On the 18th of Feb. 1878, a circular appeared, signed by twenty-six citizens, many of whom were directly or indirectly connected with various charitable organizations in Philadelphia, calling for a conference of citizens to be held the following first of March, in the Board of Trade Room, to discuss, and, if possible, determine on a method by which idleness and beggary, now so encouraged, may be suppressed, and worthy, self-respecting poverty be discovered and relieved at the smallest cost to the benevolent. Later meetings were held, and a committee prepared a scheme of Ward...
Organization, whose provisions, when adopted, were entrusted to a commission, whose function was to organize the Ward Associations. The delegates from the fifteen Ward Associations thus created, having been summoned together, organized the Central Board on the thirty first of January, 1879, and elected officers. The organization was known as the "Philadelphia Society for organizing, distributing relief and suppressing Mendicity." During subsequent years, while departures from various methods have been reviewed, and the changes often radical, the work
have been practiced in practically
the same principles that were
laid down at first. The
relations between the district organ-
izations and the central office
have been perfected, various
unthinkable and useless schemes,
such as the exchange employment
bureau, have been abandoned, a
more complete harmony with
other similar organizations has
been established, the lines of work
have been extended to many
needy and unorganized districts,
the efficiency of the machinery
of the famine departments has
been largely increased, and the
greater need has resulted in
greater demands, which have been very generously responded to by gratifying increases in contributions and in the corps of workers. Despite this response, however, the larger possibilities of the Society have not been realized, for the work has been cramped most seriously on account of lack of funds.

The object of this Society is the promotion of whatever tends to the permanent improvement of the condition of the poor. It endeavors first to reduce vagrancy and pauperism, and ascertain their true causes.
Second. To prevent indiscriminate
and duplicate giving.

Third. To secure the community
from improver.

Fourth. To see that all deserving
cases of destitution are properly
relieved.

Fifth. To make employment the
basis of relief.

Sixth. To elevate the home-life,
health and habits of the poor.

Seventh. To prevent children from
growing up as paupers.

By bringing about cooperation
among all charitable agencies.

By a system of registration to
prevent improver.

By securing thorough investigation.
and the most suitable action in all cases.
By training from existing charitable
the public help needed; or
By giving relief when immediate
and is needed, and when all other
source fail.
By a system of visiting which shall
substitute friendship for alone, and
inspire to change, self respect, and
better modes of life.
By careful study of the causes of
pauperism, and of the best
methods of dealing with destitution
and degradation.
This was the task which
the founders of the Society set
themselves to perform, to
Establish a system which should insure the adequate relief of destitution, and, at the same time, protect the community from improvidence, which should be broad enough to reach every case of distress, without distinction of race, nationality, or religion, and yet so accurate that the circumstances of each individual should be thoroughly studied.

The Society came into being during the period of industrial depression which continued through several years prior to 1880. It sought at that time to meet the needs of the unemployed and deserving poor, and...
The artificial means employed to assist the former are abandoned — the idea of a "free exchange, which enables to bring the supply and the demand together, and which failed, as all such experiments have failed, because they were based upon a wrong idea — the gate to reach the latter class have been widely successful. To repeat, the Society aims to make employment the basis of relief. The unemployed will not be neglected, but they will be lifted, the deserving from the undeserving, by means of the labor test. For work, the
Society seeks to organize this law life upon a new and a rational basis, to reduce the causes of stagnancy and pauperism by applying a cure, to do away with the artificial obstacles that degrade rather than lift, to reach all classes and conditions of men and to bring to them not alone, but a guide.

The organization of the Society will be briefly noted. The Board of Directors of nearly one member is the executive body. Their general control is exercised in harmonizing and directing the work of the District Associations.
The work of the various committees, as follows, is conducted: Finance, Ward Associations, Legal Questions, Cooperation, Suppression of Mendicancy, Editorials, The Assembly, Handling, and Corresponding Members, Bulletins, and Audit. The work of the Central Office is conducted as a Bureau of Charities, which serves as a means of communication to the various Ward offices, and to the other charitable organizations of the city. In all such relations, suggestions and information are issued through the Monthly Register, published by the Society as the official organ of the Society and of other kindred bodies throughout.
the country. In the Register
affairs also receive occasional papers,
resulting from discussions, conferences
or debates, presented through the
committees of the Assembly and
from other organizations. The
Central Office maintains a library
of the various publications on
Social Economy, and has on file
reports of different societies at
home and abroad, its own
annual reports, and the reports
from the various departments of
the District Work of the City.
It attends to all the Social
work for the several branches,
and is, in fact, the heart and
centre of the Society’s work.
Radiating from this office are the ward organizations, station in number, not as directly dependent or responsible to the central office, as yet as entirely separate and independent bodies. This semi-dependent relation is a feature of the society's work.

The question of charitable concern is referred to the various committees of a body called the Assembly, with functions exclusively advisory, in relation to the work and direction of the central office. The committees:

- Public Meetings of the Assembly,
- Legislation and Women's Work,
- Employment, Present Habits, Medical Services, Education, and care of...
Children's Defective Classes, Hygiene, Sanitary Measures, etc., Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Legal Protection of the Poor, Pregnancy and Nourishment, and their Causes, Infantile and Correctional Hospitals in Philadelphia. With monthly meetings in a public hall, to which all voices and persons specially interested in the topic to be presented would be welcome, the body was named as a Committee of the whole, admitting of the freest and fullest discussion, its recommendations being referred to the Executive for action.

Originally the Function of the Board of Directors and of the
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.
1897.

**PRESIDENT.**
Hon. CHARLES F. WARWICK, Mayor of the City—Ex-officio.

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.**
JOSHUA L. BAILY, President of the Board of Directors—Ex-officio.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS,**
[BEING PRESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHARLES T. BEGLEY.</td>
<td>WM. S. PRICE.</td>
<td>CONRAD S. GROVE.</td>
<td>DR. FRANCIS W. LEWIS.</td>
<td>J. G. ROSENBERG.</td>
<td>CHARLES ROBERTS.</td>
<td>ROBERT CRESSWELL.</td>
<td>REV. JAMES CRAWFORD, D.D.</td>
<td>ALBEN T. EAVENSON.</td>
<td>ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.</td>
<td>JOHN Y. HUBER.</td>
<td>R. S. WALTON.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRICT.**
18th Ward | 19th Ward | 20th Ward | 21st Ward | 22nd Ward

|          | REV. W. E. LOUCKS. | WILLIAM H. HAINES. | CHARLES B. HESTON. | GEORGE W. HANCOCK. |

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**
**PRESIDENT—JOSHUA L. BAILY.**

**Vice-Presidents**
JAMES S. WHITNEY.
PHILIP C. GARRETT.

**Term expires in January, 1899.**

PHILIP C. GARRETT, Logan Station.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, 1401 N. 17th St.
C. J. HEPPE, 1117 Chestnut St.
JOHN S. COPE, Awbury, Germantown.
JOHN Y. HUBER, 1419 North Broad St.
CHARLES E. PANOCE, 512 Walnut St.

**Term expires in January, 1899.**

JOSIAH R. SYFHER, 1429 Chestnut St.
JAMES S. WHITNEY, 1901 Callowhill St.
MISS ANNA HALLOWELL, 908 Clinton St.
HENRY TATNALL, Girard Trust Co.
JOHN S. JENKS, 323 Chestnut St.
HENRY H. COLLINS, 103 S. 21st St.
H. LA BARRE JAYNE, 1824 De Lancey Place.

**Term expires in January, 1900.**

JOSHUA L. BAILY, 15 Bank St.
J. LEWIS CREW, 217 South Broad St.
MISS HETTIE N. STOKES, Church L'n, Gtn.
SAMUEL M. LINDSAY, P.D., Univ. of Penn.
CALEB H. HORNE, 533 North 19th St.
R. S. WALTON, N. W. Cor. 10th and Chestnut Sts.
WILLIAM WATERALL, 200 North 4th St.

**TREASURER.**
HENRY TATNALL, Girard Trust Company.

**GENERAL SECRETARY.**
JAMES W. WALK, M.D., 1705 Chestnut Street.
A distinctive feature of the work of the society is the cooperation
that it has attempted and effected
with the various charitable
organizations in the city—denominational
or otherwise. There are six Philadelphia
plan five large and strong societies
concerned with general domiciliary
relief, viz.: Philadelphia Society for
Organizing Charities, the Home
Missions Society, the Union
Benevolent Association, the
Protestant Episcopal City Mission,
and the United Hebrew Charities.
Among all these there prevails
a spirit of friendliness and cooperation,
although it took some of the
Society a long time to change.
their methods to harmonize entirety with the methods of
organisation of the society for
organizing liberty, a need through cooperation has at length been
reached in a common use of
building and interchange of work.
Most of the old relief societies,
which worked in different sections
and for the most part quite
independent of each other, have been
replaced by the eighteen districts
of the society. The internal
machinery of the society is quite
perfect and each year friction
with outside societies is growing
less and less. By its disappearance,
during the last seventeen years,
of many of these smaller societies, the Districts have been more thoroughly organized, the ground more thoroughly and satisfactorily covered, and the responsibility for each case of distress rightly located. The city government no longer makes useless and wasteful appropriations for relief works, but leaves this work to the independent organizations. In this way over a million of dollars has been saved to the city, and the work has been done efficiently and thoroughly done by the change of hands. The various relations of the society to the
Municipality are most harmonious, and it only remains for due to be some official recognition in the way of an appropriation, of the value and success of the Society.

The finances of the Society have been most industrious activity and economically conducted. Money is received by voluntary subscription, contributions and requests. As will be seen from the report of the year 1876, the amount received from subscription and donation was $3,000. The case of the administration of the Society, falling into account the district and the central expenditures for
all purposes whatsoever, is less than four cents per capita of the population of the city. A glance at the appended report will indicate the channels both of receipt and expenditure.

APPENDIX A.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Directors and the Contributors of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity:

Your Treasurer hereby submits his Report for the period from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896.

Receipts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bequest from Estate of Mrs. Thomas H. Powers</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bequest from Estate of Thomas M. Seeds</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from German-American Charity Ball</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Contributions</td>
<td>13,002.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayfarers' Lodges</td>
<td>12,908.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four installments of State appropriation</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Soup-House Fund</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monthly Register</em></td>
<td>109.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Deposits</td>
<td>30.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Loan</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand at last Report</td>
<td>65.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$33,516.42

Disbursements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On drafts of the Board of Directors, from No. 430 to No. 407, and part of No. 468</td>
<td>$32,821.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand this date, Building Fund</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand this date, General Fund</td>
<td>45.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$33,516.42

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY TATNALL, Treasurer.

APPENDIX B.

The Board of Directors in account with the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, for the year from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.
Balance in hands of General Secretary January 1, 1896 ........ $ 6 28
Orders on the Treasurer for expenditures of the Society ........ 32,821 17

$32,827 45

EXPENDITURES.
Salaries and wages ........................................ $ 3,336 31
Rent, insurance and care of office .......................... 662 60
Printing, stationery, etc. .................................. 345 44
Publication of the Monthly Register ......................... 555 90
Publication of the Annual Report ........................... 140 50
Furniture, fixtures, fuel, light, ice and repairs .............. 35 91
Telephone service ........................................... 100 00
General expense account .................................... 577 20
Auditor ......................................................... 100 00
Department for the Care of Non-residents .................... 1,106 66
Aid to District Associations from Soup-house Fund ............. 1,200 00
Aid to District Associations from General Fund ............... 3,361 49
National Conference of Charities, travelling expenses, advertising, etc. ........................................... 67 22
Return of temporary loan .................................... 500 00
Civic Club Digest and City Mission Directory .................. 60 00
Annual Meeting and Charity Lecture .......................... 15 99

$12,165 12

Wayfarers’ Lodges—Rent, ground-rent and interest on mortgage $1,146 28
“ “ Payment of mortgage ...................................... 2,500 00
“ “ Insurance, fuel, light, ice, water-rent, boiler inspection 443 02
“ “ Fixtures and repairs ..................................... 867 48
“ “ Wood and freight ........................................ 5,380 81
“ “ Salaries and wages ....................................... 5,279 49
“ “ Provisions and merchandise ................................ 3,436 69
“ “ Stable account .......................................... 1,451 17
“ “ Petty expense account ................................. 154 11

20,659 65

Balance in hands of General Secretary ......................... 3 28

$32,827 45

In passing to the actual workings of the Society, let us note the two natural divisions into which the work falls: the care of residents and the care of non-residents. In the
discussion of our subject, however, we shall make three main divisions, considering, in turn, the Department for non-residents, the Warfield Ladies and the District Associations.

In the earlier years of the work, all applications for aid were dealt with by the District Associations, comprising the different wards, each confining its operations within the boundary of its own territory. This plan, as soon as all the territory had been covered by District Associations, was a satisfactory one as far as time regarding within the city.
more concerned, but it made no specific provision for wayfaring, tramps and strangers, a class peculiarly difficult to deal with, and requiring for their proper disposal the best judgment and the fullest experience. Early in 1884 the Board of Directors decided to strengthen this weak point, thus wholly to relieve the Trustee Residences of this class, which was done by establishing, at 1602 Celestine Street, a Department for the care of Non-Residents. Thus was made possible a general classification of applicants, based
on their residence, and the responsibility for dealing with every applicant was definitely fixed. The classification is very loose. If a resident of the city, the case belongs to the District Association of the Ward in which the applicant lives, and if a non-resident, to the Central Office exclusively. This feature is one of the most interesting of the Society's beneficent work. It is no small task to deal with the large, heterogeneous crowd of unfortunate, of many class and race of nationalities, who drift into the Society's care. In viewing
the inspection made of three persons, the number transported to their homes, or placed in hospitals, asylums, or other institutions, are to get rid of them but with the assurance that the change will be for their best interests, in clearing such complications some idea will be had of the structure and fertility in specimens necessary for the best performance of this work.

While a strange company during this department day after day! Half crazed then, driven to homelessness by misfortune, crime, or drink:
young abandoned wives, runaway boys "literally repeating their romantic folly in leaving home to become Indian fighters or pirates, and who have been at last picked up by very master of fact policemen, in a condition of very common place rage and hunger." Each year shows a large increase in the number of cases dealt with, not indicating necessarily an increase in the class, but the increased confidence of public officials, societies and private citizens, in the thoroughness and efficiency of the methods employed.
The motion is as follows:

A wanderer will make application for relief or transportation at the Magne office. Perhaps, he is sent to the central office of the society, 1905 Ithaca street. He is asked for a statement of his condition, and the place to which he desires to be forwarded. It is, for example, Boston. He is sent to one of the Masonic lodges, or, if he is more well to do, to the Friendly Home or the House of Industry, and, in the meantime, the Central Office communicates by mail or telegraph to their alleged friends.
or to the charity correspondent in the city. When satisfactory confirmation of the applicants statement have been received, transportation is obtained on the best terms procurable which is often one-half the regular tariff rate or less. If lies - as is often the case - the representations of the applicant are found to be false, and there is no such person or ship in Britain, he is promptly discharged. As a natural consequence fraudulent applicants, after the second time, if the money they demanded is not given them, we insist it is not, as it is a rule never to
help with money. Of all the applicants, not one in twenty tell a perfectly true story. Some ask weekly for relief at reduced rates, which, if given to them, they would at once sell for a higher price. Some ask if they cannot return the money which they will promise some friend, when they arrive at their destination? The answer is clear, why not write them in the first place and get it, and meantime shelter will be provided at the Lodges? In some cases relatives addressed will send part of the fare, and the rest is made up by
the facts. If, of course, the case comes under one of the Wars, the applicant is referred to the District Superintendent.

Besides transportation, 15 meals are furnished by ticket to a restaurant near by, or a 5¢ ticket to the Jubilee Mission, 326 West 9th Street, two of which (10¢) entitle the holder to a night lodging. Women and children are provided for at the Wayfarers Lodges or the Temporary Home, 505 North 6th Street, where 40¢ a day is charged for meals and lodging. In all cases through injury is made before going.
Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.  JAMES W. WALK, Gen'l Secretary.

Department for the Care of Non-Residents.  W.M. TINSLEY, Agent.

1705 Chestnut Street.  Philadelphia, 189

General Passenger Agent,

Dear Sir:

Please furnish transportation for

from Philadelphia to

at the most favorable charity rate, upon recommendation of this Department.

$  Agent.

End This Department secures transportation for destitute persons only to return to their homes; or to reach localities where they have assurance of obtaining employment. The applicant's statements must in every case be corroborated by correspondence with trustworthy parties in the place of destination. The funds of this Department are raised by voluntary contributions.
definite aid, and it has enabled the Society greatly to assist unfortunate and at the same time be saved from the importunity of the professional railroad tramper.

In view of certain importunities practiced upon the railroad companies, the Trunk Line Association of Railroads has required all benevolent associations, who are in the habit of asking for reduced rates of transportation, to make their applications upon printed blanks, properly endorsed by their officers. A facsimile of this form appears on the opposite page.
There follows a report from the Department, showing the number and nature of the applications in the year 1876.

**APPENDIX E.**

**Report of the Department for the Care of Non-Residents.**

Total number of persons applying to the Department during the year: 4,733
Of these, those who simply applied for admission to the Wayfarers' Lodges, and of whom no further record was made, numbered: 3,632

Persons whose circumstances were investigated: 1,101

Number of Applications (sometimes several members of one family): 941
Involving the care of: 1,101

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parentage</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Foreign</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,882</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,101</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nativity of</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>Africa</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,101</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sent by</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Safety</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Persons</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Missionary Society</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Men's Christian Ass'n</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. O. District Associations</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. E. City Mission</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Christian Association</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Immigration</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penna. R. R. Co.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philada. Bureau of Charities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children's Aid Society</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Benevolent Association</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. P. C. Children</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Nav. Co.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holy Trinity Parish House</td>
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<tr>
<td>College Settlement</td>
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<td>Northern Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Peter's House</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,101</td>
</tr>
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</table>
To illustrate the use of the
registration cards, an example, copied
from the cards of the society, is
given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>1228</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Grace Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. or W.</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Salesgirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parentage</td>
<td>Foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By whom sent</td>
<td>Allmen Hugger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Expense | Temporary Home: 
            7.00 |
            Food: 
            1.00 |
            Lodging: 
            2.00 |
| Statement: | I cannot get anything to do here so I want 
            to go to Washington D.C., where I have 
            relatives. My father's name is J. D. Lodliff, 579 
            4th St. W. W., but he has written me that 
            he cannot help me. 
            Result: She was sent to West Temporary Home, J. 
            Lodliff was written to & looked up. There was 
            no such name as Jeram Newm.
Lodge, 1719 Southard St.

Shining Table.
We now come to another interesting feature of the Society's work, the 'Wayfarer's Lodges.' There are two of them in Philadelphia, one at 1219 South Street and the other at 50 Laurel Street. At the time of the addition of the second lodge on Laurel Street, the enterprise, before conducted separately by four masters, was placed under the direct control of the Society. The lodge on Laurel Street has a capacity of two hundred, the other of almost fifty eight.

The lodges are at all times open for the reception...
Superintendent Backman at his desk.

Applicants
of homeless people - men, women, and children - without distinction whatever. When a man applies to one of the lodges - which are usually open all night - the superintendent of night watchman registers his name, age, occupation, etc. He is questioned, unless he bears a card from the central office or some ward association, similar to the following:

---

Date: 1897.

SUPERINTENDENT WAYFARERS' LODGE.

Society for Organizing Charity.

1719 Lombard Street,
80 Laurel Street.

Please Lodge

and oblige

(Signed)

LODGES OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
RULES OF THE WAYFARERS' LODGE.

1.

ALL PERSONS ADMITTED TO THIS LODGE MUST BEHAVE IN AN ORDERLY MANNER AND ABSTAIN FROM USING PROFANE OR OTHER IMPROPER LANGUAGE, UNDER PENALTY OF ARREST AND COMMITMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW.

2.

ALL PERSONS RECEIVING LODGING AND MEALS ARE REQUIRED TO DO SUCH WORK AS THEY ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO PERFORM, FOR A TIME NOT EXCEEDING FOUR HOURS DAILY, AT THE DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

3.

PERSONS COMING TO THE LODGE NOT LATER THAN 2:30 P.M., MAY WORK FOR THE REST OF THE DAY, AND WILL THEN BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE NEXT MORNING, IMMEDIATELY AFTER BREAKFAST.
4.

BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED BETWEEN 6 AND 7 A. M. SUPPER WILL BE SERVED BETWEEN 5 AND 6 P. M. NO MEALS WILL BE SERVED AFTER 6 P. M.

5.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE A BATH BEFORE GOING TO BED. ALL CLOTHING, EXCEPT NIGHT-SHIRTS, MUST BE LEFT IN THE BATH-ROOM.

6.

NO TALKING OR SMOKING IS ALLOWED IN THE BED-ROOMS.

7.

NO PERSON IS ALLOWED TO REMAIN AT THE LODGE MORE THAN THREE DAYS, WITHOUT A SPECIAL PERMIT FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

8.

ALL PERSONS REMAINING AT THE LODGE OVER SUNDAY MAY BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT OF WORK ON MONDAY, AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

9.

NO INTOXICATING LIQUORS ARE ALLOWED IN THIS LODGE.
The rules of the Institution, as follows (from the Manual of Judge), are shown a need to
form (see opposite page):

He is furnished with a plain
but substantial supper, after
which he repairs to the
basement and removes his clothing,
which is placed in a suitable
receptacle until the next
morning. He is then given a
night shirt, takes a warm
bath in the lavatory, and
goes to the dormitory, where
he is assigned to a bed,
each prisoner having a separate
cell. When the house is
crowded, many prisoners are
compelled to sleep on the floor, as space is limited. That man is observed, as the Legislature of Pennsylvania law, by special enactment, recognized the Waysman, Jodgers, and confers upon their superintendents certain police power. In the morning, after breakfast, the lodgers are required to spend two to four hours in the Yard, the men allotted to each man being selected with reference to his physical condition. If a man refuses to do this labor, which he agreed to in the night previous, the Superintendent, as a special
Their is supposed to take
line before the registrar.
New may remain at the judge
any length of time, conditioned
in circumstances and good
behaviour, a limit, however,
of three days being often
placed.
In the Gaol the sick is put
in a house separate
directly above the prison,
consisting of two rooms with
nucleus cots, but poorly
adapted to the constant need.
An average of ten occupy them
each night. The wife of the
present superintendent, M. Brunei,
is the matron of this department.
The women take their meals on the men's side, at evening supper the women preceding and in the morning the men. The conditions of occupancy are similar to those governing the men, the labor required of the women being general house work and cleaning.

On one side of the Work yard and Women's Department is a house for the hired help, three rooms being used for this purpose. This has been but lately provided, the servants leaving Beijing to sleeping with the horses. Besides the Superintendent and Master, there is
a butcher, a liver girl, a
driver — two wagons are present,
one for the superintendent and one
for loading the rock cut at
the yard — a foreman
and an engineer.

The yard gives rise
to about a score of men, forming
by hand and by means of the
circular saw of a six horse
power engine, chipping, cutting and
bucking by means of six bundles.
Fencing in lots, the stone to be
sold for the support of the bridge.

The capacity is from 1500 to 1600

bricks a day, the small profit
there made paying about two

thirds of the wages of the
institution. By this means the
lodge is rendered almost self-
supporting, the rest of the money
for its support being received in
small amounts from time to
time.

The Wayfarer lodges have
been instrumental in largely
improving street begging. The
importance of the professional
mendicant, whose plea is a few
cents to get a lodging for
the night, are much less
successful since it has become
generally known that there is a
place where any homeless person
can certainly find shelter and
food. Thus, not only has
a requirement of labor been introduced as a condition of relief, but the wage class working the streets has been greatly reduced, and aid given to many deserving persons.

The population of the two Mayors' Lodges is mainly composed of strangers from the interior cities or foreign countries with the exception of families ejected for non-payment of rent, but few of the inmates are long-time residents of Philadelphia. During the recent inclement weather, the Lodges have been unable to receive all who applied, although no one is turned away.
Diagram showing the variations in the population of the Wayfarers' Lodges during the past seven years. The perpendicular lines indicate the year, and the numbers, which are placed at the points where the broken line crosses the perpendiculars, indicate the aggregate of lodgings for each year.
So long as there is floor space upon which to lie, the need of more room is painfully felt and it seems probable that for a long time to come the homeless class will require accommodations in excess of what the present buildings can provide.

The chart on the opposite page shows the variations in the regulation of the Mayfairs' Lodges during the past seven years.

Most important of all, perhaps, is the work of the eighteen District Associations.
It is done through their says The Annual Report "It is only by close attention to the numerous details of this service that progress can be assured. Whatever success has attended our efforts in the past should stimulate us to make our work improve year by year, manifesting more thorough investigation, more careful registration, more helpful visitation and more adequate treatment of the families under our care. The object of each Justice Association is simply this, to bring every case of distress under cognizance and carry..."
what relief and aid may be necessary and expedient. Each district has a Superintendent who directs the entire work of that district, following up the preliminary visits of the corps of voluntary workers in the pursuit of investigation, since every case of relief must come under her personal knowledge and supervision — or making the initial visit herself. Each case is accurately investigated as the circumstances will allow, and the relief necessary — in the shape of provisions, coal, or clothing — provided. Besides her visits and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Previous Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Children:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Husband,</th>
<th>Wife,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Rooms,</th>
<th>Rent,</th>
<th>Assistance most needed,</th>
<th>Cause of Distress,</th>
<th>Sent by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference,</th>
<th>Church Attendance,</th>
<th>Habits,</th>
<th>Relatives able to assist,</th>
<th>Beneficial Societies able to assist,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistance obtained from:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relatives,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficial Societies,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sources,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For additional particulars, see other side.
Those of the helpers to the
houses of the poor, the office
is open at stated times for
all applicants. Money is seldom
given. The following card
is filled out as the applicant
dictates and on the back is
written the instruments
summary or ascertain truth
in the case. (see Visa Page).
These cards are sent to the
Central office to be filed,
and thus a complete list of
all applicants is kept. When
a person applies at a District
office, his statement is taken,
and before much assistance is
rendered him he is asked to

in the Central Office to see
if he is a fraud or a "repeat." Many
often the applicant tells
much that is untrue. The
inspectors have to be quite wide
awake to their business.
The inspectors must be
careful not to antagonize them
by criticism or harshness, or to
be repulsed by the dirt in
which some of them live. Indeed,
it is a wonder, amid the
cleavage and malnutrition that
the children are as robust as
they are. They seem made to
thrive on dirt. "Burn is the
chief curse, this and the
cruel life in the streets, is
not likely to turn out very moral characters. Families are
bundled together in one room, regardless of the common sense
principles of living, spending their time riding on the
train route or sleeping off the
last delirium.

Although many minority
and shiftless come into the
offices fraud, there is much
need among deserving men.
Things are perhaps hard. There
are wives and children to be
fed and clothed. A greedy
order, a pair of shoes, a
needed garment, may help to
serve hope and nurture patience.
It may be disease or long sickness - it is need of medicines, delicacies, and drugs, whose fees are paid by the city. All cannot be helped but the value of this organized charity lies in the ability to call upon the agencies in times of special need.

The winter months reveal of the wards of the city, was led into all conditions of homes to see all sorts of people, and it is the story that impressed itself most firmly was, that the causes of all this evil must be reached and can be reached. Everything the
people were responsive to the
favor wishes of the victims.
Everywhere there was manifest
some desire to rise from
the dirt to better things.
There are many thieves and
layabouts, but, in one sense,
all are deserving poor.
The organization of the
district has been a dream of
Sewing circles, etc. Some
distinctive features of some,
but in general it may be
said that the methods used
are mainly common to all.
The following diagram shows
the total number of
applications at the District
Diagram showing the variation in the total number of applications at the district offices of the Society during the past seven years. The perpendicular lines represent the years, and the broken line indicates the increase or decrease in the total number of applications for relief.

The lower classes cannot be lifted en masse. The
Suffering and degradation must be raised up by hand to hand, personal effort. This is the solution, and the only solution, of the problem - not a true.