

NO WATER FAMINE FEARED IN BROOKLYN THIS YEAR, THANKS TO THE REFORM ADMINISTRATION'S PRECAUTIONS

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY

No Fear of a Famine, as It Is No Longer Allowed to Go to Waste.

The extraordinary lack of rainfall which has characterized May, 1903, had befallen this city when Tammany was in the saddle the dread cry of "Water famine in Brooklyn!" would have been raised with even more vehemence than it is used to be raised summer after summer by the Willoughby Street "water famine" agitator.

For some years the frequent heavy underwaters have complicated the lack of water supply in the drygoods district. The causes for this complaint are to be remedied at once by ripping out the old rust-eaten and inadequate pipes and putting down mains of sufficient capacity to permit ninety-two streams from hose lengths of less than six hundred feet to be concentrated on a fire.

The plans of Chief Engineer I. M. de Varona for taking up all the antiquated, rusted, undersized and electrolysis affected mains inherited from the Willoughby Street administrations, and for which no relief could be obtained from Tammany after consolidation, have been approved, and the appropriations have been authorized.

The improvement is available this year for the first time. Its inspection cannot be fully appreciated from a statement of the conditions which existed before. The Hempstead reservoir, which was for many years almost the only dependence of Brooklyn for water, is still the only large storage basin of the system.

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"FREEL'S FOLLY," THE 400,000,000 GALLON RESERVOIR AT MILLBURN, LONG ISLAND, WHICH COST \$2,000,000 AND NEVER HAS HELD WATER.

Leaves, he greatly increased. He expects a supply of 10,000,000 gallons daily from the first gallery to be constructed.

The contractors for the filters at Bales's and the Springfield ponds, which were tested several months ago, as reported in The Tribune at the time, failed completely to meet the requirements of the contract as to the purity of the water, and their plants were rejected. They have remodelled their appliances and now will soon begin.

Another improvement recommended by Chief Engineer De Varona, and approved by Deputy Commissioner Van Idersine and Commissioner Monroe, will result in a great saving to the borough.

The quantity of water in storage on April 1 of this year was about four times as much as at the same time in 1901, when the last shortage occurred.

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Commissioner Monroe and Deputy Commissioner Van Idersine have now approved themselves of the appropriation of \$30,000 for concreting and repairing the Millburn reservoir, which never has held water. This amount will be drawn from the extra pumping station for the Mount Prospect

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Infinitely superior to what I had seen elsewhere, or to what I can see any day in my own constituency in London.

The Rumanian Jews stand head and shoulders above their Gallician brethren, and where not interfered with by the law, do well for themselves. I came across many robust workmen who presented none of the painful characteristics.

Nearly every house in a Rumanian town is roofed with tin plates. This industry is exclusively in the hands of the Jews. The work needs agility and involves much exposure.

The general conclusion I arrived at regarding the houses and life of the Jewish people whom I saw on my journey are that their standard of existence is a much lower one than obtains in this country, their food is less in quantity and poorer in

quality-meat, for example, is seldom eaten, and a fowl would never be killed except in case of serious illness or dire necessity. Their wages are lower and their requirements fewer and more simple.

From The Chicago Record-Herald. "Remember, gentlemen," said the candidate who was running for re-election, "that it is always best to leave well enough alone."

PUT HIM OUT. "Yes," yelled an impatient little man who belonged to the other party, "that's what the rat said when he broke loose and left his tail in the trap."

EGYPT AND GREECE AND ROME all made use of flowers in their funeral ceremonies. The Greeks and Romans honored their heroic dead by magnificent funerals and various anniversary celebrations.

The greatest orators of the period were proud to be elected to pay tribute to the memory of their fallen warriors. Pericles was chosen to deliver the funeral oration on the slain in the Peloponnesian War, and Demosthenes over the killed in the terrible battle of Cheronia.

Americans honor the heroic deeds of their patriot warriors by strewing flowers over their graves, and by reciting in language glowing with patriotic ardor the historic events made immortal by their brave

departed comrades quietly to become a part of general history; but women would not have it so. The Southern States fell quickly into line, and across the custom found its way into the Northern States.

General Logan issued the following order on May 5, 1863: The thirtieth day of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion.

What can aid more to assure this result than cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the revolve of freedom to a nation in chains, and their death, the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms.

NORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

RECENT PERSONAL INVESTIGATION MADE BY A BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

MAJOR W. EVANS GORDON, IN WORLD'S WORK.

England, of course—and America as well—attracts foreign elements from all parts of the globe. If a line be drawn from Kustendjeh, on the Black Sea, to Libau, on the Baltic, and another from Kalked, in Poland, to the easternmost point of the province of Ekaterinoslav, in Russia, these lines will traverse the range and breadth of the vast area from which comes a mass of immigrants whom the English and American population must assimilate.

As a member of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, I have thought it most important to investigate this question on the spot, and accordingly I spent the last Parliamentary recess in visiting the homes of all our different aliens. I propose to tell here exactly what I found.

I reached Dvinsk, a mournful rainy Saturday morning. The town is said to have eighty thousand inhabitants, and some seventy thousand are Jews. The persecuting May laws of 1882 drove many of these from the villages and smaller towns into the larger centres of population, hence the high proportion of Hebrews to be found in the place, hence also much of the misery and poverty from which these poor people suffer.

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ORIGIN OF OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY.

WHAT LED TO PROMULGATION OF FIRST ORDER TO G. A. R. TO STREW FLOWERS ON SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

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automobiles coming here this summer will find the roads in fine order. Ocean-ave. and Emory and Webb sts. have been graded and gravelled since last season. Day De La Rue is dotted with canoes. The club is arranging a series of races for prizes for July and August.

Sea bathing has been enjoyed to a limited extent the last week. The beach is in excellent shape, the recent heavy storm having filled in the low places on the strand and the dangerous holes between the beach and the inner bar.

HOTEL MANNERS.

Some Interesting Phases Noted in European Lands.

Traveling on the Continent generally involves not merely a complete change of scene but also, for most of us, the substitution of hotel life for that of home where we are familiar in our own homes, says C. E. Johnstone, in "Travel."

As a rule, those who have never been abroad before set their aspirations in this respect a good deal too high, while they are apt to ignore altogether the fact that the hotel is a place where obligations on the part of the guests themselves.

And herein lies one of the most conspicuous differences between the experienced and the inexperienced traveller. The latter expects to find in a hotel all his accustomed home comforts, plus a good many quite unaccustomed luxuries, and when the facts fall short of his expectations he is often disappointed.

As extreme instances of these two opposite points of view, the following cases may be quoted. The first was that of a lady who, on arrival at the Hotel Russe, in Rome, was furiously indignant because the facchino who was carrying her luggage upstairs had, as she expressed it, the impertinence to dress her in an unbecoming manner.

English people are most apt to give annoyance by their casual views on the subject of clothes, which often result in the most unbecoming remarks. A Frenchman once said to a German who was dining in a restaurant: "You are dressed in a very nice manner, but your trousers are not quite up to the mark."

At this point a Frenchman interposed politely with the following suggestion: "Leave it open till the German has finished his dinner, and then close it till the English lady has expired. Then we shall be able to do as we like."

Old Lady—Now you should not think of leaving Rome till you have seen St. Ignace Macaroni's studio. This is the place to buy pictures.

Old Gentleman—Let me tell you, madam, that I don't want to be an American. I have no room to hang up.

Then let me tell you, my good man, that you are a great goose!

WILD DUCK AT HOME IN A CITY. Much Interest Taken in Bird and Her Nest in Rochester.



THIS WATER WAS RUNNING TO WASTE DURING THE FAMINE OF 1900, BUT CAN NOW BE PUMPED, SAVING STORAGE AT HEMPSTEAD.

THE GREAT HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR, AS IT LOOKED IN 1900.

At the left are shown the marks of the low stage of water caused by the heavy pumping while water was wasted in many places east of Millburn.

porting firms in Riga, Libau or Odessa. It is this elaborate organization which gives rise to the complaint so often heard in Russia that the Jews are the exploiters of the peasantry. I have no doubt, however, that the Jews are obliged to do so as a prey to the superior intelligence and astuteness of their Hebrew brethren.

It would take too much space to describe all I saw in Poland, Galicia and Rumania, and I must therefore confine myself to a few notes. One feature common to all, namely, the tendency of the Jews to congregate in the towns, in the presence of a fact that they employ hardly any Jewish labor. In Poland and Galicia no such legal obligation exists, yet it is in the towns we find the Jews.

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