

South Brooklyn Board of Trade

FREDERICK BRUCKBAUER, President
F. W. SINGLETON, 1st Vice-President
WM. E. CLEARY, 2d Vice-President
THOMAS GARVEY, Treasurer
J. A. HAYES, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE 158 SOUTH

550 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn

New York

MAY 1 1903

J. C. C.

Brooklyn April 28th 1903.

James B. Reynolds Esq.

Dear Sir,

Our Board of Trade is very much interested in the Bill passed by both Branches of the Legislature for a New Municipal Court in our District and would like to appear before his Honor the Mayor, to advocate the signing of the same. Will you kindly let us know at what time and the place the hearing will take place.

Yours Very Truly

Allan Bowie

Chairman of Committee
Hamilton B. McLean
Frederick Schroder

453 5th Avenue

Brooklyn N.Y.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
BUREAU OF BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM M. CALDER,
SUPERINTENDENT.

BOROUGH HALL,

April 24, 1903.

Hon. Seth Low,

Mayor of The City of New York.

Dear Sir:

A bill for rearranging the municipal court districts in Brooklyn, authorizing the appointment of an additional magistrate to sit until the next election is before you for your approval.

The agitation for a new court in South Brooklyn was begun by the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, an organization interested in the development of the eighth and twenty-second wards, because of the location of the present fifth district court house at Bath Beach. The bill was first introduced taking the eighth and twenty-second wards from the fifth district and placing them in a new district. At the request of Mr. Doyle, the Democratic leader of the seventh assembly district, which includes the eighth, thirtieth and thirty-first wards, the eighth ward was taken out of the proposed sixth district and left in the fifth district, making it strongly Democratic, whereas, if it had been placed in the new sixth district it would not have changed the political complexion of the sixth, but would have made the fifth debatable ground. The political effect of the new arrangement is to make the fifth district, (which at the present time includes the eighth, twenty-second, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second wards, and which is Republican by about one thousand,) a surely Democratic district, (by taking the twenty-second ward from it,) and the proposed sixth district surely Democratic, by including therein the strongly Democratic wards of the ninth, tenth and twelfth. So much for

S.L.--2.

the political situation.

As to the needs of another court in this section of the Borough, I understand the present fifth district court does not meet more than three times a week, that the cases come largely from the eighth and twenty-second wards, parts of which wards are removed five or six miles from the court house. You will recall that last year a change in the site of the court house was advocated so that it would be nearer the business centres, and that the Sinking Fund Commission held that a lease had been made for another year.

I would suggest that the bill be vetoed and a court house erected in the neighborhood of Fifth and Prospect Avenues which would take care of the business of the eighth and twenty-second wards, and would be on a direct line from the old county towns which comprise the balance of the district. The South Brooklyn Board of Trade, I believe, will advocate the approval of the measure before you. I am confident that a statement from you that a court house will be located convenient for business men in the eighth and twenty-second wards, would satisfy them beyond question. If this court can be located near a place to satisfy the business men, the only interest that will be served is that of the Democratic politicians in the southern section of the city, who would gain a magistrate and the necessary court officials.

I desire that this communication be treated as confidential, as my neighbors and friends in the 22nd ward are so anxious for a court in their neighborhood, that they are blinded by every other consideration.

Yours truly,

William M. Calder

LUCIEN KNAPP,
PRESIDENT.

PHILIP BURKARD,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

HUGH GREEN,
SECRETARY.

J. RUFUS TERRY,
TREASURER.

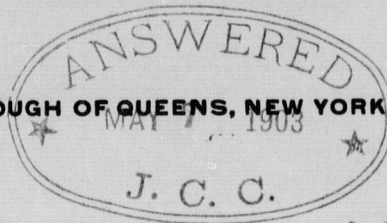
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QUEENS COUNTY BOARD OF TRADE,
OFFICE, LONG ISLAND CITY.



BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY,

May 6, 1903



Hon. Seth Low,

Mayor, City of New York.

Sir:-

Assembly Bill 1764 relative to installment payments for improvements is objectionable in addition to reason I have stated, because:

It creates a new department for public improvement which could and would under some mayors involve the city in needless waste of public money; and then perhaps conclude to not make the improvements.

When finally decided upon it will keep in statue quo a mass of accounts for one, two, possibly more years, on various improvements and it is within the possibilities, that some may not be authorized, thus causing confusion and waste of money.

It places new and separate duties upon the assessors necessitating a new branch in their department.

There is no provision to pay any interest to taxpayers who advance money, and yet the bill puts an extortionate rate of 6 % on installments, thus libelling our best citizens as defaulters

The bill is very badly considered,- unworthy of high-class administrative law and broad policies. It is bigoted, narrow and does violence to the higher ideals in progressive city government. It will work great injury to Queens and retard its growth, and I ask for a veto, or disapproval.

Very truly,

Lucien Knapp

President, United Civic Association,
Of the Borough of Queens