

SPECIAL MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
FRIDAY, September 17, 1909.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber, Friday evening, September 17, 1909, at 7:30 o'clock, in special session, President Edward J. Stickelman in the chair, pursuant to the following call:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 16, 1909.

*To the Honorable President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Common Council held in the Council chamber on Friday evening, September 17, 1909, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of submitting communications from the Mayor and City Controller pertaining to the question of tax levies for the year 1910; for the submission of an ordinance providing for such levies, and also for the consideration and action on General Ordinance No. 33—1909, providing for the improvement of Osage street from Ohio street to New York street.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

C. A. BOOKWALTER,  
*Mayor.*

I, James McNulty, Clerk of the Common Council, do hereby certify that I have served the above and foregoing notice to each and every member of the Common Council, prior to the time of meeting, pursuant to the rules.

JAMES McNULTY,  
*City Clerk.*

Which was read.

The Clerk called the roll.

Present: The Hon. Edward J. Stickelman, President of the Common Council, and 16 members, viz: Messrs. Cottey, Hamlet,

Wood, Davis, Eppert, Neukom, Smither, Rhodes, Smith, Hartmann, Royse, Donavon, Sullivan, Hilkene, Wright and Henry.

Absent, 4, viz: Messrs. Brown, Uhl, Portteus and Hofmann.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor being present in the Council Chamber, delivered his annual message to the Council personally.

*To the President and Members of the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication addressed to me by George T. Breunig, City Controller, making certain recommendations as to the estimates for appropriations for the several departments of the city government for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1910, and desire, in this communication, to present to you such facts as, in my opinion, should in this connection be called to the attention of your honorable body.

I shall not attempt in this communication to set forth in detail all of the requests made by the various departments. The purpose of the City Controller and myself in revising such requests was to furnish to these departments not all they have asked for, although we recognized that they had asked for nothing which good administration of public affairs would not warrant, but to revise such requests on those items where we felt that the reduction could be made without unduly crippling any branch of the city government. These figures affecting the various departments are set forth in the communication of the City Controller, printed copies of which will be furnished you at this session, and believing that a personal study of such figures, without suggestion on my part, will be the best policy, I shall forego such specific reference. I, however, ask your careful study of all these figures. They have been agreed to only after most serious consideration of the needs and demands of city business.

In my opinion every item is necessary, but under our form of government it is the duty of the members of your honorable body to satisfy yourselves as to their necessity without regard to the arguments advanced by either the Controller or myself.

With each recurring year the problem of properly caring for public business, and, at the same time, keeping the burdens of taxation within such limits that they shall not become unduly oppressive upon the taxpayer, becomes more and more complex. As the city increases in size so do the demands upon its revenues increase, but it is one of the peculiar facts connected with city government that revenues do not keep pace with the demands which can be legitimately made upon such revenues. It is an acknowledged fact that it is much more easy to criticise than to perform. It is indeed an easy matter for people who are not compelled to solve problems of municipal housekeeping by the practical reconciliation of income to outgo to offer malicious criticism, the basis of which is the unfounded charge of official extravagance. The less such critics know about the workings of municipal government, and knowledge of such detail can only be secured by active daily management of municipal affairs, the more vociferous becomes the criticism and the more unfair is

such criticism in its tone. Especially is this condition aggravated when the critics are, for reasons which need not be enumerated, inspired by a determination to serve an unfair purpose or entertain the hope of bringing odium upon officials towards whom they refuse to look with favor.

As the chief executive of the City of Indianapolis, I have always been ready and willing to accept and assume full responsibility for the management of its financial affairs, and I am not, at this time, seeking to evade such responsibility. It has always been the purpose of this administration to exercise careful scrutiny of all public expenditures, and to at all times insist to the utmost possible degree upon rigid economy. It has not, however, been the purpose of this administration to, in the name of economy, practice parsimony. Undue caution in the expenditure of public money, as the result of which all forms of city property are neglected; streets are permitted to go without proper care and attention; improvements demanded by the city's growth are refused; additional police called for by the city's growth are denied; additional lights withheld; extensions of water mains not made; new fire engine houses and additional equipment not provided; bridges not erected; all of these things are as great an injury, ultimately, as undue extravagance, because the day of payment cannot be escaped. The experience of every man is that property intrusted to his care, which is not kept in the highest state of efficiency and repair through an idea that economy should be practiced, will, because of such undue economy, become quickly reduced to a condition where the subsequent expenditures to be made, because of the damages arising through this neglect, will entail an ultimate expenditure of two dollars for the one which would have been necessary had proper business management been the policy instead of the neglect arising from such policy of unwise economy. Therefore, at all times, this administration has met every demand made upon it, where such demands have been shown to be in the interest of the maintenance of the highest possible efficiency of city government and property. Money has not been stinted when needed. Money has not been denied when the good of the city called for its expenditure, but, at the same time, money has been denied when, in the opinion of the administration, the best interests of the tax-payers would not be served by its appropriation. The record of this administration in handling the finances of this city is one that cannot be honestly challenged or honestly criticised when compared with previous administrations which, we have been told, reached the acme of municipal wisdom. The tax levies made from year to year for city purposes have been equal or less in every year of this administration than during the times above referred to, but still we are met, whenever opportunity presents, with newspaper criticism which assumes that extravagance has existed, but which refuses to specify the acts which constitute the alleged extravagance.

Let me call your attention, if you please, for a moment to the various levies made for direct municipal purposes as shown in the budgets adopted in the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

In 1904, in the halcyon days, the levy for city purposes was 84 cents. In 1905, still in the halcyon days, the levy for city purposes was 81 cents. In 1906, when the dark hours had come upon this city, if the critics are to be believed, the levy for city purposes, including four cents for track elevation, was 82 cents. In 1907, still in the dark days, the levy for city purposes, including the same four cents for track elevation, was 82 cents. In 1908, still in the dark days, the levy for city purposes, including the same four cents for track elevation, was 81 cents. In 1909, being the present levy, and being still dark days, the levy for city purposes, including the same four cents for track elevation, is recommended to your honorable body to be 79½ cents. If a 79½-cent levy is extravagance in 1909, why

was an 82-cent levy good business in 1904, and an 81-cent levy all right in 1905?

Now let me ask you to study the levies made since 1905, and all made by the present administration. In fairness, let me say that in the budget of 1906, made by Mayor Holtzman in September, 1905, the first item of track elevation was included, \$60,000, and with this item included the total levy was 85 cents. During the first year of the present administration the levy was as follows:

City purposes, including track elevation.....	\$0.82
City Sinking Fund.....	.05
Pension Funds .....	.01
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Total .....	\$0.88

However, let me call you attention to the fact that while the levy for the first year of the present administration was 88 cents, as compared with 85 cents for the last year of the previous administration, the increase is shown in the item of Sinking Fund, which by the act of the legislature was raised from two cents to five cents, thus accounting for the 3-cent increase. Was it extravagance to provide a sinking fund and discharge debts?

While discussing this question of tax levy let me draw a still further comparison between halcyon days and the present time. The total tax levy in 1904 was 88 cents, made up as follows:

General city purposes .....	\$0.84
Sinking Fund .....	.02
Firemen's pension .....	.01
Police pension .....	.01
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Total .....	\$0.88

For the year 1905 the levy was as follows:

City purposes .....	\$0.81
Sinking Fund .....	.02
Firemen's pension .....	.01
Police pension .....	.01
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Total .....	\$0.85

For the last year of my former administration the levy was as follows:

City purposes .....	\$0.78
Pension Funds .....	.02
Sinking Fund .....	.02
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Total .....	\$0.82

Was there any extravagance shown during my former administration as compared with halcyon days?

During the second year of this administration the levy was as follows:

General city purposes, including track elevation....	\$0.82
Sinking Fund .....	.05
Fire and Police Pension Funds .....	.01
General Park Fund .....	.04
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Total .....	\$0.92

Here the General Fund lost the \$30,000 of street car money, accounting for practically two cents of the increase.

The levy for the third year of the administration was as follows:

General city purposes, including track elevation.....	\$0.81
Fire and Police Pension Funds .....	.01
Sinking Fund .....	.05
General Park Fund .....	.04
Total .....	<u>\$0.91</u>

This levy included the increases in the fire and police salaries (\$60,000 in round numbers) made over the executive veto.

In the levy made in September, 1907, for the year 1908 for the first time appears a separate item for park funds. Prior to this year it had been the policy of each administration to include park appropriations with the general city fund, but the legislature of 1907 separated these funds and provided for a special independent levy and fixed the minimum at four cents. In addition to this they took from the city's general fund the \$30,000 paid by the street car company, which had heretofore gone to such fund, and gave it direct to the Park Board, this sum being plus the four cents special tax, and this sum taking, as stated, practically two cents from the city's revenues. In the present budget the Park Board gets five cents plus \$30,000, while an additional one-half cent is placed therein by the school inspection item.

In addition to this record as to levies, let me call your attention to the further fact that at the end of the halcyon days the free cash in the city treasury available for city purposes, over and above special funds and appropriations, was \$224,048.63, while on January 1, 1909, after three years of dark days, the free cash in the city treasury available for any and all purposes, not anticipated by any special appropriation nor embodying any special fund which might be in the city treasury, was \$401,380.84, an increase, despite the alleged extravagance of this administration, doing business on the same levies or lower levies, of \$177,332.21. This free cash in the city treasury means working capital, and not only has all forms of city property been brought to a higher state of efficiency; not only have the streets been better cleaned and better maintained than ever before in the history of the city; not only have more water mains been laid than in almost any other similar period of time; not only have more electric lights been installed than in any other similar period of time; not only have greater additions been made in the equipment of both the police and fire departments than in any other similar time; not only have greater numbers of men, demanded by the growth of the city, been added to both such forces than in any other similar time; not only have all these things been done, and no fair critic dare deny that they have been done, but, people of Indianapolis, your working capital has at the same time increased by the very comfortable sum of \$177,332.21. True, this administration has had the benefit of a higher appraisal, but let us review what has been done as the result of this higher appraisal.

In 1904 the police department numbered 203 men, with a salary list of \$166,000, in round numbers. In 1909 this same department numbers 291 men, with a salary list in excess of \$292,000, an increase of \$126,000, in round numbers, and this increase had to be paid from the levy for city purposes. In 1904 the fire department consisted of 224 men, with a salary list of \$208,000, in round numbers. In 1909 there were 241 men on the fire force pay-roll, with a salary list in excess of \$270,000, being an increase in the charge upon the levy for city purposes for this item alone of \$62,000, in round numbers, a total increase in the two departments of practically \$190,000. But, say the critics, why take credit for increases

in salaries? In this connection and without desiring to appear in any way as criticising the members of your honorable body for any disagreement as to salary increases which may have arisen between us, but merely to call attention to the hypocrisy and false pretense which characterizes the criticisms of this administration for increases, I desire to call the attention of the people of Indianapolis to the fact that the only salary increases in these departments have been made by the additions to the force of each department, except the increases made over the veto of the executive. When this question of increases of salaries, which I recognized as placing forever upon the tax-payers a burden which could not be escaped, was being discussed I ask the people of Indianapolis to call to mind, if they can, any protest or objection thereto from the critics, or any support by them of the executive in placing his veto upon these increases, but now, when these increases, aggregating \$60,000 a year, must be cared for by the administration, ready indeed are they to criticise what they term to be extravagance, hoping that the people will have forgotten that, at the psychological moment, when the voice of objection should have been raised, the tomb of the dead Pharaohs was no more silent than they. But these are not the only additional burdens the present administration has been compelled to assume. Ashes are being collected from every house at an expense of \$45,000 a year, and this expense consumes more than two and one-half cents of the levy for municipal purposes. In addition to this, in the 70½-cent levy hereby submitted to you, is the item of \$25,000 to pay for the expense laid upon the city by the last legislature for street and alley intersections where streets are permanently improved.

In addition to this, out of moneys arising from the levy for city purposes, more than \$25,000 was paid on the asphalt plant, which has proven the best investment ever made by the City of Indianapolis.

In addition to this, streets have been better cleaned, and, as a natural result, more money has been spent. In addition to this, more bridges have been constructed out of current revenues and more money has naturally been spent.

Let me give in detail other items which can properly be called permanent investments which we have paid for out of our tax levy for city purposes, and permanent investments certainly cannot be called extravagance, providing, always, that the investment was well made and was necessary for the good of the city service:

Purchase of ground for Street Cleaning Department.....	\$ 8,000 00
Purchase of ground and constructing Tenth Street Engine House .....	14,648 00
Purchase of ground for engine house, corner South and New Jersey streets .....	20,000 00
Purchase of ground for engine house, Central avenue and Thirty-third street .....	3,300 00
Purchase of ground for contagious disease hospital .....	8,000 00
Reconstructing Virginia avenue viaduct .....	8,000 00
Dam in Pleasant Run .....	1,050 00
New sewer system in Market House.....	1,500 00
Reconstructing Fall Creek interceptor .....	6,674 00
New asphalt plant .....	25,000 00
Barn, City Hospital .....	3,000 00
Cement floors, City Hospital .....	600 00
Driveways, City Hospital .....	8,500 00
Fence, City Hospital .....	3,700 00
*Street improvements about parks and city property.....	25,000 00
Bridge at Indiana avenue and Fall Creek.....	6,000 00

\* Estimated.

Bridge at Wilkins street .....	640 00
Bridge at Twenty-ninth street .....	6,275 00
Bridge at Rural street .....	4,620 95
Bridge at Thirtieth street and canal .....	9,376 00
Bridge at Emerson avenue and Pleasant Run.....	3,589 00
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Total .....	\$167,472 95

Have any of these things been extravagant? Would even the critics, in the name of economy, have refused to do any of them?

The people are asked to study most critically these figures of the levies made during the past five years, and then, if after such careful study they can, as honest men, say that extravagance has at any time been manifest in the work of the city, at least during the past three years, because the necessity will not exist to examine the previous two (everything was right then as we have been told on eminent authority), then I shall no longer protest, but until such honest examination is made and our errors shown, I look without fear upon the record made.

BONDED DEBT OF THE CITY.

Much has been said about increases in the bonded debt made by the present administration. An examination of the statement which follows will show that every dollar of this increase has resulted in the creation of an offsetting asset, whenever the administration was not interfered with by the critics and their friends. The man who borrows \$5,000 to build a home does not consider himself \$5,000 poorer after he moves into the house. The manufacturer who borrows on preferred stock or bonds in order to secure money to enlarge his business, and who creates a dollar of assets for each dollar represented in the borrowed money, does not invoice himself poorer at the end of the year. If these two propositions obtain with the private individual or corporation then they obtain with the municipal corporation. A study of the figures presented will show that this administration has given an additional dollar of assets for every additional dollar of bonded debt.

In the halcyon days \$125,000 was borrowed to repair damages because of floods, and less than thirty per cent. of it was used for flood damages. According to the policy of this administration, and because through its financial wisdom a sufficient working capital has been acquired to care for the city's needs, floods need not cause any more bond issue, but no one heard any criticism of the bonded debt created to discharge this obligation which should have been cared for from current revenues, because the fixing of a street because of damage done by an act of Providence certainly does not enter into the category of permanent investment.

What have we borrowed money for? I will show you. The following are the bond issues:

In 1906, for the improvement of the City Hospital, we borrowed \$100,000, and we spent it and got \$100,000 of assets to offset it. Will any critic rise up now, in view of the change of conditions in the City Hospital, a place where any citizen can safely be taken at this time and a square fight made under decent surroundings for his life—as compared with a condition which could only be characterized by the term charnel-house when this administration commenced—and say to the people of Indianapolis that we should not have borrowed this money to fix this institution so that the health of our people could be cared for? If so, let them speak. If not, do not embody this item in the general condemnation of the bond issue policy.

In 1906 \$300,000 of bonds were issued to construct a city hall and

auditorium on the present site of Tomlinson Hall. The fact that this building does not today stand a credit to Indianapolis with a modern, up-to-date, cleanly and sanitary market, instead of the present structure and present market, which are both offensive to the people, cannot be laid at the door of the present administration. For reasons best known to themselves the critics and others brought legal proceedings and we were estopped, and we had this money on hand. The bonds could not be retired so something had to be done with the money. We have been told in reckless statements that \$50,000, \$60,000, \$70,000, \$80,000 was squandered in this enterprise. If squandered, I ask, squandered by whom? Not by us, because we would have produced a dollar of assets for every dollar borrowed had not legal proceedings been brought, thus preventing the carrying through of the enterprise. We had to do something with the money and this is the way we spent it:

City Hall and Auditorium bonds.....	\$300,000 00	
Appropriated from city treasury .....	22,000 00	
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Total cash available .....		\$322,000 00
Architect's fees .....	\$ 8,000 00	
Temporary market sheds .....	11,381 00	
Transferred to City Hospital improvements.....	16,000 00	
Transferred to Park Board for boulevard.....	45,000 00	
Transferred to reconstruction of Riverside dam...	15,000 00	
To purchase of City Hall site.....	115,000 00	
To City Hospital for improvements.....	35,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$245,381 00
Balance in treasury (not included in working capital) ..	\$76,619 00	

Let us analyze these figures and let the critics answer. What particular expenditure do you object to other than the architect's fees and the cost of the temporary sheds, and as you object to these two items, remember that this administration is not responsible for this loss. You and your associates are the ones who caused it, and we refuse to permit you to blame us for your own unwise acts. Do you criticise the transfer of \$115,000 to the purchase of a City Hall site, other than that merely for the sake of criticism you objected to the location? You have never criticised the price. The ground was worth the money and the administration reached an agreement as to the price through methods and men whom you dared not criticise.

Do you criticise the transfer at one time of \$16,000 to the City Hospital, and the transfer to the same institution on another occasion of \$35,000? If so, go to the medical fraternity of this town; go to the people conversant with the conditions which prevailed in the halcyon days, and ask them whether or not the money has been used to create an asset which offsets the expenditure. Do you criticise the transfer to the Park Board the sum of \$45,000 for the Fall Creek boulevard? You did not dare criticise the plan to construct it. When it has been completed have we not secured an asset equal, if not in excess, of the amount expended. Do you criticise the transfer to the Park Board of the \$15,000 to be used to practically reconstruct the center section of the Riverside Dam, because of imperfect work done by administrations which you have always defended? So much for the original City Hall bonds.

In 1909 bonds in the sum of \$600,000 were authorized for the present City Hall. Examine the character of work being done on this building. Review the actions of the administration in employing George M. Brill, one of the best supervising engineers in the country, a man of integrity, whom this community knows as intimately as does his home town of



Chicago, then deny, if you dare, that from all indications, and you can only judge the future by the past, that from all indications the administration has set out to secure one hundred cents of assets for every dollar of bonds issued to construct this building. So we have the bond record and I submit it in tabular form:

Bonds outstanding January 1, 1906.....	\$2,585,800 00
Issued in 1906, City Hospital improvement bonds.....	100,000 00
Issued in 1906, City Hall bonds.....	300,000 00
Issued in 1908, refunding bonds issued to take up \$110,000 bonds maturing on January 1, 1909, and which new issue are made payable \$20,000 annually commencing July 1, 1909 .....	80,000 00
Issued in 1909, City Hall bonds, amount authorized, \$600,000; amount taken up and outstanding on September 10, 1909..	360,000 00
Total .....	\$3,425,800 00

Bonds maturing and paid as follows:

In 1906 .....	\$ 56,000 00
In 1907 .....	73,000 00
In 1908 .....	165,000 00
In 1909, up to date.....	49,500 00
	<u>\$243,500 00</u>

Total bonds outstanding September 10, 1909.....\$3,182,300 00

Let me impress upon the people of Indianapolis another thing relative to this matter of bonded debt. In 1908 \$165,000 of the bonded debt of Indianapolis matured. Did we refund these bonds for a term of twenty years as my predecessor did in the halcyon days when \$45,000 of the city bonds maturing within a few months were refunded for twenty years at three and one-half per cent., because, as you were told, the old ones bore four per cent., and hence it was good business to pay the lower rate for twenty years rather than to continue to pay four per cent. for the remaining few months they had to run. This administration paid \$85,000 of this \$165,000 in cash and only refunded \$80,000. These refunding bonds were not issued for twenty years, but were issued in such manner that they can be paid annually in sums of \$20,000 from the five per cent. sinking fund and extinguished in four and one-half years, thus saving interest. Which brand of management is most beneficial to the tax-payers?

There has been an increase in the bonded debt, but I rest content in the knowledge that when the balance is struck; when the right side of the ledger is offset against the left, it will be found that not only have we created assets equal to the bonds issued, but we have created assets in excess of the bonds issued. So long as I can do this in my private business I am content, and so long as I am able to do it in the management of public business—I submit the proposition to business men, and not harping, carping critics—have I not conducted my office in a business-like way in so far as bond issues are concerned?

#### STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Much has been said during the past three years by the unfriendly critics about the burden placed upon the property owners by street improvements, and from the tenor of such criticism a person not informed might be led to believe that despite the protests of the property owners the hard-hearted Board of Public Works, or a Mayor with heart

of adamant, had in a majority of instances forced them to pay for improvements even though they were unable to do so without great suffering. What are the facts? The records of the Board of Public Works will show that practically ninety per cent. of all improvements ordered by the Board of Public Works during the present administration have been made upon the direct petition of the people who had to pay for them. In not much to exceed ten per cent. did the Board of Public Works, over the remonstrance of property owners, order improvements, and such action was only taken in instances where the interests of the whole people demanded that improvements should be made. On this question of street improvements, and in view of the repeated false assertions which have been made, let me ask you in all reasonableness, what burden is it upon a man who lives on Ashland avenue who has had his street improved that the Board of Public Works should improve the street in front of the property of the man living on Union street? What does it injure the man of Thirtieth street if we improve Twenty-ninth street? What does it injure the man living on Illinois street if we improve Meridian street? The silly character of the objections that have been made by the critics to the policy of improvements I believe will be set forth by these questions.

There is another proposition in equity involved in this question. Suppose you lived on Meridian street, and it was paved and you had paid for it, and the entire population, including the man who lived on Pennsylvania street, was using your street, and you knew that when it was worn out you would be compelled to pay for it again. What justice or equity is there in the proposition that the man on Pennsylvania street, who is content to live in the mud because he is enabled to travel free from mud on Meridian street, should use the highway that you have paid for and must replace and thus escape his share of the legitimate burdens of citizenship and property ownership? Is he not just as much bound to give you a good roadway as you were to pay for one for him?

I am proud of the record of this administration on the question of street improvements. We have lifted Indianapolis out of a slough of mud in which it was permitted to wallow for years. This improvement proposition has gone by cycles. From 1890 for a decade improvements were pushed forward and then came to a stop. At the end of the first era of improvement it was the proud boast of the citizen of Indianapolis that he lived in one of the best paved cities of its class in the country. When this administration commenced no longer could that boast be made. We had stood still. We had gone backward in fact, because it is a well settled axiom that no individual or municipal corporation can stand still. They must either progress or retrograde. Indianapolis had stopped street improvements, and it had gone backward. This administration again commenced street improvements, and it has gone forward until today no citizen of Indianapolis need hesitate to say with fear of contradiction that we have one of the best, if not the best, paved city of its size in the United States. Improved streets make beautiful streets. Beautiful streets impel the owners of property to make beautiful homes. Beautiful homes make beautiful places to reside, and beautiful places to reside attract new people, while new people bring new wealth.

So no matter what may be said, I "point with pride" to the record of the city administration on street improvements, and "view with alarm" the inauguration of a reactionary policy. Let this work go on, and, as a result, the future will show the same marvelous increase in property values that the past ten years have shown.

#### REPAIRS TO PERMANENTLY IMPROVED STREETS.

The permanently improved streets of the City of Indianapolis have never been in as nearly perfect condition as they are today. Not even

the most captious critic can deny this proposition. Not only is this fact true, but the expense of keeping them in this condition has not materially exceeded the cost in former years. Streets have not only been patched and patched at once when holes appeared, but in many instances streets have been practically resurfaced. Through the operation of our own plant we have not only cared for our own work, but, under the plan adopted by the Board of Public Works, we have looked after all patching for public service corporations. The price charged for this service has not only been a source of profit to the city, but the result has been that when work has been completed in the streets they have been put in perfect condition without delay. In this question of maintenance of permanently improved streets I am of the opinion that in the near future the City of Indianapolis should not only care for the repairs, but should assume the burden of resurfacing. I have never been able to agree with the plan that compelled the owner of abutting property to resurface the street in front of his residence, the wear of which has not been due to his own use. He should not, at any time, be compelled to again pay for an improvement. Once down, the street belongs to the people, and upon the treasury should come the burden of not only patching and maintaining it, but also of resurfacing it. This has not been done in the past because of the desire of each administration to keep the tax levy at the lowest possible point, but I submit to reasonable men the proposition that it is more equitable for the tax levy to be increased and this expense assumed than it is for the burden to be placed again upon the property owner.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

In the budget submitted you will find no item providing for the construction of public conveniences. This item has not been inserted in the estimates submitted for the reason that there is now pending before your honorable body an ordinance appropriating a sufficient sum of money to construct two of such conveniences. In my opinion two only should be constructed in any one year. Spread the cost over three or four years, but let us commence this year to do something. It has been the endeavor of this administration to keep abreast of the times, and to keep Indianapolis where it belongs—in the van of American cities.

Upon two former occasions, early in the life of this administration, I recommended the construction of these conveniences to your honorable body. Upon two occasions the items providing for their construction have been eliminated. In criticism of your action in this respect I have nothing to say. Under the law you have the right to eliminate any item, and in the exercise of that right did eliminate this item, but in the closing year of the administration I return to you with the proposition, and in the interest of our citizens urge upon you the passage of the ordinance now pending before your honorable body. Let not Denver, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore; let not these progressive American cities do things that Indianapolis refuses to do for the comfort of our people. We are an excursion city. Thousands of people come to us every year. On week days saloons are open for the accommodation of men, but no place is open for women, while on Sundays no place is open for either men or women. Let us arouse ourselves and take this step forward.

#### CITY HOSPITAL.

An examination of the figures submitted providing funds for the maintenance of the City Hospital will disclose the fact that a material increase has been asked for. Both the Controller and myself approached

the consideration of these figures in the belief that material reductions should be made in the requests submitted by the Board of Health, but after careful examination and consideration we have reached the conclusion that the amounts recommended are the lowest possible sums upon which this institution can be conducted during the coming year.

Many reductions have been made from the original requests submitted, but still a material increase is shown. This increase arises from two facts. First: Many new buildings have been added within the past three years. Second: The number of patients treated has very materially increased. I wish it were possible for every citizen of Indianapolis to have had a visual photograph of this institution as the present administration found it and compare it with the condition today. During the past three years we have constructed a new heating plant by which we are enabled to make a saving in fuel alone of more than \$10.00 per day. We have constructed a new laundry where we have all thoroughly modern and up-to-date machinery by means of which a great saving has been made. We have constructed a new stable, but greater than all we have constructed a new service building with thoroughly modern, up to date kitchens, dining rooms and refrigerating plant. At the beginning of this administration the only ice box in this institution was used to store potatoes, cabbage, meat and milk in one compartment. My first investigation found this ice box with at least two inches of slimy water covering the floor. The condition was vile. Something had to be done and we did it. Today our equipment in this branch of this institution is not excelled in the best institution in any city in this country. The increase in size of the hospital has brought an increase in the number of employes naturally. The demands made upon these employes for high-grade service has necessitated the employing of high-grade people, and these people must be paid if we are to keep them. I, therefore, especially impress upon the members of your honorable body a careful consideration of the figures submitted for this institution.

#### MUNICIPAL JOURNAL.

In the figures submitted to you by the Department of Finance will be found a new item calling for the appropriation of \$10,000 to cover the expense of the publication of a municipal journal to be known as "Indianapolis Municipal Facts," or by any other title which my successor may see fit to bestow upon it. In making this recommendation I desire to most earnestly impress upon the members of your honorable body the importance of this new departure. Early in the present year my attention was directed to a similar publication being made by other progressive American cities. After correspondence I learned that when the idea was first suggested in each of these cities it met with serious objection by earnest men who did not understand the intent and purpose of its publication, but who, after explanation had been made, acquiesced in the project. In cities having municipal papers the same have come to be recognized as one of the most valuable adjuncts to city government. As shown by the municipal parade, held during the month of June last, but few tax-payers understood and appreciated the magnitude of their own business. Only in a general way did people know anything about their own city affairs. This publication provided for by this item will furnish a medium by which a thorough knowledge of things done and contemplated can be had by every citizen desirous of securing such knowledge.

"Indianapolis Municipal Facts" will not become an organ of any administration.

In the City of Denver, where this idea was first born, the local municipal paper has proven to be the one best advertisement of the city itself. No editorial comment of any kind is permitted, but whenever a city

department makes an improvement, or whenever a city board orders new municipal work, maps, plans, diagrams and descriptions are set forth stating the bare facts as to what has been done or is proposed to be done and, as a result, the paper being circulated to any citizen free of cost, the publication has come to be one of the most popular in the City of Denver. No advertisements are taken, nor should any advertisements be taken. The publication should remain what its name implies, "Indianapolis Municipal Facts." It should be printed weekly. It should be circulated without price to any citizen asking for it, and should your honorable body agree with me in its establishment I am convinced that within a twelve month the entire body of our citizenship would, without one dissenting voice, approve your action as a long step toward the municipal understanding between citizen and official, which should exist at all times in order to accomplish the highest results in city government. I, therefore, most earnestly urge you to view with favor this item.

#### STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

This department of the city government, as shown by the estimates submitted, is given for the coming fiscal year, \$100,000, the same amount provided by your honorable body for the present fiscal year. Can we invite comparison with halcyon days? Go down on Shelby street. Look at the modern, up to date and thoroughly equipped plant we own. Look at the machinery we have bought and paid for out of current revenues. Look at the buildings we have constructed out of current revenues. Look at the live stock we have bought out of current revenues, and then compare them all with the poor, run-down stock and practically worn out apparatus this administration received in January, 1906. All these things have again called for money, and all this money again has been found only in one source, and that one source is the levy for general city purposes. Now compare again the levies for such city purposes made by this administration with those made in the halcyon days.

#### STREET AND ALLEY INTERSECTIONS.

The legislature of 1909, in the revision of the street improvement law, which I can only characterize as most unfortunate, a revision hurriedly adopted in the closing hours of the session, which destroyed a law which had been tested not only in practice, but in the courts, laid upon the city treasury the burden of the cost of street and alley intersections. Under this law two methods of payment of this cost were provided. First: The city was authorized, if it was able, to pay the cost out of its treasury. Second: The city was authorized, if it did not desire to pay the cost, or could not, to create a special assessment district covering all real estate in the city, and at the time of the adoption of this levy include therein the estimated expense of such street and alley intersections. I cannot bring myself to view with favor the second proposition, and, therefore, the Controller and myself have included in the estimates for the Board of Public Works an item of \$25,000 to cover such costs.

#### POLICE AND FIREMEN PENSION FUNDS.

It had been our desire, and in fact a promise had been made, that with the budget herewith submitted, that the payment to the Police and Firemen Pension Funds which had, in 1908, been cut to one-half cent each instead of one cent should be returned to the one-cent basis. This has been found to be impossible because of conditions over which the administration had no control. The legislature of 1909 added one cent to the Park Board appropriation and one-half cent to the medical inspection of schools. This increase of one and one-half cents, being an increase over

which the administration had no control, has made it impossible to restore these pension funds to their former status and still keep the aggregate levy at ninety-one cents. This condition I regret very much. I recognize the necessity for an increase, but under the conditions the one-half-cent levy provided for each department is the maximum amount which can be given at this time. These funds are sacred and should be most jealously guarded. If the one-half cent provided for should prove to be inadequate to such an extent that the annual revenues, plus interest on investments made, do not provide sufficient funds to meet accruing obligations without impairment of the principal then the people of Indianapolis, through their representatives, the Mayor and Controller, can always be depended upon to make such necessary recommendations as will provide this protection against the exhaustion of the principal.

#### CITY HALL.

The necessity for a City Hall, a place in which to transact the business of the people, has long been recognized by every citizen of Indianapolis. The condition under which such business is being transacted, with city offices scattered to the four points of the compass, is intolerable. Recognizing this fact your honorable body, more than one year ago, authorized an issue of bonds in the amount of \$600,000 for such building. Contracts have been let. Work is now in progress, and I congratulate the people of Indianapolis upon the fact that within the next twelve months they will be housed in a home of their own.

#### SUB-STATIONS.

One of the principal items of increased expense appearing as charged against the Department of Public Safety is the expenditure made on account of police sub-stations. Four of these stations have been established in different sections of the city. Twenty-four additional men are required to man them. Can the critics say that these were not necessary, or that it was extravagant to provide them in order that the lives and property of our fellow citizens might be protected.

#### BOULEVARD, PARKS AND PARKWAYS.

In accordance with the policy of the administration liberal appropriations have uniformly been recommended for boulevards, parks and parkways. I may be pardoned, I hope, in referring to the fact that the improvement of the south bank of Fall Creek, from Central avenue to Capitol avenue, was the result of my action when Mayor in 1903. True, the work was done under my successor, and to his credit be it said it was well done, but the fact remains that the administration of 1902-1903 furnished the money and took the initial steps which brought about the result.

Early in the present administration this policy of pushing the development of boulevards, parks and parkways again became manifest. As before said, appropriations to the Park Department were increased. More money was spent and spent willingly, and the money thus spent became a part of those moneys expended in the general policy of extravagance which we are told has existed.

In 1907-1908, \$45,000 was given to the Park Board to construct a boulevard on the north bank of Fall Creek, from Northwestern avenue in an eastwardly direction. This work has been practically completed up to Twenty-third street, but realizing that sufficient funds could not be supplied quickly from the general fund, early in the year 1908 the Board of Park Commissioners and myself undertook the preparation of a new

park law patterned after the statute which had worked such miracles in other cities like Denver and Kansas City. As the result of this action the legislature of 1909 gave to Indianapolis a new park law under which there had been inaugurated a movement which will result in placing Indianapolis in the list of the four most beautiful cities of the United States. Fall Creek is to be improved from the river to the Fair Grounds. Pleasant Run is to be redeemed from its present deplorable condition with a boulevard reaching from the west into Garfield Park, passing Garfield Park up the run on both sides, east to Ellenberger's woods, which this administration has acquired as park lands. Pogue's Run to the north-eastern limits of the city is to be rendered a thing of beauty. All these things will require money. I have never yet discovered any secret by which I can secure something for nothing. The man who attempts to do it generally winds up with a gold brick in his pocket. If we would have beautiful things we must pay the price. In so far as boulevards, parks and parkways are concerned no price will be excessive, provided, always, that system characterizes the actions of the Board of Park Commissioners. The legislature, in addition to giving us this new park law, increased by one cent the revenues of the Park Board, and in the levies submitted you will therefore find that we have recommended five cents in accordance with the law, instead of four cents as was recommended for the levy of 1909.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No greater problem confronts American cities than the proper disposal of sewage and other forms of municipal waste. Sanitary science has proven beyond question that proper disposition can be made of sewage so as to render it no longer a menace to health and life. It is impossible to conceive of a more deplorable condition than at present exists, and which has for years existed along the banks of White River south of the City of Indianapolis. Indianapolis is not alone an offender against the purity of this stream. It has been apparently the selfish policy of all cities to dispose of their municipal filth in the easiest way possible, and that way has been to let loose of such waste in the most available water course.

While we have offended against our neighbors on the south, we have suffered from the selfishness of our neighbors farther up stream. Muncie, Anderson and Noblesville deposit in White River every day a putrid mass which nature is compelled to purify before it reaches the intake to our water system. It is due only to the foresight and wise action of the Indianapolis Water Company in the construction of an almost perfect system of filtration that this city has been saved from a calamity, but while Indianapolis has been saved our neighbors below have suffered. White River, practically from its head waters to its mouth, is an open septic tank. Especially is the condition bad between Indianapolis and Martinsville, and we have produced that condition. The legislature in its last session passed a stream purification bill according to the terms of which the State Board of Health is empowered to order cities to dispose of their sewage other than by the old happy-go-lucky method.

Indianapolis should not wait until forced to perform this work. Southern Indiana should not be polluted with our wastes. In my opinion a greater feeling of good will towards this city can be produced by voluntary action on our part to protect our neighbors than through grudging action forced upon us by state officials. We should at once face this problem and solve it. With this idea in view I have had submitted to your honorable body an ordinance appropriating a sufficient sum of money to cover the preliminary investigation necessary before a comprehensive plan of sewage disposal is adopted. This problem means the expenditure of

three-quarters of a million dollars, and should not be undertaken without careful research and examination by competent sanitary engineers whose advice can be safely followed. Experiments should be made determining the bacterial contents of our sewage. Tests should be made as to the daily flow. Plans should then be carefully prepared providing for a solution of the problem. Within the past year, together with the City Engineer, I have examined similar plants in many cities. Baltimore is today spending millions, while almost every New England city is either working towards sewage disposal or has already plants in operation. Baltimore did not commence work upon the larger system until they had investigated all conditions, as before suggested herein.

While no item has been inserted in this budget covering the preliminary expense, because of the fact of the pending ordinance, I most earnestly urge its passage at an early date. Let us do to our neighbors on the south what we shall undoubtedly demand of our neighbors on the north. Let us clean our own house before we proceed against them.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

I recommend to your honorable body that the tax levy for the ensuing year shall be as follows:

City purposes .....	\$0.79½
Sinking Fund .....	.05
Park Board .....	.05
School inspection .....	.00½
Firemen's pension .....	.00½
Police pension .....	.00½
Total .....	\$0.91

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

C. A. BOOKWALTER,  
Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 8, 1909.

*Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor:*

SIR: I herewith submit, for your consideration, estimates of appropriations for the several departments, exclusive of the Department of Public Parks, for the year 1910, as revised by me.

The appraisalment of property within the corporate limits subject to taxation, as certified to me by the Township Assessor, is as follows:

Appraisalment of lots and lands.....	\$ 79,164,120
Appraisalment of improvements .....	59,425,510
Total .....	\$138,589,630
Less mortgage exemptions .....	5,346,370
Net real estate appraisalment .....	\$133,243,260
Appraisalment of personal property.....	45,412,950
Total net appraisalment .....	\$178,656,210
Number of polls.....	45,205



The aggregate of the estimates as submitted by the Departments of Finance, Law, Public Works, Public Safety and Public Health and Charities is \$1,997,182.50, which requests were reduced by me to an aggregate of \$1,855,727.50, to which I have added the following appropriations: Payment of assessments against city property, \$2,500; street and alley intersections (new improvements), \$25,000; additional for removal of ashes, sweepings, etc., \$12,000; additional of \$103.75 for the Board of Safety office salary account; \$10,000 for the publication of "Indianapolis Municipal Facts," and \$2,000 for a tuberculosis fund at the City Hospital, making the aggregate appropriations herewith submitted \$1,907,331.25, showing a net cut from department requests of \$89,851.25. The total appropriations for these same departments for the year 1909, as fixed by the Common Council in September, 1908, is \$1,800,816.61, showing an increase of \$106,514.64.

I estimate that the receipts for the year 1910, from all sources other than taxes, will amount to \$475,000; this leaves the sum of \$1,432,331.25 to be raised by taxation, which will require a levy of seventy-nine and one-half (79½) cents on each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars of property returned for taxation, and fifty (50) cents on each poll.

At the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana the minimum tax levy for the "General Park Fund" was increased from four cents on each \$100.00 to five cents on each \$100.00 of taxables. At the same session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring this city to levy a tax of one-half of one cent on each \$100.00 of taxables for a "School Health Fund" to be used for medical inspection of all persons attending or employed in any public or private school.

I recommend a tax levy for general city purposes of seventy-nine and one-half cents, which includes the four cent levy authorized by law for track elevation; fifty cents on each poll for general city purposes; five cents for city sinking fund; one-half of one cent for firemen's pension fund; one-half of one cent for police pension fund; one-half of one cent for school health fund, and five cents for general park fund, making a total of ninety-one cents on each \$100.00 of taxables, being the same total levy as was fixed by the Common Council in 1908.

I respectfully recommend your approval of the appropriations herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. BREUNIG,  
City Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations</i>
Assessing property for taxation.....	\$ 2,500 00	\$ 2,500 00
Blank books, printing and incidentals.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Miscellaneous expenses of city officers.....	5,500 00	6,000 00
Official surety bonds .....	500 00	500 00
Publication of "Indianapolis Municipal Facts".....	.....	10,000 00
Special city judge .....	150 00	300 00
Taxes and taxes refunded.....	500 00	500 00
Interest and exchange on city bonds.....	103,450 00	120,970 00
Interest and exchange on Brightwood bonds...	600 00	300 00
Interest and exchange on Haughville bonds....	640 00	640 00
Interest and exchange on Irvington bonds.....	187 36	60 00
Interest and exchange on W. Indianapolis bonds	1,470 00	1,290 00
Salary of the Mayor, secretary and stenographer	6,200 00	6,200 00

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Continued.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations</i>
Salary of the City Clerk and deputies.....	5,220 00	5,220 00
Salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Common Council .....	400 00	400 00
Salary of the nine Councilmen.....	4,200 00	5,400 00
Salary of the County Auditor.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Salary of the Ex-officio City Treasurer.....	8,500 00	8,500 00
Salary of the City Judge.....	2,500 00	3,500 00
Salary of the Sinking Fund Commissioners....	200 00	200 00
Salary of the City Controller and office force...	11,940 00	12,240 00
Totals .....	\$170,157 36	\$188,220 00

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Change of venue cases.....	\$ 500 00	\$ 500 00
Judgments, compromises and costs.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Law library .....	300 00	300 00
Office rent and expenses.....	850 00	600 00
Transcripts, printing briefs, etc.....	650 00	650 00
Salaries .....	8,900 00	10,100 00
Totals .....	\$17,200 00	\$18,150 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Appraisers, payment .....	\$ 300 00	\$ 300 00
Ashes, sweepings, etc., removal of.....	33,500 00	45,500 00
Assessment bureau, maps and plats.....	500 00	250 00
Assessment bureau, salaries.....	10,320 00	9,420 00
Auto maintenance .....	.....	1,000 00
Assessments against city property.....	5,000 00	2,500 00
Assessments, erroneous .....	500 00	500 00
Blank books, printing and advertising.....	5,500 00	5,500 00
Brightwood Water Works.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Bridges, construction and repairs.....	12,000 00	10,000 00
Bridge gang, salaries and wages.....	8,300 00	8,500 00
Cisterns .....	2,000 00	1,000 00
City Hall, rent and accounts.....	6,500 00	4,500 00
City Hall, janitors' and watchmen's salaries...	3,240 00	3,240 00
City Civil Engineer's office accounts.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
City Civil Engineer's corps and office salaries..	31,280 00	25,000 00
City Civil Engineer's inspectors salaries.....	32,380 00	22,380 00
Electric, gas and vapor lights.....	140,000 00	140,000 00
Fountains and wells.....	500 00	500 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	500 00	500 00
Garbage, removal of.....	53,000 00	53,000 00
Incidentals .....	500 00	500 00
Citizens Gas Co., repair fund.....	... ..	500 00
Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Co., repair fund .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Public buildings and repairs.....	4,000 00	2,000 00
Salaries—Board of Works and office force.....	10,440 00	10,440 00
Sewers, construction and repairs.....	4,000 00	5,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations.</i>
Sewer gangs, pay-rolls.....	23,000 00	23,000 00
Street openings and vacations.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Street signs and house numbers.....	1,000 00	500 00
Street and alley sprinkling.....	35,000 00	40,000 00
Street maintenance and repairs (unimproved), salaries and wages .....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Street maintenance and repairs (unimproved), accounts .....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Street repairs (permanently improved), except asphalt, accounts .....	15,000 00	3,000 00
Street repairs (permanently improved), except asphalt, salaries and wages .....	.....	7,000 00
Street repairs (asphalt), accounts.....	50,000 00	30,000 00
Street repairs (asphalt), salaries and wages....	.....	25,000 00
Sweeping and cleaning streets and alleys, accounts .....	100,000 00	25,000 00
Sweeping and cleaning streets and alleys, salaries and wages .....	.....	75,000 00
Street and alley intersections, new.....	.....	25,000 00
Telephones .....	650 00	650 00
Tomlinson Hall, accounts.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Tomlinson Hall, janitor salaries.....	2,800 00	3,000 00
Track elevation .....	70,000 00	70,000 00
Track elevation—City Engineer and assistant's salaries .....	1,200 00	3,000 00
Track elevation—Clerk's salary .....	900 00	900 00
Water .....	117,000 00	120,000 00
Totals .....	\$821,610 00	\$843,880 00

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations.</i>
<i>Board of Safety Office Accounts.</i>		
Incidentals .....	\$ 500 00	\$ 500 00
Printing and stationery .....	200 00	200 00
Salaries .....	8,040 00	8,143 75
Totals .....	\$8,740 00	\$8,843 75
<i>Building Inspectors.</i>		
Horse board and transportation .....	\$ 750 00	\$ 500 00
Printing, stationery and incidentals.....	250 00	250 00
Salaries .....	6,600 00	7,800 00
Totals .....	\$7,600 00	\$8,550 00
<i>Dog Pound.</i>		
Maintenance .....	\$1,000 00	\$2,000 00
Salaries .....	2,640 00	3,160 00
Totals .....	\$3,640 00	\$5,160 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY—Continued.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations.</i>
<i>East Market.</i>		
Cleaning and removing refuse.....	\$ 1,020 00	\$ 1,020 00
Gas and electric lights.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Incidentals .....	300 00	300 00
Printing and stationery .....	50 00	50 00
Repairs to buildings .....	1,200 00	1,000 00
Salaries .....	6,400 00	6,400 00
Totals .....	\$13,970 00	\$13,770 00
<i>Scales, Weights and Measures.</i>		
Incidentals .....	\$ 500 00	\$ 500 00
Salaries .....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Totals .....	\$3,500 00	\$3,500 00
<i>Fire Force.</i>		
Pay-rolls, salaries .....	\$276,889 25	\$281,878 75
Fire alarm telegraph .....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Fuel and heat .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Gas and electric lights.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Harness and repairs .....	700 00	700 00
Horse feed .....	12,000 00	13,500 00
Horseshoeing .....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Horses, purchase of .....	3,500 00	3,500 00
Hose .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Miscellaneous .....	1,500 00	2,000 00
New apparatus .....	2,500 00	8,300 00
Printing and stationery .....	200 00	500 00
Repairs to apparatus .....	4,000 00	5,000 00
Repairs to buildings .....	5,500 00	4,000 00
Repairs to cisterns .....	350 00	500 00
Soda and acids .....	350 00	350 00
Telephones .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Totals .....	\$329,489 25	\$342,228 75
<i>Police Force.</i>		
Police force, salary pay-rolls.....	\$260,791 25	\$297,775 00
Station house, salary pay-rolls.....	8,618 75	8,618 75
Automobile patrol wagon, new.....	2,000 00	2,500 00
Automobiles, maintenance .....	2,500 00	3,600 00
Bertillon system .....	500 00	500 00
Bicycles and motorcycles and repairs.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Cow pounds .....	100 00	100 00
Electrical system .....	3,000 00	2,000 00
Emergency police, salaries.....	500 00	500 00
Fuel and heat .....	1,000 00	1,500 00
Gas and electric lights .....	2,500 00	2,000 00
Horses .....	500 00	500 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY—Continued.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations.</i>
Horse feed .....	1,250 00	1,000 00
Horseshoeing .....	500 00	500 00
Incidentals .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Mounted police—horses, feed, equipments, etc..	1,000 00	1,500 00
Printing, stationery and supplies.....	1,250 00	1,250 00
Prisoners' meals .....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Repairs to buildings .....	500 00	500 00
Secret service .....	500 00	500 00
Sub-stations, maintenance .....	... ..	2,500 00
Telephones .....	2,000 00	2,500 00
Wagons, harness repairs .....	500 00	500 00
Totals .....	\$295,510 00	\$336,343 75

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES.

*Board of Health.*

Blank books, printing and stationery.....	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 1,000 00
Cutting weeds .....	500 00	500 00
Food and milk inspection.....	... ..	750 00
Horse board and transportation.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Incidentals .....	500 00	500 00
Laboratory .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Prevention of contagious diseases.....	4,000 00	5,000 00
Public charities (donations) .....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Salaries .....	21,860 00	21,860 00
Telephones .....	125 00	175 00
Totals .....	\$32,485 00	\$34,285 00

*City Dispensary.*

To be paid in equal monthly installments.....		\$12,000 00
Artificial gas .....	\$ 15 00	
Ambulance service .....	800 00	
Auto ambulance maintenance.....	500 00	
Drugs .....	1,300 00	
Dry goods .....	150 00	
Groceries .....	75 00	
Incidentals .....	500 00	
Laundry .....	150 00	
Printing and stationery .....	125 00	
Salaries .....	5,710 00	
Surgical supplies .....	500 00	
Telephones .....	120 00	
Transportation .....	480 00	
Tuberculosis .....	1,500 00	
Auto ambulance, purchase of .....	2,500 00	
Totals .....	\$14,485 00	\$12,000 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES—Cont.

	1909 <i>Appropriations.</i>	1910 <i>Appropriations.</i>
<i>City Hospital.</i>		
Drugs .....	\$ 3,000 00	\$ 2,500 00
Dry goods .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Electrical supplies .....	400 00	800 00
Engine room supplies .....	400 00	800 00
Furniture and fixtures .....	1,000 00	1,500 00
Fuel and heat .....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Flower Mission .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Gas .....	650 00	650 00
Hardware .....	300 00	300 00
Horseshoeing .....	125 00	150 00
Incidentals .....	1,500 00	2,000 00
Laundry supplies .....	500 00	1,200 00
Paints and painting .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Plumbing and plumbing supplies .....	500 00	1,000 00
Provisions .....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Printing and stationery .....	700 00	500 00
Queensware .....	500 00	500 00
Repairs to buildings .....	1,000 00	2,000 00
Salaries .....	21,000 00	24,000 00
Stable supplies (horses and vehicles).....	700 00	1,000 00
Surgical supplies .....	2,500 00	3,000 00
Telephones .....	500 00	500 00
Training school for nurses .....	6,155 00	7,000 00
Tuberculosis .....	.....	2,000 00
Totals .....	\$82,430 00	\$92,400 00

## RECAPITULATION.

	<i>1909 Appropriations.</i>	<i>1910 Appropriations.</i>
Finance .....	\$170,157 36	\$188,220 00
Law .....	17,200 00	18,150 00
Public Works .....	821,610 00	843,880 00
Public Safety—		
Board's office .....	\$ 8,740 00	\$ 8,843 75
Building inspection ..	7,600 00	8,550 00
Dog Pound .....	3,640 00	5,160 00
East Market .....	13,970 00	13,770 00
Scales, Weights and Measures .....	3,500 00	3,500 00
Fire force .....	329,489 25	342,228 75
Police force .....	295,510 00	336,343 75
	\$622,449 25	\$718,396 25
Public Health and Charities—		
Board's office .....	\$ 32,485 00	\$ 34,285 00
City Dispensary .....	14,485 00	12,000 00
City Hospital .....	82,430 00	92,400 00
	\$129,400 00	\$138,685 00
Totals .....	\$1,800,816 61	\$1,907,331 25

INTRODUCTION OF APPROPRIATION ORDINANCES

By City Controller:

Appropriation Ordinance No. 38—1909: An ordinance appropriating moneys for the purpose of defraying current expenses of the city government of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and for the use of the several executive departments thereof for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1910, including all outstanding claims and obligations, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, That there be, and is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the government of said city, and for the use of the several executive departments thereof, for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1910, including all outstanding claims and obligations existing on the first day of such fiscal year, the following sums of money for the different departments of said city, and for the several purposes as hereinafter set forth:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

1.	For assessing property for taxation, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	\$ 2,500 00
2.	For blank books, printing and incidentals, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
3.	For miscellaneous expenses of city officers, the sum of six thousand dollars .....	6,000 00
4.	For official surety bonds, the sum of five hundred dollars..	500 00
5.	For special City Judge, the sum of three hundred dollars..	300 00
6.	For taxes and taxes refunded, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
7.	For interest and exchange on city bonds, the sum of one hundred twenty thousand nine hundred seventy dollars	120,970 00
8.	For interest and exchange on Brightwood bonds, the sum of three hundred dollars .....	300 00
9.	For interest and exchange on Haughville bonds, the sum of six hundred forty dollars .....	640 00
10.	For interest and exchange on Irvington bonds, the sum of sixty dollars .....	60 00
11.	For interest and exchange on West Indianapolis bonds, the sum of one thousand two hundred ninety dollars..	1,290 00
12.	For salary of the Mayor, secretary and stenographer, the sum of six thousand two hundred dollars.....	6,200 00
13.	For salary of the City Clerk and deputies, the sum of five thousand two hundred twenty dollars .....	5,220 00
14.	For salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Common Council, the sum of four hundred dollars .....	400 00
15.	For salary of the nine Councilmen, the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars.....	5,400 00

16.	For salary of the County Auditor, the sum of one thousand dollars .....	1,000 00
17.	For salary of the Ex-officio City Treasurer, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars .....	8,500 00
18.	For salary of the City Judge, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars .....	3,500 00
19.	For salary of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the sum of two hundred dollars .....	200 00
20.	For salary of the City Controller and office force, the sum of twelve thousand two hundred forty dollars.....	12,240 00
21.	For publication of "Indianapolis Municipal Facts," the sum of ten thousand dollars .....	10,000 00

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

1.	For change of venue cases, the sum of five hundred dollars\$	500 00
2.	For judgments, compromises and costs, the sum of six thousand dollars .....	6,000 00
3.	For law library, the sum of three hundred dollars.....	300 00
4.	For office rent and expenses, the sum of six hundred dollars .....	600 00
5.	For transcripts, printing briefs, etc., the sum of six hundred fifty dollars .....	650 00
6.	For salaries, the sum of ten thousand one hundred dollars	10,100 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1.	For appraisers, payment of, the sum of three hundred dollars .....	\$ 300 00
2.	For ashes, sweepings, etc., removal of, the sum of forty-five thousand five hundred dollars .....	45,500 00
3.	For assessment bureau, maps and plats, the sum of two hundred fifty dollars .....	250 00
4.	For assessment bureau, salaries, the sum of nine thousand four hundred twenty dollars .....	9,420 00
5.	For auto maintenance, the sum of one thousand dollars..	1,000 00
6.	For assessments against city property, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
7.	For assessments, erroneous, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
8.	For blank books, printing and advertising, the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars .....	5,500 00
9.	For Brightwood Water Works, the sum of five thousand dollars .....	5,000 00
10.	For bridges, construction and repairs, the sum of ten thousand dollars .....	10,000 00
11.	For bridge gang salaries and wages, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars .....	8,500 00
12.	For cisterns, the sum of one thousand dollars.....	1,000 00
13.	For City Hall, rent and accounts, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars .....	4,500 00
14.	For City Hall, janitors' and watchman's salaries, the sum of three thousand two hundred forty dollars .....	3,240 00
15.	For City Civil Engineer's office accounts, the sum of four thousand dollars .....	4,000 00
16.	For City Civil Engineer's corps and office salaries, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars .....	25,000 00



17.	For City Civil Engineer's inspectors salaries, the sum of twenty-two thousand three hundred eighty dollars....	22,380 00
18.	For electric, gas and vapor lights, the sum of one hundred forty thousand dollars .....	140,000 00
19.	For fountains and wells, the sum of five hundred dollars..	500 00
20.	For furniture and fixtures, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
21.	For garbage, removal of, the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars .....	53,000 00
22.	For incidentals, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
23.	For Citizens Gas Company, repair fund, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
24.	For Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, repair fund, the sum of one thousand dollars.....	1,000 00
25.	For public buildings and repairs, the sum of two thousand dollars .....	2,000 00
26.	For salaries, Board of Works and office force, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and forty dollars .....	10,440 00
27.	For sewers, construction and repairs, the sum of five thousand dollars .....	5,000 00
28.	For sewer gangs, pay-rolls, the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars .....	23,000 00
29.	For street openings and vacations, the sum of one thousand dollars .....	1,000 00
30.	For street signs and house numbers, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
31.	For street and alley sprinkling, the sum of forty thousand dollars .....	40,000 00
32.	For street maintenance and repairs (unimproved), salaries and wages, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars....	25,000 00
33.	For street maintenance and repairs (unimproved), accounts, the sum of three thousand dollars .....	3,000 00
34.	For street repairs (permanently improved, except asphalt), accounts, the sum of three thousand dollars....	3,000 00
35.	For street repairs (permanently improved, except asphalt), salaries and wages, the sum of seven thousand dollars .....	7,000 00
36.	For street repairs (asphalt), accounts, the sum of thirty thousand dollars .....	30,000 00
37.	For street repairs (asphalt), salaries and wages, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars .....	25,000 00
38.	For sweeping and cleaning streets and alleys, accounts, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.....	25,000 00
39.	For sweeping and cleaning streets and alleys, salaries and wages, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.....	75,000 00
40.	For street and alley intersections, new, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars .....	25,000 00
41.	For telephones, the sum of six hundred fifty dollars.....	650 00
42.	For Tomlinson Hall, accounts, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars .....	1,800 00
43.	For Tomlinson Hall, janitors' salaries, the sum of three thousand dollars .....	3,000 00
44.	For track elevation, the sum of seventy thousand dollars..	70,000 00
45.	For track elevation, City Engineer and assistant's salaries, the sum of three thousand dollars .....	3,000 00
46.	For track elevation, Clerk's salary, the sum of nine hundred dollars .....	900 00
47.	For water, the sum of one hundred twenty thousand dollars .....	120,000 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

*Board of Safety Office Accounts.*

1. For incidentals, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	\$ 500 00
2. For printing and stationery, the sum of two hundred dollars .....	200 00
3. For salaries, the sum of eight thousand one hundred forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents .....	8,143 75

*Building Inspectors.*

1. For horse board and transportation, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	\$ 500 00
2. For printing, stationery and incidentals, the sum of two hundred fifty dollars .....	250 00
3. For salaries, the sum of seven thousand eight hundred dollars .....	7,800 00

*Dog Pound.*

1. For maintenance, the sum of two thousand dollars.....	\$ 2,000 00
2. For salaries, the sum of three thousand one hundred sixty dollars .....	3,160 00

*East Market.*

1. For cleaning and removing refuse, the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars .....	\$ 1,020 00
2. For gas and electric lights, the sum of five thousand dollars .....	5,000 00
3. For incidentals, the sum of three hundred dollars.....	300 00
4. For printing and stationery, the sum of fifty dollars.....	50 00
5. For repairs to buildings, the sum of one thousand dollars	1,000 00
6. For salaries, the sum of six thousand four hundred dollars	6,400 00

*Scales, Weights and Measures.*

1. For incidentals, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	\$ 500 00
2. For salaries, the sum of three thousand dollars.....	3,000 00

*Fire Force.*

1. For pay-rolls, salaries, the sum of two hundred eighty-one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents .....	\$281,878 75
2. For fire alarm telegraph, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars .....	4,500 00
3. For fuel and heat, the sum of four thousand dollars.....	4,000 00
4. For furniture and fixtures, the sum of two thousand dollars .....	2,000 00
5. For gas and electric lights, the sum of three thousand dollars .....	3,000 00
6. For harness and repairs, the sum of seven hundred dollars	700 00
7. For horse feed, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars .....	13,500 00
8. For horse shoeing, the sum of three thousand dollars.....	3,000 00

9.	For horses, purchase of, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars .....	3,500 00
10.	For hose, the sum of four thousand dollars.....	4,000 00
11.	For miscellaneous, the sum of two thousand dollars.....	2,000 00
12.	For new apparatus, the sum of eight thousand three hundred dollars .....	8,300 00
13.	For printing and stationery, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
14.	For repairs to apparatus, the sum of five thousand dollars .....	5,000 00
15.	For repairs to buildings, the sum of four thousand dollars .....	4,000 00
16.	For repairs to cisterns, the sum of five hundred dollars...	500 00
17.	For soda and acids, the sum of three hundred fifty dollars .....	350 00
18.	For telephones, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00

*Police Force.*

1.	For police force, salary pay-rolls, the sum of two hundred ninety-seven thousand seven hundred, seventy-five dollars .....	\$297,775 00
2.	For station house, salary pay-rolls, the sum of eight thousand six hundred eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents .....	8,618 75
3.	For automobile patrol wagon, new, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
4.	For automobiles, maintenance, the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars .....	3,600 00
5.	For bertillon system, the sum of five hundred dollars....	500 00
6.	For bicycles and motorcycles and repairs, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00
7.	For cow pounds, the sum of one hundred dollars.....	100 00
8.	For electrical system, the sum of two thousand dollars....	2,000 00
9.	For emergency police, salaries, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
10.	For fuel and heat, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00
11.	For gas and electric lights, the sum of two thousand dollars .....	2,000 00
12.	For horses, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
13.	For horse feed, the sum of one thousand dollars.....	1,000 00
14.	For horse shoeing, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
15.	For incidentals, the sum of two thousand dollars.....	2,000 00
16.	For mounted police, horses, feed, equipments, etc., the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00
17.	For printing, stationery and supplies, the sum of one thousand two hundred fifty dollars .....	1,250 00
18.	For prisoners' meals, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
19.	For repairs to buildings, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
20.	For secret service, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
21.	For sub-stations, maintenance, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
22.	For telephones, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars .....	2,500 00
23.	For wagons, harness and repairs, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES.

*Board of Health.*

1.	For blank books, printing and stationery, the sum of one thousand dollars .....	\$ 1,000 00
2.	For cutting weeds, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
3.	For food and milk inspection, the sum of seven hundred fifty dollars .....	750 00
4.	For horse board and transportation, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars .....	1,200 00
5.	For incidentals, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
6.	For laboratory, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00
7.	For prevention of contagious diseases, the sum of five thousand dollars .....	5,000 00
8.	For public charities (donations), the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars .....	1,800 00
9.	For salaries, the sum of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars .....	21,860 00
10.	For telephones, the sum of one hundred seventy-five dollars .....	175 00

*City Dispensary.*

1.	For the City Dispensary, to be paid in equal monthly installments, the sum of twelve thousand dollars.....	\$ 12,000 00
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*City Hospital.*

1.	For drugs, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars..	\$ 2,500 00
2.	For dry goods, the sum of four thousand dollars.....	4,000 00
3.	For electrical supplies, the sum of eight hundred dollars..	800 00
4.	For engine room supplies, the sum of eight hundred dollars	800 00
5.	For furniture and fixtures, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars .....	1,500 00
6.	For fuel and heat, the sum of six thousand dollars.....	6,000 00
7.	For Flower Mission, the sum of five thousand dollars....	5,000 00
8.	For gas, the sum of six hundred fifty dollars.....	650 00
9.	For hardware, the sum of three hundred dollars.....	300 00
10.	For horse shoeing, the sum of one hundred fifty dollars..	150 00
11.	For incidentals, the sum of two thousand dollars.....	2,000 00
12.	For laundry supplies, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars .....	1,200 00
13.	For paints and painting, the sum of one thousand dollars..	1,000 00
14.	For plumbing and plumbing supplies, the sum of one thousand dollars .....	1,000 00
15.	For provisions, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars..	25,000 00
16.	For printing and stationery, the sum of five hundred dollars .....	500 00
17.	For queensware, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00
18.	For repairs to buildings, the sum of two thousand dollars	2,000 00
19.	For salaries, the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars....	24,000 00
20.	For stable supplies (horses and vehicles), the sum of one thousand dollars .....	1,000 00
21.	For surgical supplies, the sum of three thousand dollars..	3,000 00
22.	For telephones, the sum of five hundred dollars.....	500 00

- 23. For training school for nurses, the sum of seven thousand dollars ..... 7,000 00
  - 24. For tuberculosis, the sum of two thousand dollars..... 2,000 00
- SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

By City Controller:

General Ordinance No. 41—1909: An ordinance ordering and directing the levy of an annual tax and fixing the rate of levy, or levies, and taxation for the City of Indianapolis for the year 1910, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, That there be, and is hereby assessed a levy upon all real estate and improvements, and all personal property of whatsoever description, notes, bonds, stocks and choses in action, in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, as assessed and returned for taxation in said city for the year 1909, a tax for general purposes of seventy-nine and one-half (79½) cents on each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars valuation of property, inclusive of the authorized four (4) cents levy for track elevation, and fifty (50) cents on each poll for general purposes; also a tax levy of one-half (½) of one (1) cent upon each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on all such property for the police pension fund of said city; also a tax levy of one-half (½) of one (1) cent upon each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on all such property for the firemen's pension fund of said city; also a tax levy of one-half (½) of one (1) cent upon each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on all such property for the school health fund of said city; also a tax levy of five (5) cents upon each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on all such property for the sinking fund of said city; also a special tax levy of five (5) cents upon each one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on all such property for the general park fund of said city, all of which levies are duly authorized by specific laws.

SEC. 2. That the Auditor of Marion County, Indiana, be, and hereby is ordered and directed to place such tax upon the proper tax duplicate; and the County Treasurer of said county, acting for said city, be, and hereby is ordered and directed to collect the same for the City of Indianapolis and make due report thereof to said city.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Hilkene, the Common Council, at 8:45 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

*Edw. J. Stichelmann*  
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President.

ATTEST:

*James M. Kully*  
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City Clerk.

