

REGULAR MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

MONDAY, March 5, 1917.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber, Monday evening, March 5, 1917, at 7:30 o'clock in regular session, President Michael J. Shea in the chair.

Present: The Hon. Michael J. Shea, President of the Common Council, and 5 members, viz.: Messrs. Barry, Miller, Porter, Connor and Graham.

Absent, 3: Messrs. Young, McGuff and Lee

Mr. Porter moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 20, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed Resolution No. 1-1917, the same being a notice as to the time fixed for voting upon General Ordinance No. 9, 1917, concerning an amendment to Sub-division No. 1 of Rule 2 as set forth in General Ordinance No. 2, 1914.

I return the said resolution herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,

Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 21, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed the following ordinances:

1. General Ordinance No. 11, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled,

“An ordinance to divide the City of Indianapolis into six councilmanic districts, defining the boundaries thereof, repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.”

2. General Ordinance No. 10, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled,

“An ordinance to divide the City of Indianapolis into 141 election precincts, defining the boundaries thereof, and fixing a time when such ordinance shall take effect.”

I return the said ordinances herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 23, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed the following ordinances:

1. General Ordinance No. 7, 1917, the same being an ordinance approving a certain contract entered into between the City of Indianapolis and the Johnson Excelsior and Manufacturing Company, granting to said company the right to lay and maintain additional siding or switch across Keystone Avenue.

2. General Ordinance No. 33, 1916, the same being an ordinance providing that no standholder in the meat market of the East Market of the City of Indianapolis, whose stand abutts upon the pipes of the refrigerating plant in said meat market, as said pipes are now or hereafter located, shall use any ice in or about any such stand for the preservation or refrigeration of any meat or meat products sold or offered for sale from any such stand, except only at such time or times as said refrigerating plant may not be in operation.

3. General Ordinance No. 9, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled, “An ordinance amending Sub-division 1 of Rule 2 of the Rules for Procedure of the Common Council of Indianapolis as established by General Ordinance No. 2, 1914.”

4. Special Ordinance No. 1, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled, “An ordinance fixing the name of a certain street in the City of Indianapolis and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.”

I return the said ordinances herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 26, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed General Ordinance No. 6, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled,

“An ordinance authorizing and providing for the employment of carpenters by the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, and fixing their salaries, repealing all conflicting ordinances and fixing a time when same shall take effect.”

I return the said ordinance herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 3, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed General Ordinance No. 12, 1917, the same being an ordinance entitled, “An ordinance concerning the government of the City of Indianapolis, providing penalties for its violation and, with stated exceptions, repealing all former ordinances,” said ordinance being commonly known as the Codification Ordinance.

I return the said ordinance herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 3, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I have approved and signed Resolution No. 2, 1917, providing and establishing the official voting places for the City Nominating Primary Election to be held on Tuesday, March 6, 1917.

I return the said resolution herewith.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 1, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—I hand you herewith ordinance prepared by the City Engineer, to annex certain territory lying west of Illinois Street, near Fiftieth Street.

The territory sought to be annexed by this ordinance is especially benefited by the sewer which is to be built in Illinois Street in advance of the improvement of the street.

This territory should therefore be assessed and pay its portion of the cost of constructing the sewer.

I ask therefore that the same be introduced and passed at as early a time as possible, so that the matter of letting the contract for the construction of this sewer can proceed.

Yours very truly,

J. E. BELL,
MAYOR.

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER,

CITY HALL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 17, 1917.

Honorable Jos. E. Bell, Mayor, City of Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR—The accompanying is the proposed ordinance for annexation of territory which will be served by the construction of the Illinois Street sewer. As you are aware, this sewer should be constructed before the street car extension is made during the present year.

Very truly yours,

B. J. T. JEUP,
City Civil Engineer.

REPORTS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

From City Controller:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 5, 1917.

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

GENTLEMEN—I enclose letter from the Department of Public Health and Charities asking for authority to make a temporary loan of \$45,000.00. You will remember that since this department was separated from the general city government it has been necessary twice a year to make tem-

porary loans, as they started without any revenue and were compelled to borrow money until taxes were received some months after they began to incur expense. This proposed loan is much less than the one originally made.

I submit ordinance for said loan and recommend the same.

I also enclose a letter from the clerk of the Board of Public Works asking for an ordinance authorizing a bond issue of \$72,000.00 to provide funds for completing the Meridian Street bridge over Fall Creek.

Bonds were issued for this improvement in November, 1915, in the sum of \$75,000.00, which was one-half of the contemplated cost of said improvement. Marion County was supposed to pay \$75,000.00 toward said improvement, but finally refused to do so, whereupon the Common Council authorized a temporary loan of \$72,000.00 for the erection of said bridge. This loan was made March 31, 1916, and was paid in full June 30, 1916. The \$75,000.00 formerly raised by the issue of bonds has been expended and I am informed by the City Engineer that it will require \$72,000.00 to complete the work. I therefore submit a bond ordinance, which I recommend.

Yours respectfully,

R. H. SULLIVAN,
City Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 28, 1917.

Mr. R. H. Sullivan, City Controller, City:

DEAR SIR—Acting under instructions from the Board of Health, I desire that you submit to the City Council a bill for an ordinance authorizing a loan of \$45,000 for Board of Health purposes. As you are aware, this loan is made necessary on account of the Board of Health operating for six months without any available funds after the passing of the Board of Health law of 1913.

Very respectfully yours,

H. G. MORGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 5, 1917.

Mr. R. H. Sullivan, City Controller, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I am directed to request that you recommend to the Common Council the passage of an ordinance authorizing a bond issue of \$72,000 to provide funds for completing the Meridian Street bridge over Fall Creek.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. TURK,
Clerk, Board of Public Works.

From the Board of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 5, 1917.

To the Honorable Common Council, City of Indianapolis.

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the Board of Public Works to submit for your consideration and approval ordinances authorizing the following public improvements:

An ordinance authorizing the permanent improvement of the roadway of Fortieth Street, from College Avenue to Winthrop Avenue, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8768;

An ordinance authorizing the curbing of the outer edges of the roadway of Emerson Avenue, from the south property line of Frank Street running east and the south property line of St. Clair street running west to the south property line of Tenth Street, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8729;

An ordinance authorizing the improvement of Emerson Avenue, from the south property line of Frank Street running east and the south property line of St. Clair Street running west to the south property line of Tenth Street, by grading and graveling the roadway and grading walks, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8728;

An ordinance authorizing the improvement of Newman Street, from the north curb line of Twelfth street to the southeast curb line of Brookside Avenue, by constructing cement sidewalks placed next to the curb line, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8775; and

An ordinance authorizing the permanent improvement of the roadway of Newman Street, from the south property line of Twelfth Street to the northwest property line of Massachusetts Avenue, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8774.

A majority of the resident property owners remonstrated against these proposed improvements in each instance, but the minority favoring the proposed improvements petitioned that the Common Council be requested to authorize the work by ordinance.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH P. TURK,
Clerk, Board of Public Works.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Public Works:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 5, 1917.

To the President and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—We, your Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 69, 1916, entitled, "An ordinance approving a certain contract granting the L. E. & W. R. R. Co. the right to lay and

maintain a sidetrack across Twenty-eighth Street according to the blue print attached, in the City of Indianapolis, Ind.," beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. CONNOR,
EDWARD P. BARRY,
EDWARD R. MILLER,
A. D. PORTER.

Mr. Connor moved that the report of the Committee be concurred in. Carried.

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

By the Mayor :

General Ordinance No. 13, 1917. An ordinance annexing certain territory to the City of Indianapolis, and defining a part of the boundary line of said city, and fixing the time when same shall take effect.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., That the boundary lines of the City of Indianapolis be, and the same are hereby extended so as to include the following described contiguous territory, all of which is hereby annexed to and made a part of the territory constituting and forming the City of Indianapolis, in Marion County, Indiana, to-wit :

Beginning at the corporation line of the City of Indianapolis at a point in the center of Senate Avenue or Boulevard Place, said point being six hundred sixty-six (666) feet north of the center line of Section 14, Township 16 North, Range 3 East; thence north along the center of Senate Avenue or Boulevard Place to the center of Fiftieth Street; thence east along the center of Fiftieth Street to a point one hundred seventy (170) feet west of the center of Illinois Street, the present corporation line of the City of Indianapolis; thence south parallel to and at a uniform distance of one hundred seventy (170) feet west of the center of Illinois Street, following the present corporation line of the City of Indianapolis, to a point six hundred sixty-six (666) feet north of the center of Section 14, Township 16 North, Range 3 East, the present corporation line of the City of Indianapolis; thence west parallel to and six hundred sixty-six (666) feet distant from the center line of said Section 14, following the present corporation line of the City of Indianapolis to the center of Senate Avenue or Boulevard Place, the place of beginning.

SECTION 2.—This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication for two consecutive weeks in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said City of Indianapolis.

Which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on City's Welfare.

By City Controller :

General Ordinance No. 14, 1916. An ordinance authorizing the City Controller to make a temporary loan for the use of the Board of Health, in anticipation of taxes and payable out of the current fund of said Board, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., that the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate a temporary loan for the use of the Board of Health of said city, in anticipation of the current revenues of said Board, the said loan to be for the said sum of Forty-five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000.00), and payable from the revenues of said Board, at the rate of interest not exceeding six per cent (6) per annum and for a period not exceeding four months.

The said loan shall be let to the lowest bidder, at competitive bidding on the annual rate of interest, under conditions prescribed in notice of the same, which shall be published for at least one day in at least one daily paper of said city.

The Mayor and the City Controller are authorized and directed to execute the proper obligations of the city for the amount so borrowed, which shall also be counter-signed by the President of the Board of Health, and to the payment of said obligations the faith of the city is hereby irrevocably pledged.

SECTION 2. 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.

By City Controller :

General Ordinance No. 15, 1917. An ordinance authorizing the sale of seventy-two (72) bonds of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., payable from the general revenues and funds of said city, from the sinking fund of said city, or as may be required by law, for the purpose of procuring money to be used in the erection and completion of a bridge over Fall Creek at Meridian Street and work thereunto appertaining, and providing for the time and manner of advertising, sale of bonds and the receipt of bids for the same, together with the mode and terms of sale, appropriating the proceeds of said sale to the Department of Public Works, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

WHEREAS, It is necessary to the safety and convenience of the public that the bridge now under construction over Fall Creek at Meridian Street be completed; and

WHEREAS, There is not now, and will not be, sufficient funds in the treasury of the City of Indianapolis with which to meet the aforesaid expenditures for such public welfare, and it being necessary for the City of Indianapolis to borrow the sum of seventy-two thousand dollars (\$72,000) in order to procure such a fund to be devoted to such purposes, and to issue and sell its bonds in such an amount, payable from the general revenues and funds of said city, or from the sinking fund, or as may be required by law; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., that the City Controller of said city be and is hereby authorized, for the purpose of procuring money to be used for the purpose of erecting and completing a bridge over Fall Creek at Meridian Street, to prepare and sell seventy-two (72) new bonds of the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, of the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, which bonds shall bear date of April 2, 1917, and shall be numbered from one (1) to seventy-two (72), both inclusive; and shall be designated as "Bridge Bonds of 1917." Bonds numbered 1 and 2, respectively, shall mature January 1, 1919; bonds 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 shall mature January 1, 1920; bonds 13 to 22, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1921; bonds 23 to 32, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1922; bonds 33 to 42, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1923; bonds 43 to 52, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1924; bonds 53 to 62, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1925; bonds 63 to 72, both inclusive, shall mature January 1, 1926, and shall bear interest at four per cent. (4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and said installments of interest shall be evidenced by interest coupons attached to said bonds, and the first coupon attached to each bond shall be for the interest of said bond from the date of issue until the first day of January, 1918. Said bonds and interest coupons shall be negotiable and payable at the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and City Controller of the City of Indianapolis and attested by the City Clerk, who shall affix the seal of said city to each of said bonds, and the interest coupons attached to said bonds shall be authenticated by a lithographic facsimile of the signatures of the Mayor and City Controller of said city engraven thereon, which shall for all purposes be taken and deemed to be equivalent to a manual signing thereof. Said bonds shall be prepared by the City Controller in due form, irrevocably pledging the faith and credit of the City of Indianapolis to the payment of the principal and interest stipulated therein, respectively.

It shall be the duty of the City Controller at the time of the issue and negotiation of said bonds to register in a book kept for that purpose all of said bonds so issued and negotiated in serial number, beginning with number 1, giving also the date of their issuance, their amount, date of maturity, rate of interest, and the time and place where said interest shall be payable; said bonds shall be substantially in the following form, all blanks for numbers and dates to be properly filled in before the issuance thereof;

No.----- \$1,000.00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
 MARION COUNTY, STATE OF INDIANA,
 BRIDGE BONDS OF 1917.

For value received, the City of Indianapolis, in Marion County, in the State of Indiana, hereby promises to pay to the bearer, without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws, on January 1, 19--, at the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind., one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in lawful money of the United States of America, together with the interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum from date until paid, the first interest payable on the first day of January, 1918, and the interest thereafter payable semi-annually on the first day of July and January, respectively, upon the presentation and surrender of the proper interest coupons hereunto attached, and which are made a part of this bond.

This bond is one of an issue of seventy-two (72) bonds, of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, numbered from 1 to 72, both inclusive, of date April 2, 1917, issued by said City of Indianapolis pursuant to an ordinance passed by the Common Council of said city on _____, and an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana entitled, "An act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 6, 1905, and all acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof.

It is hereby certified that all conditions, acts and things essential to the validity of this bond exist, have happened and have been done and that every requirement of law affecting the issuance hereof has been duly complied with; and that this bond is within every debt and limit prescribed by the constitution and the laws of the State of Indiana, and that the faith and credit of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., are hereby irrevocably pledged to the punctual payment of the principal and interest of this bond according to its terms.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., has caused this bond to be signed by the Mayor and the City Controller, and attested by the City Clerk, and the corporate seal of said city to be herein affixed this as of the 2nd day of April, 1917.

Mayor.

City Controller.

Attest:

City Clerk.

SECTION 2. The City Controller shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this ordinance, advertise for bids or proposals for said bonds by at least one insertion each in two daily newspapers of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and may otherwise advertise for such bids or proposals as he may deem advisable. Said advertisement shall describe said bonds with such minuteness and particularity as the City Controller may see fit, and shall set forth the amount of bonds to be sold and the rate of interest they shall bear, that the bidder may bid for all or any part of said bonds, the date of opening bids or proposals therefor, the right of the City Controller to reject any or all bids, the amount of deposit each bidder will be required to make and when and where the bonds shall be delivered and paid for.

SECTION 3. Each and every bid and proposal shall be presented to the City Controller sealed, and shall be accompanied by a duly certified check upon some responsible bank of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for the sum of money which shall equal two and one-half (2½) per centum of the face or par value of the bonds bid for, or proposed to be purchased. The City Controller shall continue to receive bids or proposals therefor at the office of the City Controller until 12 o'clock noon on the day fixed by the City Controller and designated in the advertisement for receiving bids or proposals, at which time and place and between the said hour and 2 p. m. of said day he shall open said bids or proposals. The City Controller shall award said bonds, or if he shall see fit, a part or any number thereof, to the highest and best bidder therefor, but said City Controller shall have full right to reject any and all such bids or proposals, or any part thereof, and shall have the right to accept a part of any bid, and to award upon any bid the whole or a less number of bonds covered by such bid, he being the sole judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency of any bid. He may also in his judgment and discretion, award a part of said bonds to one bidder and a part to

another. These provisions shall apply in the case of reoffering and readvertising of said bonds as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 4. In the case the City Controller shall reject all bids submitted, or if he shall award only a part of said bonds, he shall readvertise the bonds remaining unsold in the manner as herein prescribed for the original advertisement, but in such readvertisement he is authorized and directed to fix the date and the time both for receiving and opening the bids or proposals and for purchasers to take up and pay for the bonds which may be awarded. And he shall continue from time to time, in like manner, to readvertise said bonds for sale until the bonds are sold.

SECTION 5. In case any bid or proposal shall not be accepted and there shall be no award of bonds thereon by the City Controller, he shall thereupon return to such unsuccessful bidder the certified check accompanying the same. If the City Controller shall award the whole or any part of the bonds upon any bid or proposal, he shall thereupon deliver the certified check accompanying the same to the City Treasurer, who shall thereupon present the same for payment and shall be entitled to collect the same, and shall hold the proceeds collected thereon until the completion of the purchase and the payment of the bonds so awarded. If for any reason said check shall not be paid upon presentation, such non-payment shall be taken and deemed a breach of the contract for the purchase of said bonds upon the part of the purchaser, and the city, in that event shall have the right to readvertise said bonds for sale at once, and shall, in such event, retain said check, and shall have the right to collect the same for its own use, and said check and proceeds thereof, when collected, shall be taken and deemed as agreed and liquidated damages for such breach of contract and as a payment thereof to the city. In case any successful bidder shall fail to complete the purchase of the bonds so awarded, and to pay for the same within the time and manner herein required, or which may be prescribed by the City Controller, as herein provided, the proceeds of such certified check deposited by such bidder shall be taken, considered and deemed as agreed and liquidated damages for the breach of such bidder's contract of purchase, and shall be taken and deemed as a payment to the city for such damages, and shall be retained and held by said city for its use; but if such successful bidder shall complete the purchase of said bonds awarded to him pursuant to the provisions hereof and his bid and award thereon, said proceeds of said certified check shall thereupon be returned to such bidder; or, at the option of the City Controller, at the time of the completion of the sale and payment for the bonds, said proceeds of said certified check may be applied and deemed a payment on account of the purchase of said bonds.

SECTION 6. Delivery of any bonds sold shall be made at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., upon such day or days as may be specified in the advertisement or readvertisement for proposals, or within such time thereafter as may be fixed by the City Controller and the purchaser or purchasers, and the City Controller may extend the time for such delivery not more than ten days after the day or days specified or agreed upon as above provided; and the successful bidder or bidders shall take the bonds awarded to him or them and pay for the same at such place and times, and his or her refusal, neglect or omission to do so shall be a breach of the contract of his bid or proposal on account of which damages shall be retained or recovered as liquidated and provided in this ordinance.

SECTION 7. The bonds taken and paid for to the satisfaction of the City Controller shall be binding obligations upon the said City of Indianapolis, according to their tenor and effect.

SECTION 8. The proceeds of the sale of said bonds is hereby appropriated to the Department of Public Works for the erection of said bridge.

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the Mayor.

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

By the Board of Public Works :

General Ordinance No. 16, 1917. An ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., to improve Fortieth Street from the east property line of College Avenue to the west property line of Winthrop Avenue, except crossing of Carrollton and Guilford Avenues, by paving the roadway with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete or brick, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8768, adopted January 8, 1917.

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, did on the 8th day of January, 1917, adopt Improvement Resolution No. 8768, for the improvement of Fortieth Street from the east property line of College Avenue to the west property line of Winthrop Avenue except crossing at Carrollton and Guilford Avenues, by paving the roadway with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete or brick; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Public Works did at the same time fix February 7, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time to hear all persons interested, or whose property is affected by said improvement; and the notice of the passage of said resolution and of the said time for hearing was published on the 10th day of January, 1917, and the 17th day of January, 1917, in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and notices by mail duly forwarded as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, On the 7th day of February, 1917, the Board having met in regular session, took final action on said resolution, the same being confirmed without modification; and

WHEREAS, On the 7th day of February, 1917, a written remonstrance of all of the resident property owners was filed with the Board of Public Works against said improvement; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works has submitted to the Common Council, for their consideration and action thereon, an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of said street under said resolution; now, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis that the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis be and are hereby ordered to improve Fortieth Street from the east property line of College Avenue to the west property line of Winthrop Avenue, except crossing of Carrollton Avenue and Guilford Avenue, with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete, or brick, under Improvement Resolution No. 8768, adopted January 8, 1917.

SECTION 2. 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 Public Works.

By the Board of Public Works :

General Ordinance No. 17, 1917. An ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., to improve Emerson Avenue from the south property line of Frank Street, running east, and the south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to the south property line of Tenth Street with grade and gravel roadway and graded walks, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8728, adopted on the 3rd day of January, 1917.

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, did, on the 3rd day of January, 1917, adopt Improvement Resolution No. 8728, for the improvement of Emerson Avenue from the south property line of Frank Street, running east, and the south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to the south property line of Tenth Street, with grade and gravel roadway and graded walks, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8728; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Public Works did at the same time fix January 24, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time to hear all persons interested, or whose property is affected by said improvement; and the notice of the passage of said resolution and of the said time for hearing was published on the 6th day of January, 1917, and the 13th day of January, 1917, in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and notices by mail forwarded as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, On the 24th day of January, 1917, the Board, having met in regular session, took final action on said improvement resolution, the same being confirmed without modification.

WHEREAS, On the 26th day of January, 1917, a written remonstrance of all of the resident property owners (two in all) was filed with the Board of Public Works against said improvement; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works has submitted to the Common Council, for their consideration and action thereon, an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of said street under said resolution; now, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, that the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis be and are hereby ordered to improve Emerson Avenue from south property line of Frank Street, running east, and the south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to south property line of Tenth Street, with grade and gravel roadway and graded walks, under Improvement Resolution No. 8728, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the 3rd day of January, 1917.

SECTION 2. 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 Public Safety.

By the Board of Public Works :

General Ordinance No. 18, 1917. An ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., to improve Emerson Avenue from the south property line of Frank street, running east, and the south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to the

south property line of Tenth Street, by curbing the outer edges of the roadway, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8729, adopted January 3, 1917.

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis did on the 3rd day of January, 1917, adopt Improvement Resolution No. 8729, for the improvement of Emerson Avenue from the south property line of Frank Street, running east, and the south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to the south property line of Tenth Street, by curbing the outer edges of the roadway; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Public Works did at the same time fix January 24, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time to hear all persons interested, or whose property is affected by said improvement; and the notice of the passage of said resolution and of the said time for hearing was published on the 6th day of January, 1917, and the 13th day of January, 1917, in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and notices by mail duly forwarded as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, On the 24th day of January, 1917, the Board having met in regular session, took final action on said improvement resolution, the same being confirmed without modification; and

WHEREAS, On the 26th day of January, 1917, a written remonstrance of all of the resident property owners was filed with the Board of Public Works (two in number) against said improvement; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works has submitted to the Common Council, for their consideration and action thereon, an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of said street under said resolution; now, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, that the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis be and are hereby ordered to improve Emerson Avenue from south property line of Frank Street, running east, and south property line of St. Clair Street, running west, to south property line of Tenth Street, by curbing the outer edges of the roadway, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8729, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the 3rd day of January, 1917.

SECTION 2. 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 Law and Judiciary.

By the Board of Public Works:

General Ordinance No. 19, 1917. An ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., to improve Newman Street from the south property line of Twelfth Street to the northwest property line of Massachusetts Avenue, except crossing of Brookside Avenue and the bridge over Pogues Run, with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete or brick, and curbing the roadway, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8774, adopted January 8, 1917.

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis did on the 8th day of January, 1917, adopt Improvement Resolution No. 8774, for the improvement of Newman Street from south property line of

Twelfth Street to the northwest property line of Massachusetts Avenue, except crossing of Brookside Avenue and the bridge over Pogue's Run, with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete or brick, and curb; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Public Works did at the same time fix February 7, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time to hear all persons interested, or whose property is affected by said improvement; and the notice of the passage of said resolution and of the said time for hearing was published on the 10th day of January, 1917, and the 17th day of January, 1917, in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and notices by mail duly forwarded as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, On the 7th day of February, 1917, the Board having met in regular session, took final action on said improvement resolution, the same being confirmed without modification; and

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of February, 1917, a written remonstrance of a majority of the resident property owners was filed with the Board of Public Works against said improvement; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works has submitted to the Common Council, for their consideration and action thereon, an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of said street under said resolution; now, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis that the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis be and are hereby ordered to improve Newman Street from the south property line of Twelfth Street to the northwest property line of Massachusetts Avenue, except crossing of Brookside Avenue and bridge over Pogue's Run, by paving the roadway with wooden block, asphalt, bituminous concrete or brick, and curbing the roadway, under Improvement Resolution No. 8774, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the 8th day of January, 1917.

SECTION 2. 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 Parks.

By the Board of Public Works:

General Ordinance No. 20, 1917. An ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., to improve Newman Street from north curb line of Twelfth Street to the southeast curb line of Brookside Avenue, with cement sidewalks placed next to the curb line, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8775, adopted January 8, 1917.

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis, did on the 8th day of January, 1917, adopt Improvement Resolution No. 8775, for the Improvement of Newman Street from the north curb line of Twelfth Street to the southeast curb line of Brookside Avenue, by construction of cement sidewalks to be placed next to curb line; and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Public Works did at the same time fix February 7, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time to hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said improvement; and the notice

of the passage of said resolution and of the said time for hearing was published on the 10th day of January, 1917, and the 17th day of January, 1917, in the Indiana Daily Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, and notices by mail duly forwarded as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, On the 7th day of February, 1917, the Board having met in regular session, took final action on said improvement resolution, the same being confined without modification; and

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of February, 1917, a written remonstrance of a majority of the resident property owners was filed with the Board of Public Works against said improvement; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Works has submitted to the Common Council, for their consideration and action thereon, an ordinance ordering the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of said street under said resolution; now, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, that the Board of Public Works of the City of Indianapolis be and are hereby ordered to improve Newman Street from the north curb line of Twelfth Street to the southeast curb line of Brookside Avenue with cement sidewalks, placed next to the curb line, as provided for under Improvement Resolution No. 8775, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the 8th day of January, 1917.

SECTION 2. 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 Public Health and Charities.

By Mr. Miller:

General Ordinance No. 21, 1917. An ordinance amending the last clause of Section 548 of General Ordinance No. 12, 1917.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., that the last clause of Section 548 of General Ordinance No. 12, 1917, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 548. Slot machines, etc. For conducting, operating, supervising, or giving space to any slot machines used for the purpose of selling goods or material of any kind (except chewing gum, candy or peanuts), or for weighing, or exhibiting pictures of any kind for profit, or for conducting, operating or exhibiting any phonograph, graphophone, talking machine, kinetoscope, biograph, projectoscope, or any similar instrument for profit, one dollar for each instrument. Provided, that this clause shall have no application to moving picture shows. (Miller.)

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

INTRODUCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Barry moved that the Clerk be instructed to print the report of Harry B. Dynes, special investigator for the Council in its investigation of the high prices of foodstuffs, and that the record show the action taken by the Committee of the Whole Council. Carried.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Whole Council, February 19, 1917.

Harry B. Dynes submitted the following report:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 19, 1917.

The Hon. M. J. Shea, and Members of the Common Council, Indianapolis:

GENTLEMEN—As your investigator, appointed to investigate the conditions surrounding the high cost of living in this city, I beg leave to submit to you the following report and my recommendations.

In my investigations, I have endeavored to cover every phase of the cost of foodstuffs, beginning my investigations at the source of supply, and working through the various agencies until the food is placed in the hands of the consumer.

The most vital question, to my mind, is the present prices of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, and so on, and after a careful investigation, find that the high cost of these articles is due primarily to one thing—shortage of crops. From every source that I investigated, and my field of investigations was rather wide, I found that the harvest of these vegetables was far below normal, and farmers who had in all recent years raised plenty for their own use and enough to sell and to spare, are now buying for their own consumption these products, and the potato crop in this and adjoining states was very far below the average. Potatoes are selling for the same price in country towns over the state as they are in the city, and in one or two instances a trifle higher. These prices are the same in the southern part of the state as in the northern, and the situation seems to be the same in the bordering states. The potato situation is somewhat acute and with a prolonged, severe winter we may see potatoes at \$3.00 a bushel.

Cabbage is at the present time being quoted in the neighborhood of \$100.00 per ton, and this condition is due absolutely to lack of supply, the cabbage crop being a failure. This condition is one of demand and supply, which will be readily seen when we look back and compare the present condition with that of 1915, when all the cabbage one would care for could be purchased at 25c per bushel and the farmer had an over-abundance, but this year weather conditions prevented his cabbage from heading up and his crop failed him. One instance in this line will illustrate the cabbage situation. A dealer in cabbage in northern Michigan sold on contract in the spring twenty-five cars of kraut at 8c per gallon, expecting his cabbage crop from farmers to fill all of his obligations. His final result was that he was able only to fill orders for five cars, and he was compelled to go on the open market and purchase kraut at prices ranging from 16c per gallon up to fill the balance of his orders.

Onions and turnips also felt the increase due to shortage of crop, and I believe these two vegetables are as high as they have ever been, and as scarce, especially is thus true of onions, which normally sell at 45c per forty-five pounds, and are now wholesaling at \$2.50 for that quantity.

The rapid advance of canned goods has been commented on, and I felt that it would be worth while to spend a little time on this phase of the cost of living, and I found these conditions:

Ordinarily, the canning season for tomatoes lasts until about October 15 before weather conditions stop them, but this year, on September 15,

there was a heavy frost in this section of the country before the pack was more than 50 per cent. completed, and as one canner stated, he was only able to complete 8,000 cases out of 15,000 case orders. Therefore, we can find that this condition is due to lack of supply. Tomatoes that were contracted for by jobbers early in the season were filled up to September 15 at approximately 65c per dozen cans. After that date the price was raised to \$1.35 and contracts were hard to fill even at this price. Green beans are even more scarce than other goods. Green beans that sold in the market in 1915, retailing at 50c per bushel, in 1916 brought \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel and were even scarce at that price. This condition was due to poor growing conditions when beans should mature. The price of peas and corn, while the crop conditions were somewhat better than those of the above named vegetables, are due to the extra demand for them to replace other food stuffs. Dried beans are now higher than at any time for many years, and these prices are due to contracts with foreign governments and weather conditions cutting down the crops, as weather conditions in Michigan and Wisconsin were against these crops as they were in Indiana. Although new fields for bean production have opened up in California, the price has steadily increased from \$3.25 per bushel to \$7.50, and then with an ever-increasing demand and diminishing supply. The prices quoted by the grower and the prices asked by the wholesaler show only a small amount of profit, and the retailer seems to be asking only a fair percentage for his share.

Canned fruit seems to be about the same as in previous years, quality being the greatest factor in prices. Prunes and dried fruit are somewhat higher, due to the shutting off of importations in a measure and the extra demand due to the lack of other food stuffs. Oranges, bananas and grape fruit are about as cheap as in former years.

Bread stuffs are higher, due to price of wheat, and this condition is one that the government would have to investigate, as causes are far reaching and a local investigation would not avail much. I am embodying herein a letter from a responsible dairyman, explaining the conditions surrounding the production of milk and butter and I think his statements are very timely and reasonable.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 2, 1917.

Mr. H. B. Dynes, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR—Complying with your request for information as to the reason for the present high price of milk and butter, I will say that I have been interested in the production of milk for twenty-five years, and that no time during that period has the cost of producing milk even approached the present cost.

Every item with the exception of hay has materially advanced in price. For instance, bran that we could buy in 1915 for \$25.00 per ton is now \$30.00. Dried distillers' grains, which one year ago were \$28.00 per ton, are now \$41.50. Cotton seed meal was \$30.00 and now is \$42.00, and so on through the list of foodstuffs.

Labor, which is a large part of the cost of producing good milk, is now, as you well know, high in price, and it is well nigh impossible to secure dependable help on a dairy farm, as men object to the confining nature of the work.

Your attention is also directed to the facts that bottles, bottle caps and all the little necessities of a modern up-to-date milk plant have advanced materially in price.

Furthermore, the demand for high-grade, clean milk has been hedged about with ordinances and laws until it now takes at least twice the labor and expense to produce milk that it did a few years ago. Understand, please, that dairymen have no complaint at these conditions, as no one knows better than they the absolute necessity of sanitary production of milk.

But all this costs money, especially under present labor conditions, and must be paid for by the consumer. Furthermore, first-class sanitary milk is better worth the present price than the filth palmed off for milk years ago was worth what it brought.

What applies to milk applies to butter, only more so. I believe I am justified in saying that when the care, skill labor and actual expense necessary to provide good butter is taken in consideration, butter is one of the cheapest articles on the market to-day.

To sum up, the dairyman is paying much more for feed, labor, material and his own living expenses. His customers are getting higher prices for whatever they sell, be it labor or commodities. Why should they not pay more for milk and butter?

Very truly yours,

JAMES L. HILL,
810 HUME-MANSUR BLDG.

ONLY 9,900 CASES OF EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

FOOD DEPARTMENT CONDUCTS STATE-WIDE INVESTIGATION.

Other Commodities Low.

Only 9,900 cases of eggs, a quantity characterized by Harry E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, as being just about sufficient for one breakfast for all Indiana, were found in a state-wide survey, completed recently by the state food and drug department, of the fifty-five public cold storage warehouses of the state and of thirteen private cold storage warehouses. According to Barnard, heavier stocks were being carried three months ago, but have been almost exhausted by trade demands.

The inspectors in charge of the survey also found only small quantities of poultry, and of cheese, butter and other dairy products. The release of the foodstuffs now in storage would have no effect on the market prices of those products, according to Barnard. Slightly more than 53,000 barrels of apples were found.

In most cases it was found that the foodstuffs stored were owned by grocers and produce men, who were drawing from storage to meet their trade demands. No evidence was found, according to Barnard, that foodstuffs were being held in cold storage for speculative purposes. The upper and the nether millstones, which have caught the ultimate consumer, seem rather to be a good demand and a small supply, according to Barnard.

Of the licensed warehouses inspected, thirty-six were found to be in good sanitary condition, the highest rating that the state food and drug department gives. B. W. Cohn, of Indianapolis, state food inspector, was in charge of the inspection.

I will further say that the creameries are outbidding each other for milk for butter and condensing purposes, and within a few miles of this city there are plants that are condensing and sending to Europe with English labels on them thousands of cans of condensed milk, and in a short time prices paid by creameries has risen from 80 cents per 100 to \$2.50 per 100, hence the rise in price of butter, milk and condensed milk, as stated in the above letter, is due largely to the increased export, and, as stated in this letter, the rise in the price of feeds.

Investigation into the price of eggs cannot be successfully made at this season of the year, as hens are not now producing in any great amount, and the storage supply is nearly exhausted, as is shown by the report of the State Food and Drug Commission, herewith appended. The price of eggs does not vary to any great extent all over the State, and as a matter of fact outside of the State, as a report I have at hand shows that in Florida, where hens lay the year round, eggs are now 46 cents per dozen wholesale, and scarce at that price. There may have been speculation in eggs, but to begin the investigation at this time would be useless and unproductive, but should be made when the supply is large and the demand light, as it usually is in summer, and following the course to cold storage and consumer, and then perhaps the blame for the increase could be placed.

The price of meats seems to have declined in the last few weeks, and investigation shows that the prices are not quite so high as they were two years ago. I find that meats are being sold at various prices in the city, ranging in price from 2 to 5 cents per pound in the different sections, the lower price prevailing on the South Side.

Pork is high, of course, and the meat men give as their reasons, first, the heavy export business; second, the high price of corn on which the hogs are fattened, and perhaps this is true; yet I believe that the packer is receiving as much if not more profit in the short time he has the hog as the farmer received for his profit in raising the hog from weaning time to time of sale. However, I see very little chance to remedy this condition until the export business ceases to be a factor and corn comes down to a normal price. This cannot be expected until the close of the war, or until an embargo is placed on exports. Beef is the cheapest meat to be bought at the present time, in my opinion, and, judging from the demand in some of the downtown meat shops, people are taking advantage of the prices. I have talked with several butchers who sell direct to the trade, and they give as a reason for the lower price in beef that the farmers are selling their surplus stock rather than feed them at the high price of feed, and these statements are borne out by articles in the breeders' magazines. I also found in one instance where a party was selling direct from farm to consumer, but I found that he failed to give the public any lower prices than when the same articles he sold had to go through a wholesaler and middle men. Many housewives have found that the cheaper pieces of meat are just as nutritious as some of the higher prices if rightly prepared, and hence these parts of meat are finding a heavier sale.

As I said before, in my investigation I have talked with farmers, general merchants, commission men and wholesalers, and they all agree at this time that the reason for the high cost of living is absolutely due to two things—excessive exportation and lack of production of foodstuffs. We are facing a very serious situation in the near future, and our only immediate relief will be early crops in the Southern States, and, should we have such a summer for crops as was 1916, I have very grave fears of the outcome, because at this time it appears that our surplus in all lines is being rapidly wiped out.

We may have had some little speculation in the early summer on foodstuffs. My investigation at this time did not disclose any, nor could I find

any tangible clew to any, as it seemed that the retailer and wholesaler were confronted with a demand for foodstuffs that was greater than the supply. However, the result of this investigation has led me to study the situation from several angles, and I wish to present to you for your consideration the several ideas which I have formed during this period.

I will say that we are rapidly approaching a time when the government should step in and take care of the people in this country. With an ever-increasing export of foodstuffs we are taking away from the American people those things which they vitally need, and there is hardly any article of food but what has felt an increase in price, due to the bidding of foreign agents for the supplies. I would suggest that the Council write to members in Congress, suggesting that some method be taken whereby foodstuffs can be kept in this country for the use of our own citizens. I am also strongly in favor of the municipal market and storage plan as advocated recently in the newspapers, but will go further and say that the city should have a purchasing agent to purchase and contract for crops to be planted and harvested and placed in storage for future sale, thus placing the city on the same competitive basis as the commission merchant who makes early contracts with farmers for fall delivery. I believe that the City Council should advocate and aid in the cultivation of vacant lots. There is a great deal of vacant land within the city that could be made to produce, and with a little aid would give the poor and deserving a chance to produce at least a part of their summer food, and perhaps a portion of their winter supply of potatoes, turnips, onions, etc., and, if thought practical, the Council might offer a small prize to the boy or girl producing the greatest amount of vegetables in a certain area of ground, which would be an encouragement to the children to become industrious and thrifty.

I would also suggest that the farmer be privileged to sell direct to the consumer without a license, if this is not already the case, and the farmer should return the courtesy by being willing to sell to the consumer for the same price for his produce as the commission man would pay him. Unfortunately, this has not always been done in the past when the farmer has been given an opportunity to do so. He will usually sell his produce at the same price as he finds quoted in the retail store. This is hardly fair to the householders in the city, as they expect at least to be benefited by direct sale from producer to consumer.

There have been conditions in times past when, for reasons of weather conditions and other things, that one section of the State would have an abundance of some certain products and other sections scarcely any; so, to equally adjust this condition, I would like to see the State establish within one of the departments now existing a State Market Bureau, to which information could be sent as to the amount of produce any farmer may have, with the amount to sell and prices he would wish, and this information disseminated to all parts of the State from this bureau, putting the producer in direct communication with the consumer, and in this manner becoming a valuable agent to both. As I said before, I believe this could be done without creating any new departments, and could be handled in one of the departments now existing.

There is also a way that the government might aid in conditions like existing here to-day. There are times when some States have heavy crops, while others have a shortage. For instance, I understand in some portions of Idaho the potato crop was good, but excessive freight rates were against getting them out. Now, in a case like this, the government, through the Postoffice Department, could reduce the parcel post so that districts having shortage could be served by districts having an over-abundance, and in this

way relieve the situation, thus helping the grower and consumer. I found a situation similar to this in the citrus fruit districts of Florida in 1915. Fruit could be purchased there at 75 cents per crate, and much would have been sold and shipped back to their homes by tourists, but excessive freight, express and postal rates made it cheaper to buy at home than to ship it back yourself; hence, if we could have had a parcel post rate that would have been elastic enough to cover these conditions, they would have been a great help to the grower who could not market his crop and would have been a benefit to the consumer back home. This change, if it could be brought about, would in a large measure relieve the high cost of living.

It is an old-fashioned idea, but nevertheless a good plan, to have the housewife put up for the winter a supply of tomatoes, beans, fruit, etc., like her mother did, when such products are plentiful. This style has somewhat disappeared from the present-day generation, but to make hay while the sun shines will be a good adage to follow, especially in these days of excessive exports and lack of production. One can in the cupboard beats two in the store, at any rate.

In my investigations among farmers, I found many have a very vital thing which is at least partially responsible for the rise in the cost of living and lack of production. The farmer contends that he is not able to get adequate and efficient labor, and that his help is attracted to the city by the wages offered in factory and store. And this necessarily has reduced the acreage planted, and the farm hand becomes a consumer instead of a producer. When a statement as to the increase in population of the Illinois cities is analyzed, I find that 2,000,000 people have gone to the cities and that the population of the outlying country districts has decreased over 200,000. You will find that this will have some effect upon production, and an equal effect upon supply and demand. A few years ago you would find on every farm of any size two or three tenant houses. These tenants would produce and take to market butter, eggs and surplus vegetables, but to-day these tenants and tenant houses have decreased in some counties to an extent of 80 per cent., and instead of selling surplus supplies they are now consuming, and this is a reason to be commented on.

Gentlemen, I have tried to give you as near as possible the conditions as I have found them. I could perhaps extend my investigation for a longer period of time, but I do not feel that it would justify the expense, as I could not find anything of any more importance, as I have always found myself coming back to the same points of excessive exports and lack of production. Single-handed, one cannot go so deeply into matters as might be desired. One should be armed with the right to investigations and search, and to do this would cost quite a sum of money. The only proper investigation that could be made would be one that would require a long session, calling in for witnesses farmers, railway agents, wholesalers, commission men, cold storage men and retailers, bringing with them all information, contracts, bills of lading, storage house receipts, etc., that they may have in their possession, but I dare say that at this time little would be found of any speculative nature. However, the time for investigation in any matter of this kind is to investigate from the time the crops are being sold by the producer and extend the investigation until the sale in the winter, and this information will then be valuable so that in any future dealings the responsibility can easily be placed.

I trust that this report will meet with your favor, and respectfully ask to be discharged from further duty.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY B. DYNES.

Mr. McGuff moved that the report be accepted and printed in the proceedings of the Council. Carried.

Mr. Barry moved that the thanks of the Council be extended to Mr. Dynes. Carried.

Mr. Dynes presented a claim for ten days' pay at \$5 per day for time spent in investigating prices, etc., for the Committee.

Mr. Barry moved that the Committee allow Mr. Dynes \$50 for his work. Carried.

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Connor called for General Ordinance No. 69, 1916, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Connor moved that General Ordinance No. 69, 1916, be ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage. Carried.

General Ordinance No. 69, 1916, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Ayes, 6, viz.: Messrs. Barry, Miller, Porter, Connor, Graham and President Michael J. Shea.

Noes, none.

On motion of Mr. Miller the Common Council, at 8:15 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

Michael J. Shea

President.

ATTEST:

Thomas A. Riley

City Clerk.