

## CITY'S FIGHT FOR WATER BILL

### ARGUMENTS BEFORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

W. J. Taylor Argues for Reaffirming of Rights of Victoria.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

This morning the private bills committee of the legislature met and proceeded with the city's amending Water Works Act, no agreement having been reached by which the lieutenant-governor in council should approve of any scheme presented.

The section in the bill proposed by the city which came under consideration this morning and provoked loud addresses from council was as follows:

"The powers, rights and privileges granted and conferred by chapter 20 of 1873, being the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873,' as amended by the Statute chapter 190 of 1897 (the Water Clauses Consolidation Act), or by any statute amending the same, or by any general statute previous thereto repeated therein."

Beside Mayor Hall, the water commissioner, city barrister and city solicitor, there were present A. P. Luxton, K. C., and R. H. Pooley, representing the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and Councillors Oliver and McGregor, of Oak Bay, and the clerk of that municipality, J. S. Floyd; E. V. Bodwell, K. C., representing Oak Bay; and Mr. Reeves, Quick and Macdonald, of Esquimalt, and Mr. Thomas Sorby, representing the Ratepayers' Association.

W. J. Taylor, K. C., representing the city, contended that the right of the city to take water anywhere within twenty miles of the city. In 1885 the right was given the Esquimalt Waterworks Company to take water from Thetis lake. The city was made to this as Thetis lake was not regarded as of sufficient height to give a supply to Victoria.

In 1892 the Esquimalt Company applied for right to go to Goldstream, and Victoria at that time had the right to go there, being within twenty miles of the city. Oppression was raised and the legislature granted the Esquimalt Company the right to go there with the provision that it should be subject to the rights of the city of Victoria as to the water in the act, it being specified that nothing should take away from the city's rights. If Victoria had the right to go anywhere within twenty miles for water, the city was taken away? Victoria's rights were not to be prejudiced because the Esquimalt Company was given the right to take water.

The city now wanted only an understanding so that when it entered upon a scheme for securing water it should not be held up.

Mr. Taylor dealt with the judgments in connection with the trial of 1873. The application was made by the city under the Water Clause Act for a record of water at Goldstream. It was not sought under the act of 1873. The Privy Council did not decide upon the rights of the city under the act, because it was not an issue in the action.

Quoting from the statutes, Mr. Taylor showed that the Esquimalt Water Works Act, by which powers were given to go to Goldstream, protected the rights of the city. At the same session the rights of the city were affirmed in a statute passed that Victoria should be able to go anywhere within twenty miles for water. He objected to the style of address used on the other side when it was referred to as an "underhand method." All that was asked this year was what was asked last year, namely, to reaffirm the right of the city. On the other hand if the Esquimalt company sought to purloin the rights of the city the argument used could be understood.

Mr. Taylor mentioned that when the Esquimalt company constructed its works it was for the purpose of supplying power, having entered into a contract with the electric company. The object in getting the rights was to provide water for domestic purposes.

The chairman, W. Ross, wanted to know if this would affect the city's position from the standpoint of litigation.

Mr. Taylor said that it might affect the city's position in that respect, but it was more necessary as a means of assisting in raising money to carry out the work.

Mr. Ross wanted to know if in assisting the city to raise money there was not the danger that the Esquimalt company's ability to raise money might not be interfered with.

Mr. Taylor thought there was no danger of this, but Mr. Ross agreed that was what was liable to happen.

Mr. Taylor said he would not assault the characters of the members of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, as the councillors of the city of Victoria. Mr. Bodwell said he did not attack the character of the men. It was their qualifications. (Laughter.)

A. P. Luxton, K. C., thought that it was more evident than ever, after Mr. Taylor's address, that the city sought to acquire the Esquimalt company's undertaking. He argued that while this money, it would take away from the Esquimalt company the opportunity to raise money.

Mr. Garden wanted to know if it would not hamper the Esquimalt Water Works Company if the city went to take for water.

Mr. Luxton said the company expected to find a means of disposing of the water.

Continuing, Mr. Luxton argued that the city had elected to take water from Thetis lake. The language of the act he argued was that if the city of Victoria

had gone to Goldstream before the Esquimalt company appropriated the water the city should have the rights claimed. The company having gone there, however, the city had no right to go there.

He argued that the works were not carried out by the company to supply the electric company. The Privy Council had approved of the evidence that the work was done partially to supply the city with water if called upon to do so. The Goldstream water supply did not amount to anything until the works were done by the company.

Mr. Luxton read the offer made to the city by the Esquimalt company. Mr. Taylor said the offer was on all fours with taking a man's land and building a house on it, and then compelling him to buy the house and lot. The city had two or three offers much better than this.

The whole matter will be considered by the committee. Considering other sections of the bill, Senator Macdonald opposed the frontage tax on water mains. He said citizens found the money to put in the system, bought the water and paid the interest on the debt. Now the city proposed to take advantage of the power given them in 1873, which had never been taken advantage of by the mayors and councils in 36 years, and tax a man because the water pipes passed over his land. He said that this would improve his property. Granted that it did, the taxpayers had already paid for putting in the mains. He asked for the repeal of the power.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the intention was to make owners of vacant lots bear their share of the cost of installation of mains instead of putting the cost on the consumers. The duty had been imposed upon the council to levy a tax upon property, the legal nature at the time being of the opinion that in addition to collecting water rates all property should be taxed to pay for the system.

The committee will consider this matter later. On the section enlarging the borrowing powers of the city for water works purpose, T. C. Sorby, secretary of the Ratepayers' Association, protested that this practically gave the city a blank cheque.

"But the city must have water and must pay for the system, no matter what its debt is," remarked Stuart Henderson.

Mr. Taylor reminded Mr. Sorby that no expenditure could be undertaken until the ratepayers had voted on it. Chairman Ross thought it as well to put in a specific proviso to this effect.

Mr. Taylor had no objection to this was done. The section providing for a separation of water works from the general accounts of the city was passed. Any excess of water works revenue may be employed for general purposes if the council so decides. The two-thirds majority mentioned in the bill was struck out.

To-morrow the amendments desired by Oak Bay will come up. The right in the act in plain terms the proposition made by the city to place the citizens of Oak Bay and Saanich on the same footing as citizens of Victoria as to the duty upon the water commissioner of supply them with water.

## HUNDRED HINDUS GO OUT ON STRIKE

They Claim Their Own Labor Contractor is Holding Back Wages.

New Westminster, Feb. 23.—Hindus to the number of nearly 100 marched from the Fraser mills at Millside into town to the provincial police headquarters and laid a formal complaint before Provincial Chief Constable Spain to the effect that their own labor contractor, by name Uda Ram, had not paid them any wages since November. Uda Ram is a Brahmin and they dare not touch him personally owing to caste regulations, so they appealed to the law of the land. From information gained through one of the Hindus who speaks a little English it was ascertained that Uda Ram took a contract in November last from the Fraser River Mill Company and hired his countrymen to work for him at \$1 per day; this wage he has not paid, it is alleged, though the mill company have duly filled their payments to him. Uda Ram maintains the men are in his debt. Uda Ram is the man who was stated some time ago to be hatching a conspiracy and also was accused to be behind the revolutionary paper which ran for a time in Vancouver, but was repressed and is now running in Seattle. Some temporary arrangement was made to the men returned to work, but in all probability a civil action will follow.

## E. & N. STEAMERS BOUGHT BY C. P. R.

Transfer of Vessels a Question of Internal Economy.

In order that all the shipping on the Pacific coast may be in charge of the same officials the steamers Joan and City of Nanaimo, which were taken over by the E. & N. when the railway was sold out by James Dunsinuir, have been purchased from that company by the C. P. R. Either the steamers have been operated by the E. & N. Railway Company, but this has been found undesirable. The formal transfer will take place March 1st.

In the near future it is intended to replace the steamers City of Nanaimo with a larger, faster and more commodious steamer. This year, however, the railway company are following the plan adopted by all large companies and are curtailing expenditures as much as possible.

Humming birds are disappearing from Trinidad. In 1886 there were eighteen species; now there are only five.

## NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 24.—Sir Frederick Borden has announced through Lloyd Harris, M. P., that Brant county will secure a new cavalry regiment, 300 strong, and provision will be made this session for its formation. A. J. Wilkes, K. C., will be gazetted colonel, and squadrons will be located at Paris and Burford. The Second Dragoons of Burford will be removed to Hamilton.

## TELEPHONES FOR FARMERS.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 24.—Forty farmers of the Condit district have formed a rural telephone company and have made arrangements for connections with the Bell exchange in this city. The rate at which connection is given is eight dollars a year, each rural telephone being made a part of the central system in Regina.

## PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES FOR CIVIC YEAR

Figures That Will Form the Basis for Discussion.

The civic estimates for the year have been prepared for the chairman of the finance committee. These will come before the council at an early date, when the appropriations will be decided upon. The estimate is a preliminary one, based on what is considered the needs of the city for the year. The estimates are as follows:

Revenue.	
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1909—\$	547 53
Land and improvement tax.....	460,000 00
Interest on overdue taxes.....	1,500 00
Cemetery fees.....	4,500 00
Dog tax.....	1,500 00
Fire Insurance Cos' tax.....	12,000 00
Liquor licenses.....	3,000 00
Other licenses.....	17,500 00
Market fees and rents.....	1,500 00
Police court fines and fees.....	5,000 00
Road tax.....	500 00
Education, government grant.....	36,500 00
Library.....	200 00
Building permits.....	1,250 00
Plant account, refund.....	2,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00
Interest from investment sinking funds.....	23,000 00
Less overdraft at Bank of B. N. A.....	1,811 64
Total.....	\$607,185 89

Expenditure.	
City debt.....	\$175,925 55
Municipal council.....	5,400 00
Civic salaries.....	22,400 00
City institutions.....	136,139 00
Building and surveys.....	17,300 00
Streets, bridges and sidewalks.....	69,340 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	49,050 00
Education.....	125,813 00
Board of health.....	26,284 00
Sewer rental and sewer tax fund.....	25,000 00
Water works.....	108,944 00
Total.....	\$762,875 55

Detailed Expenditure.

The totals arrived at under the heads above given are as follows: Civic debt—Interest, \$102,541.28; sinking funds, \$73,384.27; sinking fund, improvement, \$15,085.15; broker's age and exchange, \$300. Total, \$175,925.55.

Civic salaries—Salaries of tax collector, staff and comptroller, \$6,980; city clerk's office, \$3,000; assessor's office, \$2,520; collector's office, \$4,960; barrister and solicitor's, \$2,980; janitor and temporary assistance in all departments, \$1,750. Total, \$22,400.

Municipal council—Mayor's salary, \$1,700; aldermen, \$3,760. Total, \$5,460.

City institutions—Cemetery, \$5,000; parks, \$6,000; pound, \$1,500; police, \$46,575; fire department, \$44,235; library, \$1,500; street lighting, \$13,770; public market, \$10,500; home for aged and infirm, \$7,010. Total, \$136,139.

Miscellaneous—Election expenses, \$2,000; advertising and printing, \$6,500; stationery, \$1,500; telephone service, \$1,600; fuel and light, \$1,250; charitable aid fund, \$2,000; aged and infirm home, \$2,000; secret service, \$250; Victoria day celebration, \$2,000; special grants, \$1,000; total account, \$20,000; miscellaneous, not detailed, \$3,500. The above with other small contemplated expenditures brings the total under this head to \$49,050.

Education—Teachers' salaries, \$51,500; board of school trustees and water rate, \$28,840; interest on loans, \$10,585; sinking funds, \$4,888. Total, \$125,813.

Board of health—Salaries, \$5,748; removal of garbage, \$3,500; Jubilee hospital, \$5,000; other purposes, including water rate, \$12,000.

Sewer rental and sewer tax fund—Interest and sinking funds, \$19,952; maintenance of sewers, \$5,048. Total, \$25,000.

Water works—Salaries, \$9,150; interest and sinking funds, \$48,824; maintenance (general), \$15,000; maintenance of pumping stations, \$12,500; maintenance of filter beds, \$5,000; renewing connections, etc., under public streets and permanent sidewalks, \$4,000; expense of obtaining private bill, \$2,000; services, \$6,000; cleaning of sewers of Elk lake and the lake, \$2,000; new work shops, \$6,500. Total, \$108,944.

## SCHOONER SUNK.

Weight of Ice Crushes Down Vessel in Sanak Bay.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 24.—The fishing schooner, John D. Spreckels, now in this harbor, brings news of the sinking of the schooner Volcano in the bay of Sanak. The schooner was sunk by the weight of the ice which accumulated on its sides while it was lying at anchor in the harbor. As the boat plunged at its moorings the icy spray was flung against its sides where it froze solid, and in time became so heavy that the vessel sank.

On the John D. Spreckels the ice formed three feet thick and in a gale it broke loose from the after end. The weight forward carried that end down, and for two days the vessel was bows under.

## COMMISSION ON COAL SITUATION

JOHN OLIVER TO MOVE FOR ITS APPOINTMENT

Recites Reasons Which Make This Advisable—Night Sitings Begin.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The House will begin regular evening sittings next Monday. This evening there will be a sitting for the purpose of completing the budget debate.

John Oliver has given notice of a resolution which he will move probably some day this week, dealing with the cost of coal and alleged existence of a combine, and calling for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate into the whole question. His resolution is as follows:

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor by this House praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the following questions:

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production.

Mr. Jardine intends to ask the amount of revenue received from timber licenses and royalties on Vancouver Island, specifying those within the E. & N. land grant, in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

## CHANDLER FIRST IN SEATTLE MARATHON

Won Race by Over Two Miles—Walby of Portland Second.

Seattle, Feb. 22.—The big Marathon race, and the first full Marathon ever held in the Northwest, was won today by Chandler, of Vancouver, in 2 hours, 45 minutes and 15 seconds. The Canadian out-ran and out-gamed his competitors, Fred Walby, of Portland, Y. M. C. A., who won second place, and did not push and walked the last five miles.

The track was terribly heavy and the race was run in a driving storm. There were eight runners, but Burns, of Calgary, who was too slow on a lucky valley, did not arrive on the track in time for the start, and his non-appearance robbed the race of much interest. Chandler and Johnston, of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., led the pack and set the pace for practically the first fifteen miles, when Donaldson, of Seattle, then jumped into the lead, but dropped back again after going two miles, and quit. C. J. Cool, of the Washington state college, ran the last five miles with Chandler, who kept for three miles, both men walking most of the distance. Cool's trainers took him off the track and gave him a rub down, violating the rules of the race in so doing. Their man was disqualified. From that stage Chandler had things all his own way and did not try to sprint. Seven laps behind was Walby, second man, and he was followed by Spangler, of the Seattle Athletic Club, eleven laps in rear. The California runners were one of the running and all quit before the finish.

After receiving an ovation and was carried shoulder high from the track.

## TRAIN CRASHES OVER 100-FOOT CLIFF

Twenty-five Dead, Forty Injured, and Cars Demolished in Disaster.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 24.—A passenger train on the main line bound north was to-day thrown over a cliff 100 feet high at a point near Rio Ramon, where the track crosses the bottom of a ravine. All the cars were practically demolished. Twenty-five persons were killed and forty were wounded.

A relief train was at once dispatched to the scene. The accident was caused by a misplaced rail.

## GOES TO ENGLAND.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 24.—George Westinghouse sailed to-day on the Australasia for England, to attend the wedding of his son to Miss Violet Evelyn Brockbank at Ciston hall, Holmbeck, Lancashire. He is expected to return in two weeks.

## WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 24.—Addressing the Canadian Club, Chairman Gibbons, of the Canadian section of the international waterways commission, said the commission had done its best to be absolutely honest and impartial in its duties, and that the commission was unanimous on the terms of the treaty that it was absolutely fair, honest and righteous.

## COUNCIL CONSIDERS NUMBER OF TENDERS

New Offers Received for Lumber and Paving Blocks for City Uses.

The city council Monday night had to deal with a number of tenders. Objection was taken to those submitted for painting the apparatus of the fire brigade, because the sum asked was in each case the same. The tenders were: Brayshaw Carriage Company, John Meston, Grimm & Company and P. W. Dempster. When the Mayor read the tenders one after the other and the prices were found to be the same, several council members laughed. Ald. Stewart said: "It's altogether too thin. The four tenders are exactly alike, and it is an attempt at a combine. It will pay the council to buy the paint and employ a painter rather than submit to a hold-up. Those four tenders could not have been put in exactly alike without the collusion of the tenderers. It is just the same old game. I move that the tenders all be rejected, and I recommend that the council employ a painter and buy its own paint."

The council rejected the tenders and noted Ald. Stewart's remarks. Tenders for lumber and paving blocks were opened, and the council learned that through the incorrect specifications for the former tenders, which were rejected, the supply for the year will run the city into an added expense. All the tenders showed an increase of from \$1 to \$3 per board foot. They were rejected. The purchasing agent, the engineer and the Mayor to award the contract. The tenders were:

Camron Lumber Company—Lumber, from \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to sizes; paving blocks, \$10.50, \$11.50 and \$13.50, according to sizes.

Shawnaig Lumber Company—Lumber, \$10 to \$25. No tender for blocks. J. A. Sayward—Lumber, \$10 to \$25; paving blocks, \$10, \$11 and \$12.75.

Lemon, Gonnason Company—Lumber, \$10 to \$25; paving blocks, no tender. Tenders for police and firemen's clothing were opened and referred to their respective departments, together with the purchasing agent. The tenders were as follows:

E. Schaper—Police uniforms, \$25 and \$23 per suit; chief and assistant fire uniforms, \$37 per suit; firemen's uniforms, \$23 and \$20.

C. Thomas—Firemen's uniforms, \$25; fire chief, \$28. No tender for police uniforms.

Fraser & Morrison—Firemen's uniforms, \$25 per suit; chief and assistant fire uniforms, \$30 per suit. No tender for police uniforms.

F. M. Linklater—Firemen's uniforms, \$20, \$22 per suit, according to rank; fire chief and assistant chief, \$25. No tender for police uniforms.

D. P. Sprindling—Police uniforms, \$25 per suit; firemen, \$22 for chief, \$23 for men; \$23 per suit for special uniform.

The bakery committee recommended that the quadra street cemetery be placed under the control of the parks board, and that repairs be made to the retaining wall at Ross Bay. The Mayor said no part of the promised \$700 had been received from the persons interested in the quadra street cemetery, and that no money would be spent until it was paid in.

The collector advised the council that an appeal be taken in the matter of the Victoria West ward and Mrs. Sara Ward. If the judgment is not reversed the city cannot go along on the same lines as before in winding up the Victoria West ward.

The following local improvement work was passed on: A pavement on Fort street, from Douglas street to Blanchard street, and the paving of the alleyway between Douglas street and Humboldt street, lying between Government street and Douglas street, with necessary cement walks and curbs and gutters; Douglas street, between Humboldt street and Belleville street, to be graded and the surface to be laid over with concrete; Wharf street, from Johnson street to Government street, to be paved with vitrified brick and done by contract, according to the wishes of the owners.

Ald. Bishop's application in regard to the paving of Douglas street from Humboldt to the Fountain was laid over for a week so that the city engineer could estimate on it. The city could not undertake any local improvement in which its share was above \$15,000, and Ald. Bishop will probably bring in his application under three or four separate notices.

By-laws to assess and levy for local improvements were already completed, but have not been repaid, were put through their various stages.

The following further regulate the driving of animals through the streets was considered, but laid over for a week as some of the provisions appeared to the council to be unnecessary and others would work a hardship.

Ald. Humber asked that a night be set apart for the consideration of the evidence taken at the recent investigation. The Mayor said a transcription of the evidence would cost \$40 to \$50. Ald. Humber said he supposed the investigation would result in another whitewashing.

A deputation represented the Vancouver Island Development League will meet the government on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock to urge the necessity for appropriations in aid of opening up trails on the Island.

An interesting impromptu debate was held on Tuesday night at the board room of the First Congregational church, under the auspices of the Men's Own Social Club. The meeting, which commenced at 8 o'clock, was taken up by short speeches on various subjects.

There was a large number present, and all took part.

## DEMANDS FULL INQUIRY INTO FORGED TELEGRAM

Ottawa Free Press Asks "What is Parliament Going to Do About It?" Explanation That Does Not Explain.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The Ottawa Free Press says to-day:

"The explanation of the forgery of the now celebrated telegram from R. L. Borden to the Colonist, as transmitted to parliament via Mr. Borden and the Bishop of Columbia, must be accepted for a single moment. The average man will ask himself with justice whether if such a confession had been transmitted through any other source it would have been accepted for a single moment. All the circumstances, here, look at the circumstances. Here was a telegram of great political importance, the power of which as a political weapon in the then existing stage of public opinion in British Columbia must have been self-evident to any one who read it. You are asked to believe that a man in a responsible position or telegraph editor of a newspaper like the Colonist paid so little attention to the telegram that he just read it, and without taking a copy of the momentous words which were to have the effect of defeating a cabinet minister, handed the original copy to some unknown and irresponsible individual to be delivered at the final political rally of the campaign. Is such a state of things comprehensible even to non-newspaperman?"

Can you believe also that the Telegraph editor would not recognize that the message had been altered when returned to the office. But after having thus handed this important message to the mysterious Unknown the editor of the Colonist decided that the message was of sufficient importance to reproduce it in fac-simile. Now the fac-simile of a telegram cannot be reproduced in a moment. It requires the engraving of it, and the report of the meeting at which the forged telegram was read as published in the columns of the Colonist itself shows that it must have been well on in the evening before the message even as amended was read to that meeting. How was it possible for the message to be read at the meeting, taken back to the Colonist office and engraved in time for the morning edition of the next day. The explanation is not sufficient. More light must be thrown upon this matter before the people of Canada will accept this confession transmitted by Bishop Perrin. In fact it ought to be the duty of the Commons to insist upon an investigation of the circumstances before a committee of parliament and it is the duty of parliament to find out who was the accomplice, and failing that to ascertain from the telegraph editor of the Colonist the name of the man to whom he gave the telegram for delivery to the Conservative meeting.

It is folly to say that because the investigator of this most heinous of political crimes has sought sanctuary in the church he must, therefore, go scot-free, or that because the secrets of the confession are sacred, the forger of telegrams must be left alone with his conscience. That will not satisfy the people of Canada. They will insist upon a full and free inquiry into all the circumstances, including the production of the original telegram, both as sent from Halifax and as received in Victoria, and it may be added in conclusion that the peculiar circumstances surrounding this most mysterious case are not lessened by the discovery made by a Free Press man this morning, that the tyle of the Victoria Colonist, belonging to the House of Commons for October 1897, which is the property of the nation, has been mutilated.

The page of issue of Sunday, October 25th, containing the alleged fac-simile has been deliberately stolen from the file; thus the crime of theft has been added to the forgery, so that we have now to discover not only the forger but the thief. What is parliament going to do about it?

URGING PUNISHMENT OF TELEGRAM FORGER

Attorney-General Pressed by Rev. C. E. Cooper to Take Action.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The attorney-general is being pressed to take steps to bring to justice the guilty party in connection with the notorious Borden telegram, which appeared in the Colonist on the eve of the last election in a different form to that in which it was sent. Some weeks ago the committee of the Anglican synod passed a series of resolutions on the subject of moral questions, including this telegram. At the time Rev. C.