

43RD YEAR * NO. 18094

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907—TEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

**KOMOKA PLAN NOT FAVORED BY EXPERT;
FOR COMBINED SPRING AND RIVER WATER****Mr. Maury Presents Report on Local Situation—Considers Combination Scheme
the Best For City—Cost Puts Lake Plans Out of Question.**

The water commissioners held a special meeting last night and informally discussed the report presented by Expert Engineer Maury, of Peoria, Ill., who was employed by the commission some weeks ago, to go thoroughly into the water problem here, and recommend the best course for the city to pursue to increase the supply.

In brief, Mr. Maury comes out for a combined river water and spring water supply.

He does not favor the Komoka scheme.

As to the Titus scheme, he says, that through lack of data he is unable to recommend it to the commissioners. He also deals with the Lake Erie and Lake Huron schemes, both of which are out of the question, because of the tremendous cost.

Reports are made as to bringing water from Lakeside and St. Marys, but neither is deemed feasible.

In a supplementary report, Mr. Maury says he considers meters could not be profitably installed by the city. The cost would be very great.

The commissioners at the meeting last night, did not put themselves on record as favoring any scheme, though Mr. Saunders came out strongly in the debate for the Komoka plan.

The combined river and spring water scheme would cost \$429,000, upon which the annual interest and sinking fund would be \$24,908 11.

The scheme contemplates the collection of water from Cronyn's Springs, on the south bank of the north fork of the Thames, about 4 miles from the city, and from White Springs on the opposite side of the river, and bringing these waters by gravity into a 5,000-gallon covered storage reservoir, to be built southeast of Sutherland's mill; the construction of a pumping station and installing therein of three pumping units of 2,000-gallon gallons daily capacity each, designed to draw water from the covered reservoir and force it into the city mains; a number of mains of large size to serve as the principal arteries for delivering water, and some additional city mains needed for extending the distributional system.

From the two springs mentioned the flow would be about 500,000 gallons per 24 hours, but counting on leakage, the city's supply from these sources would be increased by not less than 750,000 gallons per day.

Take Water From River.

The scheme also contemplates the taking of water from the river at Sutherland's mill race, and pumping it into a 3,000,000-gallon sedimentation reservoir, whence it can flow on to the sand of a 3,000,000-gallon covered filter, from which, after filtering, it will flow by gravity into the 5,000,000-gallon covered reservoir, thence to be pumped, if needed, into the city mains. Power to lift the water into the sedimentation reservoir could be secured from Sutherland's mill dam.

The pumps at Sutherland's mill would be built to operate against a head of 120-pounds pressure, so as to furnish water in case of fire at 100 pounds net at the hydrants.

With this plan, Mr. Maury says, a second main from Springbank would not be absolutely necessary, as the quantity of water from the present reservoir would not be increased, as is contemplated in the Komoka scheme, but he says further in the same paragraph that it would be advisable to put down an 18-inch additional main as a safeguard against accident to the present main.

Cheaper Than Komoka Scheme.

Mr. Maury goes on to say that the Komoka scheme would cost at least 50 per cent more than the combined scheme above outlined, without considering the cost of lands, right-of-way, etc.

The cost of the Komoka scheme he places at \$650,000, the annual interest and sinking fund upon which would be \$38,167 87.

The total expenses of the combined plan would annually be \$32,309 11, against \$47,167 87 for the Komoka scheme. Thus the combined plan means an annual saving of about \$15,000.

The operating expenses of the combined scheme are given as \$3,000, against Komoka scheme expenses of \$9,000 annually.

Purer Than Komoka Water.

He also contends that analysis of water from the Komoka district and from the Cronyn and White Springs show that the water from the latter sources is the purest. James' Creek at Komoka, he points out, is not exactly the best class of water for drinking purposes, as it has its source in swampy land.

Of the Thames water, Mr. Maury says he has no hesitation in saying that it can be purified, and that the prejudice of the people against river water is not well based.

Altogether, he would consider the water from the river, if filtered, more palatable and purer than the water from James' Creek.

Then the water from the Cronyn and White Springs, with the 5,000,000-gallon storage in the covered reservoir, would be sufficient for all ordinary needs, and that except in cases of very large fires, river water need not be used at all. When a fire broke out the pumps at Sutherland's mill could

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Raps Fire Underwriters.

In referring to his combined river water and springs water scheme which he recommends to the city, Expert Maury has something to say regarding the exactions of the Canadian Underwriters' Association in order that the key rate of insurance here might be reduced.

He points out that the underwriters have suggested the installation of a separate fire fighting plant of three 3,000,000-gallon units, with separate mains, etc., with 200 pounds pressure at the hydrants. "These requirements for a city of 45,000 inhabitants," Mr. Maury says, "with only one building six stories high, are so manifestly unreasonable that it is hard to believe that the underwriters really expected that it would be complied with. If they were not complied with, the inference was that the rates would not be reduced. That these requirements should be made at all seems to confirm the suspicions already prevalent among those who have given serious study to the matter, that recent advances in insurance rates all over Canada and the United States have been made less with regard to the real merits of the particular case than from a desire to recoup as quickly as possible the fire losses at Baltimore and San Francisco."

In conclusion, Mr. Maury says that he has had occasions to look into the requirements of the underwriters in several cities in America recently, and nowhere did he find anything which displayed the unreasonableness of the exactions imposed upon London.

**WHIRLED AROUND SHAFT, FRED
HOWE MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH****Body Terribly Mangled Before
Machinery Could Be Stopped—
Well-Known Musician.**

While attending to his duties in the King street works of the McClary Manufacturing Company yesterday afternoon, Frederick Howe, a laborer, who resided at 552 Horton street, was caught in a shafting and whirled to his death.

It was part of Howe's work to look after the new fire protection service lately installed by the company. Yesterday about 3 o'clock he was cleaning the pipes and valves, and in order to reach certain of them, he was compelled to use a ladder, as the pipes ran along the ceiling of the shop.

Howe's life was crushed out in an instant he was whirled around the shafting. The men working in the room did not know anything was wrong until they heard the screams of Howe.

It is said there was some difficulty in stopping the machinery, as the power could not be turned off in the room in which Howe was caught in the shafting, and the man was whirled around at the rate of several hundred revolutions to the minute before the machinery was brought to a standstill.

Howe's life was crushed out of him. There was only a space of two feet between the floor and the shafting, and every time the body went around it struck against the ceiling joists.

Dr. Drake was summoned, but Howe only breathed a minute after being taken from the shafting. The doctor found that both legs were broken in many places, the right arm was torn from the socket, the skull was crushed, and in other ways the body was terribly mangled.

Coroner MacLaren was notified, and after investigating the matter, he ordered an inquest. The body was then sent by the company to Stewart's morgue.

The late Frederick Howe had only been in the employ of the McClary Company about four months. Previous to that time he was employed by the Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Company of South London.

He was one of the best known and most popular musicians in the city. He was connected with the Seventh Regiment Band until the reorganization, and also with the Twenty-sixth Regiment Band. He will be remembered by many Londoners as the bass violinist of Prof. Stevens's orchestra at Bennett's Theater. He was about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

TO PLAY AFTER ALL**Wanderers and Thistles to Play For
Stanley Cup at Winnipeg.**

Winnipeg, Man., March 22.—The Stanley Cup games are to be played at the Arena Rink, this city, tonight, and Monday night, the majority of goals scored in the two games to decide the winner.

Trustee Foran notified the two clubs yesterday that he withheld decision regarding Wednesday night's game, and ordered the teams to play tonight at Kenora.

A meeting of the executives of the two clubs was held here early this morning, and Wanderers agree to allow the two ex-Ottawa players to play with Kenora if the games were played in Winnipeg.

The weather is very mild and the rink management will have their troubles in keeping water off the ice.

**BIG WHOLESALE
HOUSE IS SOLD****Lind, Kerrigan & Co. Secure Clarence
Street Property For \$30,000.**

The purchase of Gorman, Eckert & Co.'s large wholesale house on Clarence street, near York, has been completed by Lind, Kerrigan & Co.

Negotiations for the building had been in progress for some time, and were completed recently, after the Gorman-Eckert Company secured the Benet property in the east end.

The price paid by Lind, Kerrigan & Co. for the Clarence street house is reported to have been \$30,000. The building is four stories, with basement, and is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is to be used. It also includes a lighting plant.

Gorman, Eckert & Co. are now getting the Benet building in readiness for occupation. They expect to vacate their present premises on July 1.

**BRAINSTORM CASE
IN OLD LONDON****Man Who Killed Millionaire Merchant Whately Pleads
Insanity.**

London, March 22.—Horace George Rayner was arraigned in the central criminal court today charged with the willful murder of William Whately, the drygoods merchant of Westbourne Grove, on Jan. 24. In his opening statement, counsel for the prosecution, whose assertions were subsequently corroborated on the witness-stand by Louisa Turner, who lived under Mr. Whately's protection, disposed of the fiction that Rayner was an illegitimate son of the man he killed.

George Elliott, counsel for Rayner, in his opening speech for the defense, said it was not part of his case to prove that the prisoner was a son of the late Mr. Whately. Rayner, rightly or wrongly, believed he was his son, and counsel was going to show that Rayner was insane, in the legal sense that he was a degenerate, whose mind was tainted, defective and weakened by the over-indulgence of two generations of his family in drink.

LATER.

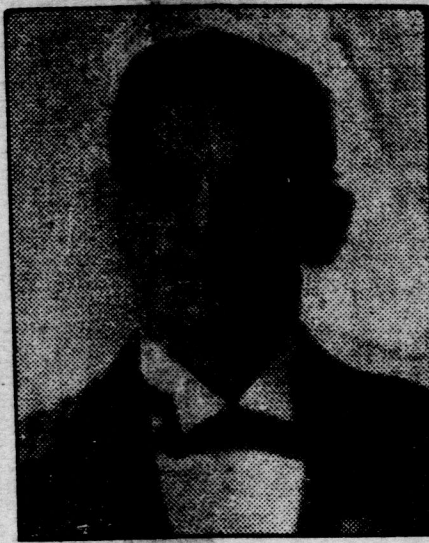
The jury after being absent nine minutes, returned a verdict of willful murder and Rayner was sentenced to death.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE**Australia Seeks To Establish Rate with
All Countries.**

Melbourne, Australia, March 22.—The Federal Government has decided to introduce a bill during the next session of Parliament, establishing a two-cent rate of postage on letters, not only throughout Australia, but with all parts of the British Empire and all foreign countries that will deliver two-cent letters from Australia.

CONTINUOUS POOL TEST.

New York, March 22.—Thos. Hueston, of St. Louis, beat Jerome Jeog, of Buffalo, last night by 206 points to 121, in the first of a series of three games of 200 points each, for the world's championship at continuous pool, and a side stake of \$300.



THE LATE FRED HOWE.

**DEMAND USE OF
DUTCH LANGUAGE****Afrikaners Stir Up Controversy
at First Meeting of
Parliament.**

Pretoria, Transvaal, March 21.—After the formal opening of Parliament here today, Lord Selborne ordered the members of the Lower House to retire and elect a speaker. As soon as they had assembled in their hall a language controversy sprang up. The Afrikaners persisting in the use of Dutch.

Mr. Hoffmeyer took the chair and, speaking in English, explained the method of electing a speaker, whereupon Gen. Schalkburger, the former vice-president of old times, shouted:

"Speak Dutch!"

The general's interruption was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the Boers, and Hoffmeyer complied, finishing his explanation in Dutch.

Gen. Botha, the Premier, nominated Gen. Beyers for speaker, and Sir George Farrar, president of the progressive party, proposed Mr. Stockenström, with the object of dividing the ministerialists, many of whom favored the latter.

After several names had been suggested by the Opposition and the honor declined, the proceedings being conducted alternately in English and Dutch, Gen. Beyers was elected speaker and returned thanks for the honor in English.

He said he intended to maintain the traditions of the mother country and the mother colony, namely Cape Colony, and afterwards, speaking in Dutch, he adjourned the House amidst cries from the Opposition of "Speak in English!"

TRANSVAAL BARS JAPS**The Asiatic Ordinance Measure Passes
The Upper House.**

Pretoria, Transvaal, March 22.—The Upper House of Parliament today passed the "Asiatic Ordinance," providing for the exclusion of the Japanese and other Asiatics who are immigrating to South Africa in increasing numbers.

TRAIN HITS STREET CAR**Two Fatally and Nine Seriously Hurt
in a Detroit Accident.**

Detroit, Mich., March 22.—Two persons were fatally injured and nine others, all girls, were more or less seriously hurt today, when a street car was struck at the Fourteenth avenue crossing, by a Michigan Central Railway train.

The fatally injured: James C. Smith, aged 55 years, Detroit; Miss Charlotte Martin, Mason City, Mich.

DOUBLE FERTILE EGYPT

Cairo, March 21.—It is proposed to raise the great Assouan dam 15 ft. This, it is calculated, will make it possible to reclaim an irrigation area one and one-half times larger than the region at present irrigated.

THE WEATHER.**TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILD.
FORECASTS.**

Friday, March 22—8 a.m. Fair and very mild today and on Saturday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Casby	32	26	Fair
Winnipeg	30	20	Clear
Port Arthur	38	20	Fair
Perry Sound	40	34	Fair
Ottawa	34	24	Cloudy
Montreal	36	20	Cloudy
Quebec	38	22	Cloudy
Father Point	32	24	Cloudy

The first record in the above table records the temperature at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has fallen heavily in portions of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, followed by somewhat colder conditions. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine and quite mild.

Detroit, March 21.—Lower Michigan: Friday—Partly cloudy and warmer; showers at night of Saturday in north portion; partly cloudy in south. Saturday—Cooler; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

**TORCH AND SWORD IN ROUMANIA
PEASANT UPRISING SPREADING****Towns Sacked and Fired—Many
Killed and Many
Wounded.**

Vienna, March 22.—According to the news received today in Budapest, from Moldavia, the peasant movement in Roumania is spreading. The town of Dorogol has been sacked and burned by the peasants. The inhabitants were compelled to flee for their lives. At Cucuteni, where many Tungaarians live, a fight occurred between the Hungarian and Roumanian inhabitants. Four Hungarians are reported killed and 30 wounded.

Fourteen peasants were killed in a collision with troops at Belgiesio, while in Fokshann the people are in revolt against the authorities. The village of Sullo was destroyed by peasant rioters. The fate of the inhabitants is not known.

BIG JOB FOR M'GUIGAN**Appointed First Vice-President of Great
Northern Railway.**

St. Paul, Minn., March 21.—James J. Hill said tonight that there is no truth in the statement that he is about to retire from the presidency of the Great Northern Railway. He added that F. H. McGuigan, formerly fourth vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed first vice-president of the Great Northern, the post heretofore held by Louis H. Hill, son of the president.

No announcement was made as to the place where Mr. McGuigan will live, but it is generally understood that the office of assistant to the president will be created for him.

MR. MARKS FOR TORONTO**Has Taken Over the Editorship of
Toronto's Labor Organ.**

Toronto, March 22.—The Tribune, the local labor organ, is being taken over by Mr. Joseph Marks, editor of the London Industrial Banner in London. He will move here and give the paper his personal supervision. The name of the paper may be changed to the Industrial Banner.

**CITY CAN'T BUY
RAILWAY AT PAR****President Everett Unchanged in
Attitude Regarding Sale of
Local System.**

Mr. Henry A. Everett, the millionaire president of the London Street Railway, and several other companies, is in the city today, and at 5 o'clock he meets the finance committee of the city council to discuss the purchase of the local street railway lines by the city.

When interviewed by The Advertiser, Mr. Everett said that it would be idle to talk of buying the railway at par. He considers the system a very valuable one.

He stands exactly where he stood, he says, when interviewed by The Advertiser on the subject last fall. This morning Mr. Everett took a trip over the Springbank line in company with Manager King, Treasurer Benson and City Engineer Grayson.

"The changes made by the Grand Trunk west of the city are stupendous," Mr. Everett said to the reporter. "The work is one of the most interesting sights I have ever seen."

The street railway magnate also stated that the change in route of the Springbank line, which was made necessary by the elevation of the Grand Trunk tracks west of the Wharncliffe road, has greatly benefited the line.

Mr. Everett will leave London tonight for Cleveland.

THE LIMIT FOR BIGAMY**A Toronto Boxmaker Given Two Years
Less One Day.**

Toronto, March 22.—One year and 364 days, the extreme penalty, was given Bert Windsor, a boxmaker, who pleaded guilty to bigamy before Police Magistrate Denison this morning. Four years ago Windsor married Lydia Cattle and had two children by her. He lived with his wife's parents. A short time ago he began paying attentions to a girl named Annie Woodward and when one night about New Years at the roller rink his wife reproached him with it, Windsor struck her. For this he was ordered out of the house by his wife's brothers. He left and went and married the Woodward girl.

DELAY HURTS COMPANY

Toronto, March 22.—There was a large crowd in the private bills committee room this morning in anticipation of the committee taking up the expropriation clauses of the city of Toronto's bill. These clauses were not dealt with however, and after a brief discussion, were laid over till Wednesday morning. Representatives of the Toronto Electric Light Company protested against the delay, saying it had already caused injury to the shareholders of \$200,000, necessary work contracted for having been held up.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Berlin, March 22.—Count Arco, in his wireless telephone experiments, has succeeded in obtaining distinct exchanges of words in a tolerably natural voice, at a distance of two miles, by using poles 30 feet high.

**GOV'T. CONTROL
OF COMPANIES****Legislature Seeking a Means
To Prevent Stock Watering.**F. H. M'GUIGAN,
General Manager of the Grand Trunk,
Who Shortly Goes to the Great
Northern as First Vice-President.**HUBBY DISAPPEARS
9 MONTHS WEDDED****Young Wife Can't Account For
Actions—Believes He Has
Deserted Her.**

Wm. J. Healy left his home at 297 Pall Mall street, the other morning, presumably to go to work, but since that time his wife has neither seen nor heard anything of him, and she would like to know something of his whereabouts. She believes he has deserted her.

In June last, Healy led to the altar a young lady of this city, who now entertains anything but kindly feelings towards him. In fact, she told a representative of The Advertiser yesterday that Healy is anything but a gentleman.

Healy, it seems, had no trade, but was constantly shifting about from place to place. Shortly after the couple were married they went to Hamilton, where he worked for a few weeks. Then they migrated to another nearby place, and from there to Detroit. Later they landed in Mount Forest, where he worked for the London Engine Supply Company.

No place seemed to suit Healy for any great length of time, so it was not long before the couple were back in London again. In the meantime, so 'tis claimed, the bride's bank account had dwindled down to the ciphers, and the couple's only available assets were the clothes they wore and the husband's nerve.

On coming to London, Healy hid himself to a local furniture store, and it is alleged, representing himself as a well-to-do lumber merchant, ordered some \$300 worth of household furnishings, making a small deposit on the same. Then he ordered a stove from a local firm, paying \$5 down. There, it is said, he represented himself as a mechanical engineer. He said he had married a woman who owned considerable property in the Northwest. He explained that he was temporarily short of ready money, but would be on his feet in a few days.

A house on Pall Mall street—297 was the number—looked big enough to accommodate the couple and the furniture, so Healy rented it, and intimated to the owner that he might buy it later on, anything they could strike a bargain. Each morning he left the house, as if to go to work. One morning, however, after he had gone, Mrs. Healy picked up a piece of paper on the floor which proved to be a written application for a position with a London firm. Evidently he had dropped from her husband's pocket. Inquiry at the London Engine Supply Company's works, where Healy told his wife he was employed at \$22 a week, elicited the fact that he was not working for the firm, and hadn't been since he left Mount Forest.

Becoming suspicious, the young wife searched the house and found Healy's clothes were gone, together with some of her own.

Since then the stove dealers got a tip as to Healy's departure and removed the stove, while the furniture dealers also took possession of what they had sold to Healy, leaving the young bride with an empty house.

Relatives of the young lady took her in hand, and she is now being well cared for.

THE ARMY BILL PASSES**A Twenty-Seven Hour Session of the
British House of Commons.**

London, March 21.—The House today adopted the army bill and rose at 5:35 p.m., having been in continual session for nearly 27 hours. At the adjournment the Premier repeated the announcement, previously made today in the House of Lords by the Earl of Crewe, that the Government intended to oppose the passage of the channel tunnel bill.

No Limit.

The clauses went through without change, and there will be no limit on capitalization. Mr. Hanna pointing out the impossibility of the Government fixing any value upon a company's prospects or earning capacity.

Part XII of the act deals with companies operating municipal franchises and public utilities. It is very largely new and the Provincial Secretary announced differed from the first draft of the bill. He said that Chief Justice Sir William R. Meredith and Mr. Justice Anglin had given particular attention to the bill.

Over-capitalization.

In view of recent occurrences, much of the discussion that marked the passage of Hon. Mr. Hanna's joint stock companies act through the committee of the whole, was of great importance. In connection with clauses which placed in the hands of the Government control over the terms on which new stock could be issued by public utility companies, the application of the Toronto Electric Light Company was freely referred to. Over-capitalization, a present-day phenomenon, was also the theme of some discussion. It was said that everything in reason that could be thought of to guard against this evil on the part of public utilities had been adopted. It was, however, impossible, it was asserted to apply the provisions to ordinary industrial companies, or to mining companies. Two other Government measures were also passed by the committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Matheson's consolidation of the succession duties act was amended by the addition of two clauses. One would exempt subscriptions to charitable and educational institutions from taxation. The other would protect small insurance policies made in favor of near relatives.

Hon. Mr. Foy's amendment to the surveys act passed the committee.

Fairy Tale Prospectuses.

The House put in a couple of solid hours on the joint stock companies act. Mr. Hoyle told some of his experiences with prospectuses. "I have read prospectuses drawn up by men who do nothing else," said Mr. Hoyle. "Such fairy tales I never heard."

Mr. Hoyle told of a phantom river that was to help carry golden dividends, but when the shareholders looked on the map the river wasn't there. It had its source and outlet only in the prospectus.

A slight amendment was made, providing that a promoter or writer of a prospectus should be liable for misstatements contained in it only when he had a financial interest in the company, and not if he acted solely in a professional capacity.

Restrict Shares.

Speaking of the over-capitalization problem, Hugh Clark (C. Bruce) suggested that new companies should be restricted to 100,000 shares.

Mr. Hanna pointed out that if the Province was too restrictive, companies would get Dominion charters.

Mr. Graham said the Provincial Government did its duty the Dominion would follow suit.

Mr. Hanna said the Province had power to exercise a careful supervision over companies furnishing municipalities with public utilities, but not over industrial or mining companies. The Dominion Parliament had concurrent jurisdiction over the latter, and by obtaining Dominion charters, the Province lost all power of regulating them and also lost the revenue derived from their incorporation.

Mr. Graham favored the limiting of the number of shares. No matter what the Dominion might do, the Legislature should set its face against over-capitalization. Without meaning to criticize the department, he thought it might exercise closer scrutiny in cases of applications for increases of capital.

Mr. Clark (Bruce) commented on the impossibility of the department investigating every application.

"No issue of stock below par should be allowed," declared Mr. McDougall (Ottawa). That was the way most of the watering was done. Shares were issued at a big discount, but the company tried to pay dividends on the par value.

Mr. Studholme quoted the New York American's interview with Rockefeller on over-capitalization.

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