and Root in this matter. He said:

"The Senator from Ohio, usually so accurate, read at length from one of the English decisions and then made it plain in his comments upon it that he does not understand the difference between a 'candidate's agent' under the British statute and an 'agent' as we use the term in this country. The English election law expressly provides for the appointment of an agent who bears to their campaigns a relation analogous to, though not entirely the same as, the chairman of a campaign committee in this country."

English Agent.

"The agent' under the English statute, however, is provided for, and appointed in accordance with its provisions, and represents the candidate throughout the contest. That is what the English statute and decisions mean when they refer to an 'agent.' Even the Senator from New York, who is justly believed to know all about the law, and who, until he made his speech on this question, has never been suspected by any man of a willingness to discuss it without understanding every phase of it, fell into the same error as the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Oklahoma, and though his reference to the English rule was brief, he clearly asserted that the purchase of a single vote, under any circumstances or by any person, renders an election in that country void."

"Mr. President, if the Senators from Ohio and New York had followed this debate attentively, they would have saved themselves from that inexcusable mistake, because in the very excellent speech delivered by the honorable chairman of this committee [Mr. Burrows] he took the trouble to specifically point out the mistake which the Senator from Oklahoma had made as to the law of Great Britain."

"Another and a sufficient answer to these English precedents is that if the law in that country were precisely what these Senators have supposed it to be, it has been made so by a statute, and that fact itself shows that it was not a rule of the common law to which we must turn for our guidance and our instruction."

Law in the Case.

Senator Bailey said the only way Lorimer's election could be held void was on the strength of a showing that enough votes were bribed to control the result. He insisted that not enough had been so corrupted. He went into the law as to the exclusion of tainted votes, and differed in his view from Cummins, Borah, and other Senators.

He insisted that even if eleven votes were tainted, this number subtracted from 32, the total number of votes cast, would leave 21 valid votes. Lorimer got 108, and subtracting the 11 corrupt votes would leave him 97. This, as Bailey held, would entitle him to a seat as being a majority of 1/2.

Senator Bailey dissented from the conclusions of Senator Cummins as to the common findings in the Clark case. He insisted that the report on that case made by Senator Chandler represented only the views of a majority of the committee's views.

Refuses to Talk Further of Arnold Case



GEORGE S. GRISCOM, JR., Whose Statement That He and Missing Dorothy Arnold Were Engaged, Aroused Fresh Interest in Mysterious Case.

PENSION BILL VETO FEARED AT CAPITOL

Sulloway Measure Reported Amended Form.

The reported intention of President Taft to veto the Sulloway pension bill is causing apprehension at the Capitol among members of the House and Senate who have large constituencies of old soldiers. For some time it has been rumored about that the President would veto the bill.

Today it was reported out of the Senate Pensions Committee in amended form. The indications now are it will be voted on before the end of the session and will be passed.

President Taft does not like the idea of it at a time when he is striving for a record of economy in Government expenditures. This bill, an amended pension law changes would increase the drain on the Treasury about \$45,000,000 a year.

Favorable Report.

The Senate Committee on Pensions ordered a favorable report on the Sulloway pension bill with an amendment. The effect of the amendment is to reduce from \$36 to \$30 the allowance per month to veterans who have reached seventy-five years. The House bill provided this allowance should be \$36. Senators Gore, Tallaferro, Taylor and McCumber voted against the bill.

A considerable reduction of the total increased cost to the Government on account of the Sulloway measure is made by this amendment. When the Sulloway bill passed the House it was commonly estimated it would increase the pension roll about \$45,000,000. But other changes in pension laws going with it meant an increase of \$50,000,000.

Cuts Down Total.

The Senate committee's amendment will cut this down about \$5,000,000, making the total increase to the Government which will be brought about something like \$40,000,000.

Friends of the bill now believe they will be able to get a vote on it in the Senate and pass it this session. It is owing for a graduated system of pension rates, beginning with \$15 per month at sixty-two years. The rate at sixty-two now is \$12.

Two Millions Needed For Starving Chinese

Two million dollars will be required for the adequate relief of famine sufferers. It is stated in a dispatch received today from the American minister at Peking. A dispatch from the American consul at Shanghai states that the horrifying conditions warrant further and instant remittances.

Relief works, including the dredging of canals and the construction of railways, have been initiated by the Chinese government to afford employment, and thus, if possible, prevent brigandage. The representatives of the famine district in the national assembly have expressed their gratitude for the assistance rendered by Americans.

Boxer Uprising Feared In China From Plague

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The possibility of an anti-foreign outbreak in the plague districts of China is worrying the English foreign office. A Boxer uprising is more imminent, it is declared, than at any other time in the last ten years. Europeans in the plague spots are believed to be in the gravest danger.

HOUSE SIDETRACKS DISTRICT DAY FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

Votes Down Probable Last Chance for Hearing This Session.

ORDERS FROM TAFT IGNORED BY OLCOTT

New Yorker Champions the Capital Despite Wishes of the President.

Despite the strenuous efforts of Representative Olcott, of the House District Committee, to have today in the House devoted to the District's business, the House, by a vote of 195 to 121, overrode his objections and voted to consider the Canadian reciprocity bill.

This robs the District of its last chance to obtain any legislation this session. The decision to consider the Canadian reciprocity measure followed a call to the White House for Representative Olcott, who declined to accede to the setting aside of District business at the request of President Taft.

Unfair, Says Olcott.

When sent for to hold President Taft that he considered the District business so important that it would be unfair to Washington people to overlook the Capital's last chance for consideration.

"The action of the House overrode the rule of that body which has been swept aside before—the effect that every other Monday shall be devoted to District business."

In the absence of Representative Smith, chairman of the House District Committee, Representative Olcott made the demand today that District day should be set aside for the District committee. Chairman Smith is ill with the grip.

True to the prearranged plan, Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, author of the McCall bill, which embodies the Canadian reciprocity agreement, moved as soon as the House convened today that it should take up that measure.

Raises Point of Order.

"Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Olcott, "I make a point of order against that motion. Under the rules this is District day."

"This is the day set aside for the consideration of District bills," replied the "Chief," but the gentleman from Massachusetts makes a motion that the bill providing for reciprocity—a revenue measure—shall be considered. The consideration of District day is a matter of privilege, but so is the motion to take up a revenue measure. The House itself by a majority vote can determine which of these privileged motions it will consider."

Overruled by Speaker.

"The Chair overrules the point," said the Speaker.

The roll call then was ordered to ascertain whether a majority of the House preferred to give the District an hearing or whether the rights of the District were again to be trampled upon, as for the past three regularly appointed District days. The District got 15 "in the neck" as usual.

In accordance with the caucus agreement, the majority of the Democrats voted for the immediate consideration of the reciprocity bill. Party lines did not stand, however, and an attempt was made by Representative Gains to filibuster against the McCall bill. Many of those, however, who wanted to postpone action on reciprocity were not prompted by a desire to consider District legislation.

Vote Not a Test.

With many it was a case of anti-reciprocity rather than pro-District, which accounts doubtless for the fact that the District mustered more votes today than it generally does. Had the issue been clean-cut—District or no District legislation—the District might have been kicked off the reservation with less ceremony.

Today's vote, therefore, cannot be taken as a test.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Sulloway pension bill reported with amendment.
Senate passes District appropriation bill.
Senator Bailey speaks on the Lorimer case.
By a vote of 195 to 121, the House again sidetracked District day. The McCall reciprocity bill was then called up.

White House Callers.

SENATORS
Warner, Mo., Piles, Wash.
Olcott, N. Y., Law, N. Y.
Gillett, Mass., Goldfogle, N. Y.
Crow, Mo., Parsons, N. Y.
Boehne, Ind., Roddenberry, Ga.
Graff, Ill., Hawley, Ore.

Secretary Nagel.
Secretary Knox.
John Barrett.
Secretary Dickinson.
Henry W. Anderson, Richmond, Va.