

accompanied by requests for their relief. The first list received at the United Hebrew Charities was of twelve children in one class. Upon inquiry, it was learned that the teacher had secured this information not from an investigation, but upon bare inquiry in the classroom. In quite a number of cases, when the visitor from a relief organization called at the home, resentment was shown by the family because it had been reported in distress. Nearly all of the few cases found in need were already under the care of the relief societies.

The situation above described is quite remarkable, in view of the fact that these movements have been undertaken by individuals from whom irresponsible action would not ordinarily be expected, a judge, on the one hand, and a high official in the Department of Education, on the other. Had these movements been launched by them after organized charity had been found wanting, no fault could have been found. But the machinery of organized charity has not broken down. And though it is being strained and taxed severely, it is not in danger of breaking down, so long as the contributing public keeps it well oiled. What has transpired demonstrates, however, that the people are "keyed up" perhaps as never before and the charitable societies are wisely utilizing this awakening social conscience by appeals for funds.

The Coming Conference of National Association of Jewish Social Workers

In response to a letter of inquiry, a score or more replies were received from the membership throughout the country indicating the preference for a meeting place of the next conference, and at the same time making suggestions as to what subjects should be discussed at that conference. These replies were carefully considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association, and a tentative program outlined. As a majority of the letters favored Baltimore as the conference city, this selection was voted upon favorably by the Executive Committee, and it was decided that the date of the conference be

immediately prior to the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction, which, we understand, is to be held in the early part of May, 1915.

The following subjects were tentatively decided upon:

(1) The protocol in the cloak and suit industry; an analysis of its significance and a history of its operations.

(2) To what extent shall a settlement program take cognizance of nationalist ideals.

(3) Are the problems dealt with by Jewish social workers sufficiently unique to warrant the establishment of a central Jewish school of philanthropy? And as a sub-division to this question, what should be the general educational qualifications of a Jewish social worker?

(4) What should constitute an adequate curriculum for Jewish orphan asylum schools?

(5) The revision of the Transportation Rules of the National Conference of Jewish Charities submitted in Memphis in May, 1914, and referred to the National Association of Jewish Social Workers for report to the National Conference in 1916.

(6) Round-table discussion to include the following topics:

(1) Case Work—

(a) Relief

(b) Employment

(c) Methods of investigation

(d) Pensions

(2)—

(a) What will be the effect of the great war on immigration?

(b) On social service programs in this country?

We invite the close thought of the membership as to the program submitted, and their suggestions either for changes in the phrasing thereof or for new subjects.

DAVID M. BRESSLER, *President*.

New York, Dec. 15, 1914.

The Jewish Children's Bureau of Baltimore has closed its first year with marked success. Its work has surpassed the expectations of those who organized it, and it has demonstrated its usefulness in many ways. Mr. Sidney Hollander is chairman, Miss Mabel Hutzler executive secretary.

Y. M. H. A. IN DAYTON

David Goldzwig

Our Young Men's Hebrew Association, of which I am at the head, has been organized one year and two months, out of what was formerly a Young Men's Hebrew Club, which was conducted for social purposes only. We have progressed wonderfully during the above period. The club which I mentioned weakened the latter part of 1913 by resignation of several of its best members, because outside of social times nothing beneficial was being aimed at for the good of our Jewish young men. Fifteen of us at once agreed to pledge amounts and thereupon formed what we proudly call the Y. M. H. A. of Dayton. We met in private for a short time, so as not to incur expense until we prepared as needs be. It was but after a few meetings that we were able to add quite a number of young men to our list, some of the former club members and others whom we interested. All was enthusiasm and a desire to do things. With such spirit prevailing, success was bound to come. Quarters were then taken, two rooms, fitted up in a small way, including, besides furniture, a library, with all the leading English and Jewish papers and magazines, also a piano and pool table and checker boards. Debates, talks and lectures by prominent men were arranged for, the result of which increased our membership to twice its number. Dances were given which helped our treasury considerably and advertised the organization socially and otherwise. A few months thereafter a ball was planned on an immense scale for the purpose of enriching our treasury to enable us to secure more spacious quarters and equipment, also we planned a gymnasium and other athletics. The ball was held and proved a tremendous success, socially and financially. It was a means of bringing together all classes of our Jewish citizenship and thereby at the very beginning established an ideal, I might say, which all our social leaders and workers are striving for. It also was a feeling-out process, as to whether our Jewish community were in accord with a Y. M. H. A. movement and what moral and financial assistance would

be given. Thanks to a committee of our best known and influential Jewish women, who when called upon immediately undertook the task of making the affair the success which we wished. So much so that annual affairs of this kind are being looked for. We were enabled therefore to take and fit up new quarters and in a more complete manner. We aimed to succeed as far as possible without approaching our business men for donations and subscriptions. Firstly, because all sustained great losses during the flood, which proved incidentally a sad blow, and since a great hindrance for our Y. M. H. A. as well as our Federation. Nevertheless, later at the dedication of our new quarters, quite a number of our best spirited men pledged themselves to support the organization to the best of their ability and without strenuous efforts contributions were received when the men were called upon. We have since formed a literary club, established a school for instruction to our foreign element in citizenship, to enable the passing in examinations quickly, an employment bureau, and organized a basket-ball team. Twice a month, on Sundays, meetings are held, one business, the other open for the full membership and their friends. Good and welfare is in order at this time and generally a prominent lecturer or speaker is on hand. We recently removed from our last established quarters, which was a house of twelve rooms. We were forced to do so because of limit set to occupy the same at a said figure and then was rented for more money. Also there was a desire on the part of most of the members to locate more in the center of the city than we were. Temporarily we occupy a few rooms in the center of the business district. More spacious quarters are anticipated in the near future. We are everlastingly planning new and good things, working might and main for success. We realize we are still far from the standard which is necessary; however, with continued activity our realization and dream must come true.