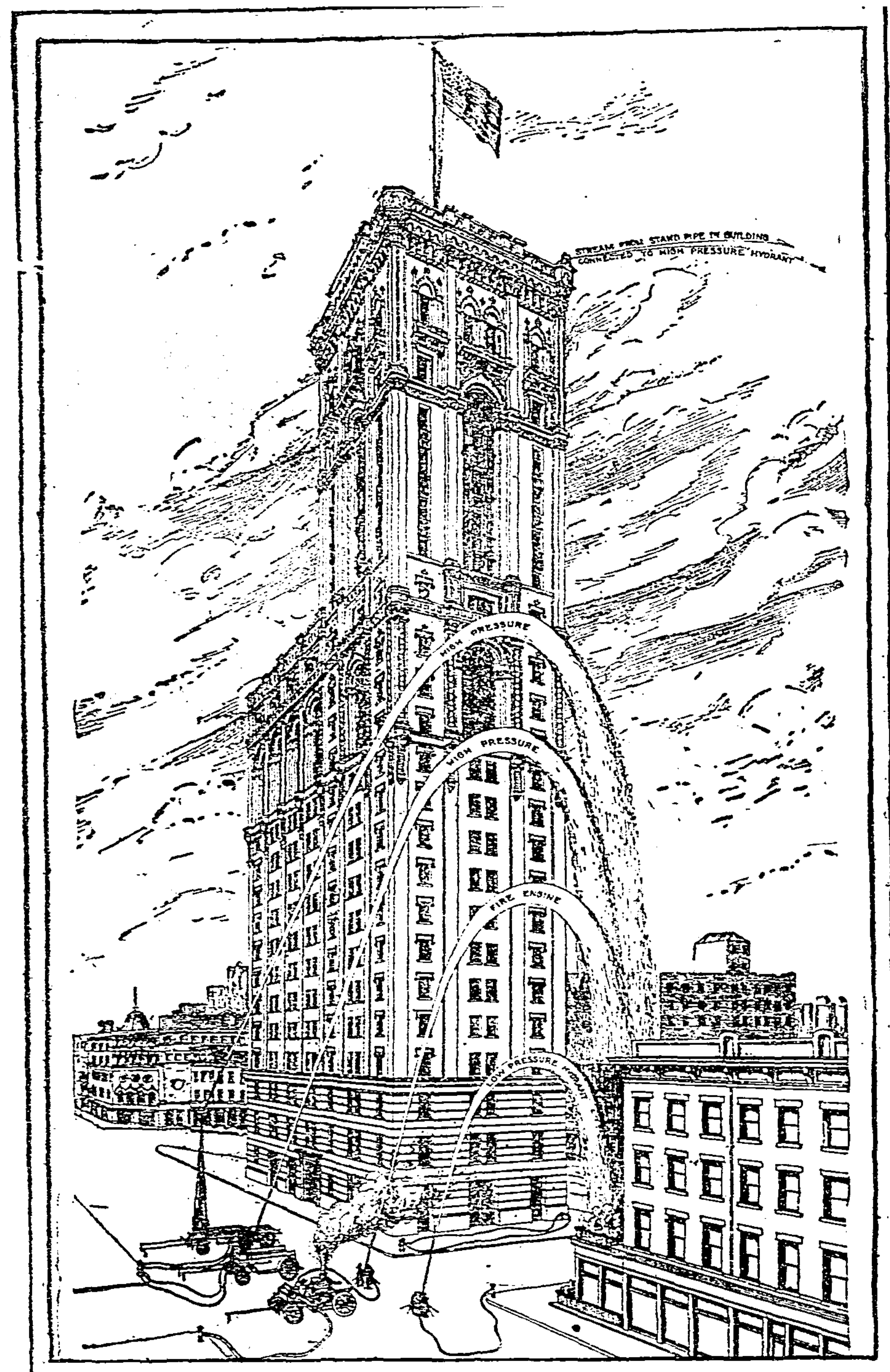


HOW NEW YORK CITY SPENDS ITS MONEY EVERY YEAR

For the First Time the Public Is Informed by a Novel Budget Exhibit Just Where Its Millions Go.

(COMPARATIVE TABLE GROUPING BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1904 TO 1910, WITH PERCENTUM OF GROUP TOTALS TO BUDGET TOTALS.)

GROUPING OF APPROPRIATIONS ACCORDING TO GENERAL FUNCTION OF PURPOSE	Budget of 1904 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1904 to Total Budget	Budget of 1905 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1905 to Total Budget	Budget of 1906 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1906 to Total Budget	Budget of 1907 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1907 to Total Budget	Budget of 1908 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1908 to Total Budget	Budget of 1909 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1909 to Total Budget	Budget of 1910 Group Totals	Percentum of Budget of 1910 to Total Budget
1-Debt Service—Interest on the city debt.....	\$15,188,951.64	14.289	\$17,101,850.89	15.873	\$18,459,015.38	16.803	\$20,799,880.82	18.324	\$24,576,522.57	21.483	\$29,671,070.19	25.314	\$32,178,760.49	27.922
Redemption of the city debt.....	14,522,338.40	13.828	12,104,843.84	11.250	12,657,191.83	11.761	14,458,564.55	12.724	15,878,250.29	14.000	17,532,008.20	15.200	14,264,935.23	12.330
2-Administrative, i. e., general administration.....	\$29,711,290.04	27.852	29,598,894.78	26.850	\$11,118,207.21	26.650	35,258,445.37	27.671	40,454,772.86	28.778	\$47,223,078.33	30.739	\$46,448,695.79	39.188
3-Legislative.....	1,812,880.60	1.698	1,942,980.00	1.769	2,047,381.90	1.769	2,338,180.00	1.833	2,583,800.00	1.828	2,776,770.00	1.870	2,841,205.00	1.768
4-Judicial.....	154,456.00	0.145	159,908.00	0.145	160,152.00	0.137	235,702.00	0.185	338,836.00	0.242	280,400.00	0.170	281,408.00	0.161
5-Educational.....	4,911,068.00	4.604	5,226,143.60	4.738	5,441,761.50	4.838	6,151,934.50	4.828	6,802,008.00	4.933	7,150,356.00	4.933	7,217,002.00	4.681
6-Health and sanitation.....	21,950,773.37	20.577	23,194,778.57	21.094	24,710,447.69	21.155	28,467,587.64	20.772	28,469,754.27	20.252	29,519,806.09	19.215	30,758,970.19	23.328
7-Protection of life and property.....	10,211,880.64	9.578	10,842,144.64	9.873	11,893,042.47	9.885	12,615,186.82	10.134	14,314,234.76	10.182	15,910,456.43	10.356	16,719,862.29	10.806
8-Correctional purposes.....	2,187,023.75	2.068	2,680,131.17	2.441	28,723,261.15	20.310	28,222,988.73	19.708	28,750,722.38	18.973	27,974,812.29	18.210	28,759,300.78	18.973
9-Charitable purposes.....	842,350.00	0.789	822,350.00	0.746	933,637.00	0.816	1,052,859.50	0.823	1,227,945.50	0.873	1,336,357.50	0.871	1,335,341.00	0.850
10-Streets, highways and bridges (care and maintenance of).....	5,159,350.00	4.828	5,267,828.89	4.863	6,104,470.60	5.231	6,583,633.89	5.169	7,054,728.99	5.018	7,867,243.98	5.121	8,202,771.41	5.154
11-Recreation, science, and art, i. e., city parks, places, and museums.....	3,841,751.70	3.601	3,802,081.38	3.490	3,720,538.65	3.185	4,685,498.50	3.218	4,935,115.27	3.215	4,890,687.41	3.177	4,817,690.44	3.027
(a) Parks, parkways, and driveways.....	1,367,368.95	1.282	1,454,868.95	1.324	1,686,800.50	1.444	1,949,305.18	1.550	2,242,680.00	1.667	2,522,108.39	1.641	2,560,628.13	1.609
(b) Zoological and botanical gardens, museums, &c.....	846,765.00	0.800	675,765.00	0.615	714,265.00	0.612	726,188.75	0.570	763,162.00	0.536	820,298.75	0.534	812,733.64	0.512
12-Board of Elections and County Canvassers.....	2,014,183.95	1.888	2,130,133.05	1.989	2,401,155.50	2.056	2,675,483.93	2.100	3,095,852.00	2.203	3,342,465.14	2.175	3,373,379.77	2.121
13-Public buildings and offices, (care and maintenance of).....	954,940.25	0.895	1,107,770.79	1.023	1,189,534.68	1.001	1,351,386.76	1.080	1,432,077.25	1.015	1,404,356.78	0.915	1,236,342.45	0.808
14-Publication, advertising, and printing.....	878,210.00	0.818	942,858.00	0.865	1,121,540.00	0.900	1,045,850.00	0.797	1,040,830.00	0.744	1,021,830.00	0.695	1,005,100.00	0.684
15-Taxes, rents, and miscellaneous.....	980,300.00	0.928	1,076,805.78	0.980	1,072,808.75	0.918	1,483,875.80	1.149	1,571,500.00	1.115	1,858,650.00	1.195	1,745,700.00	1.097
16-Public enterprises, (docks and municipal ferries).....	951,625.64	0.894	1,177,741.08	1.074	1,880,747.22	1.150	265,861.52	0.498	849,925.74	0.676	1,138,574.14	0.741	1,256,881.34	0.780
Totals of budget appropriations per se.....	\$106,674,955.09	100.000	\$109,817,593.08	100.000	\$116,805,490.37	100.000	\$127,421,505.66	100.000	\$140,572,265.17	100.000	\$153,622,701.00	100.000	\$159,128,270.37	100.000
Annual per capita cost on basis of budget appropriations as shown in totals indicated (thrust).....	27.24		27.24		27.16		29.52		31.51		33.82		33.88	
To provide for deficiencies in the collection of taxes—Chapter 200, Laws of 1908.....					27.16		27.92		29.52		33.82		33.88	
Grand totals.....	\$106,674,955.09		\$109,817,593.08		\$116,805,490.37		\$127,421,505.66		\$140,572,265.17		\$153,622,701.00		\$159,128,270.37	
Plus county charges paid from special revenue bonds and included in next succeeding year's tax levy.....	402,238.98		382,289.67		408,518.53		425,575.57		423,524.87		381,002.19		381,002.19	
Added to tax levy of years stated to provide for possible deficiencies in collection (i. e., cancellations, &c.).....	1,687,687.20		1,744,816.56		1,845,061.71									
Population at midperiod of each year as estimated by Health Department.....	3,915,190		4,042,710		4,178,010		4,316,290		4,460,918		4,610,945		4,765,833	



High and Low Pressure Water Service in Times Square.

THE story of how the metropolis of the Nation spends \$163,000,000 a year, a story of just where each dollar goes and the results those dollars bring to the citizens of New York, the reason for every expenditure of the taxpayers' money and why such an enormous amount of money is needed to provide for the needs of the city is about to be told by Father Knickerbocker himself. It is the first time Father Knickerbocker has consented to take the public into his confidence in this respect, but under the direction of Mayor Gaynor and his fellow-members of the Board of Estimate the searchlight of publicity is to be turned full on the city's finances, and the public, always curious to know the whys and wherefores about all city expenditures, is to be told and shown just where every penny goes and the reason for its going.

The vehicle for turning this searchlight of publicity on city expenditures is the Budget Exhibit, which to-morrow will throw open its doors at 230 Broadway, the old Tefft-Weller Building, and keep them open, during the daytime at least, until Oct. 28. It is a novel entertainment, indeed, which the city has provided for its people—novel and instructive as well—and certainly of vital interest to those who have the interest of the city at heart.

There have been so-called Budget Exhibits in the past in New York, but they were conducted by an organization not identified with the city in a departmental sense. The present exhibit is a city institution, and it marks a new era in municipal education in the United States. It was George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, who conceived the idea of having Father Knickerbocker take the public into his confidence. At least it was Mr. McAneny who introduced the resolution in the Board of Estimate. And the approval of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the expense of demonstrating to the public just how the money is spent was one of the last official acts of Mayor Gaynor before he was shot.

Although the Board of Estimate has felt the absence of Mayor Gaynor keenly in mapping out the plans for the exhibit, those plans have gone on apace, and now all is ready for the opening to-morrow. There is a bare possibility that Mayor Gaynor himself will come in from St. James and take a hand in the opening, but should he be unable, Acting Mayor Mitchell will be on hand to say something about the importance of the exhibit, and to impress upon the first gathering of visitors the need of studying every phase of the show.

There is small doubt that the old Tefft-Weller building will be crowded during the next few weeks, for there are thousands of citizens who have shown an inclination to learn just why the administration of New York's various departments require the vast sum of \$163,000,000 a year. That sum is being spent during the present year, and the budget for 1911 will certainly be no less, probably more.

In twelve years the budget appropriations have grown from \$77,500,000 to its present figure, or more than double in a little more than a decade. That fact in itself is sufficient to cause many students of civic affairs to yearn for the opportunity to see where and how the money is being spent.

Every city department which gets a share of that \$163,000,000 is to have an exhibit of its own at 230 Broadway, an exhibit seeking to portray both by photograph and chart, by statistics and oral explanation, the needs of that particular department and the good results obtained. The heads of these departments themselves will lecture each day during the exhibit on the affairs of their respective branches of the city's administration. Some of them will be aided by moving pictures in driving their arguments home. This will be true of the Police and Fire Departments, and several others, for the men who are in charge of the exhibit have been busy with camera and moving picture machine for the last few weeks.

They have also been busy with a hundred and one other things, for the setting of the show has been a task which would have staggered even an experienced stage manager. Through the three floors of the old building, devoted so many years to mercantile affairs, have been arranged 350 temporary rooms, made of green burlap screens, on which pictures



Teaching a Class in Basket Weaving in a Public School.

and diagrams showing in simple words and obvious designs just how each city department spends its money.

A visit behind the scenes at the exhibit is bewildering. It reminds one of a world's fair on a busy day. Entering the main doorway on the Broadway side the visitor is confronted with the exhibit arranged by the Department of Education, an exhibit which does credit to the men who have had the matter in charge. Over the burlap screens are many maps and charts showing the appropriation figures for last year and this, with reasons why more money is needed than ever before for the care and education of the city's children. Pictures of the playgrounds and the school gardens, evening roofs, and overcrowded school rooms are also on the temporary walls. One chart shows that the aggregate attendance at the schools last year was 801,343. Vacation schools and elementary schools—all are represented.

A little further on comes the Public Libraries Exhibit, with this quotation over the portal:

"Public libraries are intellectual light-houses for information and guidance of the people."

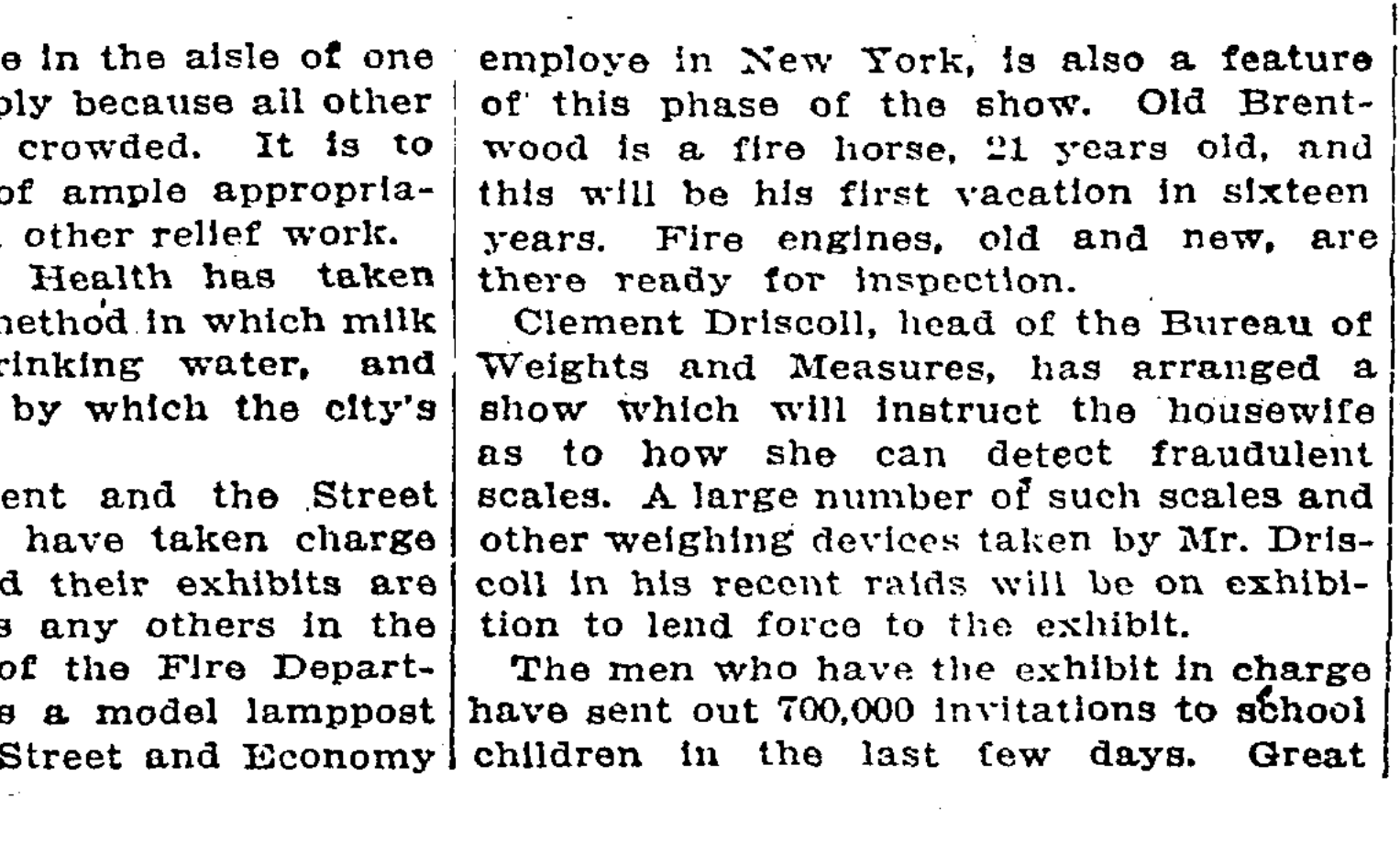
Pictures of the old, inadequate library buildings and of the modern ones are shown side by side, also there are models of the little traveling libraries which look like drummers' traveling cases, and the larger family libraries, as well as photographs showing how the average school child prefers books of instruction to novels.

The Water Department has an elaborate display, for not only pictures and charts are there, but samples of the articles used in the department are shown. There is one striking chart which shows that the amount of water consumed each day in New York would fill a deep canal reaching from Washington Square to the Harlem River—500,000 gallons a day. A section of the old wooden water-mains used in 1709 is there, and near by is a section of the modern main.

The Public Service Commission, in addition to scores of charts and pictures and portentous arrays of figures, has a model of Manhattan and the Bronx which shows strikingly the centres of transit and congestion and just where most fares are purchased day and night. Pictures show the fender devices on cars and other modern improvements for quick transit and the safeguarding of the public.

The man in charge of the Department of Public Charities exhibit will tell you that 12,000 unfortunates are housed each day and night under the city's roofs—in hospitals and other charitable institutions, and there are pictures showing the need of larger and better buildings for this work. There is one striking photograph, which shows a negro and a white

Growth of New York City's Population and Water Consumption Since 1860. Daily Consumption and Population are for the Territory Now Included Within the Boundaries of Greater New York.



man lying side by side in the aisle of one hospital corridor, simply because all other available space was crowded. It is to emphasize the need of ample appropriations for hospital and other relief work.

The Department of Health has taken pains to portray the method in which milk is inspected, also drinking water, and many other methods by which the city's health is protected.

The Fire Department and the Street Cleaning Department have taken charge of the basement, and their exhibits are quite as elaborate as any others in the place. At the edge of the Fire Department exhibit there is a model lamp-post marked "Efficiency Street and Economy

employs in New York, is also a feature of this phase of the show. Old Brentwood is a fire horse, 21 years old, and this will be his first vacation in sixteen years. Fire engines, old and new, are there ready for inspection.

Clement Driscoll, head of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has arranged a show which will instruct the housewife as to how she can detect fraudulent scales. A large number of such scales and other weighing devices taken by Mr. Driscoll in his recent raids will be on exhibition to lend force to the exhibit.

The men who have the exhibit in charge have sent out 700,000 invitations to school children in the last few days. Great

is welcome, free of charge, to view "The Municipal Activities Graphically Represented." Noonday meetings will be held, at which the visitors can listen to talks from the various departmental heads.

While the exhibit is under the auspices of the Board of Estimate, those in direct charge are Borough President McAneny, Acting Mayor Mitchell, and William A. Prendergast, Controller. The actual administration is in the hands of a subcommittee, composed of R. B. McIntyre of the Controller's office, B. G. Lewis of Mr. Mitchell's office, B. F. Welton of the Commissioner of Account's office, J. L. Fultz of the Bureau of Water Supply, and Leo Arnstein of the Borough President's office.

To those who have had a peep behind the scenes during the work of arranging the stage setting Mr. McIntyre has shown extreme courtesy. He has many facts concerning the whys and wherefores of the exhibit which do not appear on the surface to the visitor.

of Estimate, and each will be subjected to closest scrutiny. Beginning Oct. 3, and continuing until the 28th, the Board of Estimate will be in session for the purpose of considering and determining the lowest possible amount that each department can get along with, not comfortably, but by the practice of rigid economy.

"Conceding a public interest, it has been customary in the past to allow taxpayers three days in which to enter and argue protests, but such appearances have had little or no influence upon the final result.

"This year, for the first time in municipal history, taxpayers and interested citizens will have nearly one month in which to voice objections and offer suggestions for betterment. The burden of proof will be placed upon the various Commissioners, and each will be expected to show taxpayers and civic societies that its requirements are real.

It is recklessly said that the city is

extravagant. Individuals or organizations having knowledge of municipal improvidence will have a chance to produce evidence, while the departments will be called upon to substantiate their demands.

Last year the departmental estimates totaled \$185,000,000. After the experts of the Bureau of Municipal Investigation got through with them they were expressed in a final appropriation of \$163,000,000, a reduction of nearly \$22,000,000.

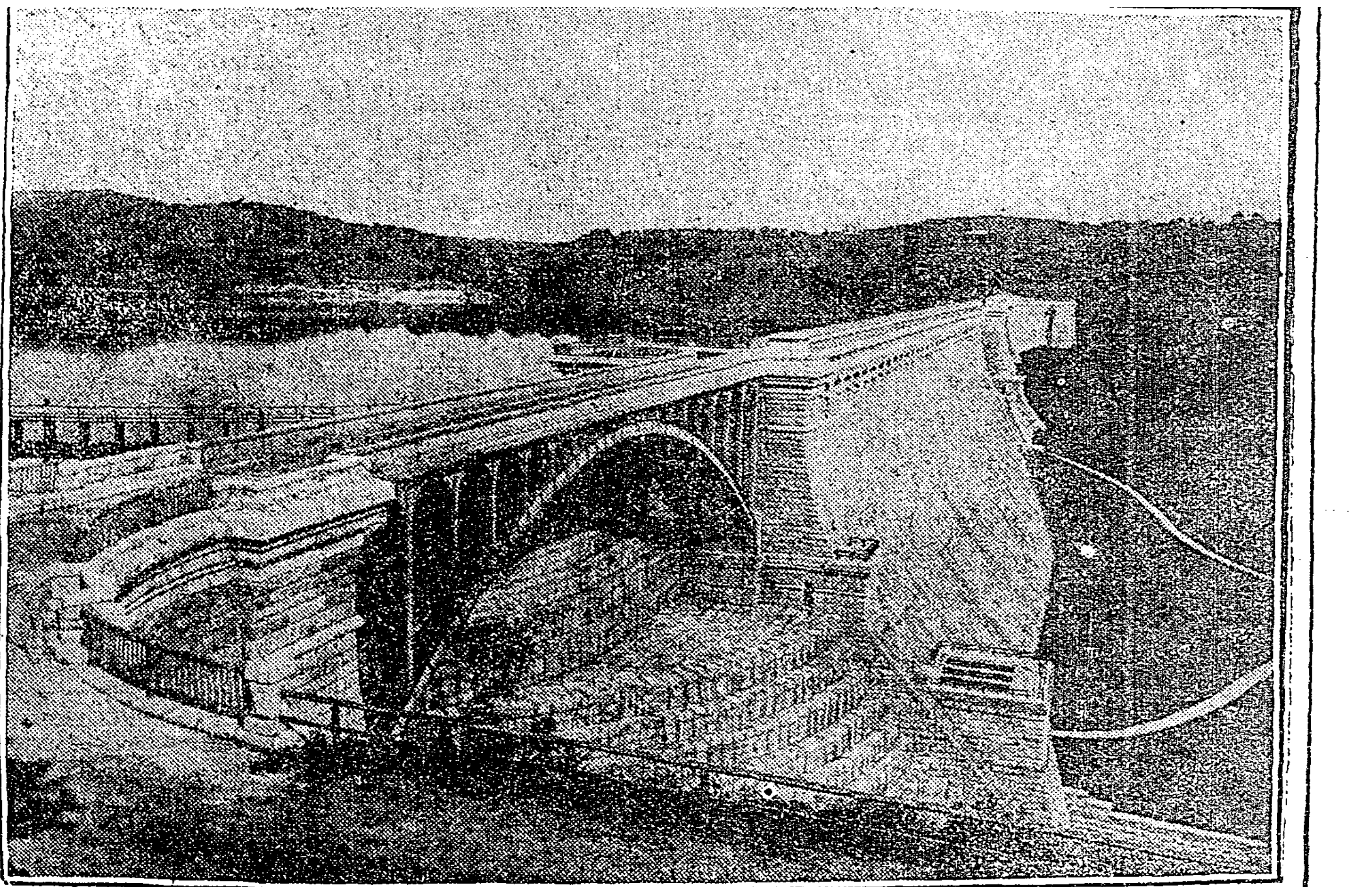
"The purpose of the exhibit will be to acquaint taxpayers and interested citizens with every item of expense, and disseminate information regarding the management of the city's business affairs. It will be a revelation to know that the City of New York performs a broader variety of work than any other city in the world, and that the benefits it distributes are many times more numerous than the ordinary citizen supposes.

"It will be amazing to thousands to know what the Board of Education does to instruct blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and mentally deficient children so they will not become public charges. Does everybody know that these little unfortunates are called for by a city carriage, taken to school, and then taken home again? It is not a matter of general knowledge that only 2 per cent. of New York's great population have vacations, which means that 98 per cent. of all children of school age must remain in town during the heated term when there is no school. The city provides playgrounds for these children under the supervision of the Board of Education and the Department of Parks.

"The Board of Estimate will hold open sessions three days of the week, and its members trust that all criticisms will be made and all advice offered during these hearings. Then will be the time to complain. After the budget has been adopted it will be too late. Taxpayers who wait until their notices are received will have forfeited their right of protest, so if anybody has anything to say let him say it right out in open meeting."



1860 POPULATION 175,000 CONSUMPTION 60,000,000 GALLONS DAILY
1865 POPULATION 215,000 CONSUMPTION 104,000,000 GALLONS DAILY
1910 POPULATION 615,000 CONSUMPTION 420,000,000 GALLONS DAILY



New Croton Dam at Ossining, N. Y. Capacity of Reservoir, 30,000,000 Gallons. Height of Dam, 297 Feet Above Foundation.

A Class of Mentally Defective Men Taught Cobbling.

Avenue." On the post is a fire alarm box, and demonstrations will be made to instruct the public how to turn in a fire alarm. Every fire alarm which sounds in the city from Oct. 2 to Oct. 28 will ring in the basement of 230 Broadway, and a demonstrator will explain just how the system works.

Old Brentwood, the hardest worked city

packages of them have been forwarded to the Principals of public schools with instructions to distribute among the children. More than 200,000 invitations will also be included with receipts for taxes, which are now being sent out by the city, and 50,000 more will be included in notices of personal taxes due.

These invitations state that every one city budget, will be referred to the Board