

selves; the social morality of the Puritan settlers; the economic well-being of the mass of the community; certain social habits, such as love of law and order, acquiescence in the will of the majority, a general humane spirit, etc. We have seen no reason for assuming that the mass of arriving immigrants cannot conform to those ideals. It is also possible that they may contribute ideals fully as lofty as those which are called American. It will be admitted that Jews have carried through the centuries an idealism which makes for high culture and which assuredly is a contribution to the idealism of nationalities with which they mingle. We may refer the author to Dr. Joseph Jacobs' introduction to Ruppin's "The Jews of Today," in which he calls attention to the fact that Jews may have a duplex culture, maintaining Hebrew ideals and at the same time acquiring modern culture. Analysis will show that so-called American ideals are none other than Jewish ideals, so that the Jew who lives up to Jewish principles of morals and conduct conforms at the same time to the highest American principles.

It is of interest to us to take up a point referring to Jewish immigrants in which the author has permitted himself to fall in error. In one place he makes the statement: "Seven per cent. of the entire Jewish immigration to the United States in one year found it necessary to apply at the office of the United Hebrew Charities in New York within a short time after their arrival." Referring this statement to Mr. Morris D. Waldman, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, we have the following reply: "To which year does he refer? Our report of 1912 shows that 7,140 cases were entertained, representing 31,835 individuals. Of these 7,140 cases, 1,317 were cases concerning whom only inquiry was made. Those who received relief numbered 4,589, representing approximately 20,000 individuals, which is not more than 2 per cent. of the Jewish population of this city."

Likewise, Mr. Waldman calls attention to the fact that because present applicants for relief require more continuous relief, they are not necessarily a pauper class. An analysis by the United Hebrew Charities

brings out the fact that the conditions for which applicants were given aid were not brought about by them, but are due to living and working conditions here. Similar situations confront societies which have to deal with other nationalities.

The writer is apparently not willing to go the length of absolute restrictionists, as he admits in his concluding words that "a cessation of the stream of immigration to the United States can only mean that economic conditions in this country have fallen to so low a pitch that it is no longer worth while for the citizens of the meanest and most backward foreign country to make the moderate effort to get here."

C. S. B.

THE FAMILY, by Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., president of Western Reserve University, and Carrie F. Butler Thwing. Revised and enlarged edition. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.60 net; postpaid, \$1.72.

The original edition of this book came out in 1885, and it has been well known ever since as a book of reference for thoughtful general readers, and a text-book in college classes dealing with the family. As the great and growing importance of its subject came more and more to be recognized, the demand for the work increased; but there also came a natural need of revision, owing to the dependence of certain portions upon figures and statistics. The importance of the subject and the standing of the book seemed to justify a complete rewriting, which has just been done in a very painstaking manner. The work has been completely reset, and is now offered with all the freshness of a new work and the standing of an old and tried one.

C. S. B.

The twenty-first anniversary reception was lately held at the Jewish Seaside Home for Invalids at Ventnor, and was attended by many of those interested in philanthropic work in this and other cities. An interesting program, a part of which was the reading of a report detailing the vast amount of work accomplished by the institution, was carried out. The Home is under the management of the Jewish Maternity Association of Philadelphia.

JEWISH CHARITIES

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as Second-class Matter.

Vol. IV.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 1913.

No. 2

EDITORIAL STAFF

LEE K. FRANKEL, CHAIRMAN	
BORIS D. BOGEN	MINNIE F. LOW
DAVID M. BRESSLER	SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN
LOUIS H. LEVIN	MORRIS D. WALDMAN

OFFICE
411 WEST FAYETTE STREET

\$1.00 A YEAR
ISSUED MONTHLY

THE TRANSPORTATION RULES

Quite a number of cases involving the construction of the Transportation Rules have been presented lately to the Transportation Committee for their consideration and decision. This indicates that the difficulties arising out of transportation are still troubling our organizations. In other words, the very cause that led to the formation of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, namely, the ill-considered transportation of families about the country, is still operating actively.

The tendency of newly arrived people to try place after place until a suitable one is found is so well marked that we must expect transportation problems for many a year to bulk large in the work of Jewish charities. On the other hand, the rolling-stone "proposition" is not slow to take advantage of the hunt for adjustment, and he rolls along with the rest to the worry of the relief society and to his own confusion. The problem of the shifting soon becomes the problem of the shiftless, and there is a great danger that one of the necessary expenses of readjustment, the hunt for a suitable home, may degenerate into a permanent difficulty.

To meet this situation the Transportation Rules were drawn up and subscribed to. They are not self-executing. Unless the societies make them a part of their practice and their method they will be only so much waste paper, pious resolutions going for naught. They are often charged with difficulty and expense to the individual society—it would be so much easier and cheaper to pass this particular family on to another

city, especially as the family is struggling to get away. But handling families is no holiday affair; there are difficulties in every branch of the work, and transportation troubles may be as troublesome as other kinds, but they are no worse and ought to be squarely faced.

A decade has attested the wisdom of the Rules. Though they have not been revised since they were first adopted, and though they have been put to a rigorous test, only a few minor changes have been suggested. They have proved wise and effective working rules, and if they were carried out universally in their true spirit they would serve a purpose of the highest importance and value. And they have been on the whole loyally adhered to and the influence they have had in controlling an evil always ready to burst forth whenever vigilance is relaxed is real and substantial, even if it cannot be measured in the usual way.

The smaller cities have shown perhaps a greater disposition to chafe under the rules than the larger communities. This is due to the fact that in them the charities are not as a rule well organized, funds are not readily collected and persistent treatment over a long period of time falls on the average board of directors attempting to do most of its own work. In the end, however, the rules will be no less beneficial to them than to others, and in spite of the number of "transients" they complain of they are better off than if the larger cities would unload on them the families that are willing to experiment "in the country."