

# CALIFORNIA GREETSS BATTLESHIP FLEET AT CORONADA BEACH



REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS.  
Officer who will command the fleet during its stay at San Francisco.

San Diego, April 14.—The American battleship fleet, returning to home waters on the Pacific coast after a cruise of nearly four months around the southern end of the Western Hemisphere, cast anchor off here at 12:47 today, thirteen minutes ahead of schedule time. The shores of Coronado Beach were lined for a mile or more with an enthusiastic throng gathered from all over the West.

The day of the fleet's arrival opened dark and threatening, but by noon the sky was a sapphire blue. The shores of Coronado beach, the vantage point to view the coming ships, were thronged all the morning, special trains, steamers and trolley cars being taxed to their utmost to handle the crowds.

Faint films of smoke rising to the clouds gave the first indication of the approach of the fleet, and at 10:30 the flagships at the head of the approaching column could be made out by powerful glasses, twenty miles away.

As the ships passed the Mexican boundary line the first real American note of welcome sounded. A party of customs officials on duty at Tia Juana had erected a flagpole on the shore, and at just the moment the Connecticut crossed the imaginary line conforming to the boundary monument the stars and stripes were hoisted and the little band of patriots gave three lusty cheers. This demonstration could not reach the ships of the fleet to gain a response, but the fact did not in any way diminish the enthusiasm of the party.

scores of gaily decorated launches put out of the bay early this morning and cruised far down the coast to meet the approaching fleet. When the ships came into full view they were seen to be steaming in lines of divisions, four ships in each line. The four flagships, Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama and Maine steamed abreast at the head of the columns.

Approaching the first of the Coronado Islands, the ships turned sharply inshore and for the time were assigned anchorage positions.

The oncoming of the fleet was a beautiful sight, and the passage of the vessels to anchorage was accompanied by the tooting of hundreds of whistles, the ringing of bells and constant hurrahing of thousands gathered on the beach and elsewhere to view the remarkable spectacle.

Scarcely had the Connecticut come to anchor when a launch put off from Coronado pier with an aide to Governor Gillette on board. He repaired on board the flagship to ask when it would be convenient for the admiral to receive the governor, who desired to extend the official welcome of the state to the fleet.

Admiral Thomas declared he held himself subject to the governor's command, and half an hour later the governor, accompanied by his aides, were received aboard the Connecticut with military honors. Later in the afternoon the admiral returned the visit and paid his respects to the governor at the Hotel Del Coronado.

Following these ceremonies, a local reception committee, headed by U. S. Grant, Jr., visited the Connecticut and were received by Admiral Thomas, as were the chairmen of the various sub-committees in charge of the fleet celebration. Later in the day several boats were sent out from the shore with 35,000 California oranges to be distributed among the enlisted men.



REAR ADMIRAL SPERRY.  
Naval officer who will take the battleship fleet around the world.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF EUGENE'S CITY COUNCIL

(From Tuesday's Daily Guard.)  
The annual meeting of the city council was held last night at which time the newly elected councilmen were sworn in, the annual reports of the several city officials and the different committees of the council were read, the annual message of Mayor Matlock was delivered and the appointment of officers announced.

Louis E. Bean was appointed city attorney in place of S. D. Allen, who has served in that capacity during the past year. E. A. Farrington was reappointed chief of police, W. W. Purdy was named as chief night watch, Harry Graham as night policeman, J. P. Turner street commissioner, Albert Baker and A. F. Baker, assistants, J. O. Bristol, policeman for Fairmount, all reappointments, and W. S. Moon, park commissioner.

Council committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Williams, Moon, Berger, Street—Gilbert, Roach, Moon, Fire and water—Fisher, Garrett, Harbaugh.

Health—Berger, Gilbert, Roach, Printing—Garrett, Gilbert, Roach, Sewers—Moon, Harbaugh, Fisher, Police—Roach, Williams, Fisher.

Routine Work.  
At the beginning of the meeting an ordinance to prevent minors from frequenting billiard parlors and such places was brought up, but after some discussion it was again referred to the judiciary committee.

The street committee reported the amount of lumber used during the month and reported that the contracts for grading Moss and Orchard avenues be let to A. C. Mathews, Mr. Kilborn gets the other contracts for grading and graveling in East Eugene. The fire and water committee reported the condition of water in the reservoirs during the month and other matters.

Health Committee's Report  
The health committee made its annual report, showing 3390 feet of new sewer constructed during the year, making 60,685 feet all told within the city in good working order. There were 48 deaths and 78 births; 62 cases of contagious diseases, but no deaths resulting therefrom. In the number of deaths reported eight of these were not chargeable to the city, but were deaths at the hospitals of persons brought from other places. If the city has a population of 8000 people 40 deaths per year, or 5 per 1000, will compare with any city in the valley.

Street Commissioner's Report  
The street commissioner made his annual report, showing 10,866 feet of board sidewalk built and 10,680 feet of cement walk built, 3495 feet of sewer. A petition to grade and gravel an alley between Sixth and Seventh street, from Blair west three blocks, was referred to the street committee, also to grade and gravel Alder street from Eleventh street to the mill race.

New Members Take Seats.  
The report of the canvassing board showed J. E. Roach elected councilman from the first ward, W. S. Moon from the second ward, A. W. Gilbert from the third ward and J. M. Williams from the fourth ward. Their certificates of election and oath of office were duly presented and the new members were inducted into office, Councilmen Henderson, McCrady and Calkins retiring.

Opens With Prayer.  
The new council was then called to order, and Mayor Matlock called upon Rev. D. H. Trimble, pastor of the Methodist church, for prayer. This custom was inaugurated by Mayor Matlock for a year ago when he took his seat. The mayor then read his annual message, which is found elsewhere in this issue.

Recorder's Annual Report  
The report of City Recorder B. F. Dorris was read at the meeting. It is as follows:  
City Engineer's Report  
Eugene, Or., March 28, 1908.  
To the Hon. Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Eugene:  
Gentlemen—Pursuant to request I submit the following statement of the present water works system of the city of Eugene.

An up-to-date water works system such as the people of the city demand, should have pipes large enough to furnish adequate fire protection, with a pressure economical in the consumption of power, and cost of repairs, if a gravity system is employed, also an abundant supply of pure water for domestic and commercial purposes. The present plant is supplied with filters, which if provided with coagulation tanks and the proper settling basins, should deliver water to the consumer that is practically free from bacteria and sedimentation. It is stated by good authority that in order for filters of this type to be effective it is necessary to have 2 per cent of the water forced through them to be used as a back flow in cleaning or washing the filters, when the water is free from sediment as are the waters of the Willamette river during the summer months. In time of freshets, when the water is muddy or very turbid, a back flow of 50 per cent is required to keep the filters clean and allow them to do effective work. Filtering without coagulation and settling is not effective and does not remove the impurities from the water. The filters, under the present construction, could not be expected to do effective work, and frequently sedimentation is found in the water drawn from the service cocks, and in time of freshets the water is so badly discolored as to indicate that the filters have not been used at all and under present construction could not be used.

The ground or rather the situation of the present plant is unfavorable to the construction of settling and coagulation basins. If these were constructed it would cost \$15,000 and necessitate the relocation of the plant.

The cost of filtering water by the use of mechanical filters is variously estimated in the different cities of the United States at from \$2.50 to \$7 per million gallons. Striking an average of say \$5 per million gallons, and estimating the city to use 1,000,000 gallons per day, the cost of filtering alone amounts to \$1625 per year. It is not probable that at the present location the suction pipe across the river can be made to remain uninjured in the bed of the stream, during the winter season, the gravelly bed of the river being constantly shifted by the current and will undermine any construction of pipe line across the river; hence the only available source of supply is the river, and the present well is unavailable. It seems to have been the design of the engineer in placing the new reservoir on the highest point of Skinner's butte to get adequate fire protection with the smallest diameter of pipe now in use in the present system. This can only be accomplished by an enormous increase of friction in the pipes to get the increased velocity of flow necessary to give the city good fire protection. When such high pressures are used, at the expense of power and the increased cost of high pressure pipe, in a gravity system, the expense is too great to be squandered on friction in the pipes, and such frictional loss entails a daily expense as long as the system is in use, the extra expense still in a comparatively short time pay for larger pipes and the cost of a law.

er reservoir, it is poor economy to continue the use of so high a pressure system, not to reckon the cost for repairs. If the present intentions of the city are carried out and a gravity system put in, the extra cost of pipe for so high a pressure would exceed the cost of the present reservoirs and the cost of repairs would be correspondingly greater. With a pressure such as could be maintained economically in a gravity system the pipe lines in the present system are too small for adequate fire protection, and new reservoirs and a reconstruction of the pipe lines would be necessary. The present plant has not given good satisfaction to the people. The company has employed experts in the manipulation of its plant and there is no likelihood of the city being able to get more competent men to manage the plant more satisfactorily than the present management.

The present system can only be regarded as a makeshift to be used until the city could put in a new and up-to-date gravity system. Not mentioning the value of the real estate belonging to the company and estimating the total replacement cost to be \$12,305, and deducting \$20,650, depreciation of material and machinery by reason of age and use, and making a further deduction of \$37,000, the estimated present value of the pumping plant, reservoirs and well, would leave \$55,245, value of material which the city could use, though at a great disadvantage, in the construction of a gravity system.

G. H. WAGONER,  
City Engineer.

Street Committee's Report  
Eugene, Or., April 12, 1908.  
To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Eugene:  
We, the undersigned, street committee and street commissioner, hereby submit the following annual report:

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port of street work for the past year: New lumber used for constructing street crossings, alley crossings, culverts and repair work amounts to \$2,945 feet.

Old lumber used for repair work, 26,597 feet.

Total number of feet used, 102,642. Lumber now on hand, 6723 feet.

There are now twenty-five (25) new street crossings where none existed a year ago, also eleven (11) alley crossings.

There has been built during the past year wooden sidewalks, 10,866 feet, or a fraction over two miles. Cement sidewalk where none existed a year ago. In the residence district there are 7918 feet of cement sidewalk. On Willamette street, or the business part of town, there are 1563, or nearly two miles.

New improved streets graded and graveled, fourteen (14) blocks, or a little over one mile. Alleys graded and graveled the past year, eight hundred (800) feet.

There have been eight hundred and fourteen (814) loads of river gravel hauled and used to repair the streets with, also about one thousand (1000) loads of gravel that was excavated on Willamette street hauled on outside streets to repair with; also there has been 3495 feet of sewer built the past year.

There has been one hydrant placed on the street the past year.

There have been thirteen (13) cement alley crossings built in the past year.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. W. GILBERT,  
GEORGE FISHER,  
J. P. TURNER,  
Street Commissioners.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

General Fund

1907	Amount unpaid warrants	\$31,374.44
April 8.	Amount unpaid warrants	
	Warrants issued during the year—	
	For street lights	\$ 4,262.25
	For water	1,200.00
	For paving streets	34,591.27
	For street improvements and repairs	9,396.55
	For lumber	333.50
	For fire department	2,769.78
	For police department	3,265.29
	For city attorney, \$600; recorder, \$600	1,200.00
	For city treasurer	258.00
	For incidental expenses	1,027.41
	Total	\$58,214.06
	Add interest on warrants paid	2,232.36
	Total	\$60,446.42
	Contra Cr.	\$91,820.86

1908

April 8.	Balance, cash on hand	\$ 2,920.06
	Received from taxes	18,246.25
	Received from Lane County road taxes collected	4,390.66
	Received from road taxes	5,761.79
	Received from street assessments (paving, etc)	18,337.34
	Received from road poll taxes	309.50
	Received from licenses, theatres, shows, dogs, et al	649.00
	Received from fines	802.50
	Received from miscellaneous sources	805.37
	Warrants unpaid and issued in excess of receipts	\$39,598.29
	Total	\$12,000.00

Delinquent street assessments

1907	Taxes in course of collection	\$12,000.00
April 8.	Delinquent street assessments	14,230.47
	General fund deficit	\$13,367.82

Sewer Fund

1907	Amount unpaid warrants	\$ 5,657.96
April 8.	Warrants issued for construction and repairs	2,930.30
	Interest on bonds	1,231.18
	Add interest on warrants paid	458.12
	Total	\$10,277.56

Contra Cr.

Balance, cash on hand	\$ 198.52
Received from taxes	4,992.95
Received from assessments	2,239.57
Warrants in excess of receipts	\$ 2,846.52
Delinquent assessments	2,459.77
Deficit	\$ 386.75

Recapitulation

General fund deficit	\$13,367.82
Sewer fund indebtedness	386.75
Sewer bonds, 7 per cent	5,000.00
Sewer bonds, 4 per cent	22,000.00
Accrued interest on sewer bonds	527.50
Total indebtedness	\$41,282.07

Respectfully submitted,  
B. F. DORRIS,  
Recorder.

April 8, 1908.

## SENATOR FORAKER IN DEFENCE OF NEGRO TROOPS

Washington, April 14.—Seldom, if ever, has the capital contained so many negroes as today. They were attracted by the announcement of Senator Foraker's speech in defense of the negro soldiers who were discharged by the president on account of the Brownsville riot. The negroes crowded the senate galleries, and long before the senate opened every seat was taken and the corridors contained almost enough people to refill the galleries.

A careful analysis of the testimony taken in the investigation of the shooting up of Brownsville, Texas, on August 13-14, 1906, and the argument in favor of re-enlistment of colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment was made in a speech delivered today by Senator Foraker. He proclaimed his remarks by saying the purpose of the investigation was not to embarrass the president or any one else, nor had it been prosecuted to make capital of any kind for anybody or against anybody. He stated that the negroes gave their evidence with such straightforward frankness and such manifest truthfulness that nothing remains to show their complete vindication except only the discovery of the real culprits, which time will surely make unless the adage, "murder will out," has ceased to be a truth.

The speaker declared the soldiers' good character should greatly strengthen the presumption of their innocence, and said the citizens of Brownsville had abundance of the kind of ammunition with which the soldiers had been supplied, every cartridge of which the soldiers had

accounted for on the day following the affray.  
Must Have Subjig. In the course of the discussion of the house provision for fortifying Subjig bay, Representative Hobson quoted



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

ed a telephone message from Admiral Dewey saying: "It is Subjig Bay now and forever. If we are to have a naval base."

## FACTION FIGHT IN ILLINOIS SEEMS SETTLED

Chicago, April 14.—Governor John

son, of Minnesota, was the guest here today of several clubs. He declared that he and his friends are taking no part in the factional fight in this state between the friends and opponents of Roger C. Sullivan, national committeeman, and were not attempting to influence in any way the personnel of the Illinois delegation to the Denver convention.

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## WINTER HAS BEEN MILD AND DRY

Following is a summary of weather conditions in Oregon during the winter, as prepared by the weather bureau at Portland:

The weather during the last six months was, on the whole, mild and dry, with no severe cold spells and less than the usual amount of snow in the valleys. There were three rainy days near the end of October, but the seasonal rains did not really begin until the second decade in November, and they continued thereafter intermittently until the end of March. During December there was a marked excess in precipitation between the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, and one moderate fall spell from the 16th to the 21st, when the temperatures in the western counties were slightly below the freezing point and in the eastern counties from 10 to 20 degrees lower than the freezing point, but only two stations reported zero temperatures. Notwithstanding rains occurred almost daily in January, the total amount was small and by the end of the month there was a deficiency of nearly two inches, which was proportionally greatest in the eastern counties.

The coldest weather of the season occurred during the first three days in February, when zero temperatures were reported in nearly every eastern county, and temperatures from 20 to 30 degrees above zero in the western counties. This cold spell was of short duration and followed by mild weather during the remainder of the month. The February precipitation was deficient in all counties, and hardly any snow fell in the cultivated valleys. About the middle of March there were three or four days with heavy rains and mild temperatures, which caused all rivers to run bank full and numerous washouts occurred along the railroads in the eastern district. Frequent light frosts occurred in March, and in the higher sections there were a number of killing frosts.

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