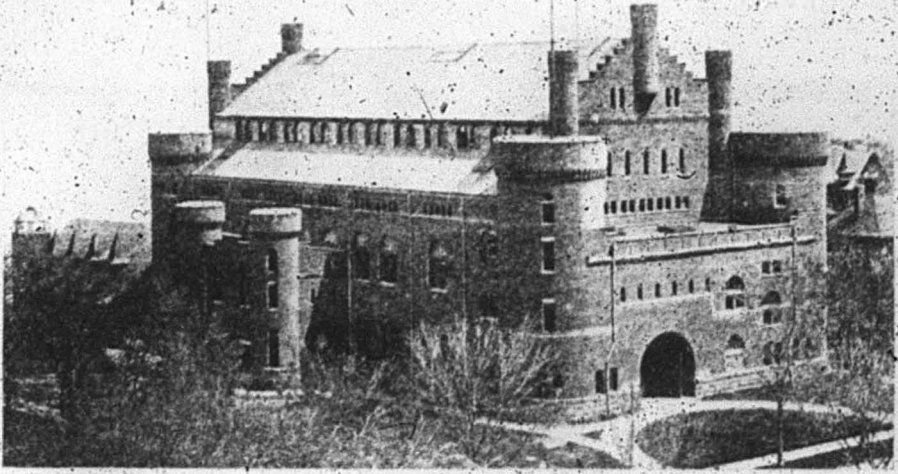


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# The COMMON GOOD

AN INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL ROCHESTER

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VOL. V.

JANUARY 1912.

No. 4

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## EDITORIAL

### AS OTHERS SEE US

We are able this month to give, by the courtesy of the SURVEY to our readers the whole of the splendid address of Prof. Forbes of our own editorial board, which he gave in the Armory of the University of Wisconsin, a picture of which place is on the cover of this number. "After Mr. Forbes had spoken," writes a correspondent, "he was cross-questioned by Governor Woodrow Wilson, and it was brought out that in Rochester the direct cause of the strangulation of the Social Center Movement was the enmity of the political machines of both parties, especially the enmity of the dominant Republican faction."

### DO YOU CARE ENOUGH TO ASK?

There are supposed to be some thousands of voters in this city who want to see the school houses opened again for the people, but we do not hear much from them. If an appropriation is not made, do not complain, if you never asked. If you want something done, ask! If you cannot ask, write! It is an axiom of politics that the people always get what they want; we think that some people should be shown what they want, but at least let us do something to show that we cannot tamely let the country reproach Rochester any longer, about beginning to build without having grit to finish.

### WHAT IS UNITED CHARITIES DOING?

We have often heard this question of late, but have not heard of many who have had enough sense to go and find out for themselves. We believe that this city is to be congratulated that our U. C. has not abolished the poverty of the city in six months, that their good deeds are not yet on everybody's lips, that they have not yet engaged an advertising manager. Recent enquiries that we have made would show an immense

amount of the work done and we wonder whether any city in the country has just the same high grade character of success planned for as has our own U. C. Their praise will come slowly but it will last for they seem wise to the elements of success that other cities have blunderingly ignored. If you want to know, go and talk it over. The wise generals do not print their strategic knowledge in the newspapers. They keep it for use, but they willingly tell enough to the army to create confidence and the U. C. wants to do that for any man, we understand.

### PRIZE ESSAYS ON THE CITY PLAN OF ROCHESTER

We have just seen the announcement of prize essays on our City Plan made by the Chamber of Commerce to the High School pupils of Rochester's Public and Parochial Schools. Two hundred and five dollars is divided as follows: East High, \$60.00; West High, \$60.00; Cathedral High, \$60; and, Nazareth Convent, \$25.00. It is some honor to us that the Editor and two of the Board of Editorial Contributors of the Common Good are among the eight judges appointed to pass upon these essays.

### IN THE DEFENSE OF THE CHAMBER

We have just received a five-columned illustrated clipping from a Pennsylvania newspaper on the Civic progress of the City of Rochester. From it we quote the following sentences:

The Chamber of Commerce, an absolutely non-political body, takes the leading part in civic advancement. To it may be traced the remarkable Social Centers and the founding of the Civic Clubs.

In 1917 Rochester started in four of its magnificent school houses these Social Centers, and backed by the Chamber of Commerce, the movement somewhat expensive, was made attractive to the citizens.

At present they are not being conducted, but I was assured by the Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce that they would be put into action again within a few months.

We hope that the Assistant Secretary is right, but meanwhile we would quit the Chamber of the serious charges which are so laid at its door. It is an undeserved blow that the Chamber has not sought. We think, however, that no harm would come if the Chamber would begin to earn this reputation which it has already obtained in this neighboring state.

### A CITIZEN TO HONOR

By the time that this issue is in the hands of our readers, George M. Forbes, J. L. D., of the University of Rochester, will have been retired from the Board of Education of which he has been the very efficient president for so long. We wish that there might be some simple, noble way in which we might not only honor this man, but raise high in the eyes of the

community the character of the service which he has rendered to his city. The devotion and study which he has given to the interest of the schools of this city is a debt from which no differences that we may hold as to the wisdom of all his policies can relieve us. The civic idealism of modern Rochester must turn to this man above many to understand its birth. That we, the people were not big enough to retain his services must be one of the shames of our city for some years to come. Of one thing we feel sure, the people of Rochester in the years that are to come, will laurel the brow of this man, not only for the progress which he has stirred in our schools, but also for his calm, wise and broadly sympathetic reception of the movement for the opening of our school houses to the community uses of the people. His attitude as expressed in the article which we print this month, stamps him as one of the few but fine incarnations of the spirit of democracy in our city.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN OUR CITY

One of the best examples of the ownership and operation of public utilities by a Municipality may be seen any day at the junction of Exchange and Courts Streets, where the City of Rochester, maintains a car barn, freight house and switching yard for the use of the various suburban electric lines which have a small waiting room at this point.

On busy days the City has a uniformed attendant here to see that the legitimate traffic of these streets does not interfere with the switching of cars or the loading of express.

So far as we know the operation of this Municipal enterprise has resulted in no loss of life, which is very gratifying in the face of the mortality reports which yearly come in from privately operated enterprises of a similar nature.

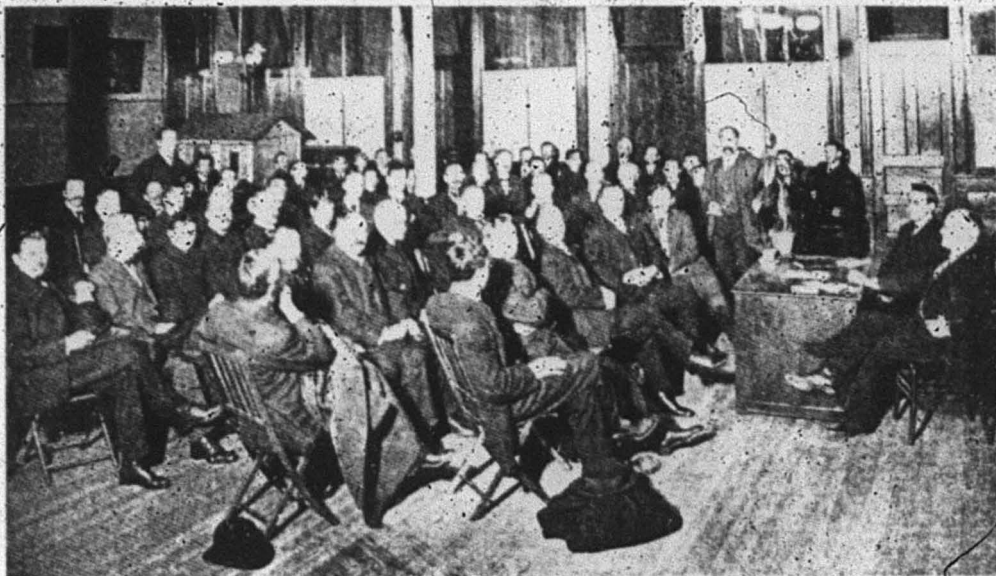
It has however resulted in a kind of moral atmosphere which seems to be peculiar to this part of the City, for hardly a teamster or auto driver can now pass this point without showing signs of great spiritual activity as evidenced by the more or less audible mutterings which continue until they have left this peculiar environment. We suppose these mutterings must be prayers for the success of the undertaking.

It is a common failing to criticize unreasonably most enterprises which are operated by the Municipality and especially is such criticism apt to come from those who are forced by conditions over which they think they have no control, to make use of such Municipal service.

As far as we know not a breath of criticism of this service has come from the various suburban electric lines who are forced to accept this service from the City.

This certainly is very gratifying and speaks well for the quality of the service and proves the fallacy of the oft repeated statement that a Municipality cannot possibly render as satisfactory service as a private corporation.

We believe that this service should rapidly be extended to include the various steam roads entering the City and also, what perhaps is of vital importance at this time, the various public garages which are beginning to infest our down-town sections.



THE PIONEER CIVIC CLUB OF ROCHESTER AT NO. 14 SCHOOL.  
"To talk about the things that ought to be talked about."

## "Buttressing the Foundations of Democracy"

By Prof. George M. Forbes, University of Rochester

The movement for the wider use of school buildings in Rochester was from the very beginning consciously and deliberately planned, as Governor Hughes expressed it, to "buttress the foundations of democracy." It was, therefore, in the very broadest sense educational, and yet without any suggestion of the organization or atmosphere of a school. It was educational in the sense that where there is human aspiration and joint effort for better things there is education. The very foundation of the movement was built upon the underlying assumption of democracy that the spirit of good will is in the average man, and that this spirit may become dominant; that this spirit is ethical and has two aspects. One is the consciousness of the essential equality of men as persons. Upon this is founded the sense of justice. The other is the consciousness of the essential solidarity of men, so that they must realize the true good together. Upon this is founded the spirit of brotherhood. Now democracy assumes that the average man will take this ethical attitude when rightly appealed to and when he is free to act; i. e., it assumes that you can trust the final issues of human well-being to the sense of justice and the sense of brotherhood of the average man. This means that the average man is ethical in the very roots of his being, and capable of such ethical development as makes him worthy to be a member of the final court of appeal for justice and brotherhood. What is over-looked in this assumption is the established fact that absolutely no inborn endowment of a human being develops except in response to its appropriate stimulus, and that the selfish instinct, equally innate, may be so stimulated as to repress the ethical nature and leave it to atrophy and perish altogether. It is, therefore, an absolutely essential condition of democracy that the ethical spirit shall be aroused in the average citizen by appropriate stimulation. This can not be left to hap-hazard influences. The existing dominant influences are those which appeal to selfish instincts. Modern individualism with its "each for him-

self" has abnormally stimulated the spirit of unscrupulous competition on the one hand and monopolistic greed on the other. It has repressed and atrophied the sense of brotherhood and developed to an inordinate extent the selfish impulses. Under these circumstances the faith in democracy is futile unless there is a systematic appeal to the ethical spirit, and the deliberate provision of a soil in which it can grow.

We are accustomed to say that social evolution has reached the conscious stage, that we are advancing with increasing momentum because we are intelligently shaping social progress and not leaving it to the slow processes of nature; but what institutions are we shaping? Are they those which will guarantee the systematic development of the communal spirit? Rather we are now intensely occupied in forging the tools of democracy, the direct primary, the initiative, the referendum, the recall, the short ballot, commission government. But in our enthusiasm we do not seem to be aware that these tools will be worthless unless they are used by those who are aflame with the sense of brotherhood. If the action of a democracy is to be but the resultant of a clash of selfish interests, it is hardly worth battling for. It can give at best but a negative good. The truth is that we have developed every kind of institution and every form of education except the one fundamental kind of institution and form of education upon which the very existence of democracy depends. Every institution within the state, except the public school, is more or less exclusive. The family, the church, the political party, the social classes, the endless social groups and organizations, commercial, industrial, fraternal, purely social—all are exclusive and have exclusive interests. They can never develop the ethical spirit as a community spirit, a spirit that transcends all such bounds and feels that its supreme membership is in the whole community and that the greatest good is that which may be shared by every human being in the community.

The public elementary school, our only non-exclusive institution, can not adequately meet the ethical demands of democracy. Its limitations are too great. One serious limitation is the fact that it is confined to very immature minds, with very narrow and very simple experience. Another is that all school work is by necessity artificial, isolated from life, even from the life of the family, and so abstract. The school, as such, is not an ethical community. It is not a democracy. It is an absolute monarchy. It is an institution framed to furnish every child with some mastery of the fundamental tools of civilized life: reading, writing, and the elements of number and measure. Hence, no matter how excellent the ethical teaching of the elementary school, it is utterly inadequate to develop the ethical attitude of the mature citizen to the problem of the whole community. It is utterly unable to fortify the child against the selfish appeals of real life. Democracy must have its distinctive institutions for the stimulation and development of the community spirit. These institutions must be free from the limitations of the public schools; i. e., they must appeal to relatively mature minds dealing with the actual experiences of community life. Furthermore, they must be in themselves a realization of democracy, not merely non-exclusive, but positively all-inclusive, the one institution within the state that takes in everybody solely by virtue of his living in the community; and, lastly, the relation of these institutions to the community life as a whole must not be artificial nor abstract, but vital, exercising real initiative, dealing with real problems with a view to real betterment of community life.

If Rochester has any lesson to teach regarding the community use of school buildings, it is because the movement in Rochester was from the very beginning consciously and deliberately founded upon these principles, and its supreme aim was to arouse and develop the ethical spirit of the whole community. The movement was, therefore, in the broadest and most fundamental sense educational, but it was in no sense the establishing of a school or the extension of existing schools. The most vital education, and preeminently the ethical education, essential for citizenship can never be achieved in the artificial atmosphere of a school. Hence the very deepest purpose of the movement was to make each neighborhood conscious of its civic functions and power; it was to make real democracy conscious and bring it into action. The idea was to establish in each community an institution having a direct and vital relation to the welfare of the neighborhood, ward, or district, and also to the city as a whole. What was called the civic club, composed of adult citizens of all classes, parties, and shades of opinion, was the very foundation stone of the whole movement. And the first great lesson of the movement is that such organizations became actualities, held their meetings in school buildings, have had continuous existence for four years; that they did actually develop the community spirit in a most remarkable degree; and that they proved to be capable of discussing in the spirit of fairness and good-will questions involving the most extreme and radical differences of opinion. They proved not only willing but eager and insistent to hear both sides of the questions considered and they did not "lose their heads," nor were they "carried away" by radical utterances and appeals so as to take any hasty or ill-considered action. Not a single instance of such action can be cited in the history of some twenty civic clubs in as many different neighborhood-school buildings. On the contrary, on their initiative notable contributions to the welfare of the neighborhoods and to the whole city have been made. It was this spirit which profoundly impressed Governor Hughes and led him to say on the occasion of the second anniversary of the first civic club: "I am more interested in what you are doing here than in anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundations of democracy."

There are a multitude of lesser witnesses who will testify that the atmosphere of these clubs and their associated activities gave them a wholly new revelation of community spirit, that here they felt for the first time the wonderful thrill of human brotherhood actually realized. The intensity of this feeling was illustrated by a prominent visitor from Buffalo, who remarked as he came out of a meeting: "I feel as if I had been in a religious revival."

As the movement developed certain very significant phases appeared. One of the most interesting was the influence of free and fair discussion upon radical opinion. One of the most radical socialists in the city publicly stated that his views had been seriously modified by the discussions in the civic clubs. Many others gave similar testimony. This result is the more surprising because it was feared by many that these free centers of public discussion would be seized upon and controlled by radicals and extremists, and because radical opinion was freely expressed. Opponents of the movement charged that they were so controlled, but no action of any civic club ever gave the slightest foundation for such a charge. On the contrary, the net result of the movement was to modify extreme opinion and bring it into line with rational progress. The movement vin-

icated the opinion that the average man is a conservative or moderate progressive, and will take only one step at a time in the path of progress. Another most interesting side-light was the fact that the most congested quarter of the city, with a large foreign element in the population, and—judged by conventional standards—lacking in education, culture, and material well-being, proved to be most thoroughly responsive to the civic spirit; and it was a common remark of the ablest speakers at civic clubs that they did not find in the twelfth ward, with its wealth and culture and large number of so-called "best citizens," anything like the civic spirit and breadth of view that was found in district No. 9, which is the most congested quarter of the city. Several of these clubs had such border line locations that they gave a practical demonstration of the fact that all classes of the citizenship could work together without a trace of class distinction. There was nothing in the experience of these clubs which so impressively brought home the lesson of real democracy as the appearance of public officials in response to the invitation to explain their policies, their acts, and the methods of operation of their departments. There was such full opportunity for questions and answers as resulted in illuminating for the average man the whole field of their work and made him a much more intelligent and sympathetic critic of public officials. It vitalized for both official and citizen the theory that the officials are really servants and not masters and exploiters of the people.

Equally effective in a different way, was the method by which some clubs made use of a political campaign. They invited able representatives of the various parties to present to a non-partisan body in a calm and dispassionate way, on different occasions, their reasons for their political faith. Nothing could more effectively emancipate the average man from a blind and narrow partisanship born of tradition and prejudice.

I dwell thus upon the life and functions of the civic club because it is the corner-stone of all that is distinctive in the Rochester movement. It means that our public school buildings, consecrated to education, may become the instruments of that deepest and most fundamental education upon which the very existence of democracy depends. This use gives depth, seriousness, purpose, and unity to every subordinate use. All other clubs—the women's clubs, the young men's clubs, the girls' and the boys' clubs—are inspired and shaped by the spirit and ideals of the civic club, and for this reason they too become schools of the community spirit. They are recreational and educational in many other respects as well, but the civic spirit gives unity and purpose to the whole. This gives all its real initiative and power to the movement, because it takes it up into the very life and purpose of democracy. I do not wish to be misunderstood. Without the civic club the social center is well worth while. Its possibility of certain kinds of good to the community is inestimable. Apart from the civic club, every school building should be a neighborhood club house. No one could possibly estimate too highly the need in every neighborhood for a public place of wholesome recreation, social intercourse, physical development, and the opportunity to combat, by means of lectures by competent persons, the awful ignorance of proper conditions of wholesome living and social well-being. These ends are amply sufficient to justify this convention, and support an increasing and widening agitation till every school building in this country is suitably equipped and open for this purpose, without any other payment by those who wish to use it than the public taxes to which all self-supporting persons necessarily con-

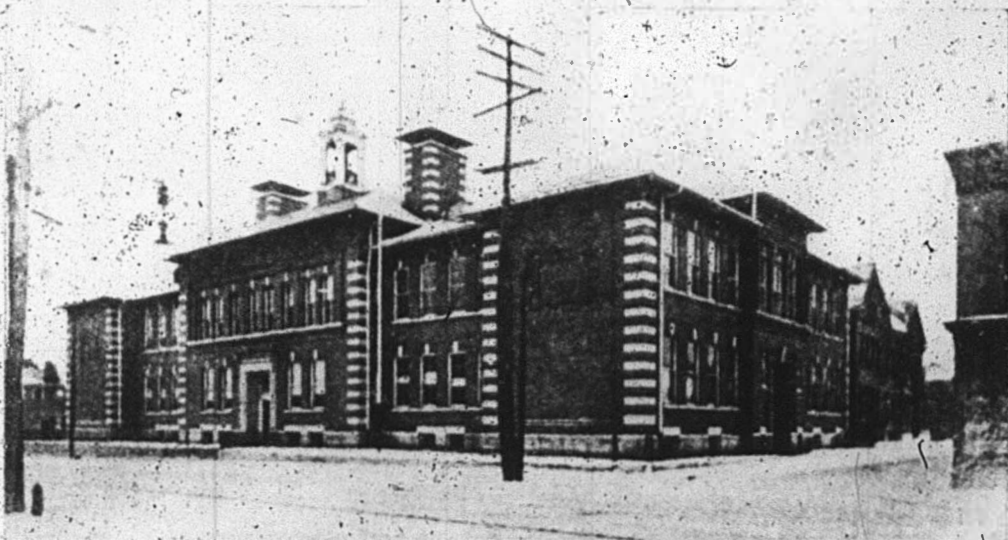
tribute directly or indirectly through the cost of living. I have seen a neighborhood of working people, characterized by vicious moral standards, chiefly because its young working men and women were driven to the streets and dance halls for recreation, undergoing complete transformation because the young men and women were permitted to use the school building under inspiring supervision, which thus provided the wholesome recreation and the powerful moral impulse they sorely needed. I only insist that while the social center may be an inestimable good, it makes no necessary contribution to the problem of democracy unless it is also a civic center, developing the consciousness of communal responsibility and power. The social center may be an inestimable good granted to the people or provided for them, but it may not mean anything done by the people. New York city does a great deal for the people in its recreation centers, but there is nothing done by the people. If New York city had real civic clubs in every school building, a new charter would not be prepared by a handful of men and then presented to the legislature without even saying "by your leave" to the people who are to live under it. What I wish to insist upon is that the civic club as embodying the spirit of real democracy is in my judgment Rochester's great contribution to the problem of the use of school buildings by the people. If Rochester's social centers have had a unique enthusiasm and vitality, if they have attained a unique hold upon the community, as I believe they have, it is because they have been also genuine civic centers inspired fundamentally by the civic spirit. No social center can meet the present crisis in the history of democracy without an organization open to all the voters of the neighborhood, and feeling the ultimate responsibility of citizenship for the securing of the common welfare—an organization in which every narrower interest of sect or party or class is swallowed up in the consciousness that the interests of the whole community are supreme, and that the effort to realize them in the spirit of brotherhood is the supreme function and the supreme satisfaction of citizenship.

These experiences gave the movement an increasing hold upon the steadily growing number of people who came within its influence. The best possible test of this "hold" was its power to meet and resist opposition. This opposition was intelligently focussed upon the very nerve of the movement, the free discussion of the civic club. It developed early and took various forms. One form was the quiet effort of political bosses to take possession of civic clubs in their very beginning by dominating the initial meeting. This was successful in but one or two instances. Another was the sensational exploitation in the newspapers of the one or two cases of hasty or ill-considered remarks of speakers, and the exaggeration and distortion of any unusual incident, however innocent or trivial, in a way to excite prejudice and give an unfavorable impression. Another was the charge that the social centers were centers of socialistic propaganda, because socialists were permitted to present their side of questions under consideration, and because speakers of known socialistic views dealt in a thorough-going way with various phases of social wrong or injustice and progressive measures for remedying them. All these were unavailing except as they aroused the prejudices of many who did not know the facts.

The last resort was to strike at the appropriation and attempt to influence the authorities to cut it out of the annual budget before the movement should gather irresistible headway. A crisis came regarding the third annual appropriation, and a determined effort was made to defeat it;

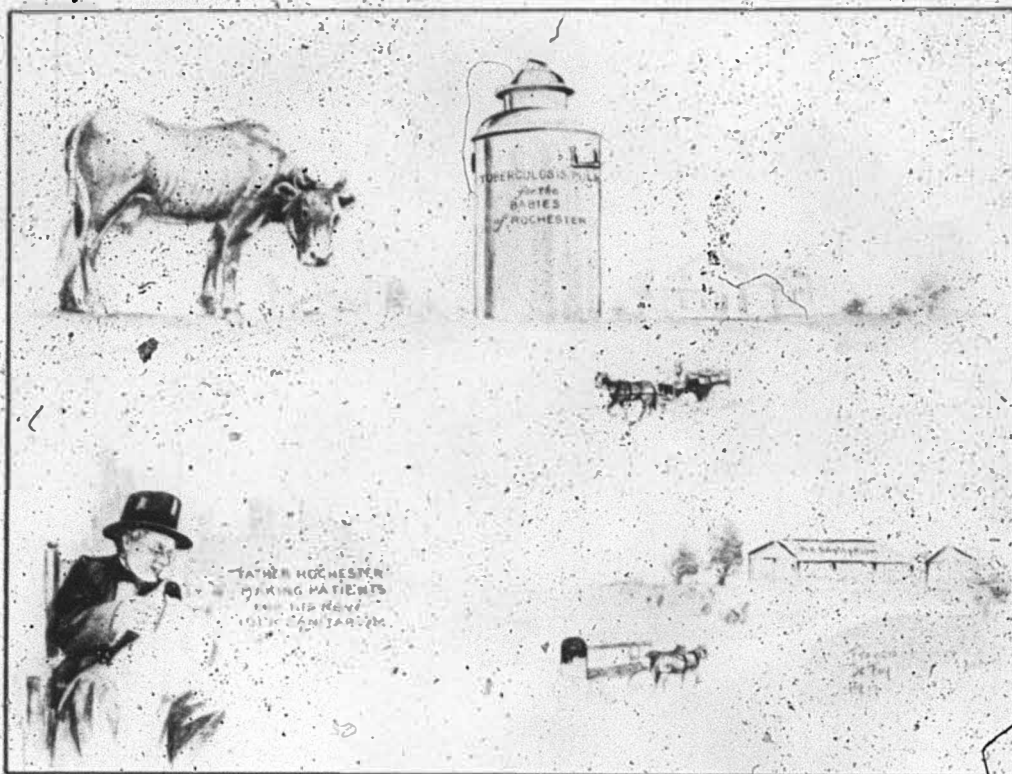
but the movement was already so deeply rooted and the authorities were so flooded with petitions, committees, resolutions, and protests from those who had felt its power and saw its significance that they were obliged to yield and make provision for another year. Finally the flood of popular influence for the appropriation was avoided by merging the appropriation with those for other purposes, so that it was not known till too late that the appropriation for social centers had been cut down to about one-third of that of the previous year. Success in restoring the appropriation to its former amount must depend wholly upon the initiative and leadership of the federated civic clubs and the public sentiment they are able to bring to bear upon the present administration. Meantime the energy and persistence of the civic spirit which centers in this movement is the greatest hope for the future in our community. It is the one rallying-point for the democratic spirit which is bound sooner or later to triumph in its determination to restore power to the people. I do not know whether the particular form of organization which I have described as a civic club will prove to be permanent in our own or any other community; but I am profoundly convinced that unless this or something like this can be given the permanence of a settled institution, democracy as a permanent and effective form of government will be but the end of the rainbow of humanity's great hope and age-long effort, ever receding as we advance.

In any case the movement in Rochester has increased our faith in the common man; it has demonstrated that, if he seems selfish, it is because he lives under conditions which bring no incentive but the one to look out for himself. It has shown most strikingly that the ethical spirit within him springs to life and power in response to the quickening influence of the community challenge; and, finally, that he finds his greatest satisfaction in the expression of that spirit in action, and is along with his fellows our only hope of a trustworthy, final court of appeal for the realization of justice and progress in human society.



NO. 9 SCHOOL: THE THIRD SOCIAL CENTER TO BE OPENED.

"It was a common remark of the ablest speakers at the Civic Clubs that they did not find in the 12th ward with its wealth and culture and its large number of so-called 'best citizens' anything like the civic spirit and breadth of view as was found at No. 9, which is the most congested quarter of the city."



Father Rochester feeding his baby with Tuberculous Milk to prepare him for his new Iola Sanitarium.

## A Study in Rochester's Infant Mortality

By John R. Williams, M. D.

Secretary, Milk Commission of Monroe Co. Medical Society.

During the past year the writer has been carrying on a series of studies on the municipal milk problem. Since the generally accredited indices of the integrity of a public milk supply are infant mortality and the average bacterial content of the milk, no study can be complete which neglects the consideration of these factors. Accordingly in the pursuit of this study the endeavor was made to secure reliable data incident to the feeding and care of infants and young children, in various parts of the city and representing the different social conditions to be found therein.

Fifteen sections of the city, each containing from 100 to 600 homes were visited and among the information secured was that relating to the amount of milk used, the number of children under five and under one year of age, the method of feeding children under one year, the use of store milk and also the use of condensed milk. In addition to this a critical examination of the infant mortality data of the city for the past ten years was made. A transcript was made also of every death certificate recording the death of a child under five, from August 1, 1910 to August 1, 1911. From these were selected the cases where the death was reported to have been due directly to a disease of the digestive organs and also where it was the contributory cause of death. A careful inquiry was made into the life history and environment of each child by visiting the home and by consultation with the attending physician.

Notwithstanding the effort that was made to have this study complete and convincing it was regretably impossible. The data herein submitted,

however, is highly suggestive, and the conclusions offered very probably represent the truth. Some of the difficulties encountered are here instanced. Most of the deaths in children under five years of age occur in the families of the poor or very poor. In visiting upwards of 200 homes it was found that 77 families had moved within the year suggesting the transient or unsettled character of the home. In 54 homes it was found that the parents were away at work, the homes were closed and the children were left either on the street or with the neighbors. In these cases the only information secured was that furnished by the physicians. It

TABLE No. 1

Showing important factors in causing death of 246 Rochester children who died of diseases of digestion and nutrition from August 1, 1910 to August 1, 1911.

AGE	Total Number of	NATIONALITY				METHOD OF FEEDING										Improper feeding.	Food-having nothing to do with death.	Bad care and neglect	Elites as contributing cause	Dirty homes	Parents diseased	Baby diseased at birth	Premature Birth	Baby healthy at birth	No records, Coroners' cases, etc.
		American	Italian	German	Other foreign	Breast fed	Breast fed and cows milk	Breast fed and proprietary foods	Cows milk	Proprietary foods	Condensed Milk - solely	All varieties of foods													
Under 2 weeks	15	8	3	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	1	
2 wks. to 1 month	16	11	2	1	2	4	0	3	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	7	1	0	2		
1 to 2 months	37	18	7	5	7	2	2	4	9	9	3	1	16	2	11	1	12	4	8	6	7	5			
2 to 4 months	37	17	10	3	7	4	4	3	2	7	5	2	12	0	11	1	11	3	4	1	6	15			
4 to 6 months	37	15	8	1	13	5	3	1	3	8	6	4	20	1	18	2	16	2	6	0	3	8			
6 mo. to 1 year	65	30	20	6	9	12	4	4	13	9	3	7	28	2	22	3	20	2	5	2	13	11			
1 yr. to 2 yrs.	30	14	8	3	5	5	3	2	2	1	5	7	9	0	11	2	10	1	3	0	3	7			
2 yrs. to 5 yrs.	9	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			
TOTALS	246	118	58	24	46	35	16	17	31	40	23	27	87	7	75	9	71	14	41	13	32	50			

was equally difficult to secure any adequate family history. As will be noted by examination of Table No. 1, a very considerable proportion of the deaths occurred in the foreign elements, particularly the Italian. It is a very common practice among these people to employ a midwife at the birth of a child, later if an illness supervenes, the child is treated by home measures and if these do not suffice the neighborhood druggist is consulted. If the child becomes seriously ill it is carried to the office of a physician who may thus see the child one or more times, often only once. Quite frequently the children die unattended by any physician, these cases being referred to the coroner. Some cases are taken to the hospitals of the city, where, unfortunately no endeavor is made to inquire into or record the previous history of these cases. In all there were fifty cases of which nothing more could be learned than was afforded by the meager information on the death certificate.

A critical examination of the mortality statistics over a period of years shows that a large number of children die annually from causes which bear no relation to feeding. Group 4 of Table 2 illustrates this fact. Herein are compiled deaths due to accidents, congenital diseases and other deaths, the causal agents of which are not transmitted in food. It is certain that these factors play a larger part in infant mortality than is indicated by this table or than is generally believed. Out of 175 of the cases which died of gastro-intestinal disease during the past year, a definite history of premature birth was obtained in 13 instances and a positive history of congenital disease was secured in 41 other cases. An explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the parents of 14 of these children exhibited gross evidence of disease. Most of these children were puny and sickly at birth. They possessed no physical stamina and if they were not infected by specific disease before birth they were attacked by it soon afterward.

The foregoing evidence strongly indicates that a very considerable proportion of the children who die in early childhood are inherently weak and are poorly born. Measures directed to relieve this evil must be directed toward the mother, rather than to the child.

In Group 3 of Table 2 are collected those deaths from communicable diseases where milk is only remotely concerned as a factor. We have no evidence for believing that pneumonia, bronchitis, measles, etc., are ever carried in milk. It has been suggested that bad milk may weaken the body so as to make it possible for these diseases to develop, but this view is purely speculative. It will be noted that a much larger proportion of babies succumb to these diseases which are not milk born, than there are to the diseases in Group 2 which have been definitely proven to be transmissible in milk.

TABLE

Analysis of deaths in children under 1 year and from 1 to 5

Diseases grouped in the order of importance which milk bears to them.	1900			1901			1902			1903			19	
	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-
Group I. Diseases of digestive tract and nutrition. Milk bearing direct relation thereto.	183	43	226	172	41	213	172	36	207	143	32	175	180	1
Group II. Diseases which may be milk borne. Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid fever and Tuberculosis	12	36	48	3	13	16	13	8	21	6	50	56	12	5
Group III. Diseases not milk borne. Meningitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Measles, etc.	100	67	167	74	81	155	78	36	114	78	72	150	106	4
Group IV. Deaths due to accidents and other causes bearing no relation to food.	40	28	68	30	16	55	33	23	56	43	34	77	42	
TOTALS	335	174	509	288	151	439	296	103	398	270	188	458	340	1
Yearly population of city	162,608			164,827			167,946			171,734			175,000	
Average bacterial count public milk supply	795,986			262,429			215,917			204,801			253,000	

Group 2 does not give full expression to the number of deaths from milk borne disease. Doctor Goler has proven that the germs of tuberculosis are quite common in the Rochester milk supply. It has been very clearly established that tuberculosis from milch cattle is transmitted in milk to little children. The disease may destroy its victim at the time or it may remain latent in the body for several years.

The work of W. H. Park in New York City has shown that milk from tuberculous cattle is a distinct menace to the lives of infants. That many of them are attacked by this scourge is beyond question, although the source of the disease is not easy of proof. As confirmation of these statements may be mentioned an investigation made at the Infants Summer Hospital during the past summer. Assisted by Doctors Heatley, Bartlett and Stansfield of the resident staff of the hospital, the writer examined for tuberculosis 33 infants varying in age from one week to two and one-half years. The generally accepted procedure known as the von Pirquet test was employed. Of the 33 infants tested, 10 unmistakably reacted to the test, indicating that they had been infected by tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that eight of these little ones who reacted to the test had been fed either wholly or partly on cow's milk. One of them had had no other food than the milk of its mother. Condensed milk and other proprietary foods had been fed to six of the children.

Group I contains those diseases wherein the food may be and usually is the direct causal agent. If these figures are compared with the growth in population of the city, it will be seen that there has been a slight relative decrease in the number of deaths, in spite of the fact that the average bacterial content of the public milk has steadily increased for the past few years. If it be maintained that there is a direct relationship between the bacterial content of milk and the deaths in infants who may have been

No. 2

years with regard to milk as a causal agent from 1900 to 1910

Total	1905			1906			1907			1908			1909			1910		
	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total
195	234	29	263	201	36	327	235	49	284	265	43	308	242	47	289	247	28	275
65	16	58	74	11	56	67	18	45	63	6	35	41	3	27	30	13	58	71
146	144	79	223	82	58	140	126	66	192	90	63	153	142	109	251	108	90	198
63	44	19	63	52	17	69	49	16	65	33	26	59	75	38	113	78	20	98
469	438	176	614	436	167	603	428	176	604	394	167	561	462	221	683	446	196	642
8	180,425			187,380			193,950			201,840			209,780			218,149		
7	279,704			272,014			342,877			415,572			446,099			354,565		

**TABLE No. 2**

Analysis of deaths in children under 1 year and from 1 to 5 years with regard to milk as a causal agent from 1900 to 1910

Diseases grouped in the order of importance which milk bears to them.	1900			1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906			1907			1908			1909			1910		
	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total	1	1-5	Total			
Group I. Diseases of digestive tract and nutrition. Milk bearing direct relation thereto.	183	43	226	172	41	213	172	36	207	143	32	175	180	15	195	234	29	263	201	36	327	235	49	284	265	43	308	242	47	289	247	28	275
Group II. Diseases which may be milk borne. Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid fever and Tuberculosis	12	36	48	3	13	16	13	8	21	6	50	56	12	5	65	16	58	74	11	56	67	18	45	63	6	35	41	3	27	30	13	58	71
Group III. Diseases not milk borne. Meningitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Measles, etc.	100	67	167	74	81	155	78	36	114	78	72	150	106	4	146	144	79	223	82	58	140	126	66	192	90	63	153	142	109	251	108	90	198
Group IV. Deaths due to accidents, and other causes bearing no relation to food.	40	28	68	39	16	55	33	23	56	43	34	77	42	21	63	44	10	54	52	17	69	49	16	65	33	26	59	75	38	113	78	20	98
TOTALS	335	174	509	288	151	439	296	103	398	270	188	458	340	129	469	438	176	614	436	167	603	428	176	604	394	167	561	462	221	683	446	196	642
Yearly population of city	162,608			164,827			167,946			171,734			175,968			180,425			187,380			193,950			201,840			209,780			218,149		
Average bacterial count public milk supply	795,186			262,429			215,917			204,801			253,727			279,704			272,014			342,877			415,572			446,089			354,565		

poisoned by its use, it would be expected that infant mortality would be higher than it is, particularly in bowel disease. Furthermore the year 1906 shows the highest infant mortality in this group for the past ten years, yet the average bacterial content of the market milk supply was much better than it has been any year since. The high bacterial content, indicating unclean milk, undeniably, is a factor in infant mortality, but that it is the dominant factor is seriously to be questioned. Furthermore it does not enter so largely into the diet of little children as is commonly supposed. In a study of that section of the city lying between North Street and the Public Market north of the New York Central Railroad, and inhabited chiefly by Italian working people, it was discovered that out of 422 homes, 218 families consumed an average of one pint of milk daily, 143 homes averaged 2 pints daily. In the northwest section of the city occupied chiefly by German-American working people, in a study of 508 homes, 117 families consume a daily average of one pint of milk, and 231 other homes used two pints each day. These sections contribute by far the largest number of infant deaths. When it is considered how universal among adults is the use of milk, and that even a very little child requires for its daily needs at least two pints of milk daily, it is perfectly obvious, cows milk cannot be very generally employed as the method of feeding among the poorer classes. The endeavor was made to get direct evidence on this point. In the first mentioned section 139 homes were visited in which were found children under 1 year of age. Of these 119 were being breast fed, and only 18 were being fed on cows milk, moreover many of these homes were using certified milk. Fifty-two families were found in this section who used condensed milk exclusively, 25 more were found who used it partly. It is quite probable that condensed milk is used to supplement breast feeding more than these figures indicate, according to the testimony of physicians practising in this community. In the German-American section referred to, 527 homes were visited in which were found 65 children under one year of age. Of these 45 were being breast fed, 12 were being given cows milk and the balance were being reared on proprietary foods. Fourteen homes were noted in which condensed milk was either wholly or partly used. Table 3 on the next page is extremely suggestive.

It should be stated that the disparity in number of children in the more prosperous sections of the city is explained somewhat by the fact that this investigation was made during the heated term when many families having children were at summer resorts. The real difference, however, is fraught with much significance, for it shows clearly that by far the greater part of the future generation is being bred in the homes of the poorer classes of our citizens. It is interesting to note that of the 526 babies under 1 year of age, 370 or 70 per cent. of them were being breast fed. As corroborative evidence on this point, an examination of the histories of infants admitted to the Infants Summer Hospital was made for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911. Out of 338 cases, 178 or 53 per cent. were nursed all or part of the time. Ninety-eight cases or 29 per cent. had been fed wholly or partly on cows milk. Proprietary foods combined with nursing or cows milk had been fed in 108 cases. It should be stated that many of these children are over 1 year of age and beyond the nursing period.

It is safe to assume that at least 60 per cent. of the children of Rochester under 1 year of age are nursed wholly or partly, about 15 per cent.

TABLE No. 3

Showing number of babies under 1 year of age in various parts of city and method of feeding.

SECTION OF CITY	CLASS OF PEOPLE	No. homes Visited	No. babies under 1 yr.	Method of feeding			Home <sup>s</sup> using Condensed Milk
				Nursed	Cows Milk	Proprietary Foods	
Caledonia Ave. and Favor St.	Chiefly colored	231	19	13	5	1	15
Jefferson Ave. and Reynolds St.	Chiefly American working people	523	47	37	2	8	53
Bronson Ave. and Clifton St.	Chiefly American working people	462	38	*13	2	8	58
Kenwood, Warwick and Chili Aves.	Professional and merchant	283	17	8	6	3	11
Campbell and Maple Sts.	German-American working people	527	65	45	12	8	14
Lake Ave. and Selye Terrace	Professional and merchant	115	5	3	2	0	0
Hartford and Scio Sts.	Chiefly Italian working people	643	139	119	16	2	77
Joseph, Baden and Hanover Sts.	Chiefly Jewish working people	477	70	60	8	2	48
Joseph, Ketchum and DeJonge Sts.	Chiefly German and Holland working people	234	22	17	2	3	10
Parsell and Grand Aves.	American Mechanic and merchant	450	33	21	8	4	4
North Goodman University Ave.	Merchant and professional	201	7	5	2	0	0
Barrington, Culver Road, East Ave.	Wealthy merchant and professional	99	5	5	0	0	0
Oxford and Dartmouth Sts.	Wealthy merchant and professional	209	11	4	7	0	0
South Clinton, Mt. Hope and Byron	American working people	191	12	7	4	1	29
Fourth Ward	American working people	786	136	13	8	3	39
Totals		5431	526	370	86	43	358

\*15 unknown.

12 unknown.

are fed on cows milk and about 10 per cent. are fed on proprietary foods, chief of which is condensed milk. Some idea of the relation of this feeding to infant mortality may be gained by an examination of Table No. 1. In the investigation of the deaths of the 246 children who died from diseases of the intestinal tract, 201 of whom were under 1 year of age, a definite history of the feeding was secured in 156 instances. Thirty of these children had been fed solely on breast milk, 28 others were nursed part of the time, 28 were fed chiefly on cows milk, in several instances certified or child welfare station milk; 56 were fed on proprietary foods, 17 of these were mainly condensed milk, the remaining 14 were given all sorts of food. These figures are full of suggestions. They indicate that while from 4 to 6 times as many babies are nursed as are fed on cows milk or proprietary foods, yet more than twice as many of each of the latter die as do the former. The use of condensed milk as an infant food is to be particularly deprecated. From information furnished

by the wholesale grocers of Rochester it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 cans of condensed milk are consumed yearly in this city. An examination of Table No. 3 shows that it is used largely by the poorer classes of the community. Two investigators have recently shown that the cheaper grades of condensed milk when prepared as infant foods according to the formulæ of the manufacturers contain far less food value than is attributed to them, are grossly inadequate to nourish young infants and that if they are made of proper strength they are more expensive than pure certified milk at 12 cents per quart. The fact that so many breast fed babies die of intestinal disease is convincing evidence that there are other factors involved. Table No. 1 shows the results of the investigation of 246 deaths in children under 5 years of age. In 190 of these cases a history of the illness was obtained. In 87 of the cases there was obtained a definite statement of improper feeding as one of the most, if not the most important cause of the sickness and death. This improper feeding partook of the following character; the nursing mother would feed her child every time it cried, instead of nursing it at regular intervals. This would soon lead to indigestion and greater irritability in the child with more of the irregular feeding. Thus would begin an illness which ended in death. In the Italian section, in the intervals between the nursings, the babies are frequently permitted to have bread, spaghetti and the like. In another class of mothers, because of weakened physical condition or for other reasons the breast milk dries up. The use of some artificial food becomes necessary. The attempt is made to adapt a tiny delicate human being to the milk of a great strong animal of an entirely different species. There is as much difference in the milk of a human being and a cow as there is difference in the species, and cows milk requires considerable careful modification before the babies stomach can even tolerate it. Absolutely clean cows milk, unmodified or not properly modified will make a baby sicker more promptly than will the average market milk properly adapted to its needs. The Milk Commission receives many complaints each year, to the effect that the certified milk has made babies sick. Investigation invariably proves the integrity of the milk is unquestionable, but the method of modification abominable. The usual method of modifying cows milk for a baby's needs is to merely dilute it. This usually will not suffice, and when it makes the baby sick, other expedients are resorted to. Some or all of the many baby foods are called into requisition. These unbalanced, illy suited foods fail and the baby's misery is alleviated by the use of pain killing and baby destroying soothing syrups. This is a brief and very incomplete summary of the evidence obtained that improper methods of feeding are one of the most potent causes of death in infants.

In 75 cases a definite statement was made that bad care and neglect aside from feeding, were responsible factors. In 74 cases the homes were so filthy as to be cited as prime causes. In 9 cases flies were held accountable for the deaths, and the instances cited strongly support this view. One physician reported a case which he attended at birth. The child was born before his arrival and lay on the bed with its mother, both literally covered with flies. On a subsequent call at the home a few days later he found it necessary to pry the flies out of the nostrils of the child. A few weeks later the child died of bowel disease, according to the death certificate, but in reality of flies. Stories of this kind are repeated many times in an investigation of this character.

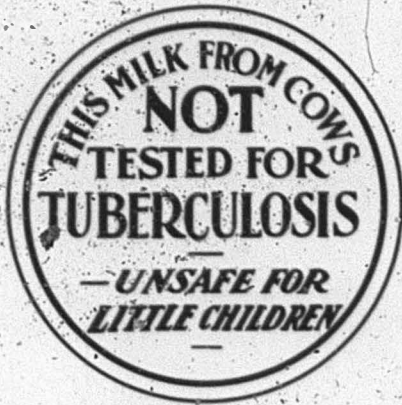
A review of the foregoing evidence warrants the conclusion that market milk as such cannot be considered the accountable factor in a high infant mortality, nevertheless it plays an appreciable part. Indeed not one but a group of causes must be held responsible for these deaths. They are as follows: 1, diseased or sickly parents; 2, dirty disease breeding homes; 3, neglect and bad care; 4, more immediate and vital causes are improper methods of feeding and illy suited food; 5, dirty and disease carrying milk.

If these conclusions be correct it may be inferred that no great decrease in infant mortality will result from improvement in the public milk supply alone although such improvement is highly desirable.

The following lines of endeavor are suggested as offering the most promise: 1, the training and education of mothers in Mothers' Clubs and Social Centers, 2, the training in maternal duties of girls and young women in the Public Schools and the Mechanic's Institute, and similar courses for young married women and expectant mothers, 3, the organization of an efficient social service in connection with hospitals, particularly the Infants' Summer Hospital, 4, the extension of the Child Welfare Stations, increasing their number and force and operating them throughout the year, 5, the improvement in the public milk supply. This will be considered in a special study.

In view of the dreadful prevalence of tuberculosis, against which sanitary science has thus far made but little headway, it would seem that some step should be taken to lessen the danger from its dissemination in market milk. As is well understood practically the whole of the Rochester public milk supply is contaminated by tuberculosis. There are a few tuberculosis-free herds in the dairy communities which supply this community, but they are comparatively few. The herds which produce certified milk are frequently inspected by the milk commission and are at least once a year tested for tuberculosis by a state veterinarian. Unless the consumer uses certified milk, and the price in many homes makes this almost prohibitive, he has no way of being sure of the purity or safety of his milk.

Various municipalities throughout the United States have attempted by ordinance and legislation to correct this evil, but with no success. Milk producers and dealers have resisted this movement mainly for two reasons, firstly, because of the great sacrifice of dairy cattle which it would entail, and for which they would not be adequately compensated. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the dairy cattle in this state are infected with tuberculosis. It would be quite impossible to replace these animals by healthy cows, in a long time, which would be an added and serious loss to the producer. Secondly, because the community does not distinguish in price or patronage between milk from clean healthy cows and that from animals which are diseased. There is no incentive to correct this evil and they feel that they cannot afford to do it. Naturally the producers vigorously combat efforts made to compel them to rid their herds of tuberculous animals. The pleadings of sanitarians and humanitarians fall on deaf ears, as they always do and always will when an attempt is made to correct an evil when it cannot be corrected economically. Thus far in the consideration of this problem legislators have considered only the rights of the producer and there has been an almost total disregard for the rights of the consumer. The producer may justly maintain that the state has no right to either confiscate his property or



MILK DEALERS SHOULD BE OBLIGED TO STATE THE CHARACTER OF THEIR PRODUCT ON THE PAPER CAPS WHICH SEAL THE BOTTLES

destroy his business, nevertheless there is one right of the consumer which even he is bound to respect: and that is the right to know what is being purchased. Herein lies a remedy for the tuberculosis milk problem. The state now holds that the consumer has a right to know when there is a little corn meal added to his sausage, or when sodium benzoate is added to his catsup. It also insists that skim milk, a perfectly wholesome food, shall be branded as such. If it is his right to know of these comparatively small dangers, it certainly would be just for him to know when disease lurks in his food. The community recognizes the right of the consumer to know when typhoid fever germs are in the public water supply and keeps him informed of the fact. Why then should not the consumer know when his milk supply is a source of danger? MILK SHOULD BE BRANDED JUST WHAT IT IS. If it is pure, disease free milk, it should be so labeled. If it comes from sources contaminated by tuberculosis, this fact should be made plain. It would then be possible for those of the community, who have little children, to safeguard their families against this source of infection. The public would then be able to discriminate between the different grades of milk, and a developing public taste would soon adjust what is now a serious economic and legislative problem.



NOTE.—As we go to press, we learn that the Monroe County Medical Society have just endorsed the above proposition that legislation should require the branding of all milk just what it is.  
—Editor.

### THE BOY IN THE STREET

"It is said that a boy has five million muscles and nerves, every one of which is calculated to keep him going and not one to keep him still:

"What a wonderful human dynamo he is. The organization of this energy into basketball teams, athletic teams, manual training classes, hiking trips, swimming clubs, bowling teams, etc., means less general cussedness for the school teacher to encounter, the policeman to subdue and the home to endure."



"THEY WERE ALL FRIENDS AND GREW UP TOGETHER ON THE TONAWANDA RESERVATION."

## A Modern Iroquois Invasion of Rochester

By N. S. Olds

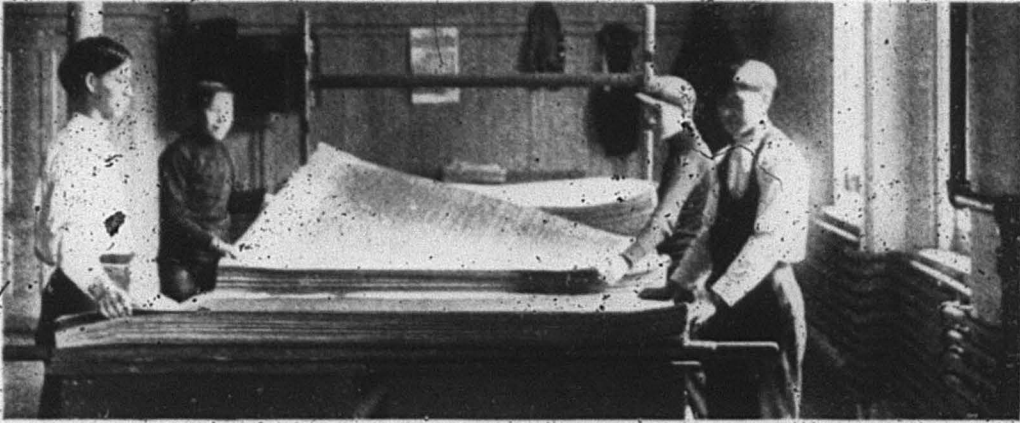
Rochester Historical Society.

Has anyone really solved the mystery of the American Indian's nature? Students of his character have said more than once that the ways of industry are not his ways, and that the primitive savagery that fills his veins will not permit him to bend his back to the workbench. Over against this stand examples of thrift and business sagacity presented by the prosperous farmers of the Cherokee Strip and Oklahoma. But the instances of the Indian working industriously at a trade are very few, and when found, are of sufficient interest to warrant more than a passing comment.

One instance of successful industry on the part of the red men is now very vivid in the writer's mind, and he is going to describe it briefly, for he is sure that the readers of this magazine will be interested in the story.

Rochester stands but a comparatively short distance from the Tonawanda reservation of the Seneca Indians, in Genesee County. From time to time straight pine like Indians may be seen stalking up and down the streets of the city, looking occasionally into the windows, but for the most part bearing themselves with that curiously highbred air of their race. Most visits of this nature are made in the capacity of witnesses before the United States Circuit Court in civil or criminal cases against white encroachments or infractions of the liquor law. But the sight of younger Indians, youths of from 18 to 20 years of age, is now a common one in Rochester, and this is why: Rochester is reaching out inducements to the young reservation Iroquois to seek employment in her factories, and they are responding.

In one clothing factory in Rochester seven young Indians are employed, and these are the ones I am going to tell you about. They are all friends, and grew up together on the Tonawanda reservation. The youngest is about 17 years of age and the oldest about 22. Three of them are graduates of Carlisle school. They have been employed in this clothing factory for two years. Originally the band consisted of eight, but one died from the curse of the red man under a roof, tuberculosis. The other seven however, are healthy looking and vigorous youngsters.



"THE FOREMAN WOULD NOT ASK FOR ANY BETTER WORKMEN THAN THESE YOUNG SENECA."

The first of the band got his job by coming in and asking for it. He told the superintendent that he had had nothing to eat for two days. He was looking for work, so that he could earn money to buy food. This he said in the quiet, unemotional and direct way of his people. There was no dramatic appeal, only the straight statement of a fact that was very clear in his mind. The superintendent was impressed, and asked the young fellow with the dark skin what he could do.

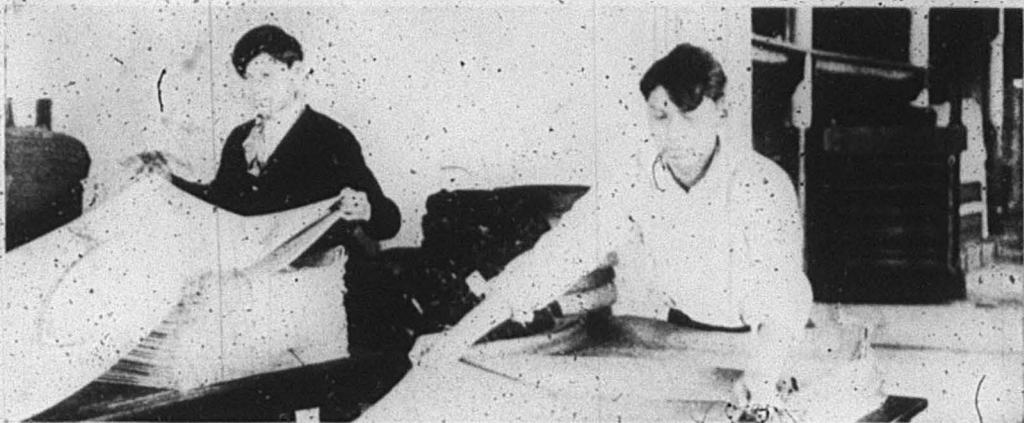
"You give me work; I will show you what I can do," was the answer he got. The superintendent put him to work in the sponging room. This is the place where the woolen fabrics are measured, shrunk and refinished for cutting into garments. The young Indian worked for a week at \$6. The head of the sponging department came to the superintendent and said: "That redskin you put in here has made good. He tends strictly to business and he don't do any loafing on the job." The "redskin" received his first raise of \$1 a week.

A month later he came up to the superintendent and said: "I have friends who are good boys. They will work here if you will let them. I have told them that this is a good place to work in and they want to come."

The superintendent told him to give them word to come ahead. Three responded. They went to work in the same department. Not very long after four more came. They also were put to work. One of them died. The announcement was made very quietly without show of grief or emotion. The fellow workmen of these young red men insisted on being permitted to pay the funeral expenses, including a large offering of flowers. No latter day Indian in this part of the United States has had a more imposing funeral.

"Those chiefs mind their own business and put it over. You can't monkey with them. They are all right." This is the verbatim expression that fell from the lips of a fellow workman, whose skin is white. The Indians are known as "chief" by everybody. They grin when they hear the nickname.

This dictum about not "monkeying with them" is quite true. This happened to an unimaginative white man who attempted it: He did not like the idea of working beside dark skinned peoples. The white man's burden proved too heavy for him, and he said so one day. He told the nearest Indian that he hated "niggers" of any breed. The next day he took occasion to refer to the young Iroquois at his side as a "black snake."



"THEY ATTEND TO BUSINESS FROM THE PUNCHING OF THE TIME CLOCK TO THE SIX O'CLOCK WHISTLE."

The sponging room foreman told the writer that he did not know exactly how it happened, but he saw the "black snake" strike, and the fastidious paleface hit the floor audibly, and the other young Indians never smiled or expressed any feeling whatever. They kept right on working. The pale face of the epithet habit quit work then and there, and departed, leaving three teeth on the sponging room floor. This episode visibly increased respect for the young Iroquois.

One of the band is employed in the trimming room, where the linings are cut to match the piece goods for the various garments. Here his inborn adeptness of hand and touch shows itself, and he is developing into a highgrade clothing cutter.

The foreman of the sponging room told the writer that he would not ask for any better workmen than these young Senecas. "They tend to business from the punching of the time clock to the 6 o'clock whistle. They don't mix much with the other boys, but there are not many white boys left in this room. We've got only two beside myself now. The Indians have outworked them, to tell you the truth."

Then he said something that would appear to explode the popular conception of the red man's impassivity. "They've got one fault," the foreman said, "and it sounds queer to tell it. I have to keep watch of them to see that they don't give the boss the idea that they are skylarking on the job. They are all the time talking to themselves in their lingo, and laughing. At first I did not like it, but it did not seem to cut down on their working time any, so I got used to it, and let 'em go on, except when I think the boss is coming. He might not understand them."

We took some photographs of them, two or three of which are reproduced here. This was a great event, and the young Iroquois entered into the spirit of it thoroughly. What the foreman had said about their skylarking was plain now. Among themselves they speak the Seneca dialect, guttural and choppy. As they were facing the camera lense they kept up a constant cross fire of comment, and laughed and giggled like school girls. One of them, a very homely one, was apparently being forced in the front rank as the representative beauty of the party.

The average wages of these young Indians is about \$9 a week. They live together in a boarding house not far from the factory, and they have no intimates outside their own people. Two of them attend a night school. They neither smoke, nor drink. They are clean in their personal habits,

and there is no race feeling against them such as is so frequently shown toward the blacks. They keep strictly to themselves, however, but are courteous and apparently anxious to be polite and are even-tempered. They respond to the "kidding" of the other workmen, and sometimes "come back" with a sharp piece of repartee that cuts the situation like an engraver's tool.

## A Survey of Rochester's Polish-Town

By H. Hylas Wheaton

Rochester Secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants

An immigrant section must be surveyed from two viewpoints; it must be looked at as a community or group independent and disassociated from the larger community or city of which it forms a part; and it must be considered in all its relationships to the larger group. In the one case the section is studied per se so to speak; in the other it is studied from the social standpoint. The emphasis is first put upon the internal conditions, and then upon the external relations which this foreign mass bears to the city at large.

In making a survey of a foreign section with these two attitudes in mind, information can be obtained in two ways—as an outsider and as an insider. Where data is collected by the first method, the investigator is compelled to make inquiries where by the second method, he goes and lives in the community, becomes a member of its organizations, makes a business of associating with individuals who live in the section, gets employment where possible in the very midst of the subjects he is studying.

Such have been the attitude assumed and the methods pursued in making the Polish Survey. And the results of this preliminary study show a unique situation existing in our city, a situation essentially unlike conditions obtaining in the Italian sections, and taking everything into consideration considerably worse even than the Greek situation.

The section of Rochester occupied by Poles is located between the city limits, i. e., Norton Street on the north and Weaver Street on the south and between Klein Street on the west and North Street on the east. This section is along the extreme north end of Hudson Avenue, in the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards.

There is, however, a section of the city, occupied partly or principally by Poles, extending from Norton Street on the north, to Central Avenue on the south, and between Clinton Avenue North on the west and North Street on the east. Parts of the Seventh, Eighth and Seventeenth Wards are covered by this section.

A careful and extensive inquiry into the number of Poles in Rochester shows that a fair estimate is eight thousand. Two thousand three hundred fifty-six are in the section above referred to as being exclusively Polish. By streets the population in this part runs as follows:

St. Stanislaus St. . . . .	377	Sobiecki St. . . . .	351
Pecham St. . . . .	258	Weaver St. . . . .	457
Kosciusko St. . . . .	321	Ernst Pl. . . . .	163
Pulaski St. . . . .	95	Hudson Ave. . . . .	334
Total. 2,356.			

In the remainder of the section indicated as partly or principally Polish are about six thousand of that nationality. About one hundred live along Caroline Street and not quite as many on Syke Street.

In connection with the population already here must be studied the stream of Polish immigration coming to this city from Europe. A critical analysis of the Record of Aliens landing at Ellis Island shows that from January 1, 1911, to December 1, 1911, eighty-two adult Polish immigrants bound for Rochester landed at New York City. Forty-four of these were men; thirty-eight were women. A study of the section of Poland from which these immigrants came is also interesting. Only five are from Germany; twenty-four are from Austria; while fifty-three are from Russian Poland. Of the German Poles, who are the most desirable and possess the most readily assimilative elements, two were men and three were women. Of the Austrian Poles, who arrived, however, only six were men and eighteen were women, a rather unusual proportion in which any nationality comes to America, for ordinarily the inverse ratio more nearly represents the sex aspect of the immigrant stream. When we come to the Russian Poles we find the ratio of men to women is slightly over two to one, there having come to Rochester during the period referred to thirty-six male Russian Poles and seventeen females.

This analysis of the stream of Polish immigration to Rochester, thus discloses that a larger number of Russian Poles are migrating to this country than of the German and Austrian Poles combined. This is chiefly due to the severity of the Russian regime. These Poles possess less assimilative elements than the two latter classes.

The Poles possess four characteristics which are serious obstacles in the way of the process of assimilation. In the first place practically all of them have an abnormally developed sense of nationality. Their greatest hope is some day to possess a Poland. However desirable a normal sense of nationalism is, from the American standpoint, its abnormal development in the Pole is a non-assimilative element, and is a barrier to his becoming an American citizen.

The same may be said of the national love of the Polish language and the refusal to learn English. To reach the Pole you must speak his language, and he only learns yours when compelled by necessity. But to become naturalized the Federal law now requires all foreigners to speak English. Hence the interference of language with the assimilative process.

The third national characteristic is the attitude of suspicion entertained by the Polish people toward all foreigners. They carry the air of expecting to be exploited by every stranger who approaches. The census taker is regarded as an agent of the government coming to impose some tax or new burden. This attitude retards naturalization.

So also the tendency of the Poles to commit crimes against property, such as larceny, thievery, etc., presents another non-assimilative element. Any criminal trait, of course, being opposed to law and order, is an

obstacle in the way of declaring allegiance to a government, which enforces law and order.

There is no congestion in Polishtown proper. But there is on the other hand much overcrowding. Many small houses (there are no tenements) contain twelve, thirteen, fourteen or fifteen people, many of whom are children. For example, at 17 Kosciusko Street, there are thirteen people in six rooms, but two rooms are a kitchen and dining room. At 25 Sobiecki Street, there are eight people in three rooms, one of which is a kitchen, and at 181 St. Stanislaus Street, twelve people sleep in three rooms. These are but a few of the instances discovered by the investigator in the section occupied exclusively by the nationality in question, while in the section but partly given up to Poles conditions are often even worse.

When unsanitary conditions and bad ventilation are combined with overcrowding it is well known, of course, that conditions favorable to disease are provided. Among the Poles there are unsanitary conditions obtaining in many instances which are unprintable. Ventilation is unknown. Polish women keep their houses sizzling with heat, which combined with the odors of cooking, etc., is anything but welcome to a visitor accustomed to pure fresh air and proper ventilation. During the fall and winter, it is a rare thing to see a window partly open. Rooms are small and breathing material is soon exhausted. These conditions can only be eradicated by a definite system of domestic education, conducted by a corps of paid and volunteer educators, who go into the houses of these people and instruct the women in the laws of health and hygiene, cleanliness, and good housekeeping. A social settlement or housekeeping center in the community would also have a salutary effect upon it. The American people can never hope to build great cities and a fine type of citizenship until they take steps to teach the immigrant to build and maintain a healthy home in which to live.

Education is the most important factor in the assimilation of aliens. It is not, however, playing the part it should in the assimilation of the Poles in Rochester.

The report of the School Census Board for 1911 shows that there are 179 Polish children, born in Poland, of school age; that 55 attended public schools last year and 77, private schools. This fall there were registered, at time of inquiry, 31 Polish children in No. 22 School, 41 in No. 36, and 85 in No. 26.

The parochial schools, of course, have a larger attendance of Polish children. At date of inquiry 205 children attended St. Kasimer's School, and 330 St. Stanislaus. Two teachers only teach in the former; seven in the latter. Twenty Polish children attend the Holy Redeemer School, which is not in the principal Polish district.

None of the three public schools are located in or near the exclusive Polish section, which is one great reason why the assimilative process has been so greatly retarded. All of the three public schools just referred to are located a mile or more away. No. 22 School is located at the corner of Joseph Avenue and Avenue D; No. 36, on Carter Street, near Bernard Street; No. 26, which is most largely attended by Polish children, and which is nearest, is on Clifford Avenue and Thomas Street.

A second feature disclosed by the survey was this: that the Pole demands that his children be taught by a Polish teacher. Consequently the parochial schools provide Polish instructors. This, of course, pre-

vents their children from learning English as rapidly as they would, if taught by an American teacher. Hence the assimilation process meets here, another counteracting force.

In a subsequent article will be treated vocations, and professions, organizations, moral and immoral influences, religious institutions, newspapers, forces of assimilation and other subjects drawn from the data of the survey.

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