

07/10/2009

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
RECOMMENDED WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 63-31879

NAME AND ADDRESS: UNITED WATER IDAHO INC
8248 W VICTORY RD
PO BOX 190420
BOISE ID 83719-0420

SOURCE: GROUND WATER

TRIBUTARY:

QUANTITY: 4.640 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 12/31/1910

POINT OF
DIVERSION:

T03N R02E S14 SENE Lot 7 Within ADA County

~~The point of diversion for this right and Right Nos. 63-169F, 63-243E, 63-243H, 63-2500, 63-2506, 63-2576, 63-2595, 63-2605, 63-2668, 63-2703, 63-2808, 63-2874, 63-2892, 63-2915, 63-2954, 63-2956, 63-2989, 63-3064, 63-3073, 63-3105, 63-3112, 63-3128, 63-3164, 63-3172, 63-3202, 63-3239, 63-3291, 63-3292, 63-3293, 63-3295, 63-3411, 63-3448, 63-3494, 63-3562, 63-4015, 63-4414, 63-4424, 63-4752, 63-7066, 63-7067, 63-7204, 63-7282, 63-7348, 63-7479, 63-7577, 63-7589, 63-7658, 63-8059, 63-8236, 63-8432, 63-8990, 63-9147, 63-9204, 63-9205, 63-9219, 63-9223, 63-9671, 63-9855, 63-10386, 63-10405, 63-10533, 63-19456, 63-31797, 63-31798, 63-31856, 63-31857, and 63-31879 are also diverted through the forty three (43) points of diversion described in Right No. 10386.~~

PURPOSE AND
PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE

PERIOD OF USE

QUANTITY

MUNICIPAL

01/01 12/31

4.640 CFS

PLACE OF USE:

Place of use is within the service area of United Water Idaho as provided for under Idaho law. The place of use is generally described as within the city limits of Boise and the surrounding service area.

OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

This partial decree is subject to such general provisions necessary for the definition of the rights or for the efficient administration of the water rights as may be ultimately determined by the Court at a point in time no later than the entry of a final unified decree. Section 42-1412(6), Idaho Code.

EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company's Natatorium Park Wells



T03N R02E



2003 Aerial Photo
with 1912 Sanborn
Map Depiction of
Natatorium Park

Draft

04/28/2006

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION OF WATER RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

RIGHT NUMBER: 63-31879

NAME AND ADDRESS: UNITED WATER IDAHO INC
8248 W VICTORY RD
PO BOX 190420
BOISE ID 83719-0420

SOURCE: GROUND WATER

TRIBUTARY:

QUANTITY: 4.640 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 12/31/1910

POINT OF DIVERSION:

T03N R02E S14 SENE Within ADA County

PURPOSE AND
PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE
MUNICIPAL

PERIOD OF USE
01/01 12/31

QUANTITY
4.640 CFS

PLACE OF USE:

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OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

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EXPLANATORY MATERIAL: BASIS OF CLAIM - Beneficial Use

✓ DM

RECEIVED

NOV 12 2004

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCESIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS**IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHT TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM**

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number

63-31879

Date Received

7/14/2004

Receipt Number

C075760

**NOTICE OF CLAIM
TO A
WATER RIGHT
ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW****Please type or print clearly**

1. Name of Claimant(s) United Water Idaho (UWID) Phone (208) 362-1300
Mailing Address 8248 W. Victory Road, P.O. Box 190420, Boise, ID Zip 83719-0420
2. Date of Priority (only one (1) per claim) December 31, 1910
3. Source of water supply (a) Ground water
which is tributary to (b) (not applicable)
4. a. Location of existing point of diversion is: Township 3N Range 2E Section 14,
1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Govt. Lot, _____ B.M., County of _____
Additional points of diversion if any: _____
b. If instream flow, beginning point of claimed instream flow is:
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4,
Govt. Lot _____ B.M., County of _____
ending point is: Township _____ Range _____ Section _____, _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____
1/4, Govt. Lot _____ B.M., County of _____
5. Description of existing diversion works (Dams, Reservoirs, Ditches, Wells, Pumps, Pipelines, Headgates, Etc),
Including the dates of any changes or enlargement in use, the dimensions of the diversion works as
constructed and as enlarged and the depth of each well. This claim is a beneficial use claim for water
produced from a wells and collector galleries at the site of the current Marden Water Treatment Plant.

6. Water is claimed for the following purposes

(both dates are inclusive) (cfs) (acre feet)

For Municipal purposes from 1/1 to 12/31 amount 4.64 or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____ or _____

7. Total quantity claimed (a) 4.64 (cfs) and/or (b) _____ (acre feet)

8. Total consumptive use claimed is (not applicable) acre feet per annum.

9. Non-irrigation uses; describe fully (eg. Domestic: Give number of households served; Stockwater: Type and number Of livestock Etc.) Municipal uses within municipal service area

10. Description of place of use:

- a. If water is for irrigation, indicate acreage in each subdivision in the tabulation below.
- b. If water is used for other purposes, place a symbol of use (example: D for Domestic) in the corresponding place of use below. See instructions for standard symbols.

TWP	RNG	SEC	NE 1/4				NW 1/4				SW 1/4				SE 1/4				Totals
			NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	NE 1/4	NW 1/4	SW 1/4	SE 1/4	
						Within the Service Area of United Water Idaho Inc.													

Total number of acres irrigated (not applicable)

11. In which county(ies) are lands listed above as place of use located? Ada County

12. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? Yes _____ No ✓

If your answer is No, describe in Remarks below the authority you have to claim this water right.

13. Describe any other water rights used at the same place and for the same purposes as describe above.

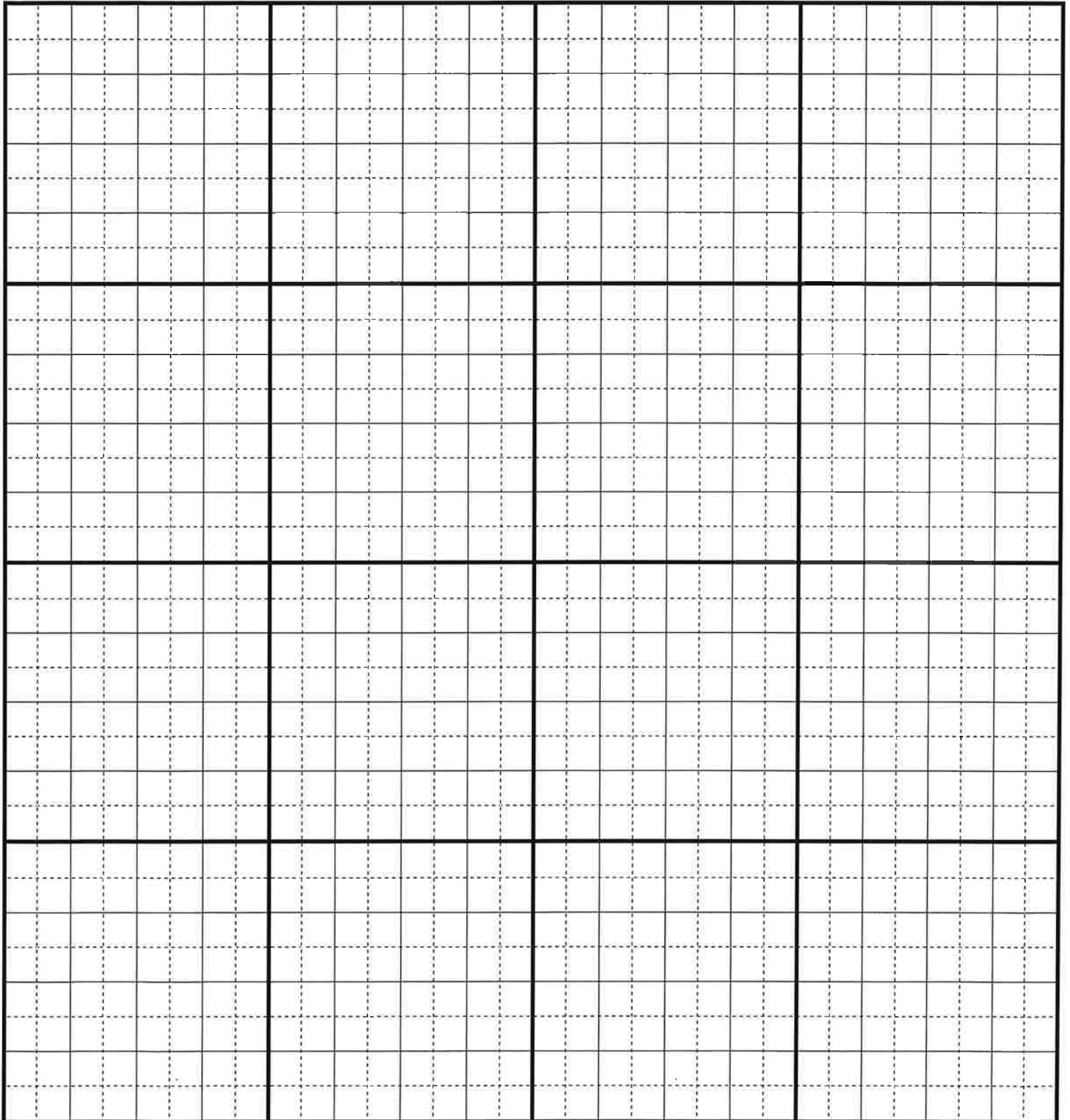
See "Remarks" section or None ()

14. Remarks:

- UWID is a municipal water provider and claims this right as a municipal right under the Municipal Water Rights Act of 1996 and/or the common law.**
- UWID operates and integrated water supply network involving numerous ground water rights throughout its service area**
- See attached Exhibit A.**

Map of Project: show clearly the point of diversion, place of use, section number, township, and range number.

Scale: 2 inches equals 1 mile **Please see Exhibit B**



Last Name UWID Ident. No. 63-31879

15. Basis of Claim (check one) Beneficial Use ☒ Posted Notice _____ License _____ Permit _____
Decree _____

If applicable provide IDWR Water Right Number _____

Court _____ Case Number _____ Decree Date _____

Plaintiff vs Defendant _____

16. Signature(s)

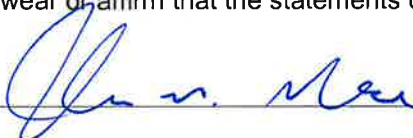
(a.) by signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read, and understand the form entitled

"How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do _____ do not ☒

wish to receive and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet.

Number of attachments 2

For Individuals: I do solemnly swear or affirm that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Claimant(s)  Date 4-13-04

For Organizations: I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am John M. Marshall
Title _____

of Givens Pursley LLP, attorneys for UWID., that I have signed the foregoing
Organization _____

document in the space below as Attorney of United Water Idaho Inc.
Title _____ Organization _____

State of Idaho/or _____)

County of Ada) SS.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) before me this 13th day of April 2004

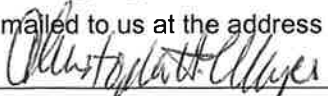
Notary Public 

Residing at Boise

My Commission Expires 9/29/04

17. Notice of Appearance. Please Print Name

Notice is hereby given that Christopher H. Meyer and John M. Marshall will be acting as attorneys at law on behalf of the claimant signing above, and that all notices required by law to be mailed by the director to the claimant signing above should be mailed to us at the address listed below.

Signature  
Christopher H. Meyer **John M. Marshall, Givens Pursley LLP**

Address 601 W. Bannock, PO Box 2720, Boise, ID 83702

Telephone 208-388-1200

Date 04-13-04

Last Name UWID Ident. No. 63-31879

EXHIBIT A

This is a claim for a beneficial use water right developed beginning sometime prior to December, 1931 by the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Co., a predecessor in interest of UWID. This claim covers a well and associated water collection galleries, known collectively as “Well No. 3,” near the site of UWID’s existing Marden Water Treatment Plant. This claim builds on information provided with UWID’s Notices of Claim for water rights 63-31797 and 63-31798, which claim earlier priority rights for water historically diverted from Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 at the same site.

The Notices of Claim for water rights 63-31797 and 63-31798 both include a ten-page excerpt from an engineering report dated October 5, 1904, titled the *Report on Valuation of Boise, Idaho Water Works System* (“Valuation Report”). This same excerpt from the Valuation Report is included as Attachment 1 to this claim.¹ The Valuation Report describes the wells, collection facilities and pumping plants associated with Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 at the Marden site. The report also analyzes options for future water supplies, and suggests extending the system of wells and galleries at the site along with construction of an electric pumping plant (see pages 6-8 of the report). Subsequent information confirms that the company implemented this recommendation by constructing Well No. 3, its associated collection galleries and an electric pumping plant.

Attachment 2 is an excerpt from a 1921 property valuation that gives an overview of development of the company’s water system. The discussion on page 14 of this valuation report states that the company had constructed Well No. 3 and the associated electric pumping plant by the end of the decade, thus indicating that the company had constructed the well and the pumping plant no later than December 31, 1910, which is the priority date we have claimed for this right. We believe the well was in service before this time; however, we have yet to locate any information that more precisely identifies the construction date. If we locate additional information that confirms an earlier construction date, we will provide this information and amend the claim to assert an earlier priority.

Attachment 3 is an April 3, 1937 article from the Idaho Statesman that provides information about the capacity of Well No. 3. The article states that the total maximum daily demand on the system is 6,000,000 gallons per day, half of which is supplied by Well No. 3. Thus Well No. 3 produced 3,000,000 gallons per day, which is equivalent to 4.64 cfs.

Over time UWID replaced the facilities at the Marden site with newer, higher capacity collector wells and obtained an associated licensed water right to recognize the diversion for these improved facilities. This right, number 63-2892, authorizes a diversion rate of 15.0 cfs and carries a February 7, 1952 priority.² When UWID obtained this new licensed right, it continued to hold its beneficial use rights developed at the Marden site for reasonably anticipated future needs of its growing municipal customer base.

¹ A copy of the complete report is available on request. We have excluded the remainder of the report in this Notice of Claim (and the Notices of Claim for rights 63-31797 and 63-31798) because it focuses on canal systems and technical valuation information that is not relevant to the claim.

² Right 63-2892 also includes alternate points of diversion at a site downstream on the Boise River known as the “Veterans Collectors.” The Veterans Collectors are not related to this claim.

ATTACHMENT 1

HOLLAND M. BRANIN
PUBLIC SYNOGRAPHER
821 OVERLAND BLVD. TEL. 821-A BELL

-----000-----

SAMUEL M. GRAY'S
Report On Valuation Of
BOISE, IDAHO,
WATER WORKS SYSTEM

-----000-----

Providence, R. I., October 5, 1904.

His Honor the Mayor, and
Special Water Committee of
the City Council,
Boise, Idaho.

Gentlemen:

At your request I herewith present my report upon the valuation of your Water Works System and its adaptability to your requirements, together with a report upon the Ferrault and Boise City Canal Systems.

In August, 1904, my principal assistant, George H. Leland, C. E., visited your City for the purpose of collecting the information necessary to compile a report and estimate the value of the Water Works plant.

INTRODUCTION

Boise City, the capital of Idaho, is located on a fertile plain in the Boise River Valley, about four miles from the Boise Canyon. It is partially supplied with water for domestic purposes and amply supplied with water from two canal systems for irrigating the many beautiful parkways, with their shade trees, lawns and gardens, for which the City is noted.

The present water works are owned and operated by the "Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company," a private corporation which has been supplying water in your city for about fourteen years.

Water for domestic purposes is now being supplied from two sources: Eight artesian wells located in Hull's Gulch north of the City, and from large covered wells and filter galleries constructed in the gravel beds in the Boise River Valley near the Natatorium in the southeast portion of the City.

Two covered reservoirs built by the Water Company in Hull's Gulch are used in connection with the artesian well system. No. 1 reservoir

is 189 feet in elevation above Main and Ninth Streets, and has a capacity of 620,000 gallons. No. 3 is at an elevation of 80 feet above Main and Ninth Streets and has a capacity of 220,000 gallons. Water from the artesian wells flow into these reservoirs at an estimated minimum rate of 300,000 gallons per 24 hours.

There is also a covered reservoir called No. 4, located near the Penitentiary grounds, and built at the same elevation as the No. 2 reservoir in Hull's Gulch. This reservoir was designed to hold 525,000 gallons, but a portion of it has been cut out of use on account of the walls having slid in on the upper side, so that the storage capacity has been reduced to 210,000 gallons; the three reservoirs making a total combined storage at the present time of 950,000 gallons.

The daily consumption of water in August, or during the irrigating season is estimated at 3,000,000 gallons per day, about 10 per cent. of which is supplied by gravity from the artesian well system, and the balance pumped from the well system above referred to.

The distribution system contains 31.8 miles of piping, ranging in sizes from 10 inches in diameter down to pipe $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. The larger sizes, from 3 inches to 10 inches in diameter, are Kalamein pipe, and the smaller sizes are laid with the common wrought iron screw pipes. About 55 per cent. of the system is from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, and 45 per cent. from $\frac{5}{8}$ to 3 inches in diameter.

The distribution system was commenced in 1891 and 1892 and additions made from time to time as needed. It is stated by Water Company that new Kalamein pipes were laid under all paved and macadamized streets at the time these improvements were made.

The system is well supplied with gates and hydrants, the latter appurtenances being furnished by the City, but set by the Company at the City's expense.

The system comprises a pumping station built of brick, located

at the well system at the Natatorium, and is supplied with two Worthington horizontal, duplex, compound pumping engines, each of 1,000,000 gallons capacity per 24 hours, and two boilers of 85 horse power each. The station contains a small upright engine and the necessary tools for making repairs.

The water company furnishes water free for protection from fire and for street sprinkling, its only source of revenue being from private consumers.

VALUE OF THE PRESENT PLANT.

Having given a brief outline of the Water Company's plant as it now stands, the value of the same will be considered under two divisions; first, the value of the "Physical Plant," or cost of its reproduction less the depreciation; and, second, the value of the "Going Concern."

First: The value of the Physical Plant. It is estimated that with the present prevailing prices of labor and material the Physical Plant can be duplicated for \$215,886.71. (See pages 1 and 2 Appendix), including all the pipe lines, gates, reservoirs, wells, pumping machinery, real estate, etc. From this amount should be deducted a sum for depreciation, equal to an accumulation of a sum of money set aside each year, at 5 per cent. compound interest (for the time the plant has been in use), that will reproduce the plant at the end of the life of the various materials that go to make up the system, as follows:

For the reservoir built of masonry there should not be much, if any, depreciation. Exceptions are made in No. 4 reservoir, as this has partially collapsed. (See page 6 Appendix).

For cast iron pipe the life is usually taken at 75 years. For Kalamein pipe in your soils, a life of thirty years is estimated to be a fair average. For small screw pipe of three inches and less, the life is taken at 20 years, not so much on account of its total

destruction by that time, but more on account of larger pipe being required in its place. For water meters the life is taken at 30 years; services at 40 years; valves and hydrants at 40 years; while that of pumping machinery is estimated at 50 years.

The depreciation made up on this basis amounts to \$54,074.22 (See pages 5 and 6 Appendix), which, deducted from the cost of reproduction, makes the estimated value of the Physical Plant at the present time equal to \$134,525.40.

Second: The value of the "going concern."

It is customary to estimate this value upon what it would cost, in the way of interest and maintenance upon a new plant, of equal capacity, from the time the works are started to the time when the new plant will have acquired the same income as that which would be received by the old company, amounting, as will be seen by the estimates, to \$23,213.56. (Page 8 Appendix).

The total value of the Company's plant is obtained by the addition of these two sums, amounting to \$157,738.96.

But some consideration should be given to the fact that the distribution system is composed of a large amount of small pipes, and that some additions and reinforcements to the pipe system must be made before the plant can be said to be all that the City needs in the way of a first class Water System for fire protection. However, the Water Company have certain water rights which they have acquired by use for several years, and without any question as to their legal rights to take such waters from the falls in the river basin; and, now that water is becoming more valuable for use in irrigation, there might be some legal objections to the taking of water from the river basin at a new locality. Therefore, in my opinion, these water rights have a certain value which might offset in a way the cost of making the necessary additions and changes to the system, and are more fully described in the Appendix, page 9.

The manner in which all of these estimates have been made are fully shown in detail in the Appendix to this report.

CAPACITY OF THE PRESENT WORKS

The present system of works may be said to have practically reached its limit in the quantity of water that it is capable of supplying. The pipe system needs to be extended to meet the increasing demands, and larger storage capacity is required to meet any sudden demand for water, as in case of a fire, or to carry the daily consumption over a time when an accident might occur to the pumping machinery, or a break in the main pipe line.

Should the City decide to acquire the Water Company's plant, the question will at once arise as to the best method of obtaining more water and extending the pipe system to meet the present as well as the future demands for a pure and ample supply of water.

FUTURE NEEDS

In planning for the future it is necessary to take into account the past growth of the City and to then project a probable line of increase for the next 25 years, which is as far as it is wise, in my opinion, to look ahead.

The U. S. Census Report gives the following population of Boise City:

	In the year	1880,	1,800.
	" " "	1890,	2,500.
	" " "	1900,	3,500.
Estimated	" " "	1925,	5,000.

By projecting the rate of increase in population above indicated to 1925, it is estimated that the population of your City will have increased to 5,000.

The City consumes approximately 5,000,000 gallons per day in the summer months or during the irrigating season, or at the rate of 375 gallons per capita, large quantities being used on lawns and for street sprinkling; and this consumption would be even greater

were the system extended and the supply increased. The winter consumption is not accurately known, but in all probability the per capita consumption for that period does not exceed 125 gallons per capita per day; making an average for the entire year of 225 gallons per capita per day; or an average of 1,800,000 gallons per day. 2,000,000 gallons is assumed, however, as a proper amount to estimate upon.

At this rate the probable maximum consumption for the City will increase to about 5,375,000 per day, and the average to 5,225,000 gallons per day during the next 25 years.

It is believed that a full development of the water supply has reached its limit in Hull's Gulch and that the City should turn its attention to other sources of supply.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Robie, Daggett, Cottonwood Creeks, and Fortault Canal have been suggested as possible sources of supply, but have been discarded on account of an insufficiency of water and the excessive cost of obtaining it from these sources.

Boise River Valley affords the best available source of supply, and two independent projects are presented for your consideration, either one of which will insure an abundant supply of pure water:

First: A supply from wells and galleries, constructed in the river banks on the eastern side of the City near the Natatorium, being an extension of the present system.

Second: A supply from filter galleries built at the upper end of the Boise Canyon nearly opposite the mouth of Moens's Creek.

First: Source of supply from the River Basin near the Natatorium.

At present nine-tenths of the water used comes from the first source, consisting of two wells, one at the pumping station, 26 feet

in diameter and 17 feet deep, and one a short distance southerly from the pumping station 20 feet in diameter by 21 feet deep. These two wells are connected by an underground gallery which also furnishes a large quantity of water. This system is now supplying about 2,700,000 gallons or more per day if needed.

By extending this system of wells and galleries into the gravel beds nearer the river an unlimited quantity of water can be obtained, the amount of which will depend upon the number of wells and the extension of the galleries. Water taken from this source will at all times be clear and free from any sedimentation, but great care should be taken that no cess pools, sewers or drainage of any kind be allowed to come in contact with the ground within a large radius of the wells or galleries, as the gravel is coarse and any bad drainage in or near the supply would be liable to contaminate the water. There are now certain structures located not far from the second well, which, while they may not prove to be dangerous, should for safety be removed at once.

Water from this source will require pumping, either direct into the pipe system depending upon the pumps for pressure, or into a reservoir having a sufficient elevation to give a safe pressure for fire protection; the latter proposition being much more desirable.

The present pumps are working against an ordinary pressure due to 80 feet head in the reservoirs, but in case of fire these reservoirs are shut off by means of valves placed in the pipe lines and the pressure is maintained direct from the pumps.

There are serious disadvantages to this method, such as delay in reaching and closing the valves to the reservoirs, and in telephoning to the engineer at the pumping station; also the liability of a fire occurring at a time when the fires under the boilers are banked, and hence the delay in obtaining the required pressure. It

flow the discharge system to have a constant pressure on the pipe system at all times to respond promptly to the demands caused by fire. In my opinion, on this small system of pipes, the pressure should be due to a static-head of 200 feet above the business portion of the City.

The pumping of the water from this source can be done by electric power furnished by some of the power companies, or by direct steam power, as at the present time, or by water power furnished from the Penruik Canal, the choice of which is dependent upon the cost of maintenance and the reliability of the power. In case electricity or water power were used, it would be necessary to have a steam pump in reserve.

The reservoir, in my opinion, should have a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons for present purposes, and so constructed that additions can be made when required. It should be covered to prevent the growth of algae, which are sure to occur in uncovered reservoirs when ground water is exposed to the sunlight and air. The presence of algae imparts a very disagreeable odor and taste to the water. The reservoir may be covered with wood or concrete arches, the latter being more durable and sanitary and but slightly more expensive in the first cost. In the long run the concrete will prove to be as economical as the wood.

A very good and desirable location for a reservoir was found at an elevation of 200 feet above Main Street in the Valley about 13,000 northeasterly from the Court House on Jefferson Street. This site affords ample area for present as well as for future needs. It also admits of easy and economical construction by reason of its being almost all in earth excavation, which would tend to make the structure safer. It should be lined with concrete, both slopes and bottom, and concrete arches are recommended for the roof.

One important advantage for this location would be that a direct line of pipe could be laid from the reservoir to the center of the City through Jefferson Street, aiding very materially in reinforcing the system, there being no water pipe at present in this street.

The question of pumping the water from this source by water power derived from the Perreault Canal has been fully discussed under the subject of "Irrigating Canals," and need not be repeated here.

To raise the water at an average rate throughout the year of 2,000,000 per 24 hours to the proposed reservoir 200 feet above Main Street would require 70.4 net horsepower, and with the present steam pumps would consume 4.8 tons of coal per day, and at \$7.00 per net ton, would cost at the rate of \$167 per horse power per annum; or, to express it in another way, would cost \$0.018 per 1,000 gallons. Some allowance should be made for friction in the pipes and machinery, which would bring the actual cost to about \$0.02 per 1,000 gallons, for cost of fuel only.

The present pumps are not as economical in the coal consumption as would be the case with a more expensive pump of the fly wheel type. A good type of fly wheel pump ought to do the same work for about 80 per cent. of coal consumption, or about \$1.00 per annum per horse power.

The present pumps can be run with a saving of 10 or 15 per cent. in fuel by installing a surface condenser on the main pipe line.

It is believed that satisfactory arrangements can be made with some of the electric power companies of Boise, whereby the water can be pumped by electricity for a much less cost than by steam power, probably for a sum not exceeding \$80.00 per horse power in which case a new electric pump for this purpose would be required. Steam power should be held in reserve to provide against any

ATTACHMENT 2

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

5

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Boise Artesian Water Company serves water for general domestic, sewer flushing, and street sprinkling purposes to Boise, Idaho. The Company has two sources of water supply. One source is obtained from open wells and galleries located in the gravel adjacent to the Boise River and in the rear of the Natatorium property. This source of supply furnishes approximately 75% of the water used by the Company. The other source of supply is from deep wells tapping the artesian basin underlying the property located in Hull's Gulch. From this source the remainder of the water supply is drawn.

There have been constructed upon the property near the Natatorium, three open wells from which water from the first above source of supply is drawn. These wells vary in diameter from 15 to 30 feet and are from 18 to 25 feet in depth, and have galleries, constructed of either masonry or sewer pipe, extending from them into the gravel bed. The sides are lined with brick or rubble masonry.

There have been drilled in Hull's Gulch twenty artesian wells varying in diameter from 6 to 10 inches and in depth from 50 to 1500 feet.

The average normal pressure at which water is delivered

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

6

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

in the mains is 51 pounds increasing for fire purposes to from 65 to 85 pounds.

The source of supply near the Natatorium is not so situated topographically as to provide a gravity flow and it has therefore been necessary in order to deliver water at the average normal pressure above noted to install pumps for this service.

The source of supply from artesian wells in Hull's Gulch is so situated that it will deliver to the mains by gravity, water supply at the average normal pressure of 51 pounds. The two sources of supply above mentioned feed directly into the same system of distribution mains and are entirely interconnected.

There are located at the source of water supply near the Natatorium, two pumping stations. One, which is used for continuous service, has installed two 6" direct connected, electrically driven, single stage centrifugal pumps and one 8" and one 12" direct connected, electrically driven, two stage centrifugal pumps. The 12" pump is available not only for ordinary service but for fire protection. This equipment is located in a frame building, which also houses the attendant

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

7

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

switchboard equipment and in one end of which is a workshop. The transformers, used in connection with the electrical operation of the motors driving the pumps, are housed in a small brick building immediately adjacent to this pumping plant.

In addition to the electrically operated pumping plant described above, there has been constructed a steam pumping station equipped with two horizontal fire tube boilers which supply steam for two Worthington, 8" compound, duplex steam pumps. This equipment is housed in a brick building in the rear of the Natatorium property, and, while not in constant use, is maintained in good operating condition for emergency service. Complete details and description of the equipment in these two plants and the buildings are given elsewhere in this Report.

The water obtained from the artesian wells in Hull's Gulch flows directly into three reservoirs. These reservoirs vary in capacity from 220,000 gallons to 5,000,000 gallons. They are constructed in the natural earth and gravel formation and are lined with either brick or concrete and are covered.

The transmission and distribution mains are of both steel and machine banded wood stave pipe. The steel pipe varies in size from 1/2" to 18" and the wooden mains vary in size from 4" to 10".

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The following table gives the quantities of the various sizes of pipe used on this property:

Size of Pipe	Length in Feet
18" steel mains	260
16" " "	23617
12" " "	9767
10" " "	32450
8" " "	12233
6" " "	69819
4" " "	85581
3" " "	4561
2" " "	16826
1 1/2" " "	8110
1 1/4" " "	72076
1" " "	22195
3/4" " "	12100
1/2" " "	1725
Total Steel Mains	371321
10" wood mains	1874
8" " "	5442
6" " "	56739
4" " "	87111
Total Wood Mains	151166
Total All Mains	522487 ✓

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

9

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Services are extended from the distribution system to supply water for domestic purposes and for street sprinkling and sewer flushing. The number of these services is as follows:

Type of Service	Number
Domestic	4970
Street sprinkling	58
Sewer flushing	47
Total	5075

With the exception of services for sewer flushing and street sprinkling, practically all service delivered to consumers is metered.

The meters in use for measuring the supply are of various kinds. The Trident meters, however, have been adopted as standard and predominate in number. There are 4842 meters in service classified in size as follows:

Size of Meter	Number
5/8"	2989
3/4"	1676
1"	113
1 1/2"	28
2"	32
3"	1
4"	1
6"	2
Total	4842

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

10

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

In addition to the above described property, the Company owns 15.397 acres of land upon which the above described pumping stations and wells are located in the rear of the Natatorium; 360 acres of land in Hull's Gulch upon which its reservoirs and artesian wells are located; 4 lots in Block 107 of the original townsite of Boise being on Front Street near 15th, and 2 lots in the Dodler Addition to Boise. Upon the Hull's Gulch property the Company has constructed a small cottage for the use of employees and upon the Front Street property there are found a warehouse, shop, stable and employe's cottage of both brick and frame construction.

A complete detailed description of the property heretofore described is to be found under the specific accounts in the body of the valuation report. In the back of this volume will be found photographs of some of the more important items of property.

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

11

Boise City which was first laid out in 1846, the early pioneers could not make use of such natural sources of water supply as were immediately available. Probably many of the early settlers obtained their water for domestic use from the Boise river and others from springs or smaller streams which may have been intermittently flowing. Borell wells were also undoubtedly constructed in order that each man or group of homes might have their water supply immediately adjacent.

Conditions such as these are common until such time as the community may develop in growth to a point where the need for a sanitary water supply in keeping with the demands of public health make necessary the construction of a central water system. Boise City did not reach this stage of growth until the late 80's, at which time there sprang into existence almost simultaneously two concerns who constructed what at that time were quite extensive water systems. The first of these which was later on June 2, 1890, incorporated as the Artesian Water & Land Improvement Company owned some land in Hull's Gulch, drilled several wells and constructed a small reservoir extending its distribution mains therefrom, into Boise City, and supplying water to various customers.

The second concern which was later, on June 28, 1890, incorporated as the Boise Water Works obtained its water also from Hull's Gulch but from what was then known as the Eastman spring. This concern piped its water around to a reservoir which was constructed on the point

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

12

HISTORY

of the hill near the now northern limits of Eight street and thence down Eight street to Main street. The original purpose of this second enterprise was to furnish the water supply for the Overland Hotel building then owned by the Eastman Brothers. Both of these concerns obtained franchises from Boise City.

The natural consequence of the construction of these water systems for individual and public use was to create a demand for similar service, and the Eastman Brothers were before long entreated to extend their system to supply customers living in the immediate vicinity of the Overland Hotel and they did extend eastward along the alley between Main and Idaho street for several blocks. This addition of customers constituted the beginning of the present water utility in Boise City.

It was impossible that two public utility concerns could thrive in such a limited community and we find that on March 27, 1891, there was incorporated the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company which purchased the water system of the Artesian Water & Land Improvement Company and incorporated it with the system of the Boise Water Works; and that the demand had increased to such an extent that by the end of 1892 there had been invested in this property approximately \$150,000 in the drilling of wells, construction of reservoirs in Hull's Gulch and the extension of distribution mains.

In the period following and up to the year 1900, the Company made some minor extensions to its distribution mains and mainly expended

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

13

money in perfecting and increasing the capacity of its source of supply. During the years 1894-1895 new wells were drilled in Hull's Gulch and a new reservoir constructed. During these same years a new source of supply was opened up near the site of the Natatorium and the present steam plant was constructed.

In 1893 there began a controversy between Boise City and the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company in regard to the terms of the franchise which had been issued to the Eastman Brothers, and it became necessary for this Company, in order to protect its right to the use of the City streets and alleys and to maintain its corporate existence, to embark in an extensive as well as costly legal battle whose ultimate decision was only reached after having been taken to the United States Supreme Court and which occupied a period of twenty years before final decision was rendered. During this period, namely on September 1, 1900, and for the purpose of more ably protecting its franchise rights, the Company re-incorporated as the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Co., Ltd., under the laws of West Virginia.

From 1900 to 1910, due to the irrigation development by the United States Reclamation Service in the immediately adjacent territory as well as that of private companies operating under the provisions of the Carey Act, the results of which were reflected in the growth of Boise as the capitol of the State and also because of increased transportation facilities by reason of the construction of interurban lines

BOISE ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY

REPRODUCTION VALUATION OF PROPERTY
AS OF MAY 31, 1921

14

connecting the towns of Nampa and Caldwell, the City grew in population from 5,957 in 1900 to 17,358 in 1910. Such a growth naturally resulted in a demand for an increased, uninterrupted and sanitary water supply and necessitated, in order to meet this demand, the extension of the distribution system, the amplification of the capacity of water supply and the construction of an additional large reservoir together with new wells in Hull's Gulch. A new electric pumping station with open wells was constructed at the Water Company site near the Natatorium so that by the end of this decade the Company had more than doubled its investment.

During the period 1910 to date, the Company has twice changed its corporate name. First on December 11, 1915, it became rechartered under the laws of Idaho under the name of the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company and later on December 23, 1920, amendment to that charter was made changing the name to the Boise Artesian Water Company, the latter change being made at the time when the hot and cold water systems were separated.

The growth of the Water Company during this period has been fully commensurate with the growth of the demand. Additional pumps have been installed and chlorination apparatus has been added for the purpose of protecting the health of the community against any possible contamination of the water supply.

The following page shows diagrammatically the various companies which have preceded the present Boise Artesian Water Company.

ATTACHMENT 3

He readily acknowledged that this constitutes a reversal of the public works policy pursued at the outset of his administration. Steel bridges and other heavy projects were favored then to "prime the pump" of the durable goods industries.

Now, Mr. Roosevelt said at a crowded press conference, prices in those industries are far too high and durable goods production is increasing faster than the output of consumer goods. He contended this is a danger signal and that public works money should be spent hereafter on channel dredging, earthen dams and the like to spread purchasing power.

Consumer Goods to Benefit

Consumer goods, according to federal reserve board classifications, include such articles as food products, wearing apparel, tobacco and gasoline.

The President's announcement was followed quickly by a sharp break in prices of stocks and some commodities. Steel and copper led the decline.

Mr. Roosevelt gave no intimation that he has in mind any action, beyond the direction of public works expenditures, to control the prices he criticized.

Congress Plans No Action

In this connection, Speaker Bankhead of the house of representatives commented that he did not see how congress "could do anything" about the price situation unless it enacts some price-fixing bill.

"Which it won't do, I imagine," he added.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, conferred with the President about future work relief outlays.

He said that WPA already was carrying out largely what the President had in mind, having purchased only 14 million dollars of the 250 million dollars of steel bought by the government last year.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference that he would send a message to congress recommending the next fiscal year's work relief appropriation, about April 14. The United States conference of mayors is urging that he recommend \$2,300,000,000 but he expressed hope early this year that \$1,500,000,000 would be sufficient.

Registrars Close Records in Boise Late This Evening

Registration for the city election next Tuesday will close tonight at 9 o'clock, according to City Clerk M. A. Regan. About 13,700 names have been listed on the books, figures from the registrars in the 10 precincts indicate.

The entirely new registration makes it necessary that every voter register regardless of whether he voted in the last city election two years ago.

- The precinct registrars:
- Precinct No. 1—Mrs. Ollie J. Kyle, 1420 Jefferson street, precinct No. 2—Mrs. Lydia M. Peed, 424 South Tenth street, precinct No. 3—Mrs. Olive M. Kroeger, 300 East Jefferson street, precinct No. 4—Miss Agnes Robertson, 1304 West Jefferson street, precinct No. 5—Mrs. Lulu M. Newland, 1111 North Eighth street, precinct No. 6—Mrs. Myrtle Rose, 1718 North Fourteenth street, precinct No. 7—Mrs. Mabel C. Dutcher, 2218 Ellis avenue, precinct No. 8—Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker, 2315 Regan avenue, precinct No. 9—Mrs. Emma

day. Metals, cotton and rubber futures, which recently had climbed to new post-depression peaks, receded. Corporation bonds were lower but U. S. government obligations rallied briskly from Thursday's wide slump and most finished higher.

The selling wave in stocks came soon after reports of the President's statement reached Wall street.

Federal Buying 'Negligible'

The President's high government buying might be shifted from durable to consumers' goods industries elicited from steel and copper company officials the reply that federal buying, except for the navy, had been "negligible." The Chief Executive had specifically singled out the two metals as being too high-priced.

One steel man said a check-up of a large portion of the industry

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

WATER SOURCE UNDER DISPUTE

Wells and Possibility of Expanding Supply Offer Lively Controversy

This is the sixth of a series of articles written by a member of The Statesman staff on Boise's domestic water situation. The articles are not argumentative; their only purpose is to present facts. The concluding article will be printed Monday.—The Editor.

By H. H. MILLER

The most violently controversial factor in the present water situation, as between the municipal advocates and the champions of the Boise Water corporation, is the source whence Boise draws its water supply, and the possibilities of expanding that supply.

Here are the facts in the matter: The company has two means of supplying water. One is the so-called deep wells or artesian wells. It has five wells in Hulla gulch

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

stationed here said Friday, are even ready to surrender to the insurgent General Francisco Franco in return for promise of pardon. Others still are determined to fight to the bitter end.

Dispatches to the diplomatic corps of several governments stationed here said:

Food Supply Dwindles

Many within the Vizcaya province in the Bilbao sector have been without bread for 10 days.

There is political dissension and open quarrelling between factions of the conservative Basque nationalists and the more radical anarchists.

Nevertheless, the army morale remains high in the face of the new insurgent offensive against Bilbao.

Well Equipped For War

The northern government army numbers between 15,000 and 20,000 and is well armed with modern equipment, including American made anti-aircraft guns.

Diplomats added that Franco also was having his troubles and that if his troops, commanded by General Emilio Mola, failed to capture Bilbao after the recent losses in Guadalajara, discontent within insurgent ranks might end Franco's chances of victory.

NEAR BASQUE CAPITAL

Fighting in the Spanish civil war was concentrated Friday night in the mountainous Basque country of the north and the rich mining fields of Cordoba, south of Madrid.

Insurgent troops, under General Emilio Mola, swept to within 20 miles of Bilbao, Basque capital. They captured four strategic mountain peaks and reported numerous enemy dead in an offensive to crush the northern allies of Madrid and Valencia.

Madrid heard the Basque army, equipped now with modern implements of war, was holding its ground.

Planes Shower Bombs

Government leaders concentrated on the central and southern fronts, reporting advances north of Cordoba. Damage was inflicted on the city of Cordoba when government planes dropped eight bombs.

The insurgents' northern offensive was looked upon as a critical point in the civil war. Capture of Bilbao would bolster insurgent morale and tend to compensate for the defeat of Guadalajara, northeast of Madrid.



JOSEPH GEDEON, father of the slain artists' model, was named by police Friday as the "principal suspect" in the Easter morning killing of three on Beekman hill. Gedeon was released from custody under bond Friday on a technical charge. He later claimed he had been tortured by police in their questioning. (AP photo)

OFFICERS HUNT RICH SUSPECT

Investigation Into New York Murder Mystery Takes New Turn

NEW YORK (AP)—Information tending to support Joseph Gedeon's theory that a mysterious "millionaire" was responsible for the Easter day killing on Beekman hill was turned over to investigators Friday night by a laundryman.

The new informant, Charles Sturtevant, told his story to detectives even as Gedeon, who had been described by authorities as the "principal suspect," was being released in bail on a technical charge designed to hold him for further investigation.

Sturtevant said Gedeon's estranged wife, Mary, recently had spoken bitterly to him of attentions showered on her artists' model daughter by a "millionaire."

'Whirl of High Life'

Mrs. Gedeon complained the wealthy admirer had taken her daughter through a whirl of high life, of which she thoroughly disapproved, Sturtevant recalled. "One time," he quoted the mother as saying, "she even went on a party with him on his yacht. I certainly didn't like that, and I told her so."

Geddon, 54, upholsterer who discovered the bodies of both mother

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

one-day shutdown coal industry, involving 000 miners, and when a compromise agreement between the U. Workers of America

Hundreds of thousands in a score of states to work Monday.

The miners won for wage increase, especially a pay basis of time and a half for

They relinquished demand for two week a guarantee of 200 year. The present was maintained.

Two-Year Ag

The new agreement a conference of representatives headed by and eight mine own 1, 1939.

The agreement following increases: Fifty cents a day; workers; 9 cents a day; bined cutting and those paid by the a day for loading; 10 per cent to dead work.

'Refusal To

The nationwide union officials expelled constitute a strike refusal to work with

The demonstration extensive since the out for a week in Se Lewis estimated would add \$85,000,0 the industry's payro would result in an cents a ton in the mines.

Thomas Kennedy the union, said the add only 15 cents a of mining coal.

UTAH HA

HELPER, Utah HA coal miners are 'rel to work Saturday. United Mine Workers declared late Friday of the nation's coal, ment in New York.

"That's mighty go and all of Carbon Bonapcl.

Then, told the ne for two years, he ad "That's even better

COMMIT SU

WASHINGTON (AP of two young women each others arms, w day in the bedroom apartment. The roo with gas. Police s Adrienne Courtenay, othy A. Lawrence, dead two days. Bot played.

The Weather

FORECAST

Idaho—Unsettled; p Saturday and Sunday temperature.

BOISE TEMPER Friday, April 2

(From U. S. Weather)

2 a. m.	39	2 p.
4 a. m.	35	4 p.
6 a. m.	33	6 p.
8 a. m.	34	8 p.
10 a. m.	38	10 p.
12 noon	41	12 n.

* Readings at airport. (Complete report on

There's Just No Pleasing Some Folks



WATER SOURCE UNDER DISPUTE

Wells and Possibility of Expanding Supply Offer Lively Controversy

(Continued from Page One)

which it pumps a well at Thirteenth and Front streets (capable of yielding a million gallons a day but not pumped to capacity; of that more anon) a deep well near the natatorium and a shallow well near Boise river.

The city requires roughly a peak supply of 6,000,000 gallons a day. Of this total the Hull's gulch wells can yield up to a million, more or less; the Thirteenth street well, at the peak of demand, which is from 5 to 7 p. m. on hot summer days, another million; a deep well near the natatorium approximately the same; and the controversial "Well No. 2" near the natatorium, a shallow well yielding approximately as much as all the other sources combined.

Other Wells

In addition to these wells the three steam laundries have a well apiece; three ice making companies, Boise Ice and Produce, Boise Cold Storage, Torrance, each has a well; the Owyhee, Boise and Bristol hotels each has a well (the Idanha has one but for some reason prefers city water); the Union Pacific has one down on Front street, the Bohemian brewery has one on Sixth and Idaho streets; there are two to supply the Capitol. (Incidentally, the newest well at the capitol has been condemned by the state sanitary engineer, but still is used occasionally anyway).

Now for the claims.

Say the municipal ownership boys:

"Boise river carries pollution due to sheep and cattle grazing in the hills, to wastes from mining operations, and to sewage wastes from small communities above Boise. To make the water safe for domestic use it must be chlorinated. The idea of drinking water that has been polluted, even if made safe by treatment, is repugnant to some. The conviction that pure water is available, as evidenced by many artesian wells in and around Boise, together with the belief that rates can be lowered, has been the main incentive for this attempt to obtain a municipally owned waterworks."

Charges and Answers

The reference to Boise river water is in regard to well No. 3, referred to above. Reference is

laundry wells, three ice company wells, the railroad well, the Owyhee hotel well, and the new well of the water company, the giant of the family. These apparently are on the line of the flow down from Hull's gulch and Slaughterhouse gulch toward the city. On Hull's gulch are the company wells; Slaughterhouse gulch is the home of the so-called Owensby supply.

Taxey Offered

In this connection it is interesting to note that when the company runs its Thirteenth street well to capacity the flow into the other wells in the neighborhood is almost totally cut off. In fact, at one time the company faced suit because of this fact. Nowadays the company doesn't run its Thirteenth street well until the two laundries and the nearby ice plants have shut down for the day, so they won't be injured by withdrawal.

This leads to the theory, propounded by company engineers, that under Boise at some considerable distance lies a vast sponge of permeable sand. Into this sponge run waters from the melting snows of Boise ridge. These waters, of course, are limited by the amount of snow that falls on the ridge. No matter how many wells are sunk, says the company, the net result is, so many million gallons a day, divided among the wells. And the well which has the strongest pump is going to get the most water within its area.

"During the last 40 years," continues the statement, "the company has drilled some 21 wells in search of artesian water. Many of these wells which formerly supplied water are now and for several years past have been dry. As a matter of fact, only four of the company's wells are now furnishing water (this was in 1934) all of which has to be pumped. The general tendency of all the company's artesian wells has been to decrease (in flow)."

Back comes the municipal league with this argument:

"There are more than a dozen wells within the city of from 160 to 600 feet in depth. At least one of these having a flow of 90 gallons per minute (or 129,600 gallons a day) has been in service for 27 years. In the same section are three wells each having been tested for capacity by pumping with the result that they supplied 440 gallons each per minute. These wells are scattered over the city, supplying water for business and none has been found to fall after years of service, showing there is abundance of water to be found if proper methods are used to develop it. These wells, scattered as they are, demonstrate that there is abundance of water, without the necessity of technicians prospecting to ascertain whether there is sufficient supply to be had."

SENATORS HEAR FRESH ATTACKS ON COURT BILL

(Continued from Page One)

NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES SPREAD

Auto Industry Still in Grip of Tight Tieup; Violence Flares in Minnesota

(Continued from Page One)

were rushed when the men barricaded themselves.

Later 200 pickets smashed windows in the plant, burned a company truck and a police car. Further trouble threatened.

Sixty-five sit-down strikers who occupied the Alladin Industries, Inc., plant at Alexandria, Ind., were adjudged in contempt of court and assessed total damages of \$9850. The judge ruled, however, they need not pay the damages unless there was further violation of the restraining order.

Vermont Legislature Acts

The Vermont legislature sent a bill outlawing sit-down strikes to Governor George D. Alken for signature.

President Roosevelt, in a message to a conference of representatives of the textile industry from 23 nations, expressed the belief it would have "a far reaching effect upon the ultimate prosperity of the industry and the well being of the millions whose livelihood depends upon it."

Reports at Washington said efforts were under way toward a broad new system of unemployment compensation for one million workers on the nation's railroads.

Elsewhere on the national labor front these developments occurred:

A strike of 350 employees of the 27-story Book-Cadillac hotel in Detroit was ended pending negotiations.

Ford Plant Seized

Operations at the Ford Motor company plant in Kansas City were disrupted when members of the night shift failed to gain entrance to the factory, seized by 600 sit-down strikers after the reported layoff of 350 workers.

Strike leaders intensified efforts to call works progress administration workers from their jobs in the San Francisco bay area.

Violence broke out at a union meeting in Cleveland. Four men were slugged.

A sit-down strike closed at least a portion of the Hershey (Pa.) Chocolate company plant.

Failure to agree on a contract was blamed for a sit-down strike in the Weiman Furniture company plant at Rockford, Ill.

STRIKES CAUSE

(Continued from Page One)

tee only to encounter anti-strikes by Senator Bailey, of North Carolina.

Party Lines Shatter

Party lines were badly shaken by Senator Borah, Rep. Idaho, protested the sense not express its opinion over which it had no jurisdiction.

The debate touched the judiciary issue when George, Democrat of Georgia, opponent of the President, named six new justices to the supreme court, said statesmen had made "in high placed to 'undermine the confidence of the people."

"You can't destroy the confidence of the people in their judicial system without enacting and destroying the confidence in the humblest court in this land."

Sectional feeling flared

OFFICERS HUI RICH SUSP

Investigation Into Ne Murder Mystery T New Turn

(Continued from Page One)

and daughter after they were strangled and beaten to death by an intruder who also killed a girl in their apartment, merited a "frustrated millionaire" in the interview the next day, Monday.

Man From Boston

He said he did not know the man's name but understood from Boston. Authorities questioned Gedeon more hours before bringing a charge violating the anti-firearm law against him, had displayed interest in the story.

Following his release from the Tombs, in \$1000 bail, his attorney, Peter L. F. Sabatino, issued a statement signed by three physicians in support of a charge that Gedeon had been "tally beaten" by the police.

Beaten by Police, Claim

The physicians reported multiple abrasions and contusions on the little upholsterer's body.

Police Commissioner Le

Charges and Answers

The reference to Boise river water is in regard to well No. 3, referred to above. Reference is made by the municipal advocates to a report of W. V. Leonard, state sanitary engineer, and Isador W. Mendelsohn, associate sanitary engineer of the United States public health service, dated November 6 and 7, 1925 and attributing a typhoid epidemic in Boise in 1921 to drinking water from well No. 3. (It should be said that virtually all the recommendations in this report have been since carried out).

In response, says the company: "Objector takes issue . . . with the inference . . . that Boise river carries pollution. The inference apparently . . . is that the company is taking water from Boise river. . . . Analyses over a considerable period of time show that the water in the Boise river and the water supplied by the company from its wells is different both chemically and bacteriologically as well as in appearance. Although considerable study has been made, of this matter it has never been established that any part of the water supplied to the citizens of Boise has its origin in the polluted waters of Boise river. Recent analyses show that while Boise river contains B. coli and a high bacteria count, the water from the wells and galleries of the company before chlorination contains no B. coli and is bacteriologically practically sterile. Chlorination is employed as an additional safeguard, under the supervision of the state and city health authorities.

Old Water Courses

The next question to be solved is, where is water coming from, and where will it come from if the so-called gallery well near the Natatorium is discontinued?

A study of the wells now in existence and operation shows that they are grouped rather distinctly on the line of old water courses which in pioneer days brought the runoff from the hills to the river. This is natural; everyone knows that virtually every surface stream has underground a counterpart or twin. The surface streams have been diverted in modern times to permit street building; the underground streams continue to follow their old courses.

Thus we have the group of wells in Hulla's gulch. The company owns these; they amount to some 23 all told, but the company pumps only five because of the fact that no matter how many wells are pumped the total flow obtained is always about the same, indicating that probably the million gallons a day now obtained is about the capacity of that underground stream.

Another group of wells is found on the line of Seventh and Sixth streets—the two capitol wells, the Idaho laundry well, the Boise hotel well, and the brewery well. That also was an old time water course.

There is another group of wells in the Tenth-Sixteenth street sector. This includes most of the wells in the city proper. There are two

ATTACKS ON COURT BILL

(Continued from Page One)

attorney, said he wanted to correct a situation which found 40,000 men jeering the mention of the supreme court, at the recent sit-down strike rally in his city.

The fourth witness, John A. McSparren, former Democratic nominee for governor of Pennsylvania, made the assertion concerning "subsidized backing."

Norris Shapes Amendment

With numerous constitutional amendments proposed as alternatives for the President's bill, Senator Norris, Independent, Nebraska, who has said he will vote for the measure if he can get nothing that suits him better, asserted Friday he was planning to introduce an amendment to simplify the procedure for altering the Constitution.

The requirements of a two-thirds vote in both houses of congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states would be retained, but ratification would be by a vote of the people, rather than by the legislatures of the states.

Daughter of Rasputin Joins Circus in U. S.

NEW YORK. (P)—Maria Solivleff Rasputin, daughter of the much discussed Russian monk, returned to the United States Friday to join a circus as an equestrienne.

Two years ago she wanted to be a wild animal trainer, but gave up the idea after being bitten by a bear in Peru, Ind.

Madame Rasputin escaped from a Russian prison in 1922, when she was 16.

Failure to agree on a contract was blamed for a sit-down strike in the Weiman Furniture company plant at Rockford, Ill.

St. Louis relief administrators decided to accept relief applications from strike-idle. Two strikes involving about 250 were settled there. Some 4000 remain out of work, however.

Anna Wong Receives Threatening Letter

LOS ANGELES (P)—Anna May Wong, Chinese film actress, reported to the district attorney's office Friday that she received a threatening note written in pin pricks on brown wrapping paper and which investigators said was probably the work of a crank.

The note read:

"You are not yet safe. What is money compared to your life." It was signed "She."

Capt. Clyde Plummer of the district attorney's investigating staff said he believed the note was sent by an eccentric and probably was not connected with the threatening letters sent several weeks ago to Miss Wong and the family of David O. Selznick, film producer.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER

EVERETT, Wash. (P)—A superior court jury on its first ballot Friday night acquitted Mrs. Mabel Fain of a second degree murder charge, filed after her husband was shot to death at Index. Mrs. Fain fired five pistol bullets into Harry Fain's body February 18, the state alleged, when she was told Mrs. Charlotte Oxford was going to have a child by him.

Czechoslovakia has a new grain monopoly to keep up the prices of cereals.

multiple abrasions and c on the little upholsterer's body.

Police Commissioner Valentine described the complaint as "the usual s of an attorney whose cl serious trouble."

Despite his protestation noccence, the muscular ltt sterer was named, for th time by Detective Captain T. Reynolds Friday as "su 11"

Later, Assistant District Ray Leo said at Gedeon's ment on the charge of p an unlicensed gun:

"I understand this ma principal suspect in the triple murder"

Denies Wanting To 'Pe

No claim has been mad lice that the gun found in room played any part in t and Prosecutor Leo said h wish to "persecute" anyo

Police continued their s five women described by Lieutenant Walter Harding ling been frequent visitors on's upholstery shop in F street. Since separating wife several years ago, differences over the pro Veronica's "partying." Ge lived in a little room at th the shop.

Water sportsmen o bought 880 American motors last year.

TIP TO CASH MARK

— 13th & Main —
PHONE 3024
SATURDAY SNAP

Apple Jelly
2-lb. jar 1

Coffee-Tip Top
special, lb 17

Pork and Beans — Val
brand, tall cans
3 for 2

Pickles, Bread and
Butter, 15-oz. jar 1

Oats
9-lb. bag 4

Flour
48 lbs \$1.2

Cocoa
2 lbs 10

Butter, fresh
creamery, lb 38

Turkeys, fancy
No. 1 hens, lb 38

SHREDDED WHEAT

A Product of NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
MORE THAN A BILLION SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS SOLD EVERY YEAR

POLLYANNA

Today's Features

COOKIES Dozen	12c
POUND CAKE	15c
APPLESAUCE CAKE Each	15c
BOSTON CREAM PIES	
CHERRY APRICOT	

A Pioneer Organization

When a group of people having a common interest live in the same place under the same laws and regulations—these people constitute a community. Whenever a community exists, community problems arise.

These community problems explain and account for the public service corporations—companies organized to render service essential to the general public health or convenience or both; in short, companies organized to solve community problems.

The most important among community problems is that of an adequate and sanitary water supply.

UNTIL the latter part of the '80s Boise City, which was first laid out in 1863, had to make use of such sources of water supply as were immediately available. Many of the early settlers obtained their water for domestic use from the Boise river and others from springs or smaller streams which may have been intermittently flowing. Shallow wells were constructed and pumps driven in order that each home or group of homes might have their water supply immediately adjacent.

Conditions such as these are common until such time as the community may develop in growth to a point where the need for a sanitary water supply in keeping with the

by the end of 1892 there had been invested in this property approximately \$150,000.00 in the drilling of wells, construction of reservoirs in Hull's gulch and the extension of distribution mains.

During the years 1894-95 new wells were drilled in Hull's gulch and a new reservoir constructed. During these same years a new source of supply was opened up near the site of the Natatorium and the present steam plant was constructed.

On September 1, 1900, the Artesian Hot & Cold Water Co. incorporated as the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Co., Ltd.

This company was, like all of its predecessors, entirely owned, controlled



TIMOTHY TEGAN



sanitary water supply in keeping with the demands of public health make necessary the construction of a central water system. Boise City did not reach this stage of growth until the late '80s, at which time there sprang into existence almost simultaneously two concerns who constructed what at that time were quite extensive water systems. The first of these, which was later on June 2, 1890, incorporated as the Artesian Water & Land Improvement company owned some land in Hull's gulch, drilled several wells and constructed a small reservoir extending its distribution mains therefrom into Boise City, and supplying water to various customers.

The second concern which was later, on June 23, 1890, incorporated as the Boise Water Works, obtained its water also from Hull's gulch but from what was then known as the Eastman spring. This concern piped its water around to a reservoir which was constructed on the point of the hill near the now northern limits of Eighth street and thence down Eighth street to Main street. The original purpose of this second enterprise was to furnish the water supply for the Overland Hotel building, then owned by the Eastman Brothers. Both of these concerns obtained franchises from Boise City.

The natural consequence of the construction of these water systems for individual and public use was to create a demand for similar service, and the Eastman Brothers were before long entreated to extend their system to supply customers living in the immediate vicinity of the Overland hotel and they did extend eastward along the alley between Main and Idaho streets for several blocks. This addition of customers constituted the beginning of the present water utility in Boise City.

It was impossible that two public utility concerns could thrive in such a limited community and we find that on March 27, 1891, there was in-

decessors, entirely owned, controlled and financed by local citizens and local capital.

Thirty-six years have now elapsed since their foundation. This period has witnessed the consolidation of the two original companies and the expansion and growth of their successor to the point where it now serves satisfactorily and economically approximately 25,000 with an abundant and sanitary water supply fully meeting and surpassing the requirements of the local, state and national public health departments.

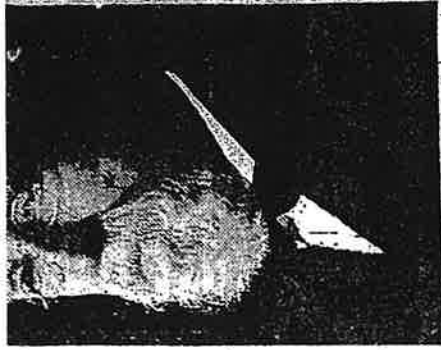
Having fixed the policy of always keeping the water system ahead of the progress of the city so that its growth and advancement would never be retarded, it is obvious that large sums of additional capital were required from time to time. To meet these financial demands and still keep the company a purely local institution was no small problem. It involved considerable personal sacrifice; it required courage, it demanded faith. As to whether the pioneers of this company (pictures and signatures of some being reproduced here) successfully met those responsibilities is best answered by the modern and adequate water system that now stands as a monument to their unselfish toil and effort.

That their mission has been fulfilled there can be no doubt. We today are served with water from a water system locally owned and controlled, comprising over 100 miles of water main, with a storage capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons and from a source of supply the limitations of which are not now known. Thus through their efforts every advantage or convenience of modern life in which a safe and abundant water supply plays a part is placed within reach of all at a very nominal cost.

Today we rejoice, for the dream of the pioneers of "Boise on the Main Line" has

Facsimile signatures of the officers and stockholders of original Water Company:

William H. H. H. H.
John H. H. H.
Arthur H. H.
Edmund H. H.
John H. H.
Edmund H. H.
John H. H.
Edmund H. H.
John H. H.
Edmund H. H.



O. W. MOORE



CHAS. HINKLEY





HANSON

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It was impossible that two public utility concerns could thrive in such a limited community and we find that on March 27, 1891, there was incorporated the Artesian Hot & Cold Water company, which purchased the water system of the Artesian Water & Land Improvement company and incorporated it with the system of the Boise Water Works, and that the demand had increased to such an extent that

1890

W. V. REGAN President
 BEN S. EASTMAN Vice President
 C. H. COFFIN Treasurer
 B. S. HOWE Secretary
 JOS. J. TURNER Asst. Secretary

early a purely water institution was no small problem. It involved considerable personal sacrifice; it required courage, it demanded faith. As to whether the pioneers of this company (pictures and signatures of some being reproduced here) successfully met those responsibilities is best answered by the modern and adequate water system that now stands as a monument to their unselfish toil and effort.

That their mission has been fulfilled there can be no doubt. We today are served with water from a water system locally owned and controlled, comprising over 100 miles of water main; with a storage capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons and from a source of supply the limitations of which are not now known. Thus through their efforts every advantage or convenience of modern life in which a safe and abundant water supply play a part is placed within reach of all at a very nominal cost.

Today, we rejoice, for the dream of the pioneers of "Boise on the Main Line" has come true and at no time in its history has the future been so promising. Now, more than ever before, we should keep the faith of the pioneer and carry on together for an ever bigger and more beautiful Boise.

BOISE WATER CO.

1925

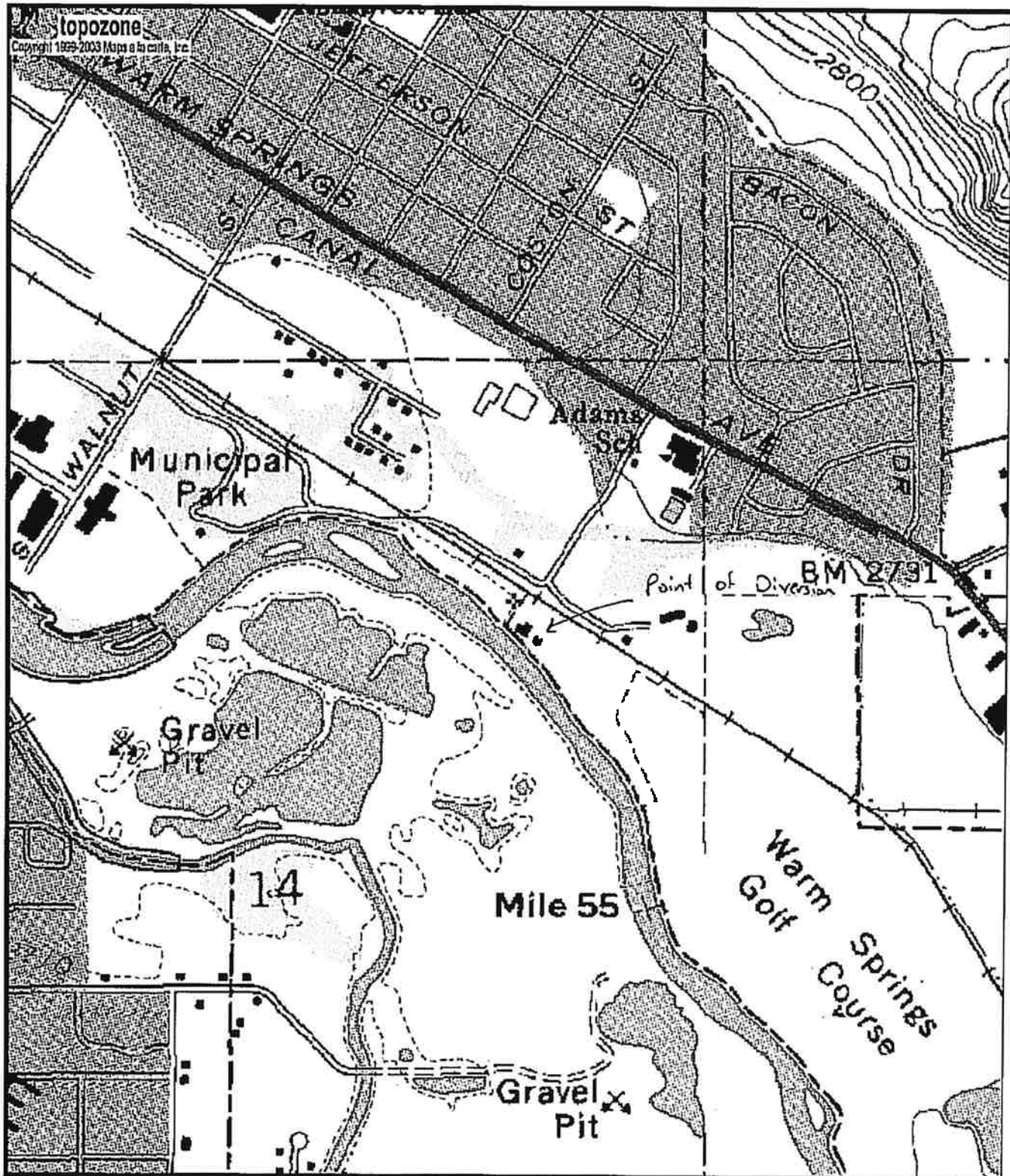
DIRECTORS
 W. V. REGAN BEN S. EASTMAN
 C. H. COFFIN RAYMOND MOORE
 WM. N. NORTROP ROSE C. REGAN
 MARY A. EASTMAN



CLAS. HANSON



B. S. HOWE



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 km
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 mi

Map center is UTM 11 566387E 4827847N (WGS84/NAD83)
Boise South quadrangle - TopoZone Pro elevation display
Projection is UTM Zone 11 NAD83 Datum

* M
G
M=15.521
G=0.567

EXHIBIT

B