

"Any woman wishing to seek or desiring to join her husband shall not be assisted with transportation under any circumstances without the consent of the city where it is claimed her husband resides."

In my opinion, Mrs. S. was assisted with transportation in the meaning of the above rule and N. is therefore bound to reimburse M. for its outlays.

MAX SENIOR.

Concurred in by Judge Julian W. Mack and Max Herzberg, Esq.

REPORTS

By Maurice B. Hexter

Reports sent to Mr. Hexter, Milwaukee, will be reviewed in these columns

Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago

It is refreshing in these times, when Federations in increasing numbers put forth their annual statements in the form of "vest-pocket editions," frequently at the expense of completeness of social data, to receive the report of the Chicago Charities—a dignified annual report carrying every detail necessary for eventful comparison of locality with locality and year to year.

The total receipts for the year were \$625,000, against similar receipts for the year previous of \$529,000, an increase for the year just closed of \$96,000.

The Michael Reece Hospital provided more days of free treatment than any other large pay hospital of the city. While 53 per cent. of the income of the hospital is from charitable sources, 65 per cent. of the treatment was free.

The Jewish Aid Society in handling the unprecedented amount of unemployment saw to it that around its own building "no work, skilled or otherwise, was done by any but unemployed. The streets, alleys and vacant lots in the vicinity were put in order by Jewish street laborers, paid by the Relief Department."

The B'nai B'rith Employment Bureau secured work for 3500 cases, at a cost of \$1.95 per capita. "The Bureau has received splendid co-operation, both from Jewish and non-Jewish employers." "This last

statement is very significant and explains the somewhat phenomenal success of the Chicago Bureau.

The Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities undertook its first piece of concrete philanthropy in providing two weeks' outing to 150 boys, between 12 and 18 years of age.

The Bureau of Personal Service has kept pace with the far reaches of the sociological and psychological clinical experimentation. Miss Low well answers the criticism so often heaped upon research workers in the social field when she says, "All over the world, searching for light, is the one safeguard which circumvents stagnation. It is well that inherited inhibition does not compete with the motor impulse in mankind, for if these attributes were reversed, the progress of the world would be abnormally slow. We can no more expect that those spending their lives searching for truth and light in the social realm be asked to stop all research and stand still, while the world in its very fibre is throbbing with progressive stimulus, than we can ask that any other phase of inquiry assume a paralytic state." The most perceptible growth of the Bureau's work during the past year was in the work with the delinquent boy between the ages of 15 and 21.

Miss Low states that patient training and expert care counteract retardation, sub-normality, inherited weaknesses and physical defects, which are the birthmarks of the unfortunate girl.

The report of the Central Bureau of the Associated Jewish Charities is full of work accomplished and planned. The four important objects for which the Bureau was created, namely, Registration, Co-operation, Case Diagnosis and Community Work, are all in the course of substantial development. A concrete plan for the establishment of a Children's Bureau is presented. There are seven different organizations coming in contact with Jewish children. The object of the Bureau is "the care, treatment, custody and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible and delinquent children; shall make a special study of dependency and neglect resulting from unfit parental care or guardianship; shall so reorganize the present scheme of child-care so as to include children of the latter class

in the general plan; shall strengthen all work in the interest of Jewish children at the point of contact, by correlating and co-ordinating existing institutions and

agencies." Jewish workers all over the country are watching with interest the work of the Central Bureau in its co-ordinating work and research endeavors.

SEATTLE FEDERATION

Rabbi Samuel Koch

Seattle

A Federation of Jewish Charities was broached for the first time, at a meeting of communal representatives in the Temple de Hirsch, some seven or eight years ago. Though the suggestion was still too new to meet with favor it was not thrown out in vain. The Federation idea was revived through an article in the *Temple Tidings*, the monthly bulletin of the Temple de Hirsch, in January, 1914. However, through various commercial exigencies, a meeting was not called until October 13, 1915. This meeting, called again in the Temple de Hirsch, was attended by representatives of virtually all the Jewish social service organizations in the city. A committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of a Federation and if possible to draw up a satisfactory constitution. It now seems that a Federation will be agreed upon early in January. The social organizations among the Reformed Jews are willing to try a federated plan; the leaders in the Orthodox circles hope meanwhile to persuade their clientele to co-operate.

But though the Federation bids fair to take definite shape soon, it is doubtful whether it will begin work at once. The *sine qua non* of its effectiveness will be its ability to raise an adequate budget. But the present drains on the communal purse are such as to discourage a general canvass now. The attempt to increase the regular contribution of Seattle Jewry to the American Jewish Relief Committee to five hundred dollars monthly was in process of consummation when some thirty-six hundred more was raised unexpectedly by the appeal of Dr. Stephen Wise for the Palestinian Jews. Moreover, Seattle during the past few weeks has become the port of entry on the Pacific Coast for Russian refugees via Vladivostok and Japan—about

They are reared in a Jewish atmosphere two hundred having arrived to date—and though local committees have handled the

situation admirably the strain on the communal resources and energy has not been inconsiderable and this strain will be relieved only in part by the anticipated presence of an emissary from the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

But though all these social emergencies may delay the initial work of the Jewish Federation of Seattle there is every hope to believe that the organization will be perfected in a fortnight or so.

Harlem Branch Opened

The Hebrew Day Nursery of New York was established in 1907, at the instigation of a number of Jewish women, social workers, who recognized the need of a day nursery in the heart of the East Side, where poor widowed and deserted mothers may bring their children for safe shelter while they can follow up some employment which can bring them a self-supporting livelihood.

It has since extended its work in the Harlem neighborhood, below Fifth Avenue, where conditions similar to those of the East Side prevail. Recently the Harlem Branch was officially dedicated.

The Nursery has a staff of trained teachers and nurses, who look after the children and see that they are both bodily and mentally developed, so that they may grow up healthy citizens of the country.

They are reared in a Jewish atmosphere and are given an elementary religious education. Where necessary, clothing is also given.

The number of children attending both these Nurseries is 250 daily, and its yearly expenditures is \$15,000. It is maintained by yearly subscriptions and voluntary contributions. The officers are: President, Mrs. Etta Fine; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Fischel; honorary secretary, Mrs. Dora Silberblatt, and secretary, Wolf Metchik.