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PAUL
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The COMMON GOOD

AN INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE OF CIVIC AND SOCIAL ROCHESTER

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NEW SERIES:
VOL. III, NO. 8

THE PRICE HE PAID

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

I said I would have my fling,
And do what a young man may
And I didn't believe a thing
That the parsons have to say.
I didn't believe in a God
That gives us blood like fire,
Then flings us into hell because
We answer the call of desire.

And I said: "Religion is rot,
And the laws of the world are nil;
For the bad man is he who is caught
And cannot foot his bill.
And there is no place called hell;
And heaven is only a truth,
When a man has his way with a maid,
In the fresh keen hour of youth.

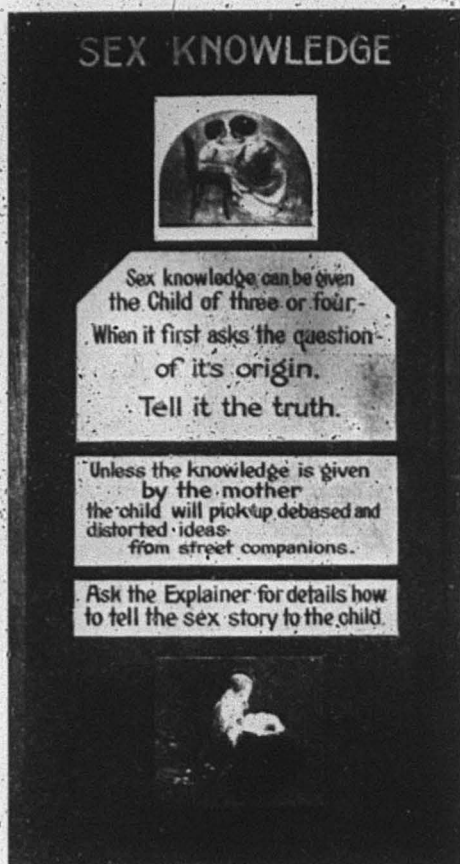
"And money can buy us grace,
If it rings on the plate of the church:
And money can neatly erase,
Each sign of a sinful smirch."
For I saw men everywhere,
Hot-footing the road of vice;
And women and preachers smiled on them
As long as they paid the price.

So I had my joy of life:
I went the pace of the town:
And then I took me a wife,
And started to settle down.
I had gold enough and to spare
For all of the simple joys
That belong with a house and a home
And a brood of girls and boys.

I married a girl with health
And virtue and spotless fame.
I gave in exchange my wealth
And a proud old family name.
And I gave her the love of a heart
Grown sated and sick of sin.
My deal with the devil was all cleaned up,
And the last bill handed in.

She was going to bring me a child,
And when in labor she cried,
With love and fear I was wild—
But now I wish she had died.
For the son she bore me was blind
And crippled and weak and sore!
And his mother was left a wreck.
It was so she settled my score.

I said I must have my fling,
And they knew the path I would go;
Yet no one told me a thing
Of what I needed to know.
Folks talk too much of a soul
From heavenly joys debarred—
And not enough of the babes unborn,
By the sins of their fathers scarred.



The Forbidden Screens of the Child Welfare Exhibit

The Happiness of Love's Springtime and the Innocence which grows
from Obedience to Pure Knowledge is Threatened
by Local Prudery.

During the progress of the Child Welfare Exhibit attention was drawn one morning by the Democrat & Chronicle to the fact that some of the screens under the Health section had been kept out because some objection was made to their exhibition before the general public. The objection was largely based on the belief that Sex Instruction should come from the parents and homes of young people and not from the schools or public authorities. As this difference of opinion would have menaced that good spirit of co-operation which all parties showed who entered the exhibit; we feel that under the circumstances no other action could have been taken. We do not believe however that such instruction can be safely left to the home. It is a matter of social ethics with which society should deal with all the co-operation from the home that it can obtain. For this reason we have obtained permission to give in this issue some photographs of these screens which we hope that our readers will use for the making of public opinion in favor of such instruction being given to our young people. Meanwhile we hope that those who favor such instruction coming only through the homes will give themselves heartily to the task of seeing that parents are instructed as to the most delicate and effective ways of giving such instruction. *Destruction goes on while we wait to test out our methods.*

STORY

ABOUT MARRIAGE AND FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

ABOUT 1770 MARTIN KALLAKAK, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD FAMILY, MET A FEEBLE-MINDED GIRL BY WHOM HE BECAME THE FATHER OF A FEEBLE-MINDED SON. LATER HE MARRIED A WOMAN OF GOOD FAMILY.

MARTIN KALLAKAK - FEEBLE-MINDED GIRL	NORMAL-MINDED GIRL
480 DESCENDANTS	480 DESCENDANTS
42 MORTAL	488 MORTAL
34 ILLEGITIMATE (mostly bastards)	MEM.
14 IMMORAL	EMINENT IN PROFESSIONS
27 DRUNKARDS-CRIMINALS	GOOD SCHOLARS
149 FEEBLE-MINDED	EXCELLENT CITIZENS
82 DIED IN INFANCY	ASpirants
ALL OTHERS UNKNOWN	REIGNED A CULTURED

FEEBLE-MINDED PARENT PRODUCED
PAUPERS, CRIMINALS, PROSTITUTES, DRUNKARDS.

NORMAL-MINDED PARENT PRODUCED
GOOD CITIZENS, PROFESSIONALS, UPRIGHT MEN-WOMEN.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE MAN OR WOMAN YOU ARE ABOUT TO MARRY?

OPEN THE EYES OF YOUR CHILDREN SO THAT THEY SHALL SEE UNDERSTAND AND FEAR CONSEQUENTLY THE EVIL OF LIFE. THEY WILL LOVE YOUR BODY AS A PRESENT. THEY WILL LOVE YOUR CHILDREN THE PROPER EDUCATION.



NUISANCES AND INSPECTIONS 1912

NUISANCES.

4,995 COMPLAINTS
311 NUISANCES ABATED
715 CASES TO CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR PROSECUTION

DISEASES INVESTIGATED

	CASES	DEATHS	CULTURES
SCARLET FEVER	292	27	
DIPHTHERIA	485	62	2856
TYPHOID FEVER	89	27	187
MEASLES	2,002	50	
SMALLPOX	42	0	
ERYSIPELAS	42	19	
PNEUMONIA	208	176	
WHOOPING COUGH	128	15	
PERIPERAL FEVER	10	13	
CEREBRO SPINAL MENING.	10	8	
INFANTILE PARALYSIS	17	0	
OPHTHALMA NEURITICUM	5	0	
SYPHILIS	68	5	
GONORRHEA	186	0	
TUBERCULOSIS	309	235	708

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING.

715 HOUSES CONTAINING 1000 CASES OF DISEASE
CLEANED OR DISINFECTED
66,000 ARTICLES CLEANED OR DISINFECTED.

INSTEAD OF TROUBLESOME AND USELESS QUARANTINES,
INSTEAD OF BLINDLY DISTRIBUTING DISINFECTANTS,
WE NOW ENDEAVOR TO LAY OUR HANDS ON THE ACTUAL
SOURCES OF CONTAGION AND TO DESTROY THEM BY
CONVEYING IT. BE THEY (FLIES), RATS, MOSQUITOES
THE LIKE, 'METCHNIKOFF.

THERESA, A Rochester Story

By Ruth Wolf

Just a word about Theresa. Theresa was afraid. Of the eight children detained at the Shelter, she alone could take no part in the Christmas gaiety, she alone closed her eyes to the tree. Some one had tied a doll on the branches for her, a beautiful waxen doll, with real hair and a pink silk dress, and Miss Annie had placed the treasure in her arms. But Theresa enjoyed the luxury only for a moment, then lost it all in the misery of living. Something that seemed dreadful was going to happen to Theresa. She knew it, not only from the incessant pain under her heart, but because of the looks and whispers with which the "Visitors" unwittingly afflicted her. In all her sixteen years of existence she had never met with as kindly treatment as she found in this "Shelter" where she had been sent four months ago, and never in the drab round of canning factory and tenement confinement, had she been made so happy, until now. Now, she realized afresh, as she had before, when she heard the Judge assign her to this refuge, that she was being punished for something she did not understand, for a wrong she could not know.

That very afternoon the matron had spoken to her of things which now made Theresa choke with terror, and brought back vividly a memory which could make her scream out at night, and which she had tried so hard to smother. She could not antic with Joe and Michel who had long forgotten the hunger which led them to steal a tempting holiday bite;—she could not gloat over the goodies with Mary, whose mother had beaten her into waywardness. She was too restricted in thought to ponder over the terrible inequalities in her small life, or to connect the

cause with the result of her disaster. But she felt dimly the injustice of a fate which began in ignorance and ended in shame. And so Theresa was silent, numb, with the doll clasped in her arms, while the other children frolicked in the unaccustomed warmth and cheer.

Theresa went to the hospital, and went silently through the hard experience of women. She lay quietly during the days, staring out at nothing, paying no attention to the tiny bundle of life at her side, until it was taken away from her, lifeless. The night that happened, she began to cry pitiously: "I want my doll, I want my doll!"

What a lot of pain a little self knowledge could have saved so young a heart! Have not her thousand sisters a right to know?

MARRIAGE

MARRIAGE

MARRIAGE

A bad marriage is about the most fatal blunder -- and the commonest.

2693 Marriages in Rochester in 1912

IF

But 20% of the men had gonorrhoea
But 5% had syphilis
But 5% of men and women had tuberculosis
But 1% were insane
But 5% were alcoholic

THEN

One third of the newly married were affected by serious disease.

YET

These estimates are LOWER than those given by any competent authority.

The offspring of a marriage

How to Start a Survey of the City Hall's Business Methods

By William H. Allen

Director, New York Municipal Research

The first important step is to want the right kind of survey: to want the truth and the whole truth; to want to help via co-operation; to want to have permanent results follow the surveys; and to want to begin where your city has keenest interest.

It is not necessary to begin with the whole problem. On the contrary, the best survey starts with one or more specific questions and fol-

lows those back to the general problems which they index. My colleague, Dr. Cleveland, Chairman of the President's Commission on Economy and Finance, always says when asked what accounts or service records or surveys will do: "They will answer questions. If you have no questions they won't help you very much."

The village of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., wanted to know why certain health work and school work could not be paid for out of taxes. Out of that want grew a hurried survey and a budget exhibit and a comprehensive program for village development all along the line, which has stimulated numerous other small cities and numerous other village societies to similar action.

The Associated Charities of Syracuse wanted facts about charities efficiency. Out of that desire grew a city-wide study of the charities department, schools, health department, methods of accounting and reporting, etc.

Ten men in Waterbury, Conn., wanted to find out whether the city's accounting methods were adequate. Out of that want grew a city-wide survey of accounting methods, police department, schools, charities, public works, budget making, etc.

In a Southern rural community a gentleman, who desired a fact basis for an educational foundation he was about to establish, had a survey made of nine rural schools in the vicinity of the site chosen for his experiment—a survey which may result in co-operation between his foundation and a number of rural communities much in need of educational leadership.

Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce wanted a fact basis for intelligent co-operation with city officials in deciding upon the large policies of development certain to confront that rapidly growing city. Out of their want grew a city-wide survey with statements of fact, constructive suggestions regarding the following departments: Construction, fire, police, water, park, sanitary, health, buildings, weights and materials, payment of claims, bank deposits and treasurer's balances, bonded debt, collecting and assessment of taxes, budget methods, central control, public schools.

The St. Louis Voters' League wanted facts for intelligent consideration of charter needs. Out of this grew a survey of accounting and reporting methods, water department control, etc.

St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee wanted facts about ways of improving the health department's work against tuberculosis. Out of that want grew a constructive study of all phases of health department efficiency, because of the contact between health department and schools. There grew next a demand by a group of young St. Paul business men for the fact basis for co-operating with the public schools, which resulted in the school inquiry now in progress.

The Socialist administration of Milwaukee wanted a fact basis for beginning to redeem its pledges of efficiency. Out of that grew a city-wide survey and a bureau of economy and efficiency.

Governor McGovern of Wisconsin wanted a fact basis for redeeming his pledges. The State Board of Public Affairs of Wisconsin began a state-wide survey of every activity upon which state funds were spent, including the public schools.

More recently Governor Cox of Ohio wanted to turn the eyes of his state toward improvement first of rural schools. Out of that want grew a state-wide survey of rural and normal schools.

A newspaper editor of Newark, N. J., wanted to know how to get some large public questions settled permanently. With a group of business men he asked for a city survey of accounting methods, public works, water department, health department, etc.

The Woman's Club of the Oranges wanted to find a basis for co-operation of public-spirited citizens in the four Oranges. The inspiration basis of this co-operation was furnished by a largely attended meeting, at which were present Governor Wilson, Rabbi Wise, ex-Senator Colby, etc. A fact basis was provided by a city-wide survey. Out of that want grew a four-Orange survey of all departments except schools. They are now organizing a budget exhibit.

The Mayor and Council of Montclair wanted a fact basis for redeeming their pledges. They called for a city-wide survey and a constructive program which gave to Montclair methods of showing promptly to officials and taxpayers what was being done with public funds.

Wanting to do something for the whole of your city by *improving the whole city's business methods* is then the first step in starting a survey.

ELEVEN STEPS SUGGESTED

After being sure that you have some question that needs to be answered, the following steps are suggested:

1. Bring together six or ten or twenty business men or business women or enlist an influential organization to see with you the unimportance of answering this first question and of working answer by answer back to constructive remedy.

2. Get the money or the men necessary for a preliminary survey—a local man well trained in public service, if possible; otherwise a person or persons who realize that facts are invaluable and opinions valueless and that information, rather than philosophy, is the foundation and superstructure of reform.

3. As to co-operation of the official or officials involved, state your purpose to submit the facts, criticisms and recommendations to all officers whose work is described before publication. If co-operation is refused, exercise your citizen right to examine official records. The time has gone by when an official, no matter how honest, should stand between the community and the facts about his stewardship.

4. Set your agent or agents to work, always giving them a note of introduction and credentials to officials, each letter reiterating the purpose of your survey.

5. Make no public statements at all, except of your purpose, until facts are obtained and tested. Require your agent or agents to formulate a report which will state first:

a. Ground covered and methods used, co-operation received.

b. Facts found, including evidence of factors which make for efficiency (see our Wisconsin school, Atlanta health, Waterbury school survey reports, etc.)

c. Criticisms disclosed.

d. Constructive remedies proposed.

6. In formulating criticisms and constructive suggestions, try to accomplish what is suggested by the following plan used in our report on organization and administration of the city government of Atlanta:

I. Defective conditions easily corrected by slight improvements in administration.

II. Defective conditions easily corrected without reorganization, but requiring ordinance authority.

III. Defective conditions easily corrected, but requiring reorganization for which ordinance authority is necessary.

IV. Defective conditions easily corrected, but requiring reorganization for which statutory enactment is necessary.

V. Defective conditions easily corrected, but requiring increased appropriations.

VI. Other conspicuous opportunities confronting Atlanta's city government (exclusive of health and education).

VII. Immediate next steps for Atlanta's city government.

7. In a brief survey not all of the above will be needed. Sometimes the statement of fact and criticism can be put in one division and the remedies separately, while again the fact criticism and the remedy can be stated all at once. Specific recommendation may be emphasized by being indented, full faced or underscored. We tell our men that the best method is so to state the facts that the constructive remedy is obvious or implied.

8. Have the report gone over thoroughly first by those who are paying the bill, so they understand what is being done in their name.

9. Submit the report where time permits—for confirmation, conference, discussion and planning remedies—to the officials involved. For example, the St. Paul Anti-Tuberculosis Committee recently went over in detail with the mayor, his health officer and others involved all of our report on health department needs. The Associated Charities Committee of Syracuse took up in the minutest detail every part of our report with the city officers involved.

10. Give the report to the press facts foremost, so far as possible in short paragraphs, one item at a time and, where several steps are involved, one subject at a time. Potpourri survey reports are not as effective as the solo method. Few men are sufficiently informed on public business to be able to take in from one day's newspaper story the significant facts and needs of several city departments. Where material does not justify a succession of stories, previous arrangement with editors may secure their interest so that they will see—what is largely the truth—that significant facts about several departments make a better first story than the sensational matter about any one department.

N. Follow up the survey report with letters to officials and business men; with postal card bulletins recalling facts suggested; with requests to city officials to learn whether facts are being used; with reminders at election time or platform-making time.

FACTS NEEDED RATHER THAN PHILOSOPHY.

The most dangerous kink in the above program is to obtain the man who gets the facts rather than the philosophy. It is surprising how hard it is for men to trust their own senses and the world's experience when they come to formulating a report. For example, I had this morning gone over one of the best survey reports I have ever seen, and yet it was necessary to ask questions like this: Did you see this or were you told it? State the high percentage of attendance in figures; give the number of schools lacking fire escapes; don't say several when you can give the exact number. Is it not clear that your town will not be helped if told "restric-

tions against over-encumbering appropriations, should be included in the budget ordinance, unless shown clearly "past budgets have contained no restrictions whatever"?

The surveys mentioned by me are made by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. There have been so many calls upon us lately that we are now proposing to organize for out-of-town work on a scale large enough to make a quick and thorough survey. I suppose at the present time we have made more surveys of more different kinds of public service than any other agency in the country. Because of the Metz Fund for Promoting Uniform Accounting and Reporting, the Efficient Citizenship Bulletins of which 600 have been sent out to a large mailing list of mayors, comptrollers, newspaper men, and the publicity given to New York work and the Training School for Public Service, we receive a large number of requests for information regarding surveys. It seems that the time has come when this work must be undertaken on a scale large enough to keep a great many high grade accountants, engineers, health officers, school men, etc., always available for utilizing the present full tide of interest in public business methods. We shall be glad to answer questions, make suggestions or send literature illustrating what we have proved to be a productive method of surveying public administration.—
The American City.

Public Service As Private Profit

A Study of Rochester's Street Railway in Comparison with the Municipally Owned Lines of Great Britain.

By Prof. Herman LeRoy Fairchild

1— PROFITS DRAWN FROM THE PEOPLE OF ROCHESTER.

Street Railway Co.		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Dividends							
Preferred stock				\$112,500	\$362,095	\$ 193,117	\$ 193,125
Common stock				90,000	279,145	1,196,783	1,196,820
Total					\$661,240	\$1,389,900	\$1,389,945
Lighting Co.							
Dividends—							
Preferred stock		\$162,390	\$149,890	\$149,890	\$149,890	\$ 149,890	\$ 149,890
Common stock		324,910	519,856		454,874	1,429,604	779,784
Total		\$487,300	\$669,746	\$149,890	\$604,764	\$1,579,494	\$ 929,674
Total							\$7,861,953
Dividends for three years, 1910-1912							\$6,555,017
Surplus—Railway Co.					\$1,701,811		
Lighting Co.					425,533	2,127,344	
Dividends and Surplus							\$8,682,361

Rochester is a fair example of the manner in which American cities are exploited for private profit by the great capitalistic interests. Like most large cities in the United States Rochester owns and operates its water supply system, but allows private interests, though special privilege, to exploit the people in the very profitable service of street transportation and lighting. The facts are shown by the reports of the com-

panies made to the Public Service Commission of New York State. Table 1 shows the amount of clear profit taken simply as dividends out of Rochester in a few years by the Big Business which controls the two Rochester companies.

A small part of the profits of the railway company is derived from the suburban lines, but out of a total of \$3,628,572 passenger revenue for the year ending June 30, 1912, all but \$574,438 is credited to the city lines.

Probably the dividends on stock do not represent all the profit, as the earnings may be diverted as interest, large salaries, etc.

If these large dividends were only a fair per cent on an actual expenditure or bona fide capital the matter would not be so serious. But the capitalization of the two companies is undoubtedly largely fictitious. The capitalization is shown in table 2.

2—CAPITALIZATION.

<i>New York State Railways—1911.</i>	
Cost of road and equipment	\$18,433,335
Free investment	16,262,670
	\$34,696,005
Stock, preferred	\$ 3,862,500
Stock, common	19,947,233
	\$23,809,733
Debt, unfunded	\$ 1,747,061
Debt, funded	8,874,000
	\$19,621,061
<i>Rochester Railway and Light Co.—1911.</i>	
Fixed capital, distributed items	\$ 5,512,989
Fixed capital, undistributed items	14,084,942
	\$19,597,931
Mortgage bonds	\$14,820,820
Stock, preferred	2,997,800
Stock, common	6,498,200
	\$24,316,820

Well informed people will not believe that the plant of the New York State Railways, the somewhat ambitious name of the Rochester street railway company, has ever expended even half of thirty-four million dollars. Probably the entire property could be duplicated for less than ten million. And no one can think that the Rochester Railway and Light Company (the gas and electric service company) has ever spent nineteen million dollars on its plant. Some day, when the people of the city and the State wake up, a physical valuation of the property will be made and we shall know on what large amount of "water" the people are now compelled to pay tribute.

The most damnable thing in American business is the fraudulent capitalization. Mr. John Moody has estimated that about one-half of the wealth of the nation is not created wealth but fictitious or paper wealth. Professor Davenport says, "it is probably not going too far to assert that two-thirds of the durable property bases of income in the country are nothing else than the capitalization of privilege of predation." The American people are quietly and meekly paying interest on the enormously false capitalization which has been floated through the operations of Wall Street.

The best example of economic and efficient public service is doubtless to be found in the English cities. The capitalistic press of America has kept our public in ignorance of the fact that nearly all the cities of the British islands own and operate their tramways, and also their gas and electric lighting. In the year 1900 eleven English cities operated their tramways. Last year the number was 173. The 122 private companies operate principally in suburban districts and between the cities. Out of 72 cities with population over 60,000 only ten do not operate their tramways. These are, in England, Bristol, Coventry, Great Gimsby, Hastings, Middlebrough and Norwich; in Scotland, Edinburg and Paisley; in Ireland, Dublin and Cork.

3—GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL TRACTION IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Year	Number	Capital Expenditure
1900	11	£ 1,169,429 = \$ 5,671,730
1901	18	2,748,873
1902	47	10,518,543
1903	61	14,644,126
1904	92	21,295,771
1905	115	27,876,320
1906	131	31,147,824
1907	131	35,965,920
1908	179	41,735,547
1909	178	42,063,875
1910	171	42,800,372
1911	175	44,454,593
1912	173	45,903,038 = \$222,629,734

The report of the English Board of Trade for December, 1912, gives the number of municipalities that own their tramways as 172; the route miles 1,777; the capitalization per mile, including all items, \$87,324; net receipts \$21,334,288; applied to reduction of debt \$6,052,353; placed in reserve or renewal fund \$4,731,194; paid in "relief of rates" (local taxes) \$2,369,268.

In table 6 pages 240-41, the Rochester street railway service is compared with that of a few cities which have municipalized their tramways. The table has been compiled from the latest annual reports of the tramway managers of the cities; from Garcke's Manual of Electrical Undertakings; and from the latest report of the Board of Trade. In these tables the term "Corporation" means in English usage a municipality, while "Company" means a private company. The figures have been changed to dollars by multiplying pounds by \$4.85.

To make fair comparison with Rochester five English cities are selected with population about the same as Rochester, no other element entering into the choice. These may be taken as good illustration of the results of municipal ownership in cities of 200,000 to 300,000 population. With these are also given the data for the largest cities of the United Kingdom, excluding London.

The most striking contrast with Rochester is in the matter of capitalization. It will be noted that the English cities of larger population than Rochester have their tramways capitalized at about three million dollars, while Rochester street railways with two suburban lines are capitalized at thirty-four and a half million. Even Glasgow, serving a population four times as large as Rochester, and with a plant proportionally greater, is capitalized at only seventeen million. Manchester, with 900,000 people served has less than ten million of capital expenditure.

Of course, allowance must be made for the greater purchasing power of money in England compared with inflated prices in America. The English cities are more compact than American cities and the expense of construction and operation is proportionally less, and the number of cars required for proper service is less. But even if we double the figures for the capitalization of the English tramways we still have an enormous discrepancy that shows badly for Rochester.

The mileage and cars are given in the table. As regards the cars it should be understood that English cars are mostly "double-deckers" and have seating capacity generally over 60 and even up to 79 people, while the newest Rochester cars seat only 44 persons and the largest cars seat 50. Rules as to standing in the cars vary, but packing is not often permitted. In Glasgow no standing is allowed. In Belfast six persons may stand in the aisle of each floor during the rush hours.

The difference in fares is an interesting and important factor. Pence in the English reports has been doubled to show cents in the table. Many English cities charge one-half penny (one cent) for short rides and more according to distance. There is a tendency to make a flat rate of one penny (two cents). Belfast has a flat rate of one penny in the morning up to nine o'clock. Hull has between five and nine a. m. a flat rate of one-half penny, and for all other hours a uniform rate of one penny.

The figures for fares in the table give the average of all the fares, including the long-ride or high fares. They contrast sharply with the five cent fare on American street railways, even when we make large allowance for the difference in the value of money. Yet on the low fares the English tramways make good profit and the decided tendency is to lower the fares. Under date Feb. 4, 1913, Mr. James Dalrymple, General Manager of the Glasgow Tramways, writes:

"Since you were here we have made considerable strides, more especially in the way of reducing fares. You will possibly remember that our lowest fare was one-half penny or one cent, and the length of ride for this fare was rather over one-half a mile. We have now doubled this distance, and we have one-half penny rides as long as a mile and a half. I was rather doubtful as to this plunge, but the results seem, so far as we have gone, to be turning out all right. We have increased the number of passengers by nearly one million per week, and this increase gives us almost exactly the gross revenue that we had before. Our expenditure, of course, is somewhat higher, but nothing to speak of. Our great difficulty now is to cope with the enormous traffic."

The flat rate of five cents, with universal transfer, does not seem excessive to us, being accustomed to it; but it must be remembered that the Rochester company has made on that fare a clear profit of over three million dollars in three years.

However, the most important factor in the finances of the English tramways is that the profits belong to the people and are used to reduce local taxes (rates), as shown in the last column of table 6.

The wages of the drivers (motormen) and guards (conductors) on the English cars might seem low to us, ranging from six to seven and one-half pence per hour, that is from 12 to 15 cents. The Rochester men receive 26.5 cents per hour. This difference is probably not entirely balanced by the cheaper cost of living in England, but there are other compensations. The following, copied from a Manchester circular, will give an idea of advantages other than regular wages.

ALLOWANCES AND CONCESSIONS.

Overtime.

Drivers and guards are paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for all time worked over nine hours per day or 54 hours per week.

Standing-by Time.

Drivers and Guards are paid at ordinary rates for standing-by each complete hour, and every half hour after.

Holiday Allowance.

One week per annum with pay.

Half-Pay During Sickness.

All employees after 3 months service are paid half-wages for one month for time lost through sickness.

Uniforms and Free Riding.

Uniforms provided to all Traffic Employees. They are also allowed free riding on the cars to and from duty.

Bonuses to Drivers.

One shilling per week is allowed to all Drivers who for 13 consecutive weeks have been free from blamable accidents, and whose current consumption records have been satisfactory.

March, 1911.

The Corporation Tramways Friendly Society, a mutual benefit association partly supported by city funds, makes liberal provision against accident, sickness and death.

And beyond all the material advantages to the employees there is a sentimental, ethical and moral advantage which lies in the fact that the drivers and guards are city employees, and are working in their own business and on their own property. They have a self respect, a poise

5-COMPARISON OF ROCHE

Years Owned by City	Miles of Single Track	Number of Cars	Average Fare (Cents)	CITIES	Population Served	Pa carr
	28	118		WEST HAM	292,000	37
13	47	106	2.1	BOLTON	221,000	29
8	37	140	2.0	LEICESTER	227,000	31
14	36	151	2.12	NOTTINGHAM	260,000	36
	30	165	1.5	HULL	283,000	41
	103 in Rochester	336	5.0	ROCHESTER	250,000	62
18	197	803	1.9	GLASGOW	1,150,000	237
10	182	600	2.32	MANCHESTER	900,000	165
14	116	561		LIVERPOOL	747,000	125
7	57	300	1.8	BIRMINGHAM	526,000	84
18	108	285	2.2	LEEDS	500,000	86
100	75	269	1.8	SHEFFIELD	456,000	84
7	81	250	2.1	BELFAST	385,000	54
11	75	200	2.6	SALFORD	350,000	48
14	100	237	2.3	BRADFORD	337,000	56

and a courtesy which no employee of a private money-grasping company can ever possess.

In Belfast a certain proportion of the annual profit of the tramways is divided equally among all the employees. Last year every member of the staff "from the General Manager down to the office boys" received four pounds, one shilling and two pence (nearly \$20.00). It should be noted that the division is on the democratic basis of individuality and not graded according to amount of salary or some other invidious standard.

The English people are not given to rash experiments, and the municipalization of their tramways has been a growth due to its beneficent effects. Tables 3 and 4 which show the steady increase of this index of true democracy during the last decade should be sufficient proof of the success in the people's ownership of the means of street transportation. The figures in table 3 suggest that the remaining companies are grasping all the profits possible before their plants are taken by the communities.

4—English Traction, December, 1911.

	Number	Capital	Net Receipts	
Corporations (Cities)	174	£51,147,236	£3,849,380	£302,380 to relief of rates
Companies	122	24,525,590	1,426,680	786,943 profits.

The democratizing of the English public service is shown by the electricity supply undertakings even better than by the tramways.

—6 English Electricity Supply Undertakings—1912.

	Number	Capital	Revenue	Net Receipts
Corporations (Cities)	204	£41,107,731	£5,926,413	£3,101,363
Companies	95	26,078,113	3,252,912	1,569,724

The altruistic and democratic point of view of the English Tram-

PER AND ENGLISH CITIES.

Ingers last year (11)	Capitalization (in dollars)	Reserve Sinking Fund Loans repaired	Contributed to the Common Good	
			Last year	In Period
7,992	\$ 2,535,541			
19,812	2,613,946	\$ 927,814		\$ 315,303 in 10 years
14,360	3,435,255	1,029,330	\$ 38,800	
26,461	3,080,370	335,624		795,157 in 10 years
99,108	2,491,726	1,235,847		894,825 in 10 years
11,683	34,796,005	Surplus, 1912 1,701,811	DIVIDENDS 1,389,945	DIVIDENDS 3,247,968 in 3 years
57,307	16,990,389	8,505,668	333,088	1,002,519 in 4 years
10,077	9,608,626	3,745,936	363,750	2,555,950 in 10 years
7,283	9,634,675	6,711,032	158,861	1,298,471 in 14 years
27,449	5,119,369	494,845		
21,943	6,947,334	673,980	296,640	3,766,972 in (?) years
10,331	6,670,593		130,411	872,267 in 10 years
16,856	5,529,000	1,176,459		433,105 in 10 years
20,788	3,508,121	1,387,361	87,300	726,287 in 10 years
52,281	4,682,025		96,700	320,100 in 10 years

5—COMPARISON OF ROCHESTER AND ENGLISH CITIES.

Years Owned by City	Miles of Single Track	Number of Cars	Average Fare (Cents)	CITIES	Population Served	Passengers carried last year (1911)	Capitalization (in dollars)	Reserve Sinking Fund Loans repaid	Contributed to the Common Good	
									Last year	In Period
	28	118		WEST HAM	292,000	37,497,992	\$ 2,535,541			
13	47	106	2.1	BOLTON	221,000	29,119,812	2,613,946	\$ 927,814		\$ 315,303 in 10 years
8	37	140	2.0	LEICESTER	227,000	31,114,360	3,435,255	1,029,330	\$ 38,800	
14	36	151	2.72	NOTTINGHAM	260,000	36,026,461	3,080,370	335,624		795,157 in 10 years
	30	165	1.5	HULL	383,000	41,199,108	2,491,726	1,235,847		\$ 94,825 in 10 years
	103 in Rochester	336	5.0	ROCHESTER	250,000	62,041,683	34,796,005	Surplus, 1912: 1,701,811	DIVIDENDS 1,389,945	DIVIDENDS 3,247,968 in 3 years
18	197	803	1.9	GLASGOW	1,150,000	237,067,307	16,990,389	8,505,668	333,088	1,002,519 in 4 years
10	182	600	2.32	MANCHESTER	900,000	165,890,077	9,608,626	3,745,936	363,750	2,555,950 in 10 years
14	116	561		LIVERPOOL	747,000	125,507,283	9,634,675	6,711,032	158,861	1,298,471 in 14 years
7	57	300	1.8	BIRMINGHAM	526,000	64,127,449	5,119,369	494,845		
18	108	285	2.2	LEEDS	500,000	66,021,943	6,447,334	673,980	296,640	3,766,972 in (?) years
16	75	269	1.8	SHEFFIELD	456,000	84,500,331	6,670,593		130,411	872,267 in 10 years
7	81	250	2.1	BELFAST	385,000	54,546,856	5,529,000	4,176,459		433,105 in 10 years
11	75	200	2.6	SALFORD	350,000	48,520,788	3,508,121	1,387,361	87,300	726,287 in 10 years
14	100	237	2.3	BRADFORD	337,000	56,352,281	4,682,025		96,700	320,100 in 10 years

way Manager is well illustrated in the following quotations from an address by William J. McCombe, Tramway Manager of Hull, before the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Municipal Tramway Association, at West Ham in September, 1912.

"Like every other enterprise carried out by the civic authority the running of a tramway system has an ethical as well as a material side, and especially in recent days has this phase of the subject been strongly emphasized. Even such a prosaic institution (if there is anything really prosaic) as a tramway organization is brought into line with the municipal ideal engendered by the altruistic proposition of the greatest good of the greatest number and the ultimate good of all. If we make this object the touchstone of our practice we are not likely to go far wrong. If we refuse to recognize it we shut our eyes to one of the great modern movements which are closely identified with the betterment of all progressive communities.

"It is quite common to hear business men, as well as other men who happen to be in business, declare that corporate (Municipal) undertakings should be carried out under strictly commercial rules. Unfortunately for them this cannot be done. Strictly business principles, if they mean anything at all, mean the carrying into effect of the methods of competition understood by the rigid orthodox political economist, which are out of harmony with such modern municipal principles as the recognition of the moral rights of all parties concerned and a community of interest in everything that affects their mutual well being.

"So far, therefore, as actual practice is concerned, and indeed in the nature of things, we are bound to assume that no municipal tramway is worked on strictly commercial principles."

"The tramcar is the democratic vehicle *par excellence*. To popularize tramway riding, to widen the tramway outlook, to democratize tramway facilities, should be our pleasure, as it is certainly our duty; and to cheapen them on right lines without reference to pre-conceived opinions should be the aim of every really progressive municipality.

"* * * * * The laying down of a rigid scale of fares and carrying it through year after year, without reference to the increase of population, the accumulative educative value of tramway travelling to its own advantage, and the inevitable changes in public feeling, is an unfortunate error in practice.

"In catering for the vast numbers who desire to make use of cheap, swift and frequent means of locomotion in our streets we should keep our finger upon the pulse of the riding community, be receptive of new ideas, and, as far as possible, bring about a close interaction of practical ways and means with the demands made by an enlightened and progressive public opinion."

These noble sentiments are probably a fair expression of the dominant public opinion in England today, and shames our American commercial greed. What would be the expression on this subject by the Big Business interests that own the two public utility companies of Rochester? We do not forget the Vanderbilt motto.

Do Americans wish to admit that the English people are more honest or more capable as the explanation of their great success in the peoples' ownership of their public utilities? A very interesting detail which throws light on the character of the people relates to lost articles. Reports of the Tramway Managers give enumeration of articles found in the tramcars during the year. It would seem from these reports

that the passengers are as absent-minded or as careless as here in American cities, but the great number of valuable articles turned in to the offices is suggestive of greater personal honesty. The following tabulation, table 7, is casually made from the extended and detailed list of found articles for one year, and may surprise Americans who seldom recover any losses.

7—Articles Found in Cars.

	Total Number	Number Claimed	Gloves	Jewelry	Purses	Sums of Money
Leicester	5,377	3,160	909	104	376	115
Leeds	10,654	5,236	673	310	835	277
Glasgow	26,755	12,455	1,411	497	1,629	1,098
Liverpool	32,768	9,148	4,417	1,098	1,796	1,288

*Amounting to \$3,039.13.

Objections offered to municipal ownership of public utilities resolve into two. First, that they would "be in politics." But are not our street railway and lighting companies now in politics? As a matter of fact wherever corruption in politics exists on any large scale it may be traced to the influence of private monopolies seeking selfish advantages. The chief opponents of home-rule and peoples' government of cities and New York State ownership of water-power are the special-privilege corporations.

We do not hear any intelligent criticism of our Water Works Department being "in politics," or of our Public Schools. All our municipal enterprises should be decidedly in politics and then the Big Business interests would be out of politics.

The other objection is that public enterprises are inefficient. It has been the effort and policy of Big Business to make them so. Such undertakings in America have not had a fair chance because all the combined power of the special-privilege corporations has been used to belittle them in the press and to crush them financially. Cleveland's difficulty in securing municipal ownership is a good example. But all experience proves the superior efficiency of public ownership. For the English tramways and public lighting the proof has been given. In America we may mention the Panama Canal; the conservation work in the arid region; the new water system of Los Angeles, as fine examples of superior work by public officials. No private, mercenary company can command the whole-hearted, enthusiastic work of engineers and experts in the way that the peoples' service encourages. Permanent efficiency can not be founded on mercenary purpose and selfish interest, but only on altruistic operation for the common good.

However, the financial or efficiency factor is not the greatest advantage in the peoples' control of their own business. The greater gain is in civic justice and in the self-respect and moral uplift of the citizenship. The present condition in Rochester, with two most important necessities of city life used for private profit, sets a vicious and immoral example before the citizen. The exploitation of the city by private interests is undemocratic, unaltruistic, indefensible and intolerable.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in the last issue credit was given to Dr. Goler for preventing so much blindness at the birth of children, by his fine supervision of the midwifery of the city. This credit should be given to the Midwifery Commission. Dr. Goler was anxious that this correction should be made.

City Dairy Company

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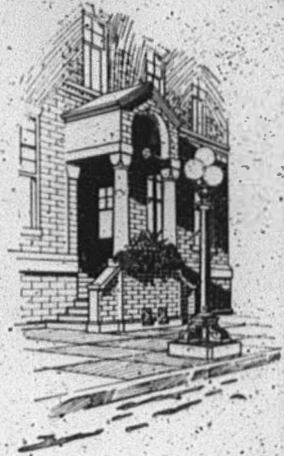
Write for Literature.

J. Arthur Jackson, M. D.

Secretary and Manager.

For the People of Brick Church and Their Neighbors

(By Herbert Wright Gates



OPEN DOOR AND THE
FRIENDLY LIGHT

Three years ago this Spring the revolving doors of the new Brick Church Institute started their well-nigh ceaseless swinging to admit the many hundreds of boys and girls and men and women who are constantly making use of the advantages of the building. As one enters the lobby, the eye rests upon a bronze tablet which reminds him that this fine equipment was presented to "the People of Brick Church and their Neighbors." It is in this spirit that the work of the Institute is administered, that it may increase the neighborly spirit and social consciousness of the church by affording a better opportunity for the expression of neighborly impulses in various social activities.

The Brick Church realizes that the best contribution which any such institution can make to a community is to help furnish it with stronger characters and happier, richer lives. The various social occasions, the clubs and groups find their highest usefulness in affording opportunity for close contact of lives of social resourcefulness and power, with others of more limited resource or initiative.

Nor do we lose sight of the fact that the value of such work accrues not alone to those for whom it is carried on, but fully as much to those who do the work. The great need of our civic and national life is ever for men and women of ability who have tasted the joys of effective service and are willing to make their lives count for something in raising the standards of living and helping to open up new opportunities for those about them.

A typical instance may be found in the development of the Girls' Club during the last two years. Starting with a group of young women of the church who were eager to do something and who have thrown themselves into this work with rare enthusiasm and energy, lines of influence have been set to work from which abundant fruitage is now apparent. The girls first gathered in this club were working girls, for the most part from fourteen to seventeen years of age. At the beginning the work was carefully laid out for them, but there has always been a vision of self-government, to be made effective just as rapidly as the girls themselves should gain the power of self-control.

It has been fine to note how character develops under such circumstances. Girls who came into the club with little thought beyond that of having a good time, have come to feel a responsibility for the welfare of their companions. Money has been raised for a vacation fund with which to meet part of the expenses of a summer outing for those who might not otherwise secure it. The management of this fund has been increasingly placed in the hands of the girls themselves until they now show a high degree of thoughtfulness and wisdom in it.



WAITING FOR THE SUMMER-SCHOOL DOORS TO OPEN

Best of all are the numerous instances of those who come to one or another of the committee with requests for counsel and advice, not for themselves, but for some other girl who needs guidance and sympathy. This is the essence of neighborliness. There have been many girls who at first entered into the social parties with a "dance hall" spirit, who now take the lead in trying to set high standards of social behavior for all. The change is evident in the type of young men who come with them to these affairs and in their behavior. Some of these parties might well be studied by many young people of far greater advantages, as models of propriety and decorum.

A simple supper has been served on girls club nights for those who could not go home from their work and return in time. This supper was provided at first by members of the committee, at a nominal charge. Not long ago some of the girls in the cooking class asked that they might be allowed to get up this supper themselves, a privilege gladly afforded.

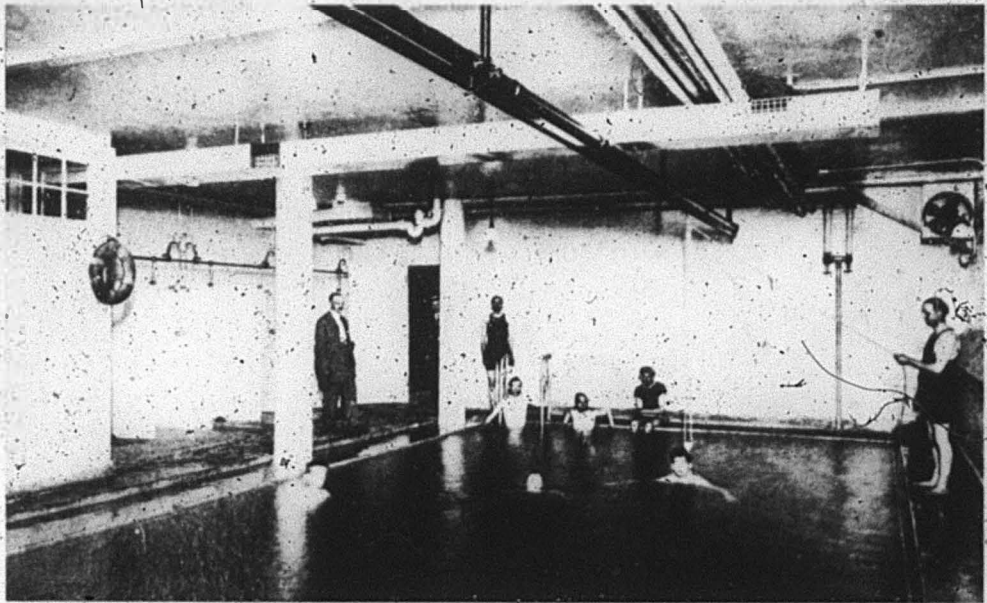
In all these activities, as well as the sewing and millinery classes and the practical talks on hygiene given by Dr. May Allen, we see so many opportunities for making better home-makers in the future, and better homes are a vital asset in any community.

The work of the boys' clubs includes physical training in the gymnasium and swimming pool, where the values of exercise and cleanliness are taught, together with the virtues of self-control and co-operation that always come with well-directed games. In the carpentry classes and those in basketry and metal work, the boys are encouraged to make things for their own use, and especially such things as may be of value in the home. A lot of the boys last summer began making picture frames and received a good picture for each creditable frame completed. As one lad told his teacher with pride of the delight his mother felt in the fine picture for her sitting room, one saw a new bond of interest between mother and son.

It was a most unruly youngster that came in some time ago. Rough house, mischief, profanity, craps, and all that goes with the school of

the street, with post-graduate courses in the jails and penitentiaries; were common knowledge with him. Discipline had to be frequent, and terms of suspension had to be lengthened. One night he appeared after a long absence and triumphantly waved a wad of greenbacks. "Got paid off tonight," he exclaimed. "So you are working, are you?" "Sure thing, been working steady for three months."

"What are you doing with your money?" "Give it to me mother. She gives me back what I need for expenses." And he is still working, and working up. One night a while ago one of his acquaintances was showing signs of being unruly and inconsiderate of the rights of the others. Just then John showed up. "Watcher think yer trying to start here. That sort of thing don't go, see!" And the incipient trouble subsided without need of further discipline by the officials.



THE SWIMMING POOL

In the summer school last season, over two hundred children spent six weeks, the youngest ones in kindergarten work, the older boys in suitable useful activities with games and stories, the girls in playing house and housekeeping under the friendly guidance of a teacher who made the game count. All the children enjoyed regular outings to the parks and elsewhere and there got closer to Nature and took in many of her lessons.

Thrift is encouraged through the savings bank. A better taste in reading is encouraged through the Monday afternoon story hour and the library, which is conducted as a branch of the public library, open to all. The Boy Scouts are taking their due share in the various helpful activities throughout the city, as well as preparing themselves for the emergencies of the future.

The older ones are being trained to a wider vision of usefulness in the Wednesday evening Social Service club, and are given opportunities to work out their impressions in various lines of practical service.

Thus is the Brick Church trying to fulfill the purpose of its mission and live up to the motto that proclaims that purpose on the walls of its Institute.

SOCIAL WORKERS REMEMBER GANNETT HOUSE

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Introduce Young Men and
Women, Boys and Girls to
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Amusements and Club life.



"Here Let No One Be A Stranger"

Dancing with First Class Music every Tuesday:
Boys, 25c. Girls, 15c.

Girls Wednesday Club: 6:00 till 10:00. Supper 10c for girls who
come direct from work. Dues, 10c a month.

Every Monday & Thursday: The Rochester Boys' Evening Home,
the Oldest Boys' Club in the City. Variety of Classes, 10c a month.

Sewing and Cooking schools for younger
girls every Saturday morning.

The Hall may be rented on a Few Spare Evenings. Write the Superintendent.



Come in

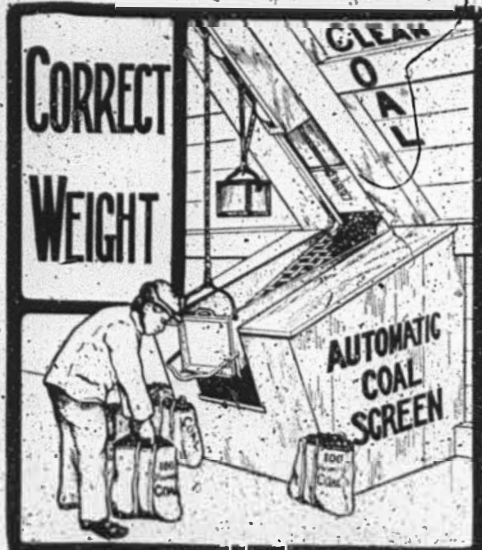
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The Third Church and The Community

By Elsie Voorhees Jones

In this day of completely organized church life, with every energy harnessed, human relationships tend to become so impersonal that one turns aside with relief from the large institutional church to the "specialty shop" where human relationships between the weak and the strong, the sorrowful, the happy, the discouraged and the buoyant, the ignorant and the learned, can be easily established. Although a church may be located in a typically residential section where the congregation think they are quite able to work out their own salvation, yet it will only learn the lesson of salvation through work with others in a definite, concrete way. It is learning that any social betterment work to have lasting value to the community must be persistent and continuous; it must be built up on a basis of fact,—not generalities drawn from a superficial scanning of reports and statistics; it must be built up on a personal knowledge of families in their own homes. With the words of the preacher continually ringing in one's ears—that there is no general road leading straight to character; that we must give expression to religious feeling or else feeling is worse than dead—church members should be the most persistent, powerful, dynamic social force for uplift in the whole social field. Many churches are fast making this true.

The Third Presbyterian Church is carrying on a work that is being done by no other church so far as is known. Its Social Service Department is in charge of a paid charity worker and its activities are carried on entirely apart from the usual religious activities of the church. This department is much the same as a Charity Organization Society or a United Charities in a small city or one of their district offices in a larger city, save that the committees and Friendly Visitors are drawn from the church membership. Its work with families is like the work of the United Charities, entirely free from any religious proselytism. Although this department does aim to render effective relief to many families and is also able to serve the community in several ways, the chief aim is to increase the religious spirit of the church itself; to furnish an opportunity for the religious feeling of the church to actively express itself in service. The Third Church thus expresses the belief that the field of social service does in truth belong to the church and accepts the challenge that every church should be a living force in the community.

The Social Service Department now has the following activities:

- I. Three Committees on Family Rehabilitation.
- II. Friendly Visitors trained and enlisted.
- III. Monthly church night meetings for consideration of first-hand investigations on social conditions of Rochester.
- IV. Study Class based on Devine's Principles of Relief.
- V. Excursions to Rochester's Social Agencies.

I. THREE COMMITTEES ON FAMILY REHABILITATION.

The work of family rehabilitation deals with families brought to the attention of the Social Service Secretary by School Principals, Individuals, Hospitals, United Charities, and other agencies. The first step is

to provide emergency relief if necessary. Then follows a thorough study of the family history, including their antecedents, their former occupations, who their relatives are, what the landlord, the family physician and the school teacher know of the family. This report is submitted to the committee so that they may be able to make some diagnosis of the difficulties and determine upon a plan of treatment, for the Third Church has recognized that the fundamental part of social work is "such treatment of the family in need as will help the individual to live his life fully, and help him in such a way as not to depress the independent efforts being made by other members of his community. It involves such use of experience gained in the service of the few as will not only help to determine the needs of the many but will ascertain the probable reaction of the greater number to general preventive and curative efforts." General preventive and curative efforts—the main purpose of our Social Service Department—involve facing facts, preparing for redress, meeting the cost and uniting effort. These four processes are the machinery of the three committees on family rehabilitation which meet weekly. These committees, each composed of about 15 men and women of the congregation, hear the history of Mrs. X's troubles, including the highest status of her family life, the school record of the children, the opinion of former employer, lawyer, doctor, minister—all who have known the family—not that we may decide whether or not relief should be given but to show that, in the social field as in the medical, all the facts must be given due consideration, in their bearing not only on the lives of Mrs. X's family but on other men, women and children.

To withhold relief on condition that Mrs. X. accept medical aid does not affect the importance of educating people to opportunities offered by hospitals and other medical agencies; to provide temporarily for the comfort of a tubercular patient who refuses sanitarium care does not affect the importance of providing for legislation that will make possible the isolation of tubercular patients through the Health Bureau by due process of law; to secure better housing facilities for Mrs. B. where even then she must spend 40 per cent. of her income on rent—does not lessen our interest in how homes for working men earning \$10 to \$12 a week may be found at a rate proportionate to such a wage; to find men earning a maximum wage of \$9 per week to support a family of four does not lessen our interest in the question of a living wage; to see old age threewarded for long and faithful service in industry does not lessen our interest in old age pension laws; to see the saloon wrecking the lives of men and women, destroying homes, does not lessen our interest in the abolition of the liquor business; to see sub-normal parents leading their children a merry dance does not lessen our interest in the adequate care of the feeble-minded; to see social disease producing blindness and deformity does not lessen our interest in the questions of sex hygiene. "To seek out and to strike effectively at those organized forces of evil, at those particular causes of dependence and intolerable living conditions, which are beyond the control of the individuals whom they injure and whom they too often destroy," is the dominant note of our work. To face such facts as these causes one to act with painstaking deliberation. So little knowledge is held by any of us as to the reaction of an individual to preventive efforts that we may count the time gained which is given to a study of conditions before generalizing action is taken. The Committees these families must review also to learn the effects of our rehabilitating efforts and register the causes for failure or success.

II. FRIENDLY VISITORS TRAINED AND ENLISTED

There can be no redress in these families unless we consider carefully our equipment for working with them. There must be established a standard of investigation and treatment comparable to that which the medical profession offers for diagnosis and treatment of physical disabilities.

Mrs. W. had very serious kidney trouble and was directed to be at the Out-Patient Department of the Hospital twice a week and to rigidly follow the diet provided. Because the woman was so irregular in going to the Clinic her condition was growing worse. The Social Worker at the Hospital telephoned to the Social Service Secretary at the Third Church to learn if a Friendly Visitor could not be found who would bring Mrs. W. to the Hospital regularly and also see that she used the diet provided for her. A Friendly Visitor started work by piloting to the Clinic the mother and her four children who needed fresh air as the mother kept a roaring fire and only rarely opened the windows. She was always so cold. The washing stood about every day in the week as Mrs. W. was too sick to finish it and as Mr. W. spent too large a part of his \$12 wage in drink so that there was no money to have it done. Confusion and dirt made the place anything but attractive. Add to such disorder a continual flood of tears from Mrs. W. because "me too sick" and home loses its charm. In the course of 12 weeks, with two regular weekly visits to the Clinic, Mrs. W. began to improve and was finally pronounced well. During this interval it was discovered that two of the children—backward in school—needed medical attention. They were placed in the Hospital and now are well and doing excellent school work. After a week or two we decided that Mrs. W. was in no fit condition to do her family washing so we began to cast about to find money to have it done. Did we ask some benevolent person to contribute money for such purpose? No, indeed—we learned that Mr. W. was employed by a firm that takes great personal interest in its employees and we asked one of the Superintendents to take up the matter of the drink habit with Mr. W. We told the Superintendent of a recent drunk where the man pitched his wife through the window and a neighboring doctor was called in to fix an injured thumb. As a result of the work on the part of the Superintendent Mr. W. has not been on a spree since. He at once provided money to have the washing done. On a wage of \$12 a week, it goes without saying, that the family had nothing for medical care, refurnishing their home, church or recreation. Because Mrs. W. had been ill so long, both husband and wife had completely lost heart. As soon as she was on the road to recovery and as soon as confidence had been established between the Friendly Visitor and the family, the Friendly Visitor began to make suggestions as to better ways of living. She succeeded in getting the bedroom windows open. Then she attacked the problem of decent sleeping facilities. There were no mattresses on the two beds for six people, and they had never had sheets or night clothing. It was impossible to keep well with such sleeping accommodation so we decided to raise sufficient money to provide sheets, mattresses and cloth and pattern for night gowns. It was not hard to find some one to provide \$10.25 for such relief—because we were sure that the family now was eager to have these facilities for cleanliness although they still cling to the feather bed in cold weather. The children were taught how to use tooth brushes; they went sent to Sunday School; later Mrs. W. was fitted out so that

she might go to church. The Pastor then became interested in the family and arranged to take the children into his well managed German school where they are getting the individual attention that is needed to bring them up to grade. The last news of the family was that Mrs. W. wanted to go to night school so that she might speak better and the doctor who dressed her thumb at the time of the window episode remarked, "I was called in to see one of the W. children and the place is transformed. Some one is to be congratulated! She even paid me a dollar."

Can any task require greater nicety of judgment than keeping the balance wheel running in such a family? Can any definite work be accomplished except through the Friendly Visitor who sees the family through not only acute depression but on the road to recovery? It is comparatively easy to meet the emergency need of the clothing for Mrs. W. and her children but it is difficult to change the point of view of the family. That requires continual, personal service.

The Friendly Visitor who in season and out of season works to teach the mother new and better methods of housekeeping, feeding, sewing, to give new kinds of recreation to the children and enlarge the whole outlook of the family—is making social work avail. The Social Service Secretary confers with each Friendly Visitor who makes monthly reports of the visits made, their purpose and their results. These reports are added to the record of the family. Classes based on Mary E. Richmond's *Friendly Visiting Among the Poor* are carried on for eight weeks from time to time. In many houses by the side of the road in a quiet, unseen way many lives are being changed. Other forms of work, such as loaning automobiles, taking children to Clinics, doing clerical work (all a part of the process of rehabilitation) also are done by volunteers who can't act as Friendly Visitors.

With a study of the causes of distress, a force to make redress, the larger part of family rehabilitation is done. You may already be asking, "Aren't you badly in need of money?" When not only the present status of the family but the past history as well is known, the necessity for financial aid can be met as never before. When we perceive the need of the widow, the fatherless, the defective, we see that in no generalized way can the measure of a family's needs be taken. Granted that it is hard to get the money from Benevolent Individuals for planned relief such as pensions, scholarships, yet the appeal carries conviction if some form of rehabilitation accrues from the giving.

No effective plan for rehabilitating a family can be carried through alone. The Hospitals, the Clinics, Benevolent Individuals, United Charities through its Confidential Exchange in nearly every family, the City Department of Charities, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Female Charitable Society, with their social outlook, all play a part. When our work is searching and thorough, workers and agencies are in the very process of being united. Without the employer Mr. W.— might still make a plan for better living impossible; without the minister Mrs. W.—'s children would still be much below grade and Mrs. W.— still without any religious impetus; without the fine work of the Hospital, the crux of the situation, the family would be on the downward road. Through such a study of family life, the Third Church, even at the end of one year, is contributing to the social factors of Rochester's life some very definite results of its experiments.

III. MONTHLY CHURCH NIGHT MEETINGS.

The Social Service Department, however, is not relying wholly on its work with families, as a means of contributing to the common good of Rochester, but is studying some of the social conditions of the city. During the fall and winter first hand investigations have been made as to City Government—Housing and Health—Recreation—Immigration—Industrial Problems—based on Margaret Byington's outline, "WHAT EVERY SOCIAL WORKER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HIS OWN COMMUNITY." The findings of these investigations, usually made by those who are not doing other forms of social work, are being reported at Monthly Church Night Meetings.

IV. STUDY CLASS BASED ON DR. DEVINE'S PRINCIPLES OF RELIEF.

A group of young women, who will ultimately be Friendly Visitors, have been getting a new view point of the field of charity through a study of Dr. Devine's Principles of Relief in a weekly study class.

V. EXCURSIONS TO ROCHESTER'S SOCIAL AGENCIES.

First hand knowledge also of what the social agencies are doing is being gathered by those who go on excursions to the Housekeeping Centre, Vocational School, Recreational Centres, Health Bureau, Industrial School. In fact opportunity is being given to visit every social agency in Rochester.

Since knowledge is the basis of interest we have made our chief consideration one of acquainting the congregation of the Third Church with the Civic and Social Conditions of our city, so that this church may know how to make very real contributions to its life. We do not wish it said of us—"Straw for his tale of bricks he tried to get, but straw or no straw he faithfully made his bricks." Time presses. There is demand for immediate delivery, so he delivers his tale. Rather the Third Church has planned for a work that will have permanence. As the children in the homes where the Friendly Visitors are at work, grow up, they will practice new ideas of cleanliness. They may take good care of their teeth because long ago they were given tooth brushes and the habit of using them was developed. They may be able to make over clothes, as their mothers never were, because the Friendly Visitor taught them how to make the dresses, which some benevolent soul gave them, into good fitting, wearable dresses. Best of all, we hope, these children will have new ideals of life because they have friends who out of the fullness of their experience were able to fill in the bareness of their experience and who were also able to make impossible the continuation of bad living conditions now in our midst. Such human relationships can easily be established if we will but work continuously and persistently for them.

The drawing credited with second prize in the Picturesque Rochester Competition, noticed in our last number was wrongly credited because the monogram of the artist was misleading. The sign S. A. was made to look like A. B. and in this way Arthur Burger was credited with honor that should have gone to Sam Armstrong. The picture which actually gained second prize is found on page 203.



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COMRADE, join the ranks we gather:
Leave your wealth, and high degree;
Give the wind your eagle's feather;
Pay the price for liberty!
Luxury's lap but softens fibre;
Will you be as beasts that die?
Life with golden trumpet calls you;
Hark! her summons thrills the sky.

Comrade, join the mustering forces;
Lift your eyes from work and hear,
High above the grind and rattle,
Bugles blowing shrill and clear.
Toil and strive alone no longer!
Millions with you, heart and hand,
Weld a mighty bond of brothers
Round the world from land to land.

Comrade, join the thickening squadrons:
Not through all your storied past
Rang a challenge more commanding,
Surged and swayed a tide so vast.
Will you let it sweep without you?
Shall the trumpet leave you chill?
Join us! live! while time is pulsing
With the Everlasting Will.

For our feet are on the highway!
Far ahead the goal we see;
'Tis the vision seers have died for,
'Tis the New Democracy
Think you we shall fail to reach it?
Lo, where Justice heads the van,
Leading on along the ages
All the struggling hosts of man.

Written for
The Common Good