"ARMENIAN NATION LOOKS TO U. S. FOR SUCCOR FROM DEATH"

Edwin M. Bulkley, Financier and Philanthropist, Defines Near East Relief Work.

New York.—"There is no spot on the globe today where there is more desperate and hopeless suffering than in Armenia," Edwin M. Bulkley, the well known New York banker, who has just been elected chairman of the board of trustees of Near East Relief, declared today. Mr. Bulkley succeeds the late Alexander J. Hemphill as head of the American relief work in Armenia, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. He has long been connected with the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., and is thoroughly conversant with the Near Eastern situation.

"Elsewhere," Mr. Bulkley continued, "there is famine that tears at our heart-strings and evokes our pity and our help. But in Armenia it is not starvation alone that the people face—but starvation coming after six years'

EDWIN M. BULKLEY

destruction, wrought by a war that has never ended and that today is not even ended. It is starvation following pestilence, and stalking hand in hand with death from exposure, from violence or from disease.

"In the mountains between Kars and Alexandropol there are 268,000 human beings without clothing, food or shelter in the bitter winter, who are wandering from place to place like people in a nightmare. Unless they are succored before the end of another month, they will all be dead. In southern Persia, the remnant of the ancient family of Chaldean Christians have been forced to renounce forever all hope of ever returning to the homeland where they have dwelt and flourished for 1,600 years, and to become pitiful fugitives, dependent upon the generosity of strangers for life itself. In Cilicia, 15,000 Armenian refugees have crowded into the coast regions seeking safety from the anarchy which reigns in the interior, in terror for their lives. They live from day to day on the food which is given them in the soup kitchens established by the Near East Relief. Scattered throughout the Near East, there are some 7,790,490 Armenians, the remainder of a nation of 4,000,000, who have neither government, country, homeland, shelter or hope of regeneration, save that which lies in the great heart of America.

"It is a tragedy so stupendous that it is difficult for us to grasp its meaning. A whole nation, a living, Christian people, face to face with extermination today, unless we help. We shall see an entire nation disappear from the face of the earth before our eyes if we withhold our hand now, when the call comes to us to save by giving, or by inaction to condemn to death.

Save the Children!

"Perhaps we cannot save all the grown people of this oldest Christian nation in the world. But at least we can save the little children who hold the future in their hands. They have wronged no one. They have harmed no one. And they have suffered through the precious years of childhood a calvary of agony and wretchedness. For three years the Near East Relief, an American organization, in[illegible]ted by Congress, has built up [illegible]eus of a new generation in the [illegible] East, with the little children [illegible] it has taken in from the roadside [illegible]d barren places, and nursed back to health, fed, clothed, housed and educated, in the name of the American people who have furnished the funds for this great work.

"This has been our signal contribution to the world's future peace—that tens of thousands of these little ones shall all their lives look to us with gratitude and faith. It is a seed of world brotherhood that we have sown. Shall we let it die now?

"The Near East Relief is appealing to the American people for the money to go on with this work—to keep these little ones alive and to save this martyred Christian people. Sixty dollars per year—$10 per month—feeds a child. We have taken this great responsibility upon us. A whole nation looks to us in faith and trust.

"We cannot betray them now."

Contributions may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FISHERMAN LUCK.

"How are they biting today?"

"Oh, on the neck, legs and arms mostly."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD MAKES APPEAL FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Says Two and a Half Million Starving Armenians Need Help at Once.

Ft. Sheridan, Ill.—Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, has issued a Lenten sacrifice appeal for funds to save the Armenians from annihilation by starvation and disease. "I feel that however many and however worthy the other appeals which are being made to the great heart of America these days may be," he says, "this cry from the little children cannot remain unanswered."

The Near East Relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York City, which has been charged by Congress with the American relief work in the whole Near East, has formed a special "Lenten Sacrifice Appeal Committee," of which Major General Wood is chairman, Charles V. Vickery secretary and Cleveland H. Dodge treasurer, to put before the American people the desperate need of the Christian populations of the Near East, who have suf-

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD

fered and are still suffering the horrors of war.

Among the prominent members of General Wood's Committee are Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of the late President Roosevelt; ex-President W. H. Taft, Mary Garden, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Bishop-Elect William T. Manning of New York, Dr. Henry van Dyke, David Belasco, Samuel Gompers, Frank A. Munsey, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, John G. Milburn of the American Bar Association, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago.

General Wood's Appeal

As Chairman of a Special Committee of representative men and women of the country, charged with placing before the American people the desperate need of two and a half million Armenians, the remnant of the oldest Christian nation, whose sufferings through sixteen centuries seem to have brought them no nearer peace, liberty or security, I beg your personal co-operation and influence to forward an appeal for a Lenten Sacrifice Offering to enable the Near East Relief to go on with its work of mercy.

Over one hundred thousand little children who have been kept alive by American generosity for the past three years are absolutely dependent upon the support which America gives them through the Near East Relief.

I feel that however many and however worthy the other appeals which are being made to the great heart of America these days may be, this cry from the little children of the land where Christ gave his life for mankind cannot remain unanswered.

Will you help to save this martyred people?

Leonard Wood,
Major General,
U.S.Army.

PRESIDENT ENDORSES THE NEAR EAST RELIEF APPEAL

Washington.—President Harding has given his hearty endorsement to the appeal being made by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood on behalf of the Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, for a nation-wide Lenten Sacrifice Offering to save the starving Christians of the Near East.

The President's letter reads:

"There ought to be no cessation or relaxation of our sympathetic American efforts to be of service to these stricken people. One can well believe that they will not survive if we withdraw the relief which has heretofore been so generous from the private American purse. It has seemed to me that all we have done has borne dividends tenfold in the consciousness that we have done an humane thing for a people well deserving our generous sympathy.

"I wish you the very greatest success in furthering the great relief movement to which you are now giving your attention.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

PLENTY OF TIME FOR THAT

His Mother: When you're in the house you must learn to be neat and tidy and respectful to others. And you can't begin any too soon.

Little Bobby: But, mother, I don't expect to be married for years and years.

HEROISM SHOWN BY AMERICAN WORKERS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

Cables Reveal Appalling Armenian Need—Hundreds of Thousands Starving.

By CHARLES V. VICKREY
General Secretary, Near East Relief

Charles V. Vickrey

Approximately 500 American men and women are standing loyally and heroically at their posts in Armenia, Turkey and the Near East. Many of them during the long winter of isolation are undergoing what we in America call "hardship." But these, our fellow citizens in the Near East, are volunteers serving with a high purpose, and they do not recognize hardship when they meet it.

They have had their opportunity to withdraw with honor from the field of famine and desolation. They have refused to leave, because they know that their departure would mean death for tens of thousands of women and children whom their efforts have kept alive and whom they are determined to save for a better future.

A dozen cables are on my desk from various centers in Armenia, Anatolia, Cilicia and Syria pleading piteously for the lives of hundreds of thousands who are homeless: "Sixty-five thousand refugees Constantinople alone;" "Refugees flocking into Aleppo;" "Twenty thousand refugees at Ismid;" "One hundred thousand people at Alexandropol will starve unless relief is provided;" "Refugees arriving from Caucasus, escaping persecution, naked, destitute! Urgent need to save most of them from death;" "Two hundred thousand starving between Kars and Alexandropol! Severe winter adding to distress."

Above all towers the mute appeal of the more than 100,000 little children, orphaned, homeless, whom these American relief workers have saved and whom we here at home must sustain not only through the winter and spring, but through the summer and autumn as well. If we do not provide, they perish! And with them dies the hope of a New Near East.

The Easter season is here—the season that commemorates the Great Sacrifice for mankind. America is known as a Christian nation. She is also the wealthiest nation that history has ever known.

Can we really enjoy our wealth and claim the name of Christian if we turn a deaf ear to the appeal which General Leonard Wood, in behalf of the Near East Relief, has sent forth broadcast for a Lenten Sacrifice Offering to save these little children in Bible Lands?

ASK AID FOR THE SUFFERING ARMENIANS

Distinguished Names on Lenten Sacrifice Appeal.

Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, is head of a nation-wide committee making an appeal for a lenten sacrifice offering for the relief of the starving Christian populations of the Near East, in behalf of the Near East Relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

Among those who join General Wood in asking support of the work of the Near East Relief are: Andrew W. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the treasury; ex-President William H. Taft; Frank A. Munsey; W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad; President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University; Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; Mrs. Carrie Champman Catt, the suffrage leader; Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of the late President Roosevelt; Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; John C. Shaffer, owner of the Chicago Post and other newspapers; Dr. Henry van Dyke; Miss H. F. H. Ried; Miss Elizabeth Marbury; Samuel Gompers and Warren S. Stone, labor leaders; John G. Milburn and Moorfield Storey, of the American Bar Association; Mary Garden; David Belasco; Mrs. Medill McCormick; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, head of the D. A. R.; Miss Anna A. Gordon, head of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of the League of Women Voters; Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the well known novelist; Rupert Hughes and Emerson Hough, authors; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah; Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana; Dr. Frank M. McMurry, of Teachers' College, New York City; William O. Bobbs, of Indianapolis; J. Thomson Willing, the artist; Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau; Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley; Bishop-elect William T. Manning, of New York; Mrs. Stanley White; Mrs. William Nash Read, of Montgomery, Ala.; Arthur Brisbane; John S. Drum, San Francisco; John McParland, Labor leader.

AN ESTIMATE.

Kathryn—Yes. I have some vanity, but not more than all the other girls I know.

Kittye — Yes, about the same as all the other girls put together.

No sooner do the Greeks vote Constantine his old job than Kemal Pasha gives Greece a kick on the shin at Smyrna to remind that the Turk is still on the map.

DECISION OF LOUISIANA RAILROAD

The history of these proceedings is set forth in our Order of February 26, 1921. In our opinion in that case we discussed the salient points as developed in the evidence taken before the Commission December 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1920; and February 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1921. This evidence covers a total of about 700 pages of oral testimony, and includes some 89 exhibits. Among the exhibits are included detailed analyses of the various accounts of the telephone company, kept in accordance with the accounting rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission; copies of its contract with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, and comprehensive explanation of all of the elements which are to be considered in cases of this character.

Protestants, the City of New Orleans and others, allege that they are entitled to a second rehearing because they did not have sufficient opportunity to prepare their cases properly and to secure necessary material evidence.

The case is an ex parte application filed by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company for authority to advance its exchange rates at various exchanges in the State of Louisiana. The Commission in such cases hears any party interested in the proceedings may be present, and receives communications from those unable to personally present their views, considering such communications as arguments for or against the issues involved. This has been its practice for twenty years. General notice of the hearings which were held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in December, 1920, and February, 1921, was given to each city where there was an exchange, by mailing copies of the notices of the hearing, together with pamphlets containing the proposed rates to the city authorities, commercial organizations, and all other parties who had filed protests, and by giving general notice of the hearing through the press. This same procedure has been followed in substantially all important cases before us.

There were a number of appearances at the December and February hearings, from various parts of the state, and these parties took part in the hearings; and the City Attorney and Assistant City Attorney for the City of New Orleans, conducted an elaborate cross-examination in December, 1920, and February, 1921, of the witnesses of the telephone company, who were also cross-examined by many of the others present. Statements were placed in the record by others present, outlining their views. A witness was introduced on behalf of the protestants against the raise, who was examined at length.

At the close of the hearing on December 17, 1920, the parties were notified that the case would be held open until December 31, 1920, to permit anyone who desired to do so to file briefs. The case was held open and no briefs were filed; so that on January 1, 1921, the case had been submitted to the Commission.

The Commission met in regular session in Baton Rouge on the 25th of January, 1921, and considered the application of the telephone company, which had been submitted on an elaborate record, consisting of 335 pages of oral testimony and numerous exhibits. In order to have the latest figures showing the financial and operating conditions of the company before it, we had previously requested the telephone company's officials to furnish a statement giving the latest available figures of the operating and financial condition of the company's telephone business in Louisiana. These figures were furnished. A majority of the Commission being in Baton Rouge on January 25th, were advised that the City of New Orleans desired to file an application for a re-opening of the case. Action on the telephone company's petition was therefore withheld, and by appointment, the Chairman and Commissioner from the First District met the City Attorney and Assistant City Attorney, together with the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Utilities of the City of New Orleans, at the City Hall in New Orleans on Friday, January 28, 1921, at 11 a. m. At that time the formal application was presented for a rehearing or re-opening of the case; and, after some discussion, an order was entered re-opening the case in order to permit the City of New Orleans to have its expert testify. The expert employed by the City of New Orleans had been previously employed in a number of other cases involving telephone rates, among which were the New York telephone case, the Alabama telephone case, and the Mississippi telephone case. When the case was re-opened at Baton Rouge on February 24, 1921, the telephone company produced its witnesses for second or further cross-examination by the protestants; and they were cross-examined for a day and a half, after which the protestants' witnesses were introduced, the first of them being an expert accountant. A number of other witnesses on behalf of the protestants were then examined.

The City Attorney of New Orleans at the opening of the hearing on February 24 filed a motion for a continuance on the same grounds as are now urged. The Commission declined to continue the case, but the protestants were advised that if at the close of the hearing it seemed necessary to hold the case open for the taking of further testimany the application for a continuance might be renewed and would be given consideration.

The accountant employed by the City of New Orleans was examined at length. He testified that he was thoroughly familiar with the telephone company's affairs, and that inasmuch as he had recently been a witness in the Alabama and Mississippi telephone cases he was using in this proceeding a number of exhibits dealing with the general situation whch had been used in those cases. He introduced forty-seven exhibits, a great majority of which, in whole or in part, duplicated the figures which had previously been introduced by the telephone company at the former hearing in December. Other witnesses for the City of New Orleans were sworn, and introduced eighteen exhibits with the general decline in the wholesale prices of groceries, hardware, copper, lead, lumber, and building materials. After two and a half days of taking testimony, the parties at noon, on Saturday, February 26, 1921, closed the case; and immediately after a recess the case was argued and submitted, the company's attorneys urging the Commission to render a prompt decision one way or the other, inasmuch as the case had been filed with the Commission for a period of more than five months and had been under consideration for more than two months. After the parties had submitted the case an executive session was held and the application of the City of New Orleans for a continuance for the purpose of taking further testimony was denied; and, in our report and order, we said:

"Counsel for the City of New Orleans moved for a continuance of the case at the beginning of the hearing on February 24, which was denied. The Commission believes that all parties have had ample opportunity in the four months that have elapsed since the first assignment of the case in October, 1920, to prepare and present all facts which were pertinent to the case. After hearing the evidence of the City of New Orleans, we are of the opinion that the further continuance is unnecessary, as all of the pertinent facts to such an inquiry as this are fully before us."

Since our order was issued numerous requests have come from various parts of the State for an opportunity to present additional evidence. Among those who applied to us for a re-opening of the case were distinguished jurists and prominent business men. Their requests were not based upon any error in our former findings, but were based solely upon statements to the effect that some interested parties may have slept on their rights in not appearing before the Commission and presenting their views at some one of the several hearings had in this case.

We recognize the force of the appeal, and, as there is a state-wide interest in the case we will afford the opportunity desired.

As a Further Ground for Granting a Second Rehearing in This Case It Is Urged:

"That opinion and decree aforesaid is based exclusively on figures supplied by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company after said Company had closed its case in December, 1920, which figures include only the months of August, September, October and November, 1920, figures which reached intervener's expert shortly before February 24, 1921, and too late for him to make any examination and answer thereto."

We have given consideration to all of the evidence in the case. When the case was heard in December, 1920, the statements which were introduced by the Company had been compiled for presentation at an earlier date, namely, October 15, 1920. These were not the latest available figures and did not show the Company's investment for the last four months previous to the December hearing. The statements which had been compiled by the Company ended with the year ending July 31, 1920, received our careful consideration. It was important and considered by a majority of the Commission to be necessary, to have figures subsequent to July 31, 1920, and, therefore, request was made of the Company that these figures be supplied. They were supplied in due course, and were available to the expert accountant employed by the City of New Orleans when he was examining the Company's books in Atlanta prior to the hearing in February, 1921. The expert accountant for the City of New Orleans, however, did not use the figures beyond July 31, 1920, although we were advised during the hearing by counsel for the telephone company that such figures had been placed at his disposal while he was in Atlanta. These figures show that after July 31, 1920, there was a very heavy decline in the earnings of the Company in Louisiana, and that the net annual return on the investment in the state was far below what courts had held to be non-confiscatory. We do not think that any fair-minded court or commission would have acted otherwise than to have considered the latest available figures. They were extremely important to the Commission and to the public in this case because if they had shown the reverse result—that is, if the Company's earnings had increased after July 31, 1920, its case would have been much weakened. As we understand the purpose of reopening the case, it is to place before us figures that will be brought down to the latest possible date. Our order requires the telephone company to make semi-annual reports of its business and operating conditions so that we may at frequent intervals be advised of the conditions and be in a position to prevent excessive earnings from the telephone business in this state.

It is further urged by the applications for a second rehearing:

"That said opinion and decree was entered without due and full consideration of the evidence and exhibits."

Before rendering our order dated February 26, 1921, the financial statements of the Company had been before us. These statistics covered the first year of private operation after the telephone property had been returned to its owners, for a period of sixty days. They had been carefully examined and were fully understood. The latest statement covering the four months period beginning August 1, 1920, had been in the hands of the Commission for several weeks. None of these figures were contradicted, nor were they in any manner attacked by the expert accountant employed by the City of New Orleans. On the contrary, the exhibits which were filed by the expert accountant for the City of New Orleans verified the correctness of the statement filed in December, 1920, and while they had been at his disposal for a number of weeks, he did not criticise them nor attempt to show that they were in any manner incorrect, misleading or false. The fullest and most careful consideration was given to his evidence and exhibits by the two Commissioners who heard the case.

It is further urged as a reason for granting a second rehearing:

"That the said decree was made effective on the second judicial day after it was entered, contrary to, and in violation of the Commission's own rules and regulations No. 7, which provides as follows: 'Decisions and orders of the Commission shall become effective after ten judicial days have elapsed from the day they are rendered and either party shall have a right at any time within the said delay to apply for a hearing by filing in writing with the Secretary of the Commission at Baton Rouge three copies of a petition setting forth substantially the reasons for which he is dissatisfied with the decision or order of the Commission'."

As we have previously stated, this in an ex parte application for authority to increase telephone exchange rates at the various exchanges in the State of Louisiana. The Commission's order in this case granted the authority asked for. An effective date was named, Article 286 of the Constitution of Louisiana, as amended, provides that:

"Every order or decision of the Commission fixing or establishing a rate or charge for the transportation of passengers or freight or for the transmission of messages or conversation by telephone or telegraph, within the state, shall go into effect at such time as may be fixed by the Commission and shall remain in effect and be complied with unless and until set aside by the Commission or by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction rendered on final trial in a suit to set aside and annul the same."

Rule No. 73 of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission provides that:

"All authorities for rates issued by the Commission may be made effective at once, or as soon

(On Application for Sec[illegible]

after the date of the i[illegible]ance [illegible] case later than ten days after [illegible] mission's authority unless othe[illegible]

Rule No. 102 of the Rules [illegible] the Commission provides that:

"The Commission reserves [illegible] or modify the enforcement of [illegible] regulations at its discretion:

The Commission has in m[illegible] lished reduced or advanced rat[illegible] days' notice. Almost daily du[illegible] we were in the full exercise [illegible] powers prior to Federal contr[illegible] cision of the Interstate Comm[illegible] the Natchez case and in the T[illegible] Rate Advance Case, the Comm[illegible] ities for changes in rates to be [illegible] one day's notice. A recent illus[illegible] of rice rates which were pres[illegible] mission's Order No. 2374 to be [illegible] cember 15, 1920, which order w[illegible] day's notice, namely, December [illegible] terstate Commerce Commission [illegible] the advanced passenger and F[illegible] State of Louisiana in its recent [illegible] carriers permission to establish [illegible] less than five days' notice. An[illegible] importance was Order No. 2936 [illegible] mission on short notice establishi[illegible] gravel for good roads purposes. [illegible] other instances are of record w[illegible] vanced rates have been made [illegible] notice. In fixing the effective [illegible] we have followed the plain la[illegible] stitution.

The Supreme Court of Louisi[illegible] New Orleans Great Northern R[illegible] Railroad Commission of Louisi[illegible] sustained an exception filed on [illegible] mission to a suit which was fil[illegible] days after the date of the Co[illegible] the ground that the order bec[illegible] diately, the day after it was [illegible] therefore, nothing unusual ab[illegible] within which the rates were p[illegible] effective. Telephone exchange [illegible] charges, and in order to preve[illegible] should be made at the beginn[illegible] month. The Commission, hav[illegible] the increases, it was not in our [illegible] permit the advances to go into e[illegible] of the first calendar month af[illegible] order.

Having fully heard this case [illegible] nothing in evidence in the re[illegible] to change the figures previously [illegible] sidered, we promptly announced [illegible]

The courts frequently enjoin [illegible] from interfering with rate adv[illegible] prima facie showing of unreason[illegible] case of M. L. & T. R. R. & S. [illegible] Commission of Louisiana, the Un[illegible] Court for the Eastern District [illegible] joined our Commission from in[illegible] vances in passenger rates order[illegible] Commerce Commission to becom[illegible] less than five days' notice.

District Judges all over the [illegible] announce their decisions from [illegible] close of a case. Juries announce [illegible] mediately after they are reached [illegible] has been under consideration fo[illegible] in which the main facts are fam[illegible] in which the limitations on our p[illegible] able rates have been clearly defin[illegible] would have served no useful pur[illegible] held our decision after it had be[illegible]

The Four and a Ha[illegible] Contract

The argument for second re[illegible] further on the ground that ne[illegible] evidence might be introduced w[illegible] the case, and it was suggested [illegible] in our decision because we had [illegible] the contract with the American [illegible] Telegraph Company, and also [illegible] depreciation charges, both of w[illegible] the basis of severe attacks in [illegible] hearings in this case, and form[illegible] of the argument on February 26, [illegible] proposed rates. While we have [illegible] contract in our previous order [illegible] approval, the weight attached to [illegible] for rehearing causes us to refer [illegible]

In our order of February 26, [illegible] to the contracts existing between [illegible] Telephone and Telegraph Compa[illegible] can Telephone and Telegraph [illegible] Western Electric Company. Re[illegible] tance of this subject, at the first [illegible] December, 1920, we examined [illegible] between the companies mentioned [illegible] A further examination into this [illegible] fully made at the hearings in F[illegible]

We fully understood the [illegible] last opinion was rendered and [illegible] sion that they were of benefit [illegible] service of the Cumberland Telep[illegible] Company.

In the case of Southwestern [illegible] Telegraph Company vs. The City [illegible] Judge Jack, of the United Sta[illegible] for the Western District of L[illegible] the American Telephone and Te[illegible] great detail. The cited case w[illegible] most exhaustive investigation [illegible] before whom a mass of testimo[illegible] contract was taken.

The American Telephone and [illegible] pany has a similar contract wi[illegible] Telephone and Telegraph Comp[illegible] furnishes certain telephone app[illegible] certain services in accounting a[illegible] for which it is paid four and [illegible] of the Cumberland Company's [illegible] revenues. The protestants in th[illegible] to be excessive, and also ch[illegible] charged by the Western Electric [illegible] terial furnished to the Cumberla[illegible] Telegraph Company. Precisely [illegible] was presented to the court in [illegible] and after consideration of the [illegible] mony, the Special Master held a[illegible] tions of the City of Houston, [illegible] Southwestern Telephone and Te[illegible] gets full value for the amount [illegible] company, and unqualifiedly app[illegible] a half per cent payment.

In the case of Southwestern [illegible] Telegraph Company vs. The City [illegible] ordinance fixing rates for [illegible] service that did not yield 8 per [illegible]

Advertisement by Cumberland Telep[illegible]