

THE MAYOR WILL PRESS HIS SCHEME

MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT TO DISCUSS CITY WATER

His Worship Defends Proposal to Spend \$300,000—Explains His Position at Length.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The most important announcement made at the public meeting held last night in the city hall to discuss the water question was that the Mayor will move, at the next meeting of the board of aldermen, that the by-law to borrow \$300,000 for improvements and redistribution be reconsidered. His Worship stated last night he would, in every way possible, endeavor to have his scheme placed before the ratepayers.

Several interesting facts were brought out and, at times, the discussion became somewhat warm. T. W. Paterson, M. P., made some valuable suggestions and supported the proposal for a 12-inch gravity main to replace the present 10-inch one with great force. Canon Beaulieu, T. C. Sorby, H. E. Levy and others asked several pertinent questions, eliciting a large amount of valuable information.

Despite the inclement weather there was a fair sized audience, assembled at the meeting. His Worship had made careful preparations for laying his views before the people in the form of diagrams and tables showing the present water supply, the needed supply without the use of meters, and the necessary estimated future supplies for a population of 50,000 and 100,000 respectively. The tables read as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Present Supply, Maximum daily, Minimum daily, Average daily, and various future supply scenarios for 50,000 and 100,000 population.

Cost to be met by frontage tax and increased rates.

Cost of extension 24-inch main... \$29,000 Saving on existing 12-inch main... \$3,000

Actual amount spent on present system... \$73,000 Annual cost, interest and sinking fund... \$3,200 Saved from pumping... 4,900

Two diagrams have also been prepared by the city engineer, one showing the present mains from Beaver Lake and the other giving the original level, the present level and high water level.

His Worship also showed the construction of the filter beds and gave the following statistics:

April 1906—Lake 20 inches below high water mark. April 1906 used 42 inches; April 1905 used 41 inches; most used in season, 52 inches.

Considerable delay was apparent before the meeting commenced, and the audience became rather impatient, but finally, on motion of the Mayor, Richard Hill, M. P., the meeting was voted to the P. In opening the proceedings the chairman said the meeting was called by His Worship to lay before the people his views on the question of improving the city's water supply.

The Mayor was then called upon and received a cordial reception. He first said his main object was to try and dispel many errors in the minds of the average citizen regarding the water supply, how it was brought into the city, the level of the lake and other things. Starting from the source of supply, he explained the diagram giving the present conditions at the wall where the water was taken from the lake. The present level of the water, he said, was 16 inches above the top of the filter beds. It was low, but there was no danger of the water not being filtered as the season two feet above the original level of the lake and other things.

removing the chance of sediment from the bottom being taken in. At the worst stage the water was two feet above the original level of the lake.

Mr. Humphreys asked if this was the original high water mark. His Worship said it was. It was caused by a small rainfall and as far as he could learn, had only happened once before. In all other years the lake filled up and a tremendous quantity of water overflowed down Colquhoun street. In April, 1905, forty-two inches of water was used and the same quantity during April of the present year. Only one season was more water than this used, fifty-two inches, but that was when a great amount was used for flushing sewers and other methods of waste.

Canon Beaulieu asked if all the figures did not refer to the Beaver dam and not to Elk lake proper. His Worship said that was the case. "Suppose you used water from Elk lake direct," queried Canon Beaulieu further, "would you not be able to draw water from a greater depth?"

The Mayor again replied in the affirmative, and in places the water was ninety feet deep and a depth of forty feet could be obtained for the intake. Continuing, His Worship explained the method of distributing water to the reservoir, the 18-inch pumping main along Cook street and the 12-inch gravity main along Montrose avenue to Toilemie avenue. The latter was the original one and he understood that perfect satisfaction generally until its capacity was overtaxed. Then there was a muddle. An attempt was made by the 16-inch main to siphon over Cook street hill. This proved unsuccessful and a pump was built on the North Dairy farm at a cost of \$20,000. This had cost the city \$8,000 per annum ever since. The next thing was the building of the 24-inch main from Toilemie avenue, but it was put in at the wrong end, it should have started from the lake. It was a botch. The capacity of the 12-inch main was not increased. It was only 750,000 gallons a day and the balance of 3,000,000 used in the hot weather had to be pumped.

His Worship then read the statistics of present supply and said that, taking the average main as paid for, the 750,000 gallons it brought in cost the city the balance of nearly 2,250,000 cost \$3,000 per annum. He then explained that the present needed supply for a population of 20,000 was a maximum daily of 3,500,000 gallons and an average supply of 2,000,000 per diem. The gravity main was run as 24-inch to the reservoir only about 900,000 gallons would require to be pumped, reducing the cost from \$5,000 to \$4,000.

The 24-inch main would be capable of carrying 4,000,000 gallons a day. To might be asked why this was suggested when only 2,600,000 was required. This was explained by reason of the fact that it was necessary to provide water in the act of leaving a house called on. The least little extra draught from any service would reduce the pressure. In the case of fire every extra hose put on reduced the pressure. But if there was more water in the pipes extra could be drawn without seriously interfering with the pressure. The large main would act as a reservoir to the extent of its capacity above what was used for domestic purposes.

The present amount used in Victoria was 100 gallons per head per day; if the supply asked for was provided there would be 130 gallons. Winnipeg only used 35 gallons per head, while the highest average all over the world is only 55 gallons. If Victoria wanted twice that, it would be a luxury, and the citizens would have to pay for it. It was no business of the Mayor's.

Many people seemed to think that metering was being suggested, but such was not the case. There would be no fear of stinting; the installation of meters would mean the prevention of waste. His Worship then related his experience in an irrigation district in the formula. The company thought they had enough to waste and as they said down there "let 'em rip." The ranchers did not take care to look after the water and instead of irrigating properly they let the water run down the ditches and pools as big as horse pools wasted. This had to be stopped as the reservoir began to empty. Proper irrigation became the rule and better crops resulted. The farmers had to give notice when they required water and accordingly did not waste it, although obtaining all they required. He was not there to advocate metering, but it prevented waste, and he proposed to give both sides of the question.

In reply to a question by E. B. Wallace, His Worship said the amount of water used per head increased with the population. He said that when the city reached a population of 50,000, as all hoped it would, a maximum daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons would be required and an average of 6,000,000 gallons. Of this 2,400,000 could be obtained from Elk lake at a cost for pumping of \$3,200 per annum. The balance would have to be obtained from other sources and would cost two or three times as much. The main from Highland district would entail an expenditure of \$300,000. A large source of supply would also be required when the city reached a population of 100,000.

The Mayor then described his plan in detail and said it was the same as recommended by himself to the council and petitioned for by a large number of ratepayers. The only addition was that he asked for a plan to obtain a survey of Sooke district. Until complete data regarding Highland and Sooke districts were obtained it would not be possible to rightly decide on a large source of supply. All data was available about Goldstream, but no one knew where the city was at. The main from Highland district would cost \$300,000, but the amount of water available was not known. Regarding Sooke, a conservative estimate of the main the long way round was about \$150,000. He wished to obtain full surveys of the Sooke district. It would cost \$35,000, but double the sum had been paid recently for a lawyer's bill and he preferred to see money spent for something visible. (Hear, hear.)

The Mayor then proposed a restrictive clause in the by-law for the water commissioner, to be placed with the approval of the council.

No new supply could be obtained for three years, and for that time Elk lake had to be relied on. Many supposed this could not be done, but it must be remembered that with the average rainfall the lake was up to high water mark in April.

It had been stated by a member of the council that if more than 3,000,000 gallons were brought in a day all could not flow through the filter beds. Their capacity was 3,600,000, which was much larger than supposed. This figure was given as the result of careful calculations by Mr. Preece, the waterworks foreman, who assured him, the speaker, that he had no trouble at any time in filtering all the water required. In 1902 there had been just as much warmth about the water question and nothing had been done, things had been running on from day to day. But every day the city was in danger of a serious conflagration. This might come at any time, and the risk was being run of the pump failing and the main supply of the city going out of sight. The city would have to depend on the 12-inch gravity main until the pump could be repaired. The pump had to be relied upon at both the Driadri hotel and Spencer fires.

Reverting to the 12-inch gravity main His Worship said that it had to be kept in good order. The city was a city with itself; one along Burnside road, another on Topas avenue and the two that went down Douglas and Government streets. It was a by word opinion this would be a most important state of affairs. It all arose from the connection of the 24-inch main with the 12-inch one from the lake; the proper way was to carry the large sized one to the reservoir. (Applause.) The only trouble was some people had gone sour on Elk lake, but it was just like being in a house and going sour on it because it was not swept. It got dirty, and the city was to blame for it. If Elk lake was cleaned out the water from it would be as pure as any that could be obtained within forty miles of Victoria.

The proceedings were a short one. His Worship said that although it appeared strange water was rendered sweet and pure by the very weed that grew in the lake and also by the snails that were present. (Laughter.) The case had been proved by all the big cities. The only trouble was that when the weeds came to the surface they first hot weather they fermented and caused a smell if they were cut and dragged regularly and kept below the surface, as was the case with the New River in London, the water at all times would be very pure.

There was then a slight discussion between His Worship and T. C. Sorby who suggested it might be possible to obtain a larger supply by drilling in the vicinity of Elk lake. In the latter's opinion this would save the cost of pumping from long distances. The speaker said that at present it did not appear probable that such an additional supply could be obtained.

The superintendent then reported on the success of the night school which he conducted for the purpose of educating children physically defective. He would not ask citizens at the present meeting to decide to vote upon the matter but wanted it thrashed out in a few days. If it could not be finished in one month the matter might be brought up again. He was in favor of an examination being made of every child entering the school to see if they were suffering from any troubles such as curvature of the spine, tuberculosis or weakness in the visual or oral organs. Surgical aid could often be given to the great personal welfare of the children suffering.

The discussion was terminated by a resolution suggested by Supt. Eaton, who recommended that the parents of the children afflicted in the manner described be communicated with advising them that pupils of this class were a detriment to the class and their attendance at school was also a detriment to themselves. A notice to this effect was read by Trustee Mr. Jenkins and carried.

The resignation of Kenneth Langham and the temporary appointment of B. A. Allan to fill the position thus vacated at the Boys' Central school were also reported on. Trustee Hall said that he had an offer from a medical student to undertake the examination of pupils for bad hearing and sight. He mentioned what it was, and the board agreed to accept the same.

The report of the finance committee was received and adopted and it was decided that the city council be asked to repair the ventilating shaft in the superintendent's office. The meeting concluded with passing of two motions, one introduced by Trustee Mr. Jenkins, and the other by Trustee Jay, providing in the first instance that the salary of a supervisor of the sewing classes, and J. F. Frame, deputy attorney-general, and the second for the appointment of Miss Mills as supervisor of the drawing in all schools. Both appointments take effect on the first of January.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC. Chicago Dispatch Says Railway Officials Fear They Are Soon to Face a Blockade.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The congestion of freight traffic in the West has built in the last few days that railway officials fear they are soon to face a blockade. The Chicago press has reported that have not only to handle the business which they originally had, but have the crops of the West pouring upon them for the first time since the war. The Western lines also are rapidly becoming extremely serious. With the approach of winter the movement of coal they will do not carry when the enormous crop of corn is ready for market, as it will be now in a short time. A line being laid to one of the Eastern systems yesterday had orders for 4,235 cars which it could not fill.

THE CAREWITCH. London, Oct. 10.—At Newmarket today the Carewitch stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, were won by Bibiani second and Royal Dream third. Twenty-four horses started.

BAPTIST COLLEGE AT SUMMERLAND

ARCHITECT ENGAGED TO PREPARE PLANS

Boat Capsized During Squall—Two Men Lost Their Lives—Building Demolished by Storm.

Brandon, Oct. 9.—The services of W. A. Elliott, architect of this city, have been engaged to prepare plans for the new Okanagan college to be erected at Summerland, B. C., by the Baptists of British Columbia.

Two Lives Lost. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 10.—A double accident occurred yesterday at Point Tupper on the Strait of Canso, the victims being W. A. Anderson, night operator for the I. C. R., at Point Tupper, and Fred Perrier, a friend, son of Car Inspector Perrier. The young men started to sail across the Strait when a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, both occupants going to the bottom. A strange coincidence is that Anderson was on boat last week in a lottery. The number of his ticket was 13.

Fatal Result of Row. Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 10.—The jury have returned a verdict that Daniel Little (colored) caused his death by being stabbed in the face by a sharp pointed steel tipped umbrella, the same penetrating the brain, in the hands of Samuel Washington, Washington is now being held and will probably have to face a charge of murder. Little's death was the result of a row between the two men on Saturday night last.

MONTHLY MEETING OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES. Supervisors to be Appointed for Drawing and Sewing Classes—Examination of Pupils.

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Trustee McKeevick took his place at the board last night for the regular monthly meeting held in the superintendent's office, city hall, last evening. Chairman Huggett presided and there was a full attendance.

A communication from Rev. T. W. Gladstone, who received an offering of \$5 for the best essay on "My Duty to the City," written by pupils of the High school, Trustee E. Lewis objected, but it was finally agreed to accept the offering for the purpose of the principal of the school.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

Will Practically Form Platform on Which Conservatives Will Appeal to Country.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—M. E. Smith, M. P. of the Liverpool and Ontario Convention, addressed a meeting of the members of the board of trade this morning on Imperial trade questions. J. W. Hillis, M. P., for Durham, and Norman Chamberlain, who are accompanying Mr. Smith on his trip through Canada, also addressed the members.

Mr. Smith remarked he should do service to that party and an injustice to the Old Country were he to say that the Conservative party had not had the interests of Canada at heart. There was no political faction in England that did not view with interest and satisfaction the rapidly increasing prosperity of the Dominion.

After outlining the political situation which led up to the defeat of the English Conservative party at the last election, Mr. Smith said that the statement that the cause of tariff reform was a vanquished one and that promoters had accepted a first defeat as a final overthrow of the movement, was untrue. Frankly, if an election were to take place immediately, the speaker said he had but small chance of telling what the result would be; but he was in a position to state positively that the Conservative party would go to the country solid on what was practically the same as the policy outlined by Joseph Chamberlain.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN SPAIN. New Law of Associations Prepared by the Cabinet.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—The new law of associations, according to the Herald, will contain the following clause: No religious order shall be established without the authorization of the parliament. The state shall accord support to any member of a religious order desiring to renounce the vows taken. The minister of justice is empowered to withdraw the authorization of any religious order found to be inimical to morality or public tranquility. The cabinet shall forthwith dissolve the authorization previously granted to religious orders and cancel those which are illegal. Religious orders whose members are foreigners or whose directors reside abroad shall be dissolved. The authorities are empowered to enter monasteries without ecclesiastical sanction. Religious orders shall not be allowed to hold property in excess of the objects for which they were instituted. All legacies to religious orders or donations to orders by living persons or by testimonies, or through intermediaries are formally prohibited. The law of 1887 concerning the registering of religious orders remains in force.

RUSSIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION. Acreage Under Grain Is Increasing—The Causes of Failure.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—That the acreage and production of wheat in Russia have grown and that further growth may be expected, that natural conditions all favor such extension of wheat raising, and that economic conditions favor the further growth of wheat at the expense of rye and other crops, is the general conclusion reached in a report on the department of agriculture on Russian wheat production. The report, however, points out the extremely low average yield, probably the whole of the very lowest in the world, and the frequent failures of the crops often leading to famine with great suffering and loss of life among the people. The causes of the backwardness of Russian agriculture, the report says, are the system of land ownership on one hand and the antiquated methods of agriculture, and the poverty and ignorance of the people, on the other.

FATAL FALL. Actress Fell Through Fourth Story Window and Was Instantly Killed.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Miss Florence McDonald, 26 years of age, a member of the chorus in the "Carmen" company, now playing at a downtown theatre, was killed early today by falling out of a fourth story window in the Windsor Hotel. She plunged into an air shaft, and her body struck the heavy plate glass roofing of the rotunda on the second floor. She was removed to Wesley hospital, where she died about an hour afterwards. The only witness to the accident was Miss Debonhart, a member of the same theatrical company. Miss Debonhart says that Miss McDonald had come to her room with the intention of sitting on the window sill and had lost her balance. Miss McDonald was known on the stage as "Florence." Her home was in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCEPTS PASTORATE. Rev. C. F. Ake Accepts Call to Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Tribune today says: Rev. C. F. Ake, one of the leading Nonconformist ministers in Great Britain, has agreed to accept the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, to succeed Rev. Dr. Rufus Johnson, who resigned some months ago. The trustees will at once begin the construction of a new and bigger church and set an annual sum to carry on evangelist work in the downtown section. The trustees and the congregation desire to have Mr. Ake accept as it is believed he would uphold the church which is already well known by reason of the Rockefeller bible class and the Elder Rockefeller's supposed generosity.

NEWFOUNDLAND AGITATION. Archbishop Howley Urges Calling of Meetings to Protest Against Modus Vivendi.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 10.—Popular agitation continues against the modus vivendi giving the Americans privileges denied by the Newfoundland laws, the press denouncing what it terms the government's betrayal of the country's interests. In a public letter Archbishop Howley urges the immediate calling of meetings throughout the colony to protest against the measure which he declares is neither a political nor a party question. The present, he says, is a historical crisis in the country, when every Newfoundland, native or resident, regardless of creed, class or party should rally to the government's support.

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INTERESTING ELECTION CASES

OCCUPY ATTENTION OF SASKATCHEWAN COURT

Appeal from Ruling That Assembly Has Power to Hear and Determine Petitions.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 11.—Two very interesting subjects occupied the attention of the court en banc yesterday, namely, the reserved case of the King vs. Sinclair, the Prince Albert district returning officer, and the appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Prendergast that the provincial courts had no jurisdiction on the election trials.

The argument in the first of these cases was purely technical as to whether the charge had been properly laid under section 84 of the Criminal Code, and as to whether the definition of "electors" was the defrauding of "the public." Mr. Elwood, of Monomani, appeared for the crown and Mr. Norman Mackenzie, Regina, for Sinclair.

In the course of the argument Mr. Justice Sifton said there was no doubt that the public were interested in the question, but the question was whether they had anything of which they could be defrauded. His would be inclined to distinguish between people who could be specifically described as a class and those who could not so be described. Mr. Justice Prendergast, who was present, was asked to state positively that the result would be; but he was in a position to state positively that the Conservative party would go to the country solid on what was practically the same as the policy outlined by Joseph Chamberlain.

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Madrid, Oct. 10.—The new law of associations, according to the Herald, will contain the following clause: No religious order shall be established without the authorization of the parliament. The state shall accord support to any member of a religious order desiring to renounce the vows taken. The minister of justice is empowered to withdraw the authorization of any religious order found to be inimical to morality or public tranquility. The cabinet shall forthwith dissolve the authorization previously granted to religious orders and cancel those which are illegal. Religious orders whose members are foreigners or whose directors reside abroad shall be dissolved. The authorities are empowered to enter monasteries without ecclesiastical sanction. Religious orders shall not be allowed to hold property in excess of the objects for which they were instituted. All legacies to religious orders or donations to orders by living persons or by testimonies, or through intermediaries are formally prohibited. The law of 1887 concerning the registering of religious orders remains in force.

RUSSIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION. Acreage Under Grain Is Increasing—The Causes of Failure.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—That the acreage and production of wheat in Russia have grown and that further growth may be expected, that natural conditions all favor such extension of wheat raising, and that economic conditions favor the further growth of wheat at the expense of rye and other crops, is the general conclusion reached in a report on the department of agriculture on Russian wheat production. The report, however, points out the extremely low average yield, probably the whole of the very lowest in the world, and the frequent failures of the crops often leading to famine with great suffering and loss of life among the people. The causes of the backwardness of Russian agriculture, the report says, are the system of land ownership on one hand and the antiquated methods of agriculture, and the poverty and ignorance of the people, on the other.

FATAL FALL. Actress Fell Through Fourth Story Window and Was Instantly Killed.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Miss Florence McDonald, 26 years of age, a member of the chorus in the "Carmen" company, now playing at a downtown theatre, was killed early today by falling out of a fourth story window in the Windsor Hotel. She plunged into an air shaft, and her body struck the heavy plate glass roofing of the rotunda on the second floor. She was removed to Wesley hospital, where she died about an hour afterwards. The only witness to the accident was Miss Debonhart, a member of the same theatrical company. Miss Debonhart says that Miss McDonald had come to her room with the intention of sitting on the window sill and had lost her balance. Miss McDonald was known on the stage as "Florence." Her home was in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCEPTS PASTORATE. Rev. C. F. Ake Accepts Call to Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Tribune today says: Rev. C. F. Ake, one of the leading Nonconformist ministers in Great Britain, has agreed to accept the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, to succeed Rev. Dr. Rufus Johnson, who resigned some months ago. The trustees will at once begin the construction of a new and bigger church and set an annual sum to carry on evangelist work in the downtown section. The trustees and the congregation desire to have Mr. Ake accept as it is believed he would uphold the church which is already well known by reason of the Rockefeller bible class and the Elder Rockefeller's supposed generosity.

NEWFOUNDLAND AGITATION. Archbishop Howley Urges Calling of Meetings to Protest Against Modus Vivendi.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 10.—Popular agitation continues against the modus vivendi giving the Americans privileges denied by the Newfoundland laws, the press denouncing what it terms the government's betrayal of the country's interests. In a public letter Archbishop Howley urges the immediate calling of meetings throughout the colony to protest against the measure which he declares is neither a political nor a party question. The present, he says, is a historical crisis in the country, when every Newfoundland, native or resident, regardless of creed, class or party should rally to the government's support.