

by other organizations for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers in any way affected collections of funds for your local purposes?

(8) Has your organization discontinued any regular activities or reduced the budget of expenditures of your present activities on account of the present industrial crisis?

Replies were received from twenty organizations in both small and large cities located in different sections of the country. One fact stands out very prominently in all these answers, namely, that the Jewish citizens in all of these cities are heroically standing by their respective organizations and are liberally contributing to the charities to enable them to meet the increased needs of their dependents.

The following is a summary of the replies of various cities: In answer to question No. 1: Indianapolis, Memphis, New Haven, Cincinnati, Denver, Syracuse, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Louisville answered "no." The only cities which reported a decrease were Milwaukee, with \$2000; Columbus, \$500; New Orleans, with an expected reduction for 1915 of \$5000; Brooklyn, about \$25,000, and New York, a little over \$8000. Detroit and Cleveland reported increases in their receipts for the past year.

In reply to question No. 2: Indianapolis, Mobile, Columbus, Memphis, New Haven, Cincinnati, Denver, Syracuse and Louisville answered "no." Milwaukee reported a deficit of \$2000; New Orleans, \$8000; St. Louis, less than \$2000; Detroit, \$5000; Brooklyn, \$6300, and New York, \$33,500.

In reply to question No. 3 very few of the cities stated that the deficit was caused by a decrease in income or whether due to an increase in expenditures.

Question No. 4: In reply to this Indianapolis reported that their subscriptions were double last year, due to a visit by Judge Mack and Mr. Rosenwald. All other cities reported that efforts are being made by direct solicitation of increased subscriptions to augment their income.

Question No. 5 was answered by Milwaukee, Syracuse and Chicago, who stated that they had fair success by direct solicitation, and by letter appeals sent out by the president. Louisville conducted a campaign during which various committees solicited increased subscriptions and new subscriptions with the result that the deficit

incurred for the year 1914 amounting to about \$8000 was raised in one week. Most of the other cities had not done anything to meet the deficit, but were contemplating general solicitations for new and increased subscriptions.

In reply to question No. 6, Indianapolis, Mobile, Milwaukee, Memphis, New Haven, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit and Louisville reported "no." Columbus stated that the industrial depression had affected their subscription to a small extent. The same reply was given by St. Louis and Chicago. Other cities reported that the effect upon smaller subscribers was offset by increases of larger subscribers.

In answer to question No. 7, Indianapolis, Mobile, Columbus, New Haven, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, New York and Louisville said "no." Milwaukee, Memphis, New Orleans, Denver, Cleveland and Brooklyn said that collections for the regular charities were affected only to a slight degree.

In reply to question No. 8, Indianapolis, Mobile, Milwaukee, Columbus, Memphis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Louisville, Chicago, and Brooklyn replied "no." Cleveland reported that new activities had been added.

To emphasize the salient facts deducible from those replies are these: With the exception of a few cities, there has been no reduction in receipts of charity organizations thus far. Practically all organizations have had to increase their expenditures due to the enlarged needs of the poor. The most general way of meeting deficits or increasing funds with which to meet increased demands was by direct solicitation in preference to the giving of entertainments, bazars, etc., which seem to have been abandoned by all progressive communities. It is also important to point out that most cities have been able to increase their receipts if sufficient and persistent effort is made to go after it. While the industrial depression seems to have cut into the receipts of some of the larger cities it had practically no effect upon the income of the organizations in the cities of the second and third classes; the losses resulting from the discontinuance of small subscriptions were more than offset by increases and new subscriptions. In connec-

tion with this it is also noteworthy that solicitations by the American Jewish Relief Committee and other organizations for the relief of Jewish war sufferers has had no appreciable effect upon the funds of the regular organizations. But the most encouraging sign of all is the fact that not a single city reported a curtailment of its

activities. The subscribers of the Louisville Federation at its last annual meeting in January adopted a resolution instructing the Board of Directors not to curtail a single activity of the Federation, and expressed its confidence in the Jewish citizens to support the Federation liberally through its present crisis.

ADDRESS OF DAVID M. BRESSLER AT SABSOVICH MEMORIAL

To Jewish Social Workers of New York City

This service in commemoration of a man who was loved of all who knew him, lays stress on the more abiding and significant things of human life. Not that the thought of death throws a gloom over the living, but that it makes us see clearer the differences between what is transitory and what is enduring. The career of Hirsh Sabsovich is replete with results which will endure; not only those definite achievements in social work by which he will be professionally remembered, but by the influence he has had on those who knew him through an unswerving love of and a profound devotion to all things high and good. The memory of him will live unto future generations, for I believe that true love of fellowman sets into motion spiritual forces which are not futile and by which other men may live better.

As I remember him, his quiet charm, the depth of his character, the balance of his excellent nature—as I think over the manifold activities of his life, the variety of his interests, the range of his mind—one thing stands out ineffaceable—his great and loving soul. All else sinks into the background—career, achievement, results—and the man, the soul of the man, is revealed.

The thought has often occurred to me that earnestly as one labors in his chosen work, certain practical necessities and compromises prevent the world from seeing a man as he truly is. Death erases these limitations. It illumines the soul. As though the fragments of the personality, so wonderfully organized for the needs of life, had at one stroke been bound together by the transfiguration wrought by death.

Thus enabled to see him more clearly, he now stands before us as a man who had an irresistible love of humanity; a soul of

compassion, sustained by faith, with insight as well as sight. Such a man could not rest content without expressing this fine nature in a most emphatic and most concrete manner, and emphatically and concretely he expressed it. Although his activities took certain specific directions, there was not a movement for the increase of human happiness which escaped him. He was not only a pioneer among Jewish social workers; he was not only the professional social worker; he was not only the immigration or agricultural expert; or the founder of Woodbine; or the proponent for a school of Jewish philanthropy—he was all these, but more; for his vision led him to see that the social worker must be a social force, giving the impulse to increased measures of social reform and helping to awaken a larger social conscience not only among individuals, but on the part of city and state.

He was avid of learning; witness his academic career. He was a constructive pioneer; witness his Woodbine achievement. He was a statesman; witness his activities in behalf of the many movements for the welfare of the Jewish immigrant.

His whole life was replete with wholesome thinking and feeling. Goodness, sympathy, were things innate in him, not acquired. He was quiet and simple, never obtruding. He had no use for cynics or a cynical philosophy of life. From the very depths he hated cant and pretense. He did not need to preach idealism; he inclined one to it by the example he set in thought and deed.

And all who knew him revered him—not with that qualifying respect given to age or achievement—they loved him because he had a great heart and a noble soul. True,

he had a fine mind and was an excellent student; but I count it finer that a man have more depth of heart than resources of mind; and the heart of Hirsh Sabsovich was a river of love in which the image of the Divine was reflected.

The memory of Hirsh Sabsovich, his untimely taking away, the contribution that he made to the Jewish communities of the United States, compel us to think in the same reverent strain of the other leaders in Jewish social movements who died in the last four years—I refer to David Blaustein, Morris Loeb and Narcisse Levin. Men of high ideals, of great moral force, men of action as well as of thought, they in their individual ways contributed to the betterment of the Jewish people, and they left their impress indelibly stamped on the conscience and mind of the Jewish people. Their work will endure; their spirit will live; their contribution will be augmented by their successors.

To us, the members of the National Association of Jewish Social Workers, who feel keenly the loss of these social leaders, the taking away of Hirsh Sabsovich comes hardest because of the intimate bond which existed between us. Not only was he one of the founders of our Association, contributing to its development in a concrete way, but he meant a vital force in our individual lives because of those qualities of heart and mind which I have pointed out.

Yet our grief should not blur the fine figure of the man. His life with its achievements is like a golden sun which warmed his fellowman; his death, with its transfiguration, is like the sun which goes down to the sea at night.

Chaval al Dayabdin veloh mishtakchin.

"Profoundly do we regret the departure of the loved ones who will never be forgotten."

Preserve Your Copies

Subscribers to JEWISH CHARITIES are requested to save the copies of JEWISH CHARITIES sent them monthly, as the proceedings of the meeting at Baltimore will be published herein shortly.

Penny Lunches Provided in New York City

In order to meet the problem of the unemployed during the past winter, without pauperizing the victims, Mr. Nathan Straus decided to supply meals at one cent each through such of his infant milk depots as were situated in districts where this need was acute.

The work began at the station in Tompkins Park on December 28th. A large roll and a glass of pasteurized milk, or a cup of coffee and a roll, or a substantial cheese sandwich was served for a penny. Presumably nothing was given free, but pennies were quietly supplied to those most in need, so that they could buy without appearing to be the recipients of charity.

The demand each day, by self-respecting men who were obviously hungry, proved the necessity for the work, and on February 1st a similar enterprise was started in City Hall Park, where the milk depot used in the summer was opened four months in advance of the usual time for the purpose of feeding the hungry. There the demand averaged 5400 lunches a day.

The plan was tried in Mount Morris Park in January, but unemployment in that section was not so serious as to warrant the penny lunchroom. Similar work was begun at the milk depot at 211 East 102d Street on February 1st and in Seward Park on February 22d. By the middle of April conditions had so improved that some of the stations were discontinued, though the work in City Hall Park, which is a thoroughfare for the unemployed, was continued until June 1st.

The record of sales shows the extent of the work as follows:

Persons served with milk and rolls	245,491
Coffee and rolls.....	485,737
Cheese sandwiches	404,503
Total	1,135,731

Of the 1,135,731 lunches served, 50 per cent were paid for by the applicants, the others having been supplied by the interested visitors to the stations. Surely these lunches contributed to the victims of unemployment in a most practical way without impairing their self-respect, and substantially aided many men to weather the season in which so many have suffered.

A NEW JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

Isidor Kadis

Savannah

Within a few months the Savannah Jewish community will possess a magnificent social center, the result of two years' effort, in which will be housed the religious, educational and social activities of the community. The building will be constructed at a cost of \$35,000, on a site which was purchased some time ago at a cost of \$11,000; it will be a three-story building and will contain a large assembly hall, gymnasium, shower baths, library, social hall, kindergarten room, clubrooms, gameroom, classrooms, and a workers' residence. It will be located on the east side of Barnard Street, between Macon and Charlton Streets.

The erection of the building has been made possible primarily through the munificent gift of \$25,000 given to the Jewish community by Mr. Sigo Myers in memory of his brother, the late Herman Myers, who was Mayor of Savannah for eight years.

Though the Alliance was organized almost two years ago, it was not till recently that definite steps were taken to erect the building. It is earnestly planned to make the Jewish Alliance in its new home a real Jewish community center. The Savannah Hebrew School, which is under the leadership of the well-known pedagogue, Rev. Charles Blumenthal, will have its home in the new building. The B'nai B'rith Lodge and all other Jewish societies in the city will make their headquarters in the Alliance building. The kindergarten, which is being conducted by the Council of Jewish Women, under the leadership of Mrs. I. P. Mendes, will also be housed in the new building. In its new home it is hoped to greatly expand the work of the kindergarten, which has been doing splendid work for many years under its director, Miss Lenora Amram.

The construction of the building is in charge of a very able and energetic committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Shulhafer, Dr. George Solomon, Aaron Rausin, J. Lichtenstein and Mr. Sigo Myers, who is chairman of the committee.

At the annual meeting of the Alliance, held on May 24th, Mr. D. A. Byck, who has

been very zealous for the Alliance cause since its inception, was elected president. Mr. Byck succeeds Mr. B. H. Levy, who resigned on account of illness. Mr. Levy was the first president of the Alliance and was its greatest supporter. It is due mainly to the efforts of such as Mr. Levy, Mr. Max Blumenthal, A. S. Kohler, W. Falk, Judge Charles Feidelson, Jacob Gazan, B. Weitz and a few others that the Alliance is now definitely established after two years of difficulties. It is, however, Rabbi George Solomon who has been the pioneer in the Alliance movement, and it is mainly through his untiring efforts that the Alliance was organized. At present the Alliance is housed in temporary quarters.

Mr. Isidor Kadis, formerly associated with Dr. Boris Bogen at the United Jewish Charities in Cincinnati, was engaged as superintendent of the Alliance and came to Savannah on April 1st. With Mr. Kadis' coming a new spirit has entered into the Alliance.

A definite policy of educational and social activities has been planned, all of which will not be carried out until the Alliance moves into its new home. Quite a program, however, was carried out during the months of April and May, which included a classic concert, a literary evening, a debate, a Peretz memorial meeting, a lawn fete, a cabaret and dance and Shavuoth festival. The present activities consist of kindergarten, English classes, citizenship class, Hebrew class, first-aid class, sewing, dressmaking and millinery classes, boy scout troop, Young Judea Circle, Y. M. H. A. Junior Mothers' Club, Young Men's Club, Young Ladies' Club, children's clubs, library, reading-room, gameroom, outdoor athletics, weekly dances and meetings of Jewish societies.

When the new building is completed it is planned to increase many of the activities and establish unity in all Jewish philanthropic work of which the Alliance is to be the center.