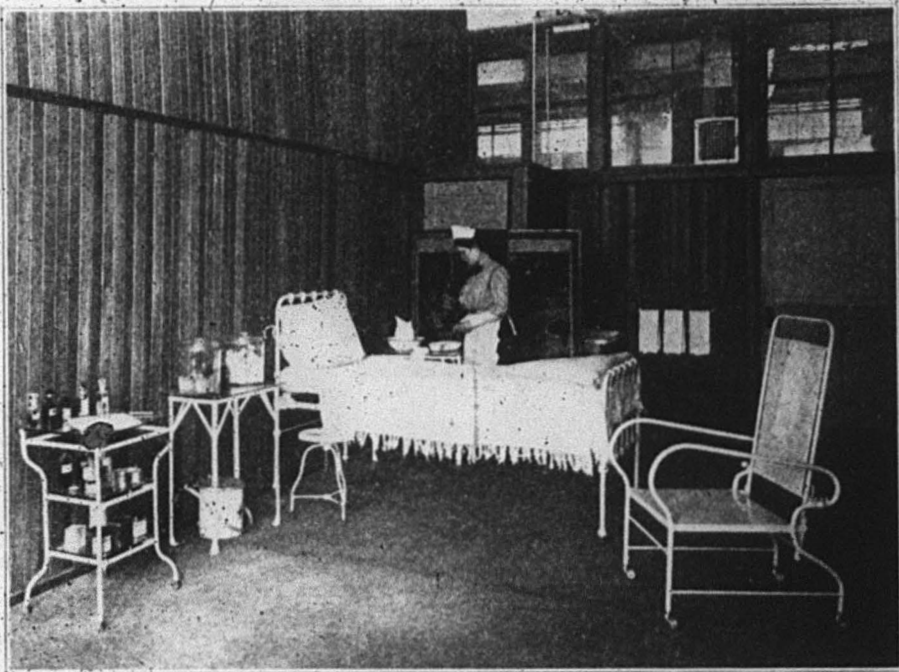


The COMMON-GOOD

OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL ROCHESTER

"Know Your City"



EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN A ROCHESTER FACTORY

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Send Subscriptions to: ELMER ADLER, Treas., Adler Place, Rochester, N. Y.

VOL. IV. 5.

FEBRUARY, 1911

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TEN ISSUES

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Editorial

CLUBBED INTO DEMOCRACY

In the late spring of 1909, Edward Joshua Ward, at that time the director of our Social Centers and Playgrounds, was the guest of Lincoln Steffins at the City Club in Boston. While eulogising the Boston club, Mr. Steffins said, "You may boast of Rochester, but you can show nothing as good as this club." Thus challenged, Mr. Ward made large demands on his imagination, and to the confusion of his friend replied, "We have something better. We have a club that meets in the City Hall, which sits down to municipally prepared tables, of which every citizen by virtue of his citizenship is a member. It is not a select clique like your Boston club." Mr. Steffins wonderingly asked if this were really so and Mr. Ward said, "Yes, but only in my head at present, but you come to Rochester and speak and I will show you the beginnings of it." Soon after Mr. Ward's return, Mr. Hooker, the Secretary of the Chicago Civic League, was in Rochester and Mr. Ward asked a small group of men to meet him at lunch. It was at this gathering that the suggestion was made to form a City Lunch Club and begin to realize Mr. Ward's dream. At this first meeting Catholic, Jew and Protestant, Republican, Democrat and Socialist, ate together, and from that day to this, its marvelous representative character has done most for its wonderful

success. Every Saturday free unreported discussion on topics of vital national and local interest are led by men of ability and in some cases of expert knowledge. Lincoln Steffins came to the city some four months after it had formed and was greeted by nearly a hundred men who listened splendidly to his speech on the gems he has found in muck raking. Other speakers have been Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, Brand Whitlock, Leslie Sprague, Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, Alexander Irvine, and Thomas Osborne. A host of local men have spoken, from the most conservative members of the City Administration and County Representation to the most radical reformers of all grades. The really great, dignified and able discussions in this city of the Tax Levy, Water Storage, Sewage Disposal, Local Prison Conditions, New Tenement Code, Corrupt Political Practices, Commission Government, Social Centers, Industrial Education, Employers' Liability and such subjects have been by the city men of the Lunch Club. The city has never known an institution that has so welded men together, has so spread respect for difference of opinion, has so become a powerhouse of civic idealism and common sense as this group of men, now nearly two hundred, strong, who have been clubbed into democracy. What parties failed to do and churches neglected to do, what schools are only just beginning to do, and the workshop could not do, the common lunch and free discussion of this

club has accomplished. Its organization is of the loosest character, for members are self-elected and the dollar a year dues are optional, but its open door and freedom, its non-exclusiveness and financial reasonableness have proved its strength. Since the club was formed its spirit has spread in all directions. Churches are beginning to organize such clubs; the Women of the City have already had a number of meetings and one of our contributors in this issue asks for a renewal of those gatherings. The secretary of the club has already been consulted regarding the formation of such a club in one of the small towns near by, and every where men are talking of these wonderful civic revival meetings at which all kinds of men agree and disagree agreeably. "See how these citizens love each other!" The club holds aloof from backing any ism or ology or standing for any particular form of social reform or civic welfare. It has formed its policy to make its meetings the forum for civic discussion. It stands for the encouragement of good citizenship but leaves each individual member free to interpret that goodness as loyalty to the present administration and the increase of confidence in it, or as fostering the movement for commission form of government, or as working for a social and industrial revolution in our democracy or any other platform. It is made up of Assemblymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Ministers, Bankers, Businessmen of all kinds, Artists, Professors, Musicians, City Officials, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Catholics, Jews, Protestants and Free Thinkers; and they all seem glad to get together and eat in such a fellowship. The Toastmaster is a minister, one of the busiest of the city, the vice-toastmaster, is a lawyer, a politician and a university instructor all in one, the treasurer is a real estate man and the secretary—strange to tell—an immigrant who has not yet lived in America long enough to vote! Clubbed into democracy? That is what it means when such men get together, understand each other, shake hands, talk over differences,

discover agreements, and in all and through all find that good will which has malice toward none.

THE ROCHESTER PLANS

The architects who were chosen to plan for the future city of Rochester have finished their work. We understand that if no manuscript report is made before we go to press a printed report will come from New York very soon after. Everyone is speculating. No one seems to know what these non-resident experts have proposed for our city. We suspect of course that such matters as the new City Hall, and the Court House, the Public Library, the Genesee, the new Railway Station and the Park System will all be adequately treated, but how? No one knows.

Of course, the drawings will be beautiful. Of course, the fulfilled plan will make Rochester the rival of the finest cities of Europe, surpassing all other American cities! Certainly, democracy cannot be satisfied with the commonplace. If as a people we have been satisfied in the past, we have not been unlike even European cities. Athens was a great commercial city before it was adorned by Pericles and Phidias. The streets of Rome were busy unsightly places before foreign conquest enriched them with beautiful works of art. These things are also true of such trade cities as Florence, Venice and Milan. So with Rochester. Already in thought and speech we have evolved from the Flour City to the Flower City. If, as is taught, the art of such cities as those we have just mentioned, was born in the enthusiasm of freedom and organized democracy, then our refusal to be satisfied with the commonplace will grow as the spirit of democracy expands in school and industry, government and home. We can promise our readers expert treatment of this subject in one of our articles next month; meanwhile let us talk it over, talk it civically not as partisans of sections, talk it enthusiastically not as outsiders.

Social Welfare Work In Modern Factories

By Newell D. Parker

Head of the Trade Developing Department of Bausch & Lomb

The reason many of us are unfamiliar with the great social welfare movement which is rapidly expanding among our industrial and commercial establishments, is the fact that so little general publicity has been given to the subject, the papers usually being filled with strikes and labor troubles to the exclusion of what is actually being accomplished towards industrial peace and prosperity.

This movement is not new, but has been gradually growing until now its very success and enlightened policy demand that its work shall spread, and the matter be given serious thought not only by employers but by employees as well.

The object in writing this article, however is simply to call attention to the importance of this work; to point out what is actually being done in some of our modern factories; and to urge that wider publicity be given the subject to the end that its influence upon factory management and the conditions of labor may be greatly advanced. It is only by a process of experiment, analysis, education and publicity that such problems can be properly solved and applied to our social needs.

The key to the whole movement is simply this—Co-operation.

There must be real and tangible co-operation between employer and employee in order to secure industrial peace and commercial as well as social success. When the employer recognizes this and provides every possible means for the welfare and advancement of his employees; and the employee understands that he must be devoted to the interests of his work and the establishment; then we shall hear of fewer strikes and labor troubles will disappear.

A plant in order to grow and produce results, must have the proper conditions, such as soil, nourishment, light, heat and moisture. The human plant demands corresponding conditions in order to produce the best within himself and become efficient, for the success of an industry depends as much upon the employee as upon the management.

Recognizing these principles the management of many industries have constructed buildings which are substantial

and safe, and are equipped with the best heating, ventilating and sanitary systems. Special attention is given to proper lighting which insures protection to the eyes and aids materially in producing more as well as better work. Pure ice water is furnished which gives a feeling of refreshment when the days become hot.

Safety appliances around machinery, on elevators, and in other dangerous places about the factory are being installed to prevent injury. The factory Hospital is however necessary for emergencies, not only on account of accidents but illness. Nurses and free medical attendants are furnished, while in some instances free dental service is given the employees.

Dining and lunch rooms, with a modern kitchen where wholesome food is prepared by experts, and served at cost, is another important feature in the modern factory. One cannot produce good work with a poorly nourished body, neither can the mind grow and express itself in its work unless it too is properly fed, and so many establishments now provide libraries and reading rooms.

A liberal policy towards vacations is commendable, and in fact is regarded as a necessity. All things require a rest at times. The vacation of from one to two weeks gives the employee an opportunity to rest through a change of surroundings, and return to his work with new ideas and renewed vigor. The employer suffers after all if his employees are over-worked and receive no recreation, for the law of diminishing returns inevitably comes and results in lower efficiency.

The Factory Training School for mechanics or salesmen, replaces the old apprenticeship system and gives a boy opportunity to earn while he is learning the trade or business of the establishment. Trained men for special lines are in demand and the best method of securing them is for the factory to train them under their personal supervision.

Considerable has been done in the direction of social welfare work which provides for employees in cases of sickness, accident, old-age and death, by hun-

shops of factories and commercial establishments, and it has proven so successful and beneficial to both employee as well as employer, that it is being rapidly extended.

When an employee enters an establishment he becomes a part of its productive power, and helps to make its capital and profits.

In consequence of this he is entitled to some form of protection in time of need. The mutual benefit associations now organized in many establishments are doing a great good. By the payment of small dues, they provide a sum in case of sickness or injury so that if unable to work his source of income is not stopped. When he has served a long term of years and reaches an age when he should be retired, the fund provides a pension.

The feeling that one will be entitled to a pension gives him a feeling of security and confidence in the establishment, and such a liberal policy tends to hold employees.

In conclusion, I want to state that where this social welfare work has been intelligently applied, strikes and other labor difficulties are practically unknown.

The whole matter then resolves itself into the fact that in cooperation both employer and employee find their best interests served.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Next month, or in the near future we hope to print a report of the manner in which this work is being done in Rochester Factories. An enquiry specially prepared for the COMMON GOOD is now being made.

The College Student and Citizenship

By Howard T. Mosher.

Students of government have been uninterruptedly interested in our country from its very beginnings. Our republic has been the source of great hopes and fears, a good deal of commendation and much severe criticism. But, almost, if not quite without exception, the public affairs of our municipalities have been condemned. Largely as a result of the recognized justice of this criticism the interest of our citizenship has been greatly aroused and attention increasingly centered upon study of our municipal problems.

The University of Rochester, recognizing the importance and possibilities of a study of the life of our cities, announced at the last commencement that beginning with the fall term a course in citizenship would be given to the senior class. This work is now in progress.

The plan of the course is a study of municipal life in all its phases, as far as this may be possible, using the city of Rochester as a sort of laboratory in which to carry on the work. The activities of the city which the student will try to cover are the political, governmental, historical, educational, religious, philanthropic, women's activities, business, etc., etc., and the students are urged to make their study with reference to what the individual brings to the city and what the city brings to the individual from the standpoint of citizenship. The work of the class is carried on by means of lectures and recitations, and also by voluntary work on the part of

the students, who are asked to examine into certain features of the city life and make a report to the class of the result of their examination.

Up to the present time, there have been lectures and recitations upon the general question of politics, which has included the organization of political parties, the party primaries and caucuses including a brief discussion of direct primaries, and the commission form of government, party conventions, the election bureau, registration, election, and methods of campaign. The class has also made something of a study of our City Charter for the purpose of making a general survey of the city government as given in the Charter. In the course of the work the students have been referred to books containing more detailed information than it is possible to give in the lectures and student reports, and they have made some recitations on the subjects covered.

In addition to this, one of the students made a comparison between the party rules of the local Democratic and Republican parties; two of them investigated and reported to the class on the work of the Legal Protection Committee; one of them attended the School of Instruction for Election Officers, held by the Commissioner of Election, and reported to the class; four of them attended the Industrial Exposition and made a report upon what they learned there; four of them visited the storehouse where the voting machines are kept, examined the voting machines, and reported upon that

general subject: one of them attended a meeting of the Common Council, and reported to the class; three of them attended the Flower Show and reported on that subject; and two of them inquired into and reported on the Consumers' League.

These investigations and reports of the students will be continued throughout the year; and typewritten copies of the written reports are bound together, as they are presented, and left in the library of the University, so that the students may have access to them at any time. The students, moreover, are required to make notes from time to time for examination and suggestions.

The class has now begun a more detailed study of the departments of the city government. This will include an outline study somewhat in detail of the work of the different departments of the city government and the subdivisions of these departments on broad lines, to learn the effect of the government of the city upon the life of the city. They will consider such matters as streets, housing, sanitary conditions, fire and police protection, water works, etc., etc. Later on will be taken up the examination of business life, the influence of religious and educational institutions as shown by their

activities, the charitable work of the city, the financial conditions of the citizens as illustrated by such matters as mortgaged property and free from mortgage, employment, etc.; also an examination and study of the park system, playgrounds, social centers, and other matters of this kind.

Lectures will be delivered to the class, from time to time, upon different branches of the work, by men especially qualified by study and experience to speak with authority. The first of these special lectures was delivered by former mayor James G. Cutler, his subject being "The Evolution of our City Charter."

In short, the plan is, to examine as far as may be possible into all the activities of the city and into the subjects of local history, geology, and geography, climate, etc., with reference to their effect upon the development of the city and all of this for the general purpose of finding out the relative rights and duties of the citizen in his relation to the city, and the obligations of the city in relation to the citizen, in order that our students may enter upon their active mature life with more or less definite information as to what that life really is.

Citizenship and the Evening Use of School Buildings

ii. The Social Center and The Civic Club

By Herbert S. Weet

Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

In the preceding article an attempt was made to indicate the relation between citizenship and the public schools, and to sketch briefly some of the most important phases of the evening school work in its bearing upon citizenship. It is apparent from that article that the use of the public school building for strictly educational work in the evening involves no new principle. It is simply the application of the day school principle to the changed conditions that the evening work demands. It is now worth while to ascertain to what extent the evening use of the public school building for social center and civic club purposes involves a principle that is yet to be commonly accepted as having a distinct value

in promoting good citizenship.

The expression "Social Center and Civic Clubs" indicates two lines of activity. At the joint meeting of the School Extension Committee and the Board of Education, held July 5, 1907, it was decided that "the Social Center should provide opportunity for physical activity, by means of gymnasium equipment and direction, baths, etc., opportunities for recreation in addition to those which the gymnasium would offer, by the provision of various innocent table games; opportunities for intellectual activity by the provision of a library and reading room and by the giving of a lecture or entertainment at least once each week while the essentially democratic,

intimately social service of the Centers should be gained through the opportunities offered for the organization of self-governing clubs of men, of women, of boys and of girls." The preamble to the constitution adopted by the first club formed in the social centers reads as follows:

"Whereas, the world needs men and women, who can think clearly and express their thoughts well; and whereas, each of us has powers of clear thinking and good expression which need only practice for development; and, whereas, by combination of effort the best results may be obtained; we whose names are hereunto annexed, do form a society whose object shall be the cultivation of the powers of clear thinking and good expression, by means of debates, essays, orations, public readings and discussions."

These quotations express clearly the nature of the social, recreational and intellectual interests with which the first Social Center in Rochester started. The Club was an organic part of the Center, but the kind of club which formed this organic part is indicated by the above mentioned preamble. The Civic Club was not formed until later.

The above distinction between Social Center and the kind of club with which it started, and the Civic Club has been made here mainly for the reason that the Social Center in its social and recreational aspects applies to the school house in winter a principle that is already well established in connection with our public parks and playgrounds. It is simply the principle of providing by public taxation the opportunity for wholesome recreation. During the past year the city of Rochester has expended on its public parks and playgrounds more than \$160,000.00. No defense is needed for this other than the fact that public welfare demands opportunities for wholesome recreation. This principle has been so well established throughout this country that the serious problem which the National Playground Association of America is now facing is not that of securing the grounds, but, rather that of so administering them as to get the utmost possible value from them.

It is difficult, therefore, to see why the use of the school building for social and recreational purposes during the winter should not be defended on the same principle that the public parks and playgrounds are defended. Surely the need is as urgent and the opportunity which the school building affords for meeting the need is very great. Every community has its public school building while

the parks and playgrounds are not easily accessible to every community.

It is precisely this need that the Social Centers of Rochester are attempting to meet so far as the facilities at their command allow. The Saturday night Neighborhood Meeting of No. 9 center has an average weekly attendance of nearly one thousand people. The music and the entertainment afforded are keenly enjoyed and appreciated, and if one doubts that a need is being met, that doubt can be removed by attending a meeting. In like manner, the reading room, the unusually good gymnasium facilities, the dramatics, the orchestra and the other musical clubs, and the social activities are shared with pleasure and profit to all. In this center an Italian Club has recently been formed with aims that are worthy of the best public support. As the president of the club expressed it, "We want a place that will do for us what the Young Men's Christian Association is doing for the American boys." This want cannot be met in the terms expressed, but the spirit of the desire is most worthy.

In No. 14 center another Italian club, with aims equally worthy, meets regularly every Sunday afternoon and every Wednesday evening. This club is now planning an entertainment, the proceeds of which shall be given to some worthy charity in the city. In the same center a large group of Scandinavians meets on Thursday evenings. One of their own number instruct a group in elementary English. They have their social gatherings. They sing their own folk songs, and they do it all with a spirit of enjoyment and appreciation that does credit to themselves and to the center in which they meet. On Friday night a Neighborhood Meeting similar to that of No. 9 affords an opportunity for the Italian clubs, the Scandinavian club and the American clubs to gather in a spirit that argues well for good citizenship.

These centers have a greater range of activities than do the centers at West High, No. 27 and No. 36, though so far as the same activities are found in the last three named they do not differ essentially from those already described. They are filling a valuable place in the leisure life of those who attend them. They, therefore, reach over into a field that has been exploited for private gain, leaving the exploiter richer but the community only too often poorer in purse, taste and character. The leisure life problem is yet to be solved. A comparatively weak man may be a good citizen while he is at his work, but it

takes a strong man to use his leisure hours with advantage to himself and with profit to the community. If the social center can throw any light upon the problem and do its part in the solution of it, then it is deserving of a hearty public support.

So far as the kind of work done in the Social Center club conforms to the principles stated in the preamble previously quoted it is strictly educational and needs no defense.

An attempt has been made to show that that part of the movement pertaining to the wider use of school buildings which has been described thus far, is working on well established principles. But the whole movement has not yet been described. At the same joint meeting referred to above, it was decided that the Social Centers should be used for "free untrammelled discussion—even politics and religion not being tabooed." Furthermore, the first Civic Club to be formed adopted the following preamble:

Whereas, the welfare of society demands that those whose duty it is, to exercise the franchise be well informed upon the economic, industrial and political questions of to-day; and whereas, by combination of efforts the best results may be obtained; and whereas, the public school building is the best available place for such combination of effort; therefore, we, whose names are hereunto annexed, do form a society to hold, in the public school building, meetings whose object shall be the gaining of information upon public questions by listening to public speakers and by public readings and discussions.

The above quotations indicate a distinct line of departure. This departure involves a principle that is yet to meet with general acceptance. It is inevitable that a movement so far reaching in its consequences should meet with severe questionings. That the idea has in it fascinating possibilities is widely con-

ceded. That it presents many problems yet to be solved must be frankly admitted. Would not such a movement lead to much aimless discussion that would discourage the attendance of those whose presence was essential to real accomplishment? Would it not open to the radical and the reformer the way of exploiting his private theories at public expense? Would it not thereby sow the seeds of discontent that would result in a harvest of destruction to all social and civic order? These and questions of like nature varied the apprehension of many.

To say that some of these tendencies have not been formed would be untrue; to say that they have reached serious proportions in the movement as a whole would be equally untrue. There is today in many of these clubs an increased spirit of tolerance, a better insight into the real function of the club, a clearer grasp of the problems which confront them and a firmer conviction that these problems can be solved. Some clubs have gone out of existence; others are being formed. It is all a pioneer work that involves a principle of vital importance to a self governing community. It will result in promoting the common good just in proportion as a sense of public duty and civic responsibility brings into these clubs an ever increasing number of men of sympathy, tolerance, sound judgment and faith in humanity.

It ought to be stated in conclusion that these activities have so adjusted themselves that the Social Centers are working in the first principle discussed in this article. In school buildings 27 and 36 this principle prevails exclusively. On the other hand, the Civic Clubs, in which the second principle is being worked out, are meeting with no Social Center activities whatever, in Schools 15, 18, 23 and 33. In the West High School, and in schools 9 and 14 both the Social Centers and the Civic Club are found.

A Living Settlement

By Helen R. Wile

In enumerating and discussing the institutions that are working and playing for the common good of Rochester we must not forget the Social Settlement, which proves itself to be a living creature, *i. e.* organic matter by its powers of growth, reproduction and response to stimuli.

Its powers of absorption and growth in the eight years of its existence has been gradual but sure and effective. The increase from within the structure itself has produced the most remarkable increase of efficiency and influence. With the larger sphere of helpfulness has come the larger radius of confidence on

the part of the neighborhood so that now the first aid to injured body, mind or industry is rushed right over to the dispensary, figurative as well as real.

The growth of the Settlement cannot be estimated except by a careful observer of the changes not only of the buildings whose walls include it, but the homes and hearts where its good work, counsel and sympathy have penetrated. It is primarily an educational institution: to give to the children of the less fortunate the privileges of learning the things that children should be taught in their homes. The child who has always had her clothes mended promptly is the one who will be taught the art of sewing, as well as neatness. The child who, comfortably seated on her mother's lap, has listened to the tales that make life worth living read from a highly colored picture book doesn't go to an institution to ask plaintively for a "Liberty".

In the homes of foreigners this work of educating the children in branches not taught the younger children in the public schools is even more essential than would at first thought appear. The personal note, the contact with the much adored and cheerful American woman who wears a hat and sometimes a waist "from silk" is in itself a tremendous force in introducing the impressionable child to the best American standards of life and living.

This very respect and love for the teacher in the Settlement leads to many interesting and satisfactory relations as the children grow up. Their confidence in the judgment of the teacher who has for years selected the right book for them in the library, leads them to consult her later about their life's work or if they are lucky enough to go to high school they ask her advice about the courses of study best for them to pursue. It is therefore most important that every worker should give his or her best to the children and, too, that he should be sure that this best is fit to be studied and followed.

The growth of the sphere of activity of our Social Settlement is further to be observed in "the peace that passeth understanding" that prevails in the Day Nursery when Joe and Maggie smile all day at Caroline and Mary; and the procession of those who can walk to kindergarten every morning in the big hall is not unlike the triumphant marches of the great Caesar whose conquered worlds may have been larger but surely not more sunny than those of their baby Italian descendants.

The new dispensary, which has just

been opened will enable the work of the three clinics each week to be carried on with greater ease and facility.

The residence nurse in charge of the house will relieve the Superintendent, Mrs. Sara Vance Stewart, of the day and night duty she has so ably and willingly performed in case of any sickness in the neighborhood. The many other advantages of having a resident nurse need not be repeated here; but that they will greatly add to the good work of the settlement and the comfort and health of the neighborhood makes this latest feature a source of great gratification to the friends of the neighborhood.

Another purpose which the new building occupied by the Dispensary is serving tends to produce a great metamorphosis from notes of pain to those of harmony, from physical suffering and discord to musical chords and melody; the music-room where lessons of patience as well as harmony and technique are dispensed in another laboratory, where opportunity is converted into appreciation and delight, into power and intelligence.

That the Social Settlement has used its power to reproduce its ideas each after its kind is manifest in the lives of those whom it has touched, both up-town and down-town beneficiary being cast in the likeness of the original idea of mutual confidence and help, sympathy, encouragement and good cheer. This idea has increased and spread far and wide in the district. It has flowered and gentle breezes of humanity have scattered its seed in all directions, while it flourishes best in the poorest soil.

We all know that the more highly developed an organism is the more freely it responds to different stimuli. A sessile organism like a plant can only respond to such a stimulus as light; but an organism that has the power of locomotion secures itself and makes its life more varied by responding in divers ways to a larger variety of stimuli. So, as I said before, the Social Settlement is very highly organized and developed in that its daily life sends a great variety of external stimuli all of which are responded to with intelligence and prompt action. Whether the stimulus be a gift or a request it is sure to be reasonably received and handled.

Since, then, the Social Settlement is an organism in our midst productive of good let us watch with active interest its growth, delight in the reproduction of its ideas and by our approval and sympathy if not by actual help send it the stimuli that will best quicken and encourage its splendid vitality.



Rochester in Black and White

By Elmer A. Adler.

The second contest for picturesque views of Rochester done in any non-mechanical medium of black and white, has just closed. Some dozen persons entered the competition and this publication is arranging to reproduce the sketches selected. The third contest will close in January, 1912.

The purpose of this competition is to encourage the artist to lay more stress on line and form than on color and shade. Not that we wish to deery the beauties of a sunset, nor to underestimate the skill which perpetuates a delightful landscape on canvas; but we hold that the ability to sketch off a scene at random, perhaps from an upper window or on some favorite walk, is decidedly worth encouraging and cultivating.

There is a subtle charm and interest in a sketch, which we fail to find either in the more labored art of painting or in the mechanical art of photography. The ubiquitous kodak with its wonderful power of infinitesimal reproduction lacks that human discrimination in regard to the relative importance of detail. In no photograph do we feel the personality behind a pencil or an etching needle.

Perhaps the artist aspires too high and deserts those familiar scenes we know so well and love, for the imaginary beauties with which we may not even care to become acquainted.

As an example of what it is hoped this competition will bring out we have reproduced the etching of the eastern corner of Main Street and Clinton Avenue South as it appeared about thirty years ago. To the best of our knowledge this is the only etching ever made of any part of Rochester, and it was done by a Hollander, Krausman van Elton, by arrangement with and after a sketch by Mr. Christopher W. Fökel, a Rochesterian. The location can now be identified by the third floor of the house on Main Street seen from the opposite side of the street. This house was built about 1835. The church on the corner was built in 1842 by the East Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester and was called St. John's. The property was sold in 1883 to the present occupants for \$50,000. At that time plans were made for remodeling the church into a bank, building at an expenditure of \$12,000. Unfortunately for the appearance of the corner

these plans were discarded. The tower of the first Universalist Church appears in back. This building was dedicated in 1847 and was sold just sixty years later to the hotel now located there.

Of the etching itself as a work of art, the best we can say will be poor enough. It has obviously been all worked over with the burin; and even were the critic by a bank building he might scent a common aware that the church was replaced merciful touch, and even suspect that the

prints had been sold by subscription before the plate was touched, which was the case. The etching lacks the feeling and suggestiveness one might expect in a plate done on the spot. The drawings sent to Holland by Mr. Forkel must have been reversed before the etching was made, as the buildings appear in their proper geographical position in the print. Why cannot Rochester develop a Pennell or Meryon as can Paris and Philadelphia?

Progress and Poverty

By Clarence S. McBurney

Executive Commissioner of the City Department of Charities

In no other department of human endeavor has there been such lack of progress, such lamentable lack of progress as in the treatment of poverty. This startling statement, appeared in an article dealing with poverty, in a recent publication of one of the popular Magazines.

There is no doubt of the truth of this statement, for since the time of the parable of the Sheep and the Goats, when the Lord said, I was hungered and ye gave me meat, etc., poverty has been relieved, in about the only practical way that has yet been discovered: By feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and healing the sick, there may be other ways, such as sending all who are unable to maintain themselves, to some isolated spot, and put them out of existence, or allow them to starve, at their leisure, but this is not in accord with our present civilization.

However, the dispensing of public charities, in a manner that will accomplish the best results, not only from an economical standpoint, but for the present and future welfare of the applicant, is a great undertaking. Each case must be dealt with individually, there can be no rule applicable to all.

Physical and mental conditions must be considered, and the true state of existing conditions ascertained, by careful investigation, and then good judgment must be exercised, such judgment, as can only be acquired by actual experience. Let the man, or woman, who has never undertaken, the task of raising a family, in respectability, on a small wage, hesitate before attempting to pass judgment, upon the proper relief of the poor.

Probably the work of no other department of the City Government, is less understood, or appreciated, than that of the Department of Charities. Those who best understand and appreciate it,

outside of those directly engaged in the work, are those who receive assistance, and the recipient of public charity, is never disposed to tell how much consideration, and attention, they receive from public officials, this is as it should be, for advertised charity, cannot help but be harmful to all concerned.

Pauperism with some might almost be termed a disease, and is handed down from one generation to another even unto the third and fourth generation. Some seem to think that the world owes them a living, and they should give nothing in return, on the other hand, they are those who suffer all kinds of hardships, and exhaust all of their resources, before applying for aid, and they feel keenly their inability to provide for themselves. Special mention should be made of the fact, that members of Trades Unions, and Fraternal Organizations, are seldom compelled to apply for assistance, this speaks well for the spirit of helpfulness, and brotherly love, which prevails in these organizations.

The term scientific charity, seems to have become a popular expression, in connection with the treatment of poverty. The word scientific, applied in this sense, is to my mind misapplied. Science in its relation to poverty, should deal with the conditions, which bring about poverty, and not with the treatment of poverty, after it become prevalent.

We have reason to believe, that there has been some progress, in the manner of relieving poverty, but the opportunity for advancement, along this line, is not to be compared with the chances, and need of improvement, along the lines of prevention of poverty.

The causes which make it necessary for people to apply for aid are numerous, some of those most in evidence, are as follows: Sickness and Death, Lack of employment, Desertion, Non-support, Old

Age, Insufficient earnings, Mis-management, Competitive living, state of Insanity, Blindness, Feeble mindedness, or due to Accident, Alcohol and Crime.

One of the most deplorable causes of poverty is that of non-support. The man who will bring children into the world, and leave them to their own resources, to eke out an existence, commits an unpardonable crime, and should be dealt with accordingly. The Government should provide a place of confinement for this class of men, and they should be required to work at hard labor, and their earnings applied to the needs of their families.

As a means of reaching a conclusion, as to the proper functions of science, in its relation to Pauperism, take for instance, the case of the widow with a number of small children, and penniless. The husband and father may have lost his life in an accident, possibly while working at his chosen trade or occupation, in an honest effort to provide food and shelter for his family; or he may have succumbed to the ravings of some dread disease after a sickness of long duration, which exhausts what little savings they might have accumulated.

together with his life insurance, which is usually the only means of paying the funeral expenses. This family must have substantial relief at once, and this assistance should be given, with the spirit of kindness, and not by a cold and calculating science, which in its eagerness to solve great problems, is likely to forget the needs of the poor. Let science concern itself with the causes of this man's death and find a way if possible, to prevent others from passing away in the prime of life, (needlessly in a great many instances) and leaving helpless women and children, to the tender mercies of the community in which they live.

On account of the unusual interest manifested in charitable work, by various organizations and individuals, the scientific treatment of poverty has become a fad. It has sprung up like a mushroom in the night. God speed the day when the scientific student of poverty will direct his or her talents towards the prevention of causes rather than the treatment of the disease. Then we shall have no reason to complain that there has been a lamentable lack of progress in the treatment of poverty.

The Rochester Women's City Lunch Club

By Alida Lattimore

Realizing the stimulating results of the men's City Lunch Club which meets at Powers' Hotel on Saturday each week, a few of the women social workers, in February, 1910, decided to organize a woman's lunch club on similar lines to meet on alternate Saturdays at some place near the business center of the city.

The manager of a conveniently located hotel generously put at our disposal one end of the grill-room which was separated from the other end of the room by high screens. The lunch was to be served for forty cents and the manager agreed to furnish a private dining room if the numbers attending should warrant it.

A preliminary luncheon was held by the following founders of the Club, February 20, 1910:

Miss Munro, Dean of Women, University of Rochester.

Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Sec'y Charity Organization Society.

Mrs. E. W. Watson, Secretary Travelers' Aid Dept. Y. W. C. A.

Miss Drake, Industrial Sec'y, Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Geo. W. Goler, Consumers' League.

Miss Alida Lattimore.

Mrs. Gardiner Raymond; Chairman Consumers' League Committee, Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Mrs. Howard T. Mosher, Consumers' League.

Miss Polly Moore, Housekeeping Center, Davis Street.

Miss I. J. Anderson, Social Service Nurse, Homeopathic Hospital.

Mrs. S. V. Stewart, Head Worker, Baden St. Social Settlement.

Miss Florence Cross, Sec'y Bureau for the Information and Protection of Foreigners.

Miss Boehne, Supervisor Classes of Backward Children in public schools.

Miss Minnie Van Zandt, Probation Officer and Teacher of Special Classes in public schools.

Miss Eleanor Ward, Librarian West High School Social Center.

Miss Edith Scott, Principal Normal Training School.

The committee appreciated the enormous potential social force in the large group of business women in our midst, who, on account of their business hours, are debarred from enjoying the privileges of club life with which women of more

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leisure are so richly supplied. Hence, the noon hour was chosen by the committee in the hope that this group of women might be able to contribute their share toward the development of plans for the welfare of the municipality.

The first open meeting of the Women's City Lunch Club met with an enforcement which was both encouraging and disheartening. It was encouraging because an attendance of 175 was beyond the most sanguine ideas of the promoters, and discouraging because the large number made anything like free discussion of city conditions an impossibility.

Undoubtedly the advertised presence of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker explained the large attendance, but the number was so overwhelming for the accommodations provided, that plans were immediately made to secure the promised separate dining room for the next meeting. Here came a check. In counting up the expense of providing such a room the management found it could not afford to do so without a higher price for lunch. All negotiations were declared off, and the committee lightly assumed the task of looking for another place.

A department store offered such attractions as to service and price that even though the location was not desirable for our purpose we decided to accept the terms of the management. Three meetings, at which the average attendance was sixty were held, and our first experience was then repeated. No accommodation could be furnished unless a higher price per capita were paid and a certain number guaranteed. So we had to "move on" again.

Our last luncheon was held at the Mechanics' Institute. This meeting was voted the most successful of the series although the attendance was only 56. The subject, "Excess Condemnation Proceedings in Acquiring City Property," lead by Assistant Corporation Counsel, Mr. John Still, followed by an animated discussion relating to the application of that plan to the widening of Franklin Street was a fine illustration of the breadth of interests revealed by the women members.

The interest in the Women's City Lunch Club is vital and far-reaching. The only obstacle to an unbroken series of meetings has been the lack of a central place to lunch, at a price which will not be prohibitive to many who would otherwise wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of service in city matters.

Plans are now under way to secure a desirable meeting place. It is hoped that the daily papers will soon announce the first meeting of the new series.

The SCHOOL NURSE

By Mabel C. Goodwin

School Nurse at No. 9 School.

The first regular employment of trained nurses in connection with medical inspection in America, began in December, 1902, in New York City. They proved to be so decided a success that many other cities have since adopted this plan.

The members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union have for some time realized the great importance of this work; and it was due to their earnest and efficient efforts that the plan was brought to the attention of the Rochester public. Through the efforts of this organization, a public sentiment was created which enabled our city officials to take favorable action with reference to this work.

Rochester now supports three school nurses, named by civil service appointment, whose salaries are paid by the city, and who are under the direct supervision of the Health Officer. These nurses are located in the most congested districts of our city, namely, Schools 5, 9, and 20. Their duties began December first, 1909.

Each nurse visits the school assigned to her every day, also makes special visits to other schools when necessary, or at the direction of the Health Officer.

The nurse works with the school physician, the physician making all examinations, diagnosing and excluding all cases of contagion and infection, and recommending for treatment various other diseases. Each day the nurse receives instructions from the medical inspector with reference to cases that he wishes investigated. It then becomes her duty to visit the homes and carry out his instructions.

In visiting the homes, the nurse has opportunities of finding out the direct cause of a child's illness. Often whole families are affected with the same disease on account of which the child was excluded. She sees that every member of the family is treated. If circumstances are such as to prevent the family physician being called in, the people are sent to a Dispensary where they may receive the proper medical attention. If some unsanitary condition is the cause, it is reported to the proper authorities.

If the medical inspector in examining the eyes of the children finds that a child needs glasses, the case is investigated by the nurse and where the parents are unable to meet the expense at once, the children help by saving their pennies

and bringing the money, even five cents at a time to the school nurse, who keeps it until the amount brought is sufficient to pay for the glasses, which she has secured at the lowest possible price.

During the summer months the school nurses do the visiting from the milk stations, instructing mothers in the care and feeding of infants.

When the school nurse first visited in the homes for the purpose of instructing parents in the care of their children, they were regarded with suspicion, sometimes they were refused admittance; but by working slowly, visiting a home again and again and gaining the confidence of the people, they gradually grew to be friends of the family and are now welcome visitors in the home; the mothers even sending requests by their children for visits in the home.

At a recent meeting of the Principals of our schools, where this work came up for discussion there was a general feeling that this very important phase of the work of medical inspection ought to receive more attention, and that more nurses ought to be added as soon as possible in order to meet the demands of the many children who should be cared for and are now receiving little or no attention. The discussion also brought out the fact that in schools where the work of the medical inspector was followed up by that of the school nurse the benefits to the children were increased from fifty to one hundred per cent.

Right here let me quote from the Superintendent of Schools to the Board of Education. Supt. Carroll says, "The School Nurse has been found to be one of the greatest aids to the school physician. The nurse takes up the work where the physician leaves it. She may enter the home and plead the cause of the child of rich and poor. Her medical training and personality enable her to do this with success. Moreover her influence as a teacher of health is of the greatest value and she is usually welcome in the home. At present we have in service three nurses. There should be at least as many nurses as physicians."

The response of the children is extremely gratifying to the school nurse. It is one of the greatest helps, for she finds the little folks eager to do their share in the prevention of disease. A little child receiving the slightest scratch will go right to the school nurse and ask

what to do for it. Dr. Goler, our efficient Health Officer, advises plenty of soap and water for the prevention of many diseases and this is followed up by the school nurse in her instruction to children as well as parents.

Since Dr. Corley gave his excellent talks on the care of the teeth, the children have become much interested in the matter and have brought tooth brushes to school in order to be taught the best way of using them. I am sure you would be interested and instructed if you were to witness one of the nurses as she conducted a tooth brush drill.

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WHAT WE HAVE DISCUSSED!

Tax Levy	Commission Gov't.	Industrial Education
Sewage Disposal	Corrupt Practices	The Page Bill
Water Storage	Tenement Code	Social Centers
Prison Conditions	Employer's Liability	Rochester Press
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The Club is growing every week, don't be the last man of the 500 who will soon be members. You must lunch; lunch with us. You are sure to meet some men you know. Get to know us next Saturday at One.



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