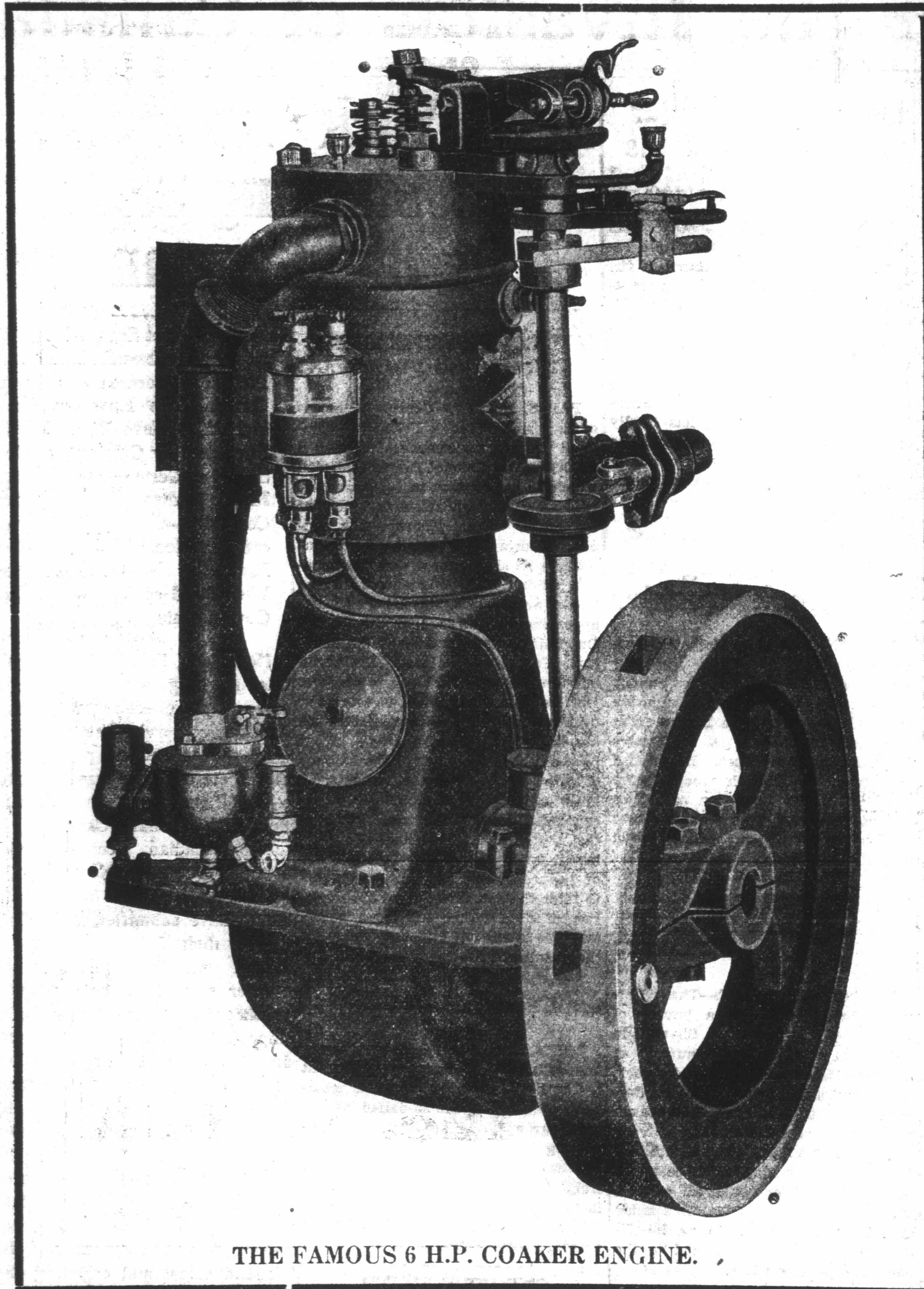


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**A Motor Engine made for the Union Trading Company by the largest Motor Engine Manufacturers in America.**



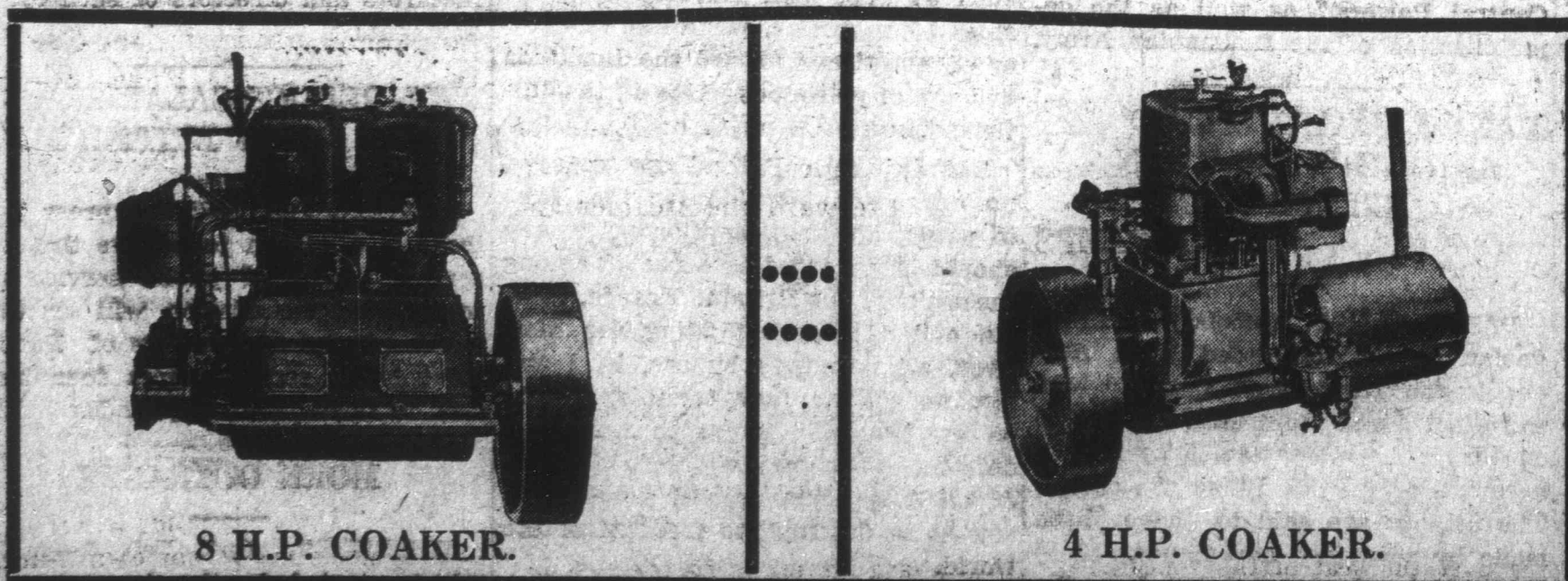
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**Fishermen's Union Trading Co., Ltd.**

## Some Interesting Statistics About Cities Under Commission Form of Government in the United States

The commission form of government is in effect in 81 of the 204 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants in the United States. Civil-service regulations are applied to the appointment of policemen in 122 such cities, including all those of more than 300,000 inhabitants. Policewomen are employed in 26 cities. Municipal prohibition prevails in 15 cities, state prohibition in 3. In 15 cities certain saloons are licensed to sell malt liquors only. These are a few of the significant and interesting facts which will be brought out in a report under the title of "General Statistics of Cities, 1915," to be issued in the near future by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Gorgan, chief statistician for statistics of cities.

The commission form of government now prevails in no fewer than 81 of the 204 cities estimated to have 30,000 inhabitants or more in 1915. These cities are scattered throughout 26 states, in addition to the District of Columbia, ranging from Massachusetts to Washington and from South Carolina to California. Five of them are in New England, 27 in other northern states east of the Mississippi, 16 in Northern states between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast states, 9 in the Pacific coast states, and 24 in the South.

The largest city previously operating under the commission form of government was New Orleans, whose population is estimated at about 365,000; but Buffalo, with a population of about 400,000, recently voted to inaugurate this system on January 1, 1916. Next in order are Washington, D.C., with nearly 350,000 inhabitants, Portland, Ore., with about 260,000, and Denver, with about 250,000.

In these cities the commissions range in size from three to seven members. Those in St. Paul and Omaha have seven members each; those in San Diego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Tex., six each; and that in Huntington, W. Va., four. All the other commissions are composed of either three or five members, the great majority having five. The salaries paid municipal commissioners range from \$500 a year in Jackson, Mich., and Springfield, Ohio, to \$7,000 a year in Birmingham, Ala., and their terms of office vary from one to four years.

Dayton, Ohio, has a commission of five members, which decides matters of general policy, and a "city manager," appointed by the commission, who looks after the administrative work. The presiding officer of the commission receives \$1,800 per annum, the other members \$1,200, and the city manager \$12,500.

The larger cities still cling to the older form of government by mayor and council. In all, 123 cities of over 30,000, including all having more than 400,000 inhabitants, are governed in this manner. The mayors' salaries range from \$100 per annum in Flint, Mich., to \$15,000 in New York City, and their terms of office from one to four years.

### Many Cities Own Their Water Supply Systems.

Of the 204 cities of over 30,000, 155 have municipally owned water-supply systems, the total estimated value of which is \$1,071,000,000. Municipal ownership in this field has been in force in Philadelphia, which built its plant in 1801 and has operated it continuously since that time for a longer period than in any other city.

The bulk of the water supply for most cities comes, of course, from lakes and streams, but there are 3,634 wells in operation in 47 cities. Of these 1,367 are in New York City alone.

Five processes of purification are employed, namely, sedimentation, coagulation, slow sand filtration, mechanical filtration, and chemical sterilization. In the 155 cities of over 30,000 which have municipal ownership of water-supply systems, there are in operation 87 sedimentation reservoirs, in which are treated 958,600,000 gallons a day; 54 coagulation plants, handling 492,100,000 gallons daily; 527 sand filters, which treat 598,700,000 gallons a day; and 427 mechanical filters with an output of 462,200,000 gallons daily. The amount of water chemically sterilized averages 1,972,900,000 gallons daily. A part of this water is also treated by other processes.

The cost of treatment per 1,000,000 gallons covers a wide range, from 4 cents in Chicago to \$17.46 in Columbus, Ohio. In the former city, the chemical sterilization process is used exclusively, while in the latter both

mechanical filtration and chemical sterilization are employed. In 15 cities the cost of treatment is less than \$1 per 1,000,000 gallons and in 16 it is more than \$5.

In these 155 cities with municipally owned water systems there are 36,936 miles of water mains, 330,593 fire hydrants, and 1,787,448 meters. During the year a total of 1,326,028,000,000 gallons of water—enough to cover the state of Connecticut to a depth of nearly 16 inches—was supplied to a total population of 26,200,000, the average daily per capita consumption being 139 gallons. The greatest daily consumption of water per inhabitant, 430 gallons, is reported on Tacoma, Wash., and the smallest, 34 gallons, for Woonsocket, R.I. In the former city 8 per cent of the water is metered and in the latter 98 per cent. The tendency of meters to curtail greatly the use of water is strikingly shown by a comparison of the figures for the 26 cities the entire water supply is metered with those for the 26 cities in which not more than 25 per cent is metered. In the former group the average daily consumption per inhabitant ranges from 42 gallons in Brockton, Mass., to 179 gallons in Columbia, S. C., and in only 7 cities does it exceed 100 gallons. In the latter group it varies from 43 gallons in Savannah, Ga., to 430 gallons in Tacoma, Wash., and in only 3 cities does it fall below 100 gallons.—La Follette's Magazine.

## Police Thwarted Plot to Blow Up Brooklyn Bridge

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The police announced that with the arrest of Michele Grascino while carrying a suit case containing a bomb, they believe they have thwarted a plan to blow up the Brooklyn Bridge. Grascino, was taken into custody after he had been trailed from the archedway of the municipal building to the bridge promenade and the Bureau of Combustibles, after an examination of the bomb, announced that it was constructed so as to explode with tremendous force. The bomb consisted of an agate can about four inches in diameter and four deep into an agate cover had been tightly driven, with a fuse connecting with the explosive.

Members of the "bomb squad" had been watching Grascino for three months, having learned they say, that an attempt was to be made to blow up "a big building." They also arrested Leonardo di Vizeo, in connection with the case.

It is quite possible to give a man back talk without talking behind his back.

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## GOVERNMENT HOPES TO DODGE SHELL INQUIRY

Expect British Authorities Will Frown on Investigation

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The government which has indicated through Hon. Arthur Meighen, that it will not allow any parliamentary investigation of the operations of the shell committee has, it is understood, cabled to Right Hon. Lloyd George for a statement from him as to the wishes of the imperial government in the matter.

It is stated in government circles that a reply is expected from the minister of munitions intimating that as far as the imperial government is concerned all the facts necessary have already been reported upon by D. A. Thomas and Lionel Hitchens and that for the present there will be no request from Great Britain for any further investigation of the contracts let by the defunct shell committee.

In this way the government hopes to bolster up its argument against the demand of the Liberals for a full investigation in parliament.

While it is obvious that the imperial authorities could not suggest any investigation by the dominion parliament into expenditures for which the imperial treasury has paid, it is certain that the opposition will not be content with any such non-committal reply from London. The demand for an investigation in parliament will be steadily pressed by the opposition, and that investigation is demanded apart altogether from the fact that nominally the shell committee was responsible to the imperial ministry of munitions and financed by it.

As has already been pointed out in the debate, Canada will have to pay her proportion of the cost of the munitions ordered by the shell committee, since the Canadian troops used part of those munitions and the Canadian government is being charged up by the imperial government with the part so used, and at the prices paid by the London treasury.

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that the old shell committee was practically the creation of the dominion government, and its operations were directly controlled by the minister of militia.

## Alberta Premier Gets After Banks

CALGARY, Jan. 31.—An attack on the banks was made by Premier A. L. Sifton yesterday in an address to the Canadian Club on "Lessons from the War," in which he expressed the view that the time was ripe for the initiation of some amendments to the existing legislation governing banks, by which some more definite control of the disposal of their deposits should be given the people, to the end that the legitimate business of the country should receive its due consideration.

Premier Sifton said that one of the first lessons that people learned from the war was that the finances of the country were controlled by a few men. Despite the fact that they had taken additional deposits of \$106,000,000 during the last year, the banks, nevertheless had curtailed credit to legitimate business to the extent of \$20,000,000 less than they had done during the previous year, and had increased by \$20,000,000 loans to speculators for the purpose of increasing the price of stocks.

The Premier said the shareholders of banks should not have uncontrolled control of the mode of investing the money which they held in trust for the people, and it was unreasonable that they should be permitted to do so, considering that the total amount invested in bank stocks in Canada was \$114,000,000, whereas the money of the people over which the bank exercised such arbitrary control amounted to \$1,700,000,000.

### BULGARIAN SCHOOLS MUST TEACH GERMAN

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonika says a German municipal commission has arrived at Sofia to consult with the authorities in the Bulgarian capital with regard to the measures to be taken for organizing the municipality on German lines.

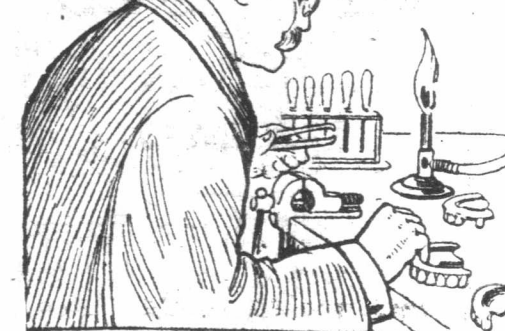
The Bulgarian Government, the correspondent adds, at the request of Germany, will present a bill in Parliament making the teaching of German obligatory in all the Bulgarian schools.

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