

SOCIETY

United Miss Decies Was Guests

Helen Vivien, J. Gould, was wife's Episcopal shortly after Lord Decies, army officer.

with an as- best of New domal life, to- foreign no- dogroom, streets, there small crowd of persistency such a neces- sary wedding in the standing in the ward incidents who have in- ymous com- vious known, performed by the Episcopal the Rev. Dr. St. Bartholo-

his daughter, the bride's aid of honor. N. a son of, ore than 100 on their way by were sta- burch in all led a zone nists might ed through the street ng Madison wps, whized st. Dozens Grand Gen- hurry, they ouse line. mem- ble more wedding. A ough a hitch that a hush- churs doors arter of an ily decorat- every thing filled with vaulted roof their ferns. alternately rices, show- g blossoms altar stood ild. Barked as trees, tall and mar- ed, nearly a- car stopped ndent in his near, slight- e carried a- of his arm

ed crowd, he ed by a apparently ks. He was, but a bit ould jostle e arrange- ally, how- was no such as oc- d married

ed J. Gould from a big church and sunshine of the wed- at 4.03 p. at mat ap- ing lilies of arty. These attendants, er William with Mas-

of honor, eeding the enony was and Lord battery of icked them- ould man-

occurred carriage of he's grand- Mrs. King- Illinois, be- to be car- y servants. Clafin, one istated a and Miss Miss Annie

GIRL Berna Gil- old chorus yesterday was half- g charac- e Angelle w playing

ter killing today. He from San conducted near the

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Russian for the San, Ed. of the street

OAK BAY'S CLAIM REGARDING WATER

Private Bills Committee Hears Application Regarding Right to Traverse Saanich With Mains

The petition of Oak Bay municipality for a bill amending its act of last session in the direction of empowering the municipality to buy water from the city of Saanich in order to connect with the system of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. and obtain water from that private corporation—a petition which counsel for the antagonistic parties are in classing "a hardy an- sagain came before the private bills committee Tuesday morning, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C. being heard for the petitioners, Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., for the city (for which City Solicitor Mr. A. Alkman also spoke briefly) and Mr. J. Herlek McGregor, Clerk J. S. Floyd, Mr. W. E. Oliver and Mr. J. J. Shal- lcross, while Reeve Nicholson, coun- cillors Grant, Sewell and Hobbs attend- ed the hearing for Saanich, which joins with the city of Victoria in opposing the re- quested legislation. The attendance of interested citizens was numerous, espe- cially among the representative resi- dents of Oak Bay being Acting Reeve J. Herlek McGregor, Clerk J. S. Floyd, Mr. W. E. Oliver and Mr. J. J. Shal- lcross, while Reeve Nicholson, coun- cillors Grant, Sewell and Hobbs attend- ed the hearing for Saanich, which joins with the city of Victoria in opposing the re- quested legislation.

After an extended hearing of counsel, supported by Mr. Shalcross for Oak Bay and Councillors Sewell and Grant and Reeve Nicholson, for Saanich, the consideration of the petition was ad- journed until this morning.

Mr. Bodwell, appearing for the peti- tioners, opened by very briefly explain- ing the position taken by Oak Bay municipality in this water question. Summarized, all that was sought of the legislature in this measure was the right to buy a supply of water from the city of Saanich at a mutually agreeable price. It appeared to him that, prima facie, there could be no reasonable objections suggesting themselves.

Opposed by City Council A distinctly contra view of the situa- tion was taken by Mr. Taylor, who said that the objections of Victoria city to the legislation sought, were somewhat deeper-rooted than counsel for Oak Bay had indicated. In explana- tion Mr. Taylor traced the history of waterworks and water supply legisla- tion, schemes and established services in and adjacent to Victoria, with spe- cial reference to the part therein of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. and the municipality of Oak Bay. Oak Bay, Mr. Taylor said, had always opposed Vic- toria's efforts to secure a substantial betterment of water facilities, and it was an established fact that the major- ity of Oak Bay residents were at the same time Victoria business men, so that in the present matter it would seem that a Victoria minority living just within the corporation limits was now endeavoring to defeat the successful prosecution of the Sooko lake water scheme approved by the majority of Victoria ratepayers.

In a nutshell the Sooko lake proposi- tion in contrast with the Esquimalt Water Works purchase proposal was this: If Victoria had acquired the Esqui- malt company's system, it would have been necessary to build ten or twelve miles of pipe to the source of supply, and then pay approximately \$1,000,000 for the water. On the other hand, by pipe-laying for about 2 1/2 miles to Sooko lake, an abundant supply of ex- ceptionally good water was to be got without payment to anyone for it; and utilization of the Sooko lake col- lection area, the available quantity of water could be multiplied by four. At present twenty-two million gallons per day was available with Sooko lake as the supply point, as against ten or twelve million gallons per day if the water had not been in view of all the facts and of past legislative and judicial de- cisions as to the natural territory of the city for waterworks purposes, the action contemplated in this petition would be unfair, as restricting the limits of the natural selling area for Victoria city water and thus deprecia- ting the value of the securities which it would be necessary to issue for the carrying out of the Sooko lake scheme. The city had not defaulted in any of its obligations to Oak Bay with respect to the assurance of an ample supply of good water; it had still until the 15th March to begin work, and it might proceed without further vote of the people to borrow the money necessary for carrying forward the Sooko lake scheme. If contracts were let in this connection, it might necessitate a further reference to the people, but not if the city pro- ceeded to do the work itself. All that Victoria asked was to be let alone and permitted to go forward in providing an ample supply of water of unchangeable quality for the city and districts adjacent.

Mr. McGregor, city solicitor, thought that this petition should have been labeled as for a bill to enable the municipality to buy water from the city of Saanich in order to connect with the system of the Esquimalt Water Works Co. and obtain water from that private corporation—a petition which counsel for the antagonistic parties are in classing "a hardy an- sagain came before the private bills committee Tuesday morning, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K.C. being heard for the petitioners, Mr. W. J. Taylor, K.C., for the city (for which City Solicitor Mr. A. Alkman also spoke briefly) and Mr. J. Herlek McGregor, Clerk J. S. Floyd, Mr. W. E. Oliver and Mr. J. J. Shal- lcross, while Reeve Nicholson, coun- cillors Grant, Sewell and Hobbs attend- ed the hearing for Saanich, which joins with the city of Victoria in opposing the re- quested legislation. The attendance of interested citizens was numerous, espe- cially among the representative resi- dents of Oak Bay being Acting Reeve J. Herlek McGregor, Clerk J. S. Floyd, Mr. W. E. Oliver and Mr. J. J. Shal- lcross, while Reeve Nicholson, coun- cillors Grant, Sewell and Hobbs attend- ed the hearing for Saanich, which joins with the city of Victoria in opposing the re- quested legislation.

As a matter of simple fact, he denied that Victoria was really entitled to re- present before the committee in this present application; the law had not created Oak Bay into a sales preserve for Victoria in water matters, and all that was now desired was the right to buy the water that Oak Bay wants at a price which is equally satisfactory. The application was not inspired by the Esquimalt Water Works Co., but had been made bona fide by the resident property owners of Oak Bay, having re- gard solely to their own business inter- ests and the necessities of the inhab- itants of the district. A tentative agree- ment had been entered into with them by the Esquimalt company, which had been dropped but which would probably be entered into again if authority were granted, under which water was to be delivered at the Oak Bay boundary in quantity at six cents per thousand gal- lons, under a 25 years' agreement. This agreement had been entered into under the assumption that Victoria would take over the private system.

Water Superior Mr. Shalcross, following, devoted himself particularly to the alleged in- ferior quality of the Elk Lake water, at present the only "dependable" and avail- able city supply. He said that the water of price was not so much objected to by Oak Bay residents as the inferior quality of Elk Lake water, and in this connection he cited Mr. Bulkeley's re- ports of the Sooko lake water, which he said was recognized that Elk lake water contained about twice as much ammonia as science had declared per- mitted in domestic water supply. Reports of Mr. Adams, Mr. Herbert Carmichael and the provincial board of health were also quoted as supporting the contention that, since the abandon- ment of filtration, Elk lake water con- tained so high a percentage of deleter- ious vegetable matter as to unfit for domestic use. Contra Mr. Shalcross pre- sented other reports attesting the com- parative purity of Goldstream water, and contended that utilization of Sooko lake as a water supply would involve at least five years' waiting, which was more than the residents of Oak Bay desired to submit to, they being forced water of Elk lake.

The representatives of Saanich denied the unfitness of Elk lake water, and urged that Victoria city should be given fair opportunity to provide an adequate supply of unimpeachably pure water, such as Sooko lake would assure.

Suspect Released OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 7.—Charles Smith, who has been held here since the belief by local authori- ties that he was a W. C. Schmidt, was released in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times, was re- leased tonight. His release followed the arrival of F. L. Browne, a Los Angeles detective.

Wanted for Forgery KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 7.—Sergeant Harrison, of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, is wanted for forging the name of his commanding officer, Lieut. Russell Hall, to a check for \$50. The check was cashed by the Bank of B.N.A. here. Harrison deserted, leaving his wife and two children without support.

Church Union. TORONTO, Feb. 7.—The Presby- tery of Toronto again wrestled with the question of church union at the meeting this morning, and after a vigorous discussion and by a vote of 25 to 21 disapproved of the basis of the union as accepted by the general assembly. A committee was appointed with Rev. Prof. Ballantyne as convenor to draft an overture to the general assembly, expressing the atti- tude of the presbytery towards the basis of union and indicating some of the reasons why it was not approved.

Forestry Association. TORONTO, Feb. 7.—George Y. Chown, registrar of Queen's Univer- sity, Kingston, was today elected president and John Henry, of Van- couver, B. C., vice-president at the Canadian Forestry Association at its annual meeting held in the city hall. The report presented shows that the association had accomplished a splen- did year's work, probably the most successful in its history. Winnipeg was agreed on as the place to hold the next annual convention. The association now has 5,705 members.

PREMIER TO SPEAK ON RECIPROCIITY

Continuation of the Debate on the Resolution by Mr. Brewster, the Liberal Leader—The Railway Measure

Continuation of the debate upon Mr. Hayward's resolution condemnatory of the Reciprocity Arrangement recently entered into by the national govern- ment of Canada and the United States provided the chief interest de- veloping in Tuesday's session of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Brewster speaking at considerable length and urging a policy of "wait and see." The debate will gain fresh and conspicuous interest today, when it will be closed by the Premier, by whom discussion was adjourned.

The Railway Bill passed second reading yesterday, opposed by the Socialists and Liberal Unionists, and other government bills were auto- matically advanced with little or no opposition. The estimates were last evening disposed of by caucus, and also the details of the fire insurance companies' bill, which was yesterday presented by message, although not in- troduced or laid before the House.

The continuation of the debate upon the Reciprocity proposals was the first item of business.

The Liberal Leader Mr. Brewster in resuming the debate on Mr. Hayward's motion condemna- tory of the reciprocity agreement be- tween Canada and the United States, said he had listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches of the min- ister of finance and the member for Cowichan. It was a question of such magnitude that he could only attempt to give his personal views on the mat- ter rather than put forth the policy of any party. He had noticed a certain connection that in eastern Canada there seemed to be a great deal of difference of opinion in the ranks of the Conserva- tive party on this question.

Hon. Mr. Ellison: "And the Libera- rials?" Mr. Brewster: "Yes, and among the Liberals. I notice both in Canada and the United States there seems to be no united political action on this matter, and the members of both parties are taking active steps to bring about a change in this agreement. And I believe that even in British Columbia there are Conservatives, strong party men, who believe that reciprocity makes for the advancement of the Dominion; and I believe even in this house, the mem- ber who would not care to go so far as to vote against their leader, there are men who believe that reciprocity is not all bad."

Mr. Brewster continued that for a moment he would go into the history of reciprocity proposals in Canada, and pointed out that the first reciprocity treaty was made with the United States in 1854, and lasted till 1867. In 1868 a standing offer was made for reciprocity, and in 1869 Sir John Rose, at that time finance minister, was sent to Washington to negotiate a treaty. Nothing seemed to have come of it, and in 1871 an offer was made by Sir John Macdonald to bring about reciprocity with the United States, and in 1873 the Hon. George Brown to Ottawa. In 1878, as the minister of finance had said on Monday, Sir John A. Macdon- ald was held that policy would be a great credit for reciprocity. In 1879 the standing offer for reciprocity was renewed, and in 1886 the Liberal government sent a commission to Washington in connec- tion with this matter. Last year the United States had sent a delegate to Ottawa that resulted in this agreement. In face of all this, he was surprised that the member for Okanagan would have the house believe that this policy was the desire of the Liberals only. He thought it only fair to point out that the Conservative party, of which the minister had spoken as being opposed to it, in reality had in their platform the standing offer of reciprocity for years. Their offer included a list of articles very similar to those appear- ing in the present agreement, and both parties in the Dominion since 1854 had been desirous of closer trade relations with the United States, and had tried to secure a reciprocity agreement. This did away effectually with the contin- uation of the late department in the United States could affect that.

Mr. Ellison: "Why do they send them to Canada, and why are they sold here in Victoria?" Mr. Brewster replied that it was be- cause produce sufficient for ourselves was not home grown under the present government. He continued that the London market was open to the trade of the world, and no reciprocity agree- ment with the United States could pre- vent the British Columbia producers from selling their produce there; but if we could raise the best fruit in the world, and he agreed that we could, and had the people who could raise the best fruit, he could see no cause for alarm. It was a fact that under the adminis- tration of the late department much good agricultural land was being held in such a way as to retard develop- ment; and it was a fact also that in some areas it was impossible to expect the fruit industry to pay for, to use a familiar phrase, water stock, in other words, they could not expect the cost of the land was far above its actual value.

"Then in respect to timber," said Mr. Brewster, "it is known that we have bigger resources and a better timber stock than any other section of the continent, and there is no reason why we cannot produce lumber as cheaply as they can on the other side. On the other side they employ only white

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This matter was so little understood and was a subject so great, that he did not think the house was acting wisely in considering the resolution. When they found that the Conserva- tives in the Dominion house had not yet entered into opposition except by way of heckling while the Finance Minister was making his speech, while many Conservatives in the East

(Continued on Page 7.)