

A classification of the 1729 cases, with reference to their period of idleness, shows that:

	No.	Per Cent
Less than 1 month.....	345	23.7
Less than 2 months.....	458	31.4
Less than 3 months.....	254	17.
Less than 4 months.....	129	9.
Less than 5 months.....	97	6.6
Less than 6 months.....	54	3.7
Less than 7 months.....	27	1.8
Less than 8 months.....	16	1.1
More than 8 months.....	16	5.2
Unknown	273	

Two hundred and seventy, or about 18 per cent, were unemployed for a period of idleness of four months and more. These were not of the "won't work" class. In the majority of cases idleness was due to advanced age.

As to the length of residence in Louisville the 1729 cases classify as follows:

	No.	Per Cent
Born in Louisville.....	348	23.
Less than one year.....	65	4.3
One year.....	37	2.6
Two years	88	5.8
Three years	88	5.8
Four years	45	3.
Five years	66	4.35
Six years.....	37	2.6
Seven years	35	2.3
Eight years	29	2.
Nine years	8	.05
Ten years	47	3.2
Longer	620	41.
Not known.....	216	
	1729	100.

Only 4.3 per cent of the applicants had not acquired a legal residence in Louisville, which indicates that the overwhelming mass of the unemployed was not composed of the hobo or migratory worker, and that the community was justified in making an effort to offer a helping hand to those who in their daily pursuits had contributed to its welfare.

A classification of cases with full records according to nativity and birthplaces shows: Native white 70 per cent, colored 14 per cent, German 8 per cent, Irish 1.7 per cent,

English 1.1 per cent, French 0.5 per cent, Russian 0.6 per cent, Austrian 1.7 per cent, Asiatic Turkey 1.1 per cent, Switzerland 0.6 per cent, and Italian 6.6 per cent.

The large percentage of the native-born is interpreted by the constituency of Louisville's population, which consists of but a small percentage of foreigners.

Though from the very beginning the presumption was that the Bureau would be purely relief, and of temporary nature, its activities came to an end with that of the Unemployment Fund. An attempt was made to find employment with firms and individuals. An appeal to employers through the press, personal letters and calls resulted in placing 187 men and 46 women. A tabulation of positions filled shows: Male—apprentices and boys 4, clerks 2, carriage woodworker 1, carpenters 4, cement workers 3, cooks 2, day workers 52, dish washers 2, drivers 3, elevator operator 1, factory workers 3, farm and dairy hands 28, fireman 1, gardeners 2, handy men 7, janitor 1, laborers 50, painters, paper-hangers and plasterers 10, solicitors 2, tinner 1, tobacco stemmers 4, all others 3. Female—cooks 2, day workers 9, factory workers 9, general houseworkers 9, housekeepers 5, housemaid 1, laundress 1, sales-ladies 2, seamstresses 6, stenographer 1, all others 1. In addition to the above, 75 women were given temporary employment at the "Bundle Day" shop under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

These various placements comprise 60 per cent of the total requisitions for male help and 34 per cent female help placed with the Bureau. No excuse could be offered for the low percentage of placements of female help, excepting the statement that of the non-filled positions 36 per cent fall in the "domestic service" classification and 15 per cent were in canvassing and soliciting lines. A large number of those placed in domestic service were placed out of town.

Of the 40 per cent of the positions for males left unfilled the Bureau accounts for them in the following manner: In one instance, where the requisition comprised 15 per cent of the total number of openings, the Bureau made no attempt to fill the vacancies when it learned the wage offered was below standard. In another instance,

comprising 14 per cent of the total number of openings, the positions were not filled due to a misunderstanding on the part of the employer who failed to make arrangements with the foreman in charge of a gang. In still another instance, comprising 3 per cent of the total number of openings, the call for help was canceled; thus 8 per cent of the positions unfilled were due to the fact that the Bureau failed "to find the right man for the right job."

Painstaking care was exercised by the Bureau in placing farm help. If an employment bureau justifies its existence by bringing together the city man with the city job, its value is emphasized when it succeeds in bringing together the farm hand with the farm. The Bureau succeeded in placing 28 farm and dairy hands, 70 per cent, with fully 10 per cent pending, not heard from, at the Bureau's close as a relief station.

It is probably opportune to mention here that the farm was looked upon as a test of

the unemployment problem. It was the belief of many that unemployment would have no footing, in Louisville at least, if the masses would turn to the soil. Accordingly, about 500 "help wanted" cards were mailed to farmers and land owners within a radius of fifty miles, asking them to fill out same and return to the Bureau, the result of which was one reply.

On the other hand, the requests for labor received from the farmers with whom the 28 cases of farm help were placed, bore witness of the difficulties they underwent in getting the right kind of help.

The Bureau in its short-lived period emphasized the fact, for Louisville at least, that a well-trained, disinterested municipal employment bureau would be of inestimable value both to the city and its unemployed; but the none too satisfactory placement of farm labor demonstrated that the problem of the unemployed, particularly of the unskilled, cannot be solved by the so-often prescribed movement "back to the soil."

RELATION OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

By Charles Strull

Certain as it is that this country, although at peace, has felt the effects of industrial depression in the past year, it is equally certain that there has been an over-indulgence in "calamity talk." The psychic effect upon some people of "hard times" scares, frequently, results in increasing business stagnation to an extent not justified by the true economic conditions. It is undoubtedly true that part of the industrial crisis which is generally prevailing throughout the country has been caused in this way.

The most palpable effect of this crisis which has come to the attention of social workers has been the unusual extent of unemployment, with its concomitant results, poverty and suffering, resulting in a drain upon the resources of charitable organizations to their fullest limit.

At the suggestion of the editor of JEWISH CHARITIES the writer sent out a questionnaire to about fifty Jewish charity organizations with a view of ascertaining the

effect it has had upon the budgets and activities of these organizations. The following questions were propounded:

(1) Has your organization suffered a reduction in receipts during the past year? If so, how much?

(2) Have you met with a deficit? How much?

(3) Is your deficit due to a decrease in income or an increase in expenditures, or both?

(4) What has your organization done, or what does it contemplate doing, to remedy the situation, such as soliciting increased subscriptions or new subscriptions, or raising money in any other way?

(5) Please state what success you have had in meeting your deficit, and in what manner your extra funds were raised?

(6) Has the industrial depression affected your subscriptions to any considerable extent?

(7) Have the solicitations for funds by the American Jewish Relief Committee or

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,