

## GOLF SEASON PROSPECTS.

More applications for Golf permits have been received at the office of the Welfare Department than ever before so early in the year.

Secretary Respass reports that people who never played before are getting permits this season. Although the Ottawa course will not be opened for a month, 22 permits have already been issued.

He estimates that \$1,000 or \$1,200 will be received this season from permit fees. Last year \$826.20 came from this source. Season tickets are \$3.00 each.

The money goes into a Golf Fund and can be used for nothing else. This will assure proper maintenance of a course for this year.

## PRESIDENTIAL PARAGRAPHS.

"We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had at the cost of another people."

"The only thing I shall count upon, the thing which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, purpose and its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service."

"And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world."

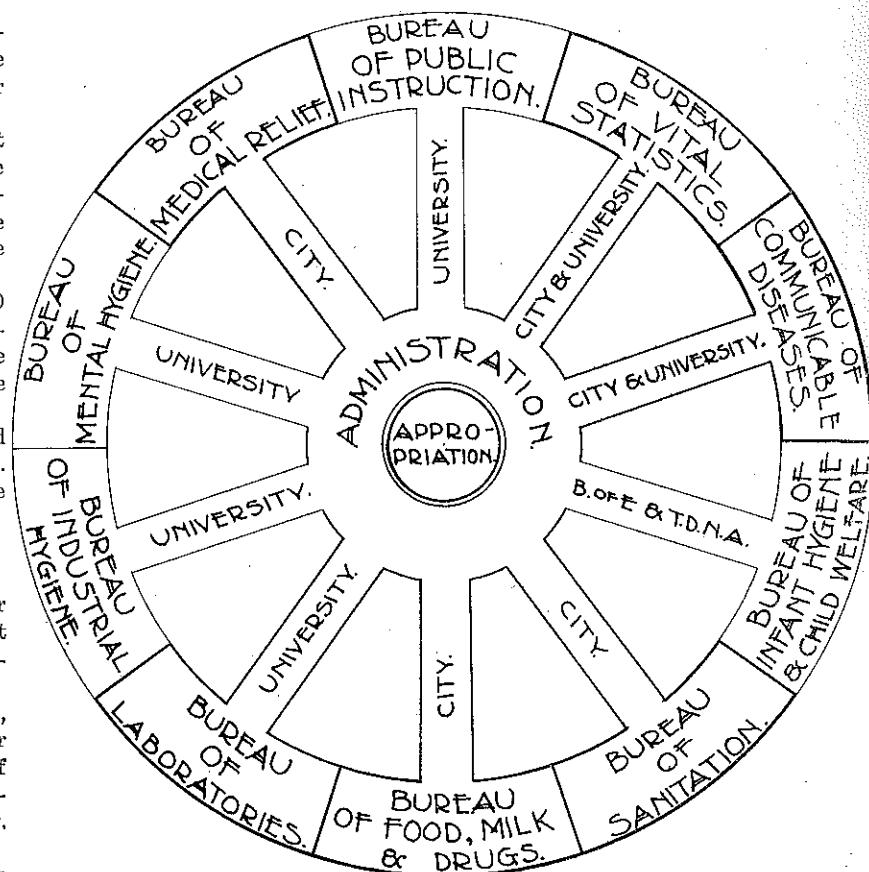
"Half of the people of Toledo depend entirely upon the division of health to keep them well. All of the people are fifty per cent, dependent upon the division of health for protection against disease."—Dr. Selby.

The first baby monkey ever born in the Walbridge Park Zoo arrived Sunday, March 25th. It is of Dutch descent, its parents having been brought here from the Island of Java.

At the suggestion of "Chub" DeWolf, the monkey will be called Daniel. It is to be christened on Zoo Day.

The Walbridge Park Zoo has joined the patriotic procession. Through Mr. William Roemer, a director of the Zoo Society, the Rotary Club has donated 12 American flags for decorating the Zoo.

## The Reorganized Health Division

THE DIVISION OF HEALTH,  
A COMPLETED WHEEL.

The new organization of the division of health, provided for in an ordinance passed by Council last week, is shown graphically in the chart above, prepared by Dr. Selby, commissioner of health.

The division is pictured as a wheel, built to carry the load of disease prevention. The axle on which the wheel rotates, says Dr. Selby, is the money provided for the maintenance of the division. The appropriation for 1917 is \$41,000. It is estimated that \$150,000 is needed to operate the entire division.

The present sources of income are indicated on the spokes of the wheel. The District Nurse Association spends \$40,000 a year in doing the nursing work in infant hygiene, tuberculosis, and among the sick poor. The Toledo University is spending approximately \$20,000 a year toward maintaining the division. The Lucas County Commissioners maintain the tuberculosis dispensary and hospital. The Board of Education supports the work of physical supervision of the children in the public schools.

The hub of the wheel is the administrative office. The felloes are the various bureaus. Prior to the passage of the ordinance, the wheel was defective in the bureaus of child welfare, infant hygiene, industrial hygiene, mental hygiene and public health instruction. While these new bureaus may not all be developed at once, they were put into the plan so as to make possible future expansion in harmony with the general scheme.

The plan contemplates a time when the division will be adequately financed.

## ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1916

## Department of Public Safety

Hon. Chas. M. Milroy,  
Mayor.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in submitting for your consideration the annual report of the respective divisions in this department.

I wish to concur in the recommendations of the Chief, that the vacancies in the Toledo Police Department should be filled at once, and also that the regular force be increased, if it is possible to do so.

The traffic force consists of 22 men, who work from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. In addition to the regular Traffic force we have two patrolmen assigned to look after traffic at the Scott High and Jefferson Ave. Schools. This service should be increased by at least six men, for in my opinion this service may save the injury of possibly the lives of our school children.

The Police Department has no patrol wagon at the present time. The one we have, is in my opinion, beyond repairing.

The five service cars have run from sixty to eighty thousand miles each, and are naturally in bad condition and should be replaced with new cars.

The Central Police Station Building is in terrible condition and has outlived its usefulness, and the necessary legislation should be started for the building of a new Central Police Station at once.

The Police report will show there has been recovered for the year 1916, stolen property to the value of \$262,011.83, showing an increase in recovered stolen property of \$156,742.42, over 1915.

The total amount of stolen property recovered by the Police Department exceeds the running expenses of this division for the year 1916 by \$6455.97. The report also shows that this division was operated with a saving to the City of \$9240.52 for the year 1916.

There were 17,164 arrests made in 1916. Over 4,009 more arrests than in the year 1915.

In the Division of Fire the report shows 1315 alarms, which is 278 more than in the year 1915. The total fire loss for the year was \$376,476.00, which is \$14,000.00 less than the year 1915.

This division was operated with a saving to the City of \$18,675.15 for the year 1916.

I also wish to concur with the Chief of this division in his recommendations.

The annual report of the Division of Fire & Police Alarm Telegraph is in such detailed form, as to plainly show the reason for the recommendations of the Superintendent of this division, in which I wish to concur.

In the Division of Inspection I wish to call your attention to the way this division has developed. Building permits to the amount of \$9,692,268.00, have been issued during 1916, showing an increase of \$2,125,000.00, over 1915. The receipts of this division for 1916, amount to \$16,955.55, showing an increase in receipts of \$10,999.80, over 1915.

With the present force this division has operated in the year 1916, with a net profit to the City of \$434.35.

There should be as early as possible, a Plumbers Ordinance, providing for a fee for plumbing inspection. With this in force the receipts of this division should be increased this year from eight to ten thousand dollars.

Some sixty days ago I recommended to Council that two additional Electrical Inspectors be employed owing to the congestion of work in this division. This request was granted and somewhat relieved the situation. Two of these Inspectors are making their inspections by walking and using street cars. This condition is not satisfactory and these Inspectors should be provided with automobiles, as they will more than pay for themselves in the increased number of inspections.

I wish to thank Henry J. Herbert, Chief of Police, L. H. Elling, Chief Fire Department, J. Tyler Green, Supt. Fire & Police Alarm Telegraph and George Skelding, Commissioner of Inspection and all the employes of this Department for the manner in which they have co-operated with me in conserving our limited resources.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you and all other City Officials for the many courtesies and kind co-operation given me during the past year.

Yours truly,

J. C. NEWTON,  
Director of Public Safety.

## DIVISION OF POLICE.

## Additional Men.

I wish to call your attention to the number of vacancies in the Department at the present time. There are 19 men short, which includes the promotions now open (1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 1 Superintendent of Inspection and Records).

I wish to recommend that the vacancies be filled and also the 50 additional patrolmen appointed at the earliest possible date. I have had to let some of the down town and most all of the outlying districts go without police protection during the Ohio State Telephone strike.

## Traffic.

The traffic force has maintained and improved upon its already high standard during the year 1916. The constantly increasing volume of traffic necessitates an increase in this force. This force consists of twenty-two patrolmen and work from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. In addition to the regular traffic force we have two patrolmen assigned to look after traffic at the Scott High School and Jefferson School. On account of the dangerous conditions of crossings near other schools, it will be necessary to add more men to this squad.

## Detective Bureau.

The high standard of this bureau has not only been maintained, but improved upon during the past year, as the records will show. The men are working in harmony and rendering full and intelligent service. The records of this Department will show that it is far superior to any detective department in any city the size of Toledo.

## Bureau of Inspection and Records.

This department has maintained its high standard of efficiency during the past year. Patrolmen J. Louy, P. C. Weisenberg and P. T. Fakehany are detailed to look after the Bureau of I. & R. Photographs and measurements added to the gallery during the year 1916 were 1,000, which is 286 more than in 1915.

## Buildings.

It is not necessary to call your attention to the condition of the Central Police Station. I wish to recommend that the heating system be overhauled, as the pipes are about all rusted out and the boiler is in a very bad

shape. At the present time it takes about two tons of coal per day to heat the building.

The members of the department realized \$2,000.00 from their football game, and the money is being used to build a gymnasium, reading and rest room on the fourth floor at Central Station. This work will be finished in a short time and will be of great benefit to the Department.

Owing to the financial condition of the city, I will not ask or recommend any repairs to the sub-stations at this time.

## Gambling.

The Department continues unabated in a relentless fight against gambling and numerous arrests were made in cases of this kind during the year.

## Saloons.

The midnight and Sunday closing laws were strictly enforced, and I will state that there were very few violations of these laws during the year.

## Dance Halls.

The public dance hall continues to cause more or less annoyance, and there is hardly any question but that these places are the direct cause of the downfall of many a young girl. The Department is keeping a close watch over these places and whenever possible, proper action is taken.

## Social Evil.

The Department has been active in regulating and keeping in check the spread of this evil. Special attention has been paid to "street walkers," and as far as possible this practice has been curtailed. The Department is making every effort to detect and arrest offenders wherever found, and we find that it requires eternal vigilance on the part of all to keep this particular phase of the evil within reasonable bounds. Segregation is still the policy of the Department. No beer or liquors are allowed in these places under any circumstances, and the Department records for the past year show that the kindred crimes and disorder usually attending the evil are very few indeed.

## Clubs.

The liquor license law, under which a strict enforcement of the Sunday and midnight closing law was made possible, has brought into existence numerous clubs (so-called), organized

for the sole purpose of furnishing liquors to the "members" after hours and on Sundays. These clubs are a menace to society, and the Department is making every effort possible to control them, and keep them within bounds, but on account of the latitude allowed under the law, it is an uphill fight, and it is rare that evidence sufficient to secure a conviction can be obtained. If the state law were amended so that any club having liquor would have to have a license, the Department would have very little trouble in regulating these clubs.

## Arrests.

During 1916, 15,780 males and 1,384 females were arrested, as compared with 11,910 males and 1,245 females in 1915. This report shows that there were 4,009 more arrests made in 1916 than in the preceding year.

## Property Recovered.

Turned in by Patrolmen,	
1915 .....	\$ 40,650.64
Turned in by Patrolmen,	
1915 .....	16,665.29
Gain in 1916.....	\$ 23,985.35
Turned in by Detectives,	
1916 .....	\$214,361.19
Turned in by Detectives,	
1915 .....	78,104.12
Gain in 1916.....	\$136,257.07
Turned into Bureau of I. &	
R., 1915 .....	\$ 10,500.00
Turned into Bureau of I. &	
R., 1916 .....	7,000.00
Loss in 1916.....	\$ 3,500.00

Total recovered property shows a gain of \$156,742.42 over the year of 1915. The total amount of property recovered by the Police Department will exceed the entire running expenses of the Department for the year 1916 by \$6,455.97.

## Disbursements.

	1916	1915
Salaries .....	\$235,176.70	\$238,771.81
Supplies, etc...	20,380.16	26,025.57
	\$255,556.86	\$264,797.38

This report shows a saving to the City of \$9,240.52 in the year 1916.

Respectfully,

HENRY J. HERBERT,  
Chief of Police.

# Bridges As City Gates

To Achieve the Proper Results the Bridge Engineer Should Co-operate With the Architect in the Design of the Bridge and Its Approaches.

BY FRANK KOESTER

City Planner and Consulting Engineer, New York--Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance."

One very striking defect in our bridge construction is the lack of artistic talent shown in the design. For the most part our bridges are like skyscrapers, masterpieces of ugliness and purely utilitarian in every sense. In the pressure to get enough bridges built to accommodate the traffic they have been built with little or no sense of aesthetic effect and are accordingly without beauty or individuality.

The engineers have been wholly content to erect bridges that would stand up, but while successful in this the appearance of the bridge has been utterly neglected, for the great majority of bridges are of not too good engineering design, containing far more metal than is necessary in certain parts, while other parts too little. This is proved by the frequent strengthening of the additions to existing bridges, the removal of tracks and their unnecessarily high cost. Thus our engineers can only be credited with the roughest kind of work, which is not to be wondered at, since the mind that would be satisfied with an aesthetically ugly bridge cannot be expected to avoid imperfections in the practical side of the bridge's design.

The great importance thus of the bridge, both in the practical and aesthetic life of the city, demands that its design and construction receive the utmost care and attention. No single part of the plan of a city, with the exception of the civic center, is of greater importance than its bridges. The civic center may be likened to the main hallway of a building and the bridges to the portals. Often the first impression of a city and frequently the most lasting one is gained from a bridge, and as the entrance to the city it should be treated with the dignity

it deserves and be made a feature of the city's plan rather than a mere encroachment of a utilitarian nature.

A bridge should be considered aesthetically from three principal points of view: The bridge itself, the bridge in its relation to its approaches, and the whole effect of the bridge and its approaches in relation to its environment.

In its design it should be regarded as an integral part of the city's plan, and it should be located in reference to the whole plan of the city in such a way as to produce the most efficient and pleasing result. A bridge may for example serve as a terminal or focal of an important avenue or for several converging avenues, full advantage thus being taken of its architectural importance.

Its location having been determined, the bridge itself should be of such design as to meet in the most direct and practicable manner the conditions it will be called upon to fulfill, and its approaches should be of such a character as to enhance its value rather than, as is often the case, of such a character as to detract if not ruin its entire effect.

In order to achieve the proper result it is necessary for the bridge engineer to co-operate with the architect in the design of the bridge and its approaches and with the city planner or civic architect in its relations to the plan of the city as a whole. Unless this is done, bridges will continue to be ugly, misplaced and ill suited to their purposes.

In the aesthetic design of a bridge it should be remembered that the bridge is a work of architectural art and that as such it should conform in its own field with the general princi-

ples of artistic design which have been noted as being the rules of city planning in general.

## Monthly Police Report

Activities In This Division During June, 1916.

Property recovered by Detective Department:

1916 .....	\$20,974.35
1915 .....	1,858.76

Increase .....

Number of complaints answered where no arrests were made, 834.

There were 21 fugitives from justice arrested.

Number of arrests made by detectives, both City and State cases:

Male—

City .....	148
State .....	132
	280

Female—

City .....	74
State .....	1
	75

Total arrests .....	355
Complaints .....	834
	1189

Property recovered by patrolmen:

Month of June, 1916.....	\$3,601.50
Month of June, 1915.....	1,524.25

Increase .....

Property recovered by the Bureau of I. & R.:

June, 1916 .....	\$727.75
June 1915 .....	651.35

Increase .....

Number of meals served to prisoners at Central Station, 3,052; at Lagrange Station, 436. This includes 93 meals to Matrons.

Central Police Station—Disposition of males arrested during June, 1916:

American .....	1,346
Belgian .....	3
Armenian .....	1
English .....	6

Canadian .....	5	American .....	61
German .....	27	English .....	10
Hungarian .....	39	French .....	5
Irish .....	14	German .....	5
Italian .....	6	Hungarian .....	4
Polish .....	44	Irish .....	20
Russian .....	16	Polish .....	8
Scotch .....	3	Scotch .....	1
Swede .....	6	Swede .....	1
Syrian .....	1	Colored .....	18
Turk .....	6	Spanish .....	1
Roumanian .....	4	Danish .....	1
Greek .....	9		
Australian .....	1		151
Dane .....	1	Under 16 .....	None
Bulgarian .....	11	16 to 30 .....	82
Norwegian .....	4	30 to 40 .....	36
Servian .....	1	40 to 50 .....	12
		50 to 60 .....	3
		60 to 70 .....	1
		70 to 80 .....	1
	1,554		
Paid fine .....	475		
Workhouse .....	185		135
County Jail .....	15		
Under 16 .....	None		
16 to 30 .....	812		
30 to 40 .....	410		
40 to 50 .....	192		
50 to 60 .....	101		
60 to 70 .....	31		
70 to 80 .....	8		

White .....	1,418
Colored .....	136
	1,554

Lagrange Street Station.—Males arrested during June, 1916:

American .....	12
English .....	2
German .....	8
Hungarian .....	4
Irish .....	24
Polish .....	7
Scotch .....	1
Austrian .....	1
Colored .....	3
	62
Under 16 .....	None
16 to 30 .....	15
30 to 40 .....	24
40 to 50 .....	12
50 to 60 .....	3
60 to 70 .....	4
70 to 80 .....	3
90 to 100 .....	1
	62

Lagrange Street Station.—Disposition of females arrested during June, 1916:

## The Policeman's Job

### Some Good Suggestions by a Seattle Police Official.

The following advice to Seattle policemen by Inspector Cahalane of that city, makes just as good reading for Toledo's force. It is taken from the Civil Service Age:

"A policeman should be the most cool and collected person at the scene of a crime," says the inspector, "for that is his job. Unfortunately, we find some men both in the detective force and in the uniformed force who are the most excited persons there. If you were connected with a detective agency and were going to make an arrest on suspicion, the first man you would arrest would be the policeman on the case, for he looks as though he were the guilty man. He is often the most flustered person in the assembly when he should be the most cool and collected. When you arrive at the scene of a crime, say to yourself: "What am I here for? I am representing the Police Department, and I am here for three specific purposes—first, to get the perpetrator; second, to secure and safeguard the evidence; third, to secure witnesses."

That is the keynote of this whole police job—to arrest the perpetrator, secure and safeguard the evidence, and get witnesses.

### Duties After the Arrest.

"Very often a man goes in and grabs the perpetrator and thinks he has cleaned the case up. But if he gets the perpetrator he has only finished one-third of his job. There is another two-thirds to be accomplished. He should say to himself, as soon as he has the perpetrator: "Have I secured and safeguarded the evidence?" If he has obtained the evidence and secured it, he should then say to himself: "Have I secured the witnesses?" If he does all this, the case is cleaned up and there is nothing for any other member of the force or any other branch of the service to do.

"Don't concern yourself too much with the side issues of the problem of arrests. When you make an arrest the only question for you is: "Have I got this fellow charged with an act or omission that is forbidden by law?" If you have, you are safe. Some policemen may question your method of getting him to court, but never lose sight of the fact that the courts have ruled many times that it is none of the court's concern how you got your prisoner before them, whether you walked him, dragged him, shanghai'd him, picked him up in Jersey or California and kidnapped him, or brought him in on a trolley or an aeroplane. They won't worry over that point. The business of the court is to pick up the complaint and read it and find out whether the defendant is charged with an act or omission forbidden by law in this State. The question of the legality of arrest may come up afterwards if the prisoner institutes the proceedings."

### Human Bodies.

Two-thirds water and one-third solids are practically the composition of the human body.