

## APPENDICES

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

#### TABLE 1.—ONE THOUSAND HOMELESS MEN. CONJUGAL CONDITION.—BY AGE GROUP

Conjugal Condition	Total	AGE GROUP															Not known
		10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	
Single.....	740	19	98	123	88	89	77	65	48	40	25	24	18	9	6	1	10
Married.....	78	..	..	4	9	4	13	16	9	10	8	..	5	..	..	..	..
Widowed.....	116	..	..	1	5	3	4	16	12	13	13	16	10	8	7	6	2
Divorced.....	15	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
Separated.....	49	..	..	1	1	5	3	7	5	6	2	6	4	5	2	2	..
Not known.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total.....	1000	19	98	129	104	101	99	108	77	70	48	48	37	23	15	9	15

#### TABLE 2.—ONE THOUSAND HOMELESS MEN. LENGTH OF TIME IN THE CITY BEFORE APPLICATION TO BUREAU

Time	Number
One Day.....	68
Two Days.....	27
From Two Days to One Week.....	37
From One Week to One Month.....	105
From One Month to Six Months.....	202
From Six Months to One Year.....	42
From One Year to Two Years.....	48
From Two Years to Ten Years.....	84
Over Ten Years.....	188
Not known.....	199
Total.....	1000

TABLE 3.—COLLEGE MEN.\* CONJUGAL, PHYSICAL, AND MENTAL CONDITION, HABITS, AND OCCUPATIONS.—BY NATIONALITY

HOMELESS MEN																																			
NATIONALITY	CONJUGAL CONDITION				PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION								HABITS †				BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION																		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Good	Insane	Epileptic	Paralytic	Blind	Tuberculous	Old Age	Other Defects	Drunk	Drugs	Licentiousness	Confirmed W anderer	Beggar	Crime	Lawyer	Physician	Minister	Architect	Civil Engineer	Journalist	Teacher	Druggist	Merchant	Farmer	Bookkeeper	Clerk	Not known	Other			
American	26	16	1	4	1	9	5	0	1	2	3	1	4	5	4	6	3	4	6	2	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	6	9	
German	12	10	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	
English	7	4	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
French	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	4	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		
Total	51	33	2	8	4	42	7	1	1	2	3	2	11	19	4	7	11	6	7	3	10	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	3	6	4	9		

\* Roughly classified, 22 of these men were unfortunate, and 29 degenerate.

† A number of the college men were without vices. The figures given are for instances in which the habits mentioned occurred in the group, and do not represent the number of individual men who possessed vices. Often a single man was both drunken and a beggar, etc.

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TABLE 4.—DATA ON SPECIAL GROUPS OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS (SUPPLEMENTING TABLE II, p. 36)

OTHER NERVOUS DISORDERS: Locomotor ataxia, 10; neuritis, 3; neuralgia, 2; neurasthenia, 2; sciatica, shingles, chorea, and spinal trouble (not tubercular), each 1.....	21
OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Pneumonia, 4; malaria, 3; dysentery, 3; typhoid fever, 2; influenza, erysipelas, and glanders, each 1.....	15
DISEASES OF ORGANS OTHER THAN HEART: Bright's disease, 6; bronchitis, 5; lung trouble, 2; ulceration of the stomach, 2; gall stones, nephritis, bladder trouble, and liver trouble, each 1.....	19
ALL OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES: Lead poisoning, 2; varicose veins, 2; pernicious anæmia, cleft palate, and defective speech, each 1.....	7
DOUBTFUL: Asthma, 6; dropsy, 3; catarrh, 2; men known to be ill but exact nature of trouble not known, 5.....	16



TABLE 5.—TUBERCULOUS MEN. NATIONALITY, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND OCCUPATION.  
—BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	Total	NATIONALITY				CONJUGAL CONDITION				BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION																			
		White American	Negro	German	English	Others	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Clerical	Machinist	Druggist	Barber	Soldier	Sailor	Cook	House Servant	Salesman	Brass Polisher	Peddler	Cigar Maker	Newsboy	Laborer	In School	Other	None	Not known
15 to 19.....	10	8	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	..
20 to 24.....	18	11	4	1	..	2	17	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	3	5	..
25 to 29.....	14	9	3	..	..	2	12	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	1	..
30 to 34.....	18	10	2	1	2	3	16	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	2
35 to 39.....	12	7	..	1	1	3	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..
40 to 44.....	13	9	..	..	..	4	10	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
45 to 49.....	4	2	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
50 or over.....	4	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total.....	93	57	10	6	4	16	80	5	6	1	1	10	2	2	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	11	1	24	6	10

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TABLE 6.—BLIND AND DEAF MEN.\* AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.  
—BY CONDITION

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Total</i>	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
		<i>Entirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>	<i>Entirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>
Blind: One eye.....	12	5	1	2	4	1	7	4	..
Both eyes.....	13	9	1	..	3	1	1	11	..
Almost blind.....	15	8	1	3	3	..	4	10	1
Deaf: Entirely.....	7	..	..	7	..	2	3	2	..
Partly.....	3	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
Blind and deaf.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Blind and partly deaf.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deaf and partly blind.....	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
Total.....	54†	25	3	16‡	10	4	19	30	1

\* The ages of the 54 blind and deaf men were: Between 10 and 19 years, 4; 20 to 29 years, 18; 30 to 39 years, 5; 40 to 49 years, 7; 50 to 59 years, 8; 60 to 69 years, 7; 70 and over, 2; not known, 3.

† Seven blind and deaf men suffered from additional handicaps as follows: Paralysis, 1; paralysis and cancer, 1; feeble-mindedness, 1; tuberculosis, 1; insanity and rheumatism, 1; maimed hand, 1; frozen feet, 1.

‡ Of this number 7 were born handicapped.

TABLE 7.—MEN CRIPPLED BY DISEASE.—BY CAUSES AND AGE GROUP

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Paralysis</i>	<i>Rheumatism</i>	<i>Locomotor Ataxia</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Venereal Diseases</i>	<i>Other</i>
Under 30.....	12	14.0	4	1	1	3	2	1
30 to 39.....	17	20.0	12	2	..	1	2	..
40 to 49.....	23	27.0	12	3	6	1	1	..
50 to 59.....	19	22.0	8	6	2	1	1	1
60 or over.....	15	17.0	4	9	1	..	..	1
Total.....	86	100.0	40	21	10	6	6	3
Per cent.....	..	..	46.6	24.4	11.6	7.0	7.0	3.4

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TABLE 8.—MEN CRIPPLED BY DISEASE. AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.—BY CONDITION

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
			<i>Entirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>	<i>Entirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>
Paralysis.....	40	46.6	20	2	13*	5	2	7	31	..
Rheumatism .....	21	24.4	13	..	3	5	..	8	13	..
Locomotor Ataxia	10	11.6	7	..	1	2	..	2	8	..
Venereal diseases .	6	7.0	4	1	1	..	..	4	2	..
Tuberculosis .....	6	7.0	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	..
Other.....	3	3.4	1	..	2†	..	..	2	1	..
Total.....	86	100.0	46	4	23	13	3	25	58	..
Per cent. ....	..	..	53.4	4.7	26.8	15.1	3.5	29.0	67.5	..

\* One paralyzed in childhood.

† Two crippled from childhood.

TABLE 9.—MEN CRIPPLED THROUGH GENERAL ACCIDENT OR FROM BIRTH. AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.\*—BY LENGTH OF TIME SINCE ACCIDENT

Length of Time Since Injury	Total	Per Cent	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
			Entirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known	Entirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known
One Month or Less.....	14	12.4	6	2	4	2	1	1	11	1
Two Months or Less.....	10	8.8	6	1	3	..	..	4	6	..
Six Months or Less.....	19	16.8	7	2	7	3	1	2	16	..
From Six Months to a Year..	7	6.2	4	2	1	..	..	3	4	..
From One Year to Two Years	6	5.3	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
From Two to Three Years...	2	1.7	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
From Three to Five Years...	8	7.0	6	..	2	..	..	3	5	..
From Five to Ten Years....	4	3.5	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	..
Over Ten Years.....	15	13.3	6	..	9	..	5	9	1	..
Not known how long since accident .....	28	25.0	5	3	6	14	2	9	15	2
Total.....	113	100.0	48	11	34	20	9	37	64	3
Per cent.....	..	..	42.5	9.7	30.0	17.8	8.0	32.8	56.6	2.6

\* Table 9 while of interest in that it shows that several of these men had been beggars and dependents before as well as after meeting with injuries, is nevertheless of little value as regards the items "not self-supporting after injury" and "partly self-supporting after injury," because these columns include a number of men whose injuries were still of such recent date that they had not yet had time to readjust themselves and to prove whether or not they would ultimately be able to regain independence.

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TABLE 10.—MEN PERMANENTLY CRIPPLED THROUGH GENERAL ACCIDENT OR FROM BIRTH.  
AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.—BY CONDITION

Condition	Total	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
		Entirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known	Entirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known
Hand or Arm: One, Injured	9	5	1	2	1	1	5	3	..
Off....	6	3	..	1	2	..	4	1	1
Both, Injured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Off....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leg or Hip: One, Injured	10	8	..	2	..	..	4	6	..
Off....	26	9	2	6	9	2	10	14	..
Both, Injured	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Off....	6	2	..	3	1	2	3	1	..
Foot or Ankle: One, Injured	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Off....	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
Both, Injured	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Off....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
One or More Fingers: Injured	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Off....	6	..	1	2	3	..	1	4	1
Other Injuries.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Double Defects.....	9†	5	2	1	1	1	3	5	..
Total.....	82	35	6	23*	18	7	33	39	3

\* Five crippled from birth; 7 injured in childhood.

† The double defects or injuries suffered by these nine men were as follows: One arm and both legs off, 1; one arm and one leg off, 1; one leg off and one arm maimed, 1; one leg off and one hand maimed, 3; both legs off and both hands maimed, 1; one hand off and one leg maimed, 1; one arm and one leg maimed, 1. Total, 9.

TABLE 11.—MEN WHO CLAIMED INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. OCCUPATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY

A. WHOLLY OR PARTLY SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY

<i>Occupation Before Injury</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>After Injury</i>
R. R. Employees.....	6	1 clerical 1 painter 1 canvasser 1 laborer 2 odd jobs*
Iron and Steel Workers ..	3	1 laborer 1 watchman 1 odd jobs
Laborers.....	3	2 laborers 1 odd jobs
Factory Employees .....	2	1 peddler 1 odd jobs†
Casual laborers‡.....	2	2 odd jobs
Miners.....	1	Cook
Seaman.....	1	Peddler
Machinist.....	1	Piano tuner
Cooper-sailor.....	1	Watchman
Chimney builder.....	1	Odd jobs
Painter.....	1	Janitor
Not known.....	1	Laborer
Total.....	23	

B. WHOLLY DEPENDENT AFTER INJURY

<i>Occupation Before Injury</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>After Injury</i>	<i>Injury Re-cent in</i>
Laborers.....	7	None	5 cases
Casual laborers.....	5	"	4 cases
Iron and Steel Workers ..	3	"	2 cases
Painters.....	2	"	1 case
Miners.....	2	"	
Baker.....	1	"	1 case
Fireman.....	1	"	1 case
Carpenter.....	1	"	
Student.....	1	"	
Not known*.....	5	"	1 case
No work record.....	4	"	1 case
Total.....	32		16 cases

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\* One not self-supporting because of excessive use of alcohol.

† Accident recent, not yet self-supporting.

‡ Men who lived by odd jobs and would not take regular laboring work by the week or month.

\* Men gave false addresses and facts could not be learned. In two instances it is probable from their ages and from other circumstances in the cases that the men had had no work records anywhere.

TABLE 12.—MEN WHO CLAIMED INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.—BY LENGTH OF TIME SINCE ACCIDENT

<i>Time Since Injury</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
			<i>En- tirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>	<i>En- tirely</i>	<i>Partly</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	<i>Not known</i>
One month or less.....	17	31.0	6	3	3	5	2	2	13	..
One to six months.....	9	16.0	6	..	1	2	4	..	5	..
Six months to one year...	5	9.0	3	..	..	2	..	1	3	1
One to two years.....	4	7.0	1	..	..	3	..	1	2	1
Two to ten years.....	8	15.0	3	..	..	5	2	2	4	..
Over ten years.....	5	9.0	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Not known.....	7	13.0	3	..	1	3	1	1	5	..
Total.....	55	100.0	27	3	5	20	11	10	32	2
Per cent.....	..	..	49.0	5.0	9.0	37.0	20.0	18.0	58.0	4.0

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TABLE 13.—PERMANENTLY INJURED MEN\* WHO CLAIMED INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.  
AMOUNT OF SELF-SUPPORT BEFORE AND AFTER INJURY.—BY CONDITION

Condition	Total	Per Cent	SELF-SUPPORTING BEFORE INJURY				SELF-SUPPORTING AFTER INJURY			
			En- tirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known	En- tirely	Partly	Not at All	Not known
Injury to										
Hand or arm.....	13	41.0	5	..	..	8	1	4	7	1
One or more fingers....	1	3.0	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Leg or hip.....	8	25.0	6	..	..	2	2	2	4	..
Foot or ankle.....	2	6.0	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other injuries.....	4	12.5	2	..	..	2	..	2	1	1
Double injuries.....	4	12.5	2	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Total.....	32	100.0	16	1	..	15	5	9	16	2
Per cent.....	..	..	50.0	3.0	..	47.0	16.0	28.0	50.0	6.0

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\* Of these 32 men who claimed to have been permanently injured by industrial accidents, it is probable that not more than 17 had in fact met with such accidents. See Table 14.

TABLE 14.—BRIEF DIGEST OF CASES OF 17 MEN PERMANENTLY INJURED IN ACTUAL AND PROBABLE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

No.	Age	Nat'l	Time Since Injury	Occupation Before Injury	Nature of Injury	Occupation Since Injury	Dependence or Self-support	Asked Bureau of Charities for
19								
1	49	Cana.	25 yrs. 3 mo.	1. Cooper	1. Thumb off	Watchman	Depen. 3 mo. after 2nd acci., self sup. since.	Artificial leg
2	45	Amer.	8 yrs.	2. Sailor	2. Leg off	Peddling and odd jobs	Self-supporting	Work
3	45	Irish	20 yrs.	Builder of smoke stacks	Left arm off			Small loan
4	40	Irish	"Some years"	Coal miner	Broken ankle not properly set	Ranchman, cook, sailor, fireman	Self-supporting	Small loan
5	29	Germ.	2 yrs.	R. R. employe	Leg off*	Clerical	Self-supporting	Work
6	38	Norwe.	1 1/2 yrs.	Steel worker	Back injured	Odd jobs	Self-supporting	Work
7	28	Negro	8 yrs.	Steel worker	Right arm injured	Night watchman	Self-supporting	Transportation
8	43	Amer.	1 yr.	Machine shop	Blind*	Piano tuner	(In the main) self-sup.	Work
				Coal miner	Leg off	Truck gardener	(Dep. in Chicago) self-supporting at home	Work?
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9	25	Cana.	2 yrs.	R. R. employe	Leg off	Canvassing and factory work	Self-supporting	Loan and work**
10	35	Amer.	14 yrs.	R. R. employe	One foot off*	Painter	Self-supporting†	Work
11	43	Irish	"Years ago"	Machine shop	Blind in one eye	Laborer	Self-supporting	Work
12	45	Ger.	17 yrs.	Seaman	Leg off	Peddling	Usually self-supporting	Transportation
13	45	Amer.	15 yrs.	Steel worker	Right arm off*	Peddling and odd jobs	Partly self-supporting for several yrs., then dependent†	Work, food, and lodging
14	22	Ger.	2 mo.	Baker	Both hands crushed	None (just out of hospital)	Not known which	Work††
15	24	Amer.	11 mo.	Baker‡‡	Right leg and right arm crushed	None (just out of hospital)	Not known which	Food and lodging
16	33	Germ.	4 yrs.	Coal miner	Left arm off	Odd jobs, begging	Dependent	Work, food and lodging
17	49	Cana.	19 yrs.	R. R. employe	Right arm off†	Canvassing, odd jobs	Generally dependent‡	Work, food and lodging

\* Admitted receiving damages.

† Heavy drinkers.

† Admitted receiving damages and promise of life employment

‡ This man was given transportation back to his home, where he became self-supporting.

\*\* This man's very temporary dependence after 2 years of self-support was due to the fact that he was going insane. Bureau placed him in an asylum.

†† Was sent to employment but did not go and did not return to office.

‡‡ Was not hurt at trade but while temporarily employed as a laborer on railroad

TABLE 15.—INSANE, FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC MEN. LEGAL RESIDENCE

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Chicago</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>Indiana</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>Illinois</i>	<i>Minnesota</i>	<i>Michigan</i>	<i>Wisconsin</i>	<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>Missouri</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>Washington</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Kansas</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Not known</i>	<i>HOMELESS MEN</i>
Insane.....	52	19	3	1	3	2	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	9	
Feeble-minded.....	19	10	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Epileptic*.....	18	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Total.....	89	33	8	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	

\* Four men were both insane and epileptic and one was epileptic and feeble-minded. To avoid duplication of place of residence in the above table, all five have been counted only with the epileptic.

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TABLE 16.—FORTY-EIGHT INSANE, FEEBLE-MINDED  
AND EPILEPTIC. ADDITIONAL HANDICAPS

Insane: Epilepsy, 5; paralysis, 4; old age, 4; tuberculosis, 3; rheumatism, 2; locomotor ataxia, 2; syphilis, leg off, broken arm, deaf, defective speech, rupture, and ill health, each 1. (Four men had more than one additional handicap.) .....	27
Epileptic: Slightly insane, 4; mentally weak, paralysis, tuberculosis, rupture, leg off, hip injured, feet frozen, and ill health, each 1. (One man had more than one additional handicap.) .....	12
Feeble-minded: Ill health, 5; collar bone broken, hand hurt, deaf and defective speech, each 1. ....	9
Total .....	48

TABLE 17.—INSANE MEN. TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS

In Skilled Trades: Machinist, 2; carpenter, barber, electrician, stone cutter, painter, and switchman, each 1. ....	8
In Partly Skilled Trades: Packer, miner, farmer, fireman, soldier, and cook, each 1. ....	6
Clerical workers, 6; salesmen, 4. ....	10
In Professions: Physicians, 2; lawyers, 2; draughtsmen, 2; minister, actor, teacher, civil engineer, and journalist, each 1. ....	11
In Business: Merchant, 1. ....	1
In Unskilled Occupations: Laborers, 5; odd jobs, 2; fisherman, porter, and peddler, each 1. ....	10
No work record, 1. ....	1
Occupation not known, 5. ....	5
Total .....	52

TABLE 18.—HOMELESS OLD MEN.—BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY OF CHILDREN TO AID THEM

<i>Conjugal Condition</i>	HAVING CHILDREN				<i>Childless</i>	<i>Not Known Whether Childless</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
	<i>Willing to Assist</i>	<i>Not Willing to Assist</i>	<i>Not Able</i>	<i>Not Found</i>				
Single.....	..	..	..	..	58	..	58	43.9
Married*.....	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	3.8
Widowed.....	13	4	6	7	17	..	47	35.6
Divorced.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2.3
Separated †.....	4	6	1	5	2	1	19	14.4
Total .....	20	10	9	12	80	1	132	100.0

\* Means married and in friendly touch with family.

† Including deserters.

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TABLE 19.—OCCUPATIONS OF 91 MEN SKILLED OR PARTLY SKILLED IN MORE THAN ONE LINE OF WORK

[The chief occupation—the one followed by the man during his best and most productive years—is indicated by italics]

1	School teacher <i>Insurance agent.</i> Peddler	21	Tanner <i>Stone cutter</i> Laborer
2	Machinist <i>Dyer in mill</i> dyeing in homes Odd jobs	22	<i>Carpenter</i> Iron worker Odd jobs
3	Expert Accountant <i>Broker</i> Linguist and foreign correspondent Laborer	23	<i>Travelling salesman</i> Laborer
4	<i>Wood finisher</i> Odd jobs Peddler	24	<i>Bricklayer</i> Steel worker Odd jobs
5	Farm Work Hotel Steward <i>Hotel owner</i> Cook	25	<i>Stenographer</i> Shipping clerk Addressing
6	Clerical <i>Bookkeeper</i> Canvasser	26	" <i>Gentleman</i> " Clerical Tutoring Nursing Odd jobs
7	Cooper <i>Sailor</i> Peddler Porter	27	<i>Baker</i> Laborer Odd jobs
8	Clerical <i>Actor</i> Waiter Houseman	28	<i>Chimney builder</i> Odd jobs Peddling
9	Bookkeeper <i>Cheese merchant</i> Laborer (Railroad) Odd jobs	29	<i>Machinist</i> Farm work Restaurant work
10	<i>Professional athlete</i> Bicycle Factory hand Odd jobs Restaurant work	30	Clerical Foreign correspondent <i>Merchant</i> Salesman Clerical
11	<i>Dentist</i> Cook Janitor Odd jobs	31	<i>Painter</i> Politician
12	Drug clerk <i>Sign painter</i> Laborer	32	Carpenter <i>Machinist</i> Laborer Odd jobs
13	<i>Teacher</i> Factory hand Odd jobs Farming	33	Blacksmith <i>Cotton factory</i> Farm laborer Circus helper Odd jobs
14	Diamond Setter (?) <i>Gambler and sport</i> Bartender R. R. laborer Odd jobs	34	Prospector Miner <i>Merchant</i> Canvasser
15	<i>Bookkeeper</i> Ins. Agent Salesman	35	<i>Railway fireman</i> Piano factory hand
16	<i>Physician</i> Clerical Peddler Farming	36	Clerical Salesman Laboring Restaurant work
17	Farmer Carpenter <i>Lawyer</i> Politician Liquor business Laboring Odd jobs	37	<i>Bookkeeper</i> Foreign Correspondent Buyer for a firm in Germany Porter Odd jobs
18	Teacher <i>Farmer</i> Soldier Hospital orderly Janitor Odd jobs	38	Teacher Newspaper man <i>Author</i> Reader for publishers Proof reader Clerical
19	Teacher Farmer <i>Horse dealer</i> Banker Odd jobs Clerical	39	<i>Owned hotel</i> Clerical Addressing envelopes
20	<i>Factory hand</i> Laborer Odd jobs	40	<i>Book binder</i> Laborer Odd jobs
		41	Farmer <i>Saloon owner</i> Laborer Odd jobs
		42	" <i>Gentleman</i> " Salesman Laborer Odd jobs
		43	<i>Machinist</i> Clerical Houseman Odd jobs

TABLE 19.—OCCUPATIONS OF 91 MEN SKILLED OR PARTLY SKILLED IN MORE THAN ONE LINE OF WORK—*Continued*

44	<i>Druggist</i>	Store keeper	Hospital orderly	Clerical	67	<i>Teacher</i>	Hotel clerk	Church sexton	Dishwasher
		Odd jobs			68	<i>Bookkeeper</i>	Laborer	Peddler	
45	<i>Machinist</i>	Brick factory hand	Laborer		69	<i>Printer</i>	Advertiser	Canvasser	Insurance agent
46	<i>Clerical</i>	"Gambler and sport"	Canvassing	Farming			Clerical		
47	<i>Civil engineer</i>	Tunnel inspector	Clerical	Janitor	70	<i>Dry goods salesman</i>	Window trimmer	Cashier	
48	<i>Cabinet maker</i>	French teacher	Odd jobs				Clerical	Elevator man	
49	<i>Engraver</i>	Collector	Artist's model	Writer	71	<i>Cobbler</i>	<i>Printer</i>	Bookkeeper	Bill clerk
50	<i>Salesman</i>	Collector	Soldier	Clerical			papers	Cobbler	Selling
51	<i>Physician</i>	Clerical	Houseman		72	<i>Salesman</i>	Book agent	Insurance agent	Clerical
52	<i>Wax worker</i>	Waiter			73	<i>Soap maker</i>	Cooper	Laborer	Odd jobs
53	<i>Druggist</i>	Waiter	Cook		74	<i>Railroad conductor</i>	Clerical	Horse trainer	
54	<i>Sailor</i>	Owner of a boat	Laborer	Odd jobs			Teamster	Laborer	Odd jobs
55	<i>Printer</i>	Clerical	Upholsterer	Musician	75	<i>Machinist</i>	Motorman	Laborer	Odd jobs
		hand	Odd jobs	Factory	76	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Salesman</i>	Hotel clerk	
56	<i>Manufacturer</i>	Buyer of railroads	Mayor of a city		77	<i>Switchman</i>	Canvasser	Factory hand	
		Business man			78	<i>Carpenter</i>	Farmer	Laborer	
57	<i>Physician</i>	Clerical	Detective		79	Wood finisher	<i>Machinist</i>	Travelling salesman	
58	<i>Physician</i>	Proof reader	Writer	Advertising expert	80	<i>Wood turner</i>	Soldier	Laborer	Odd jobs
		Clerical			81	<i>Iron Moulder</i>	<i>Cigar Maker</i>	Expressman	Laborer
59	<i>Painter</i>	Type setter	Odd jobs				Odd jobs		
60	<i>Cobbler</i>	Laborer	Odd jobs		82	<i>Lace maker</i>	Porter	Waiter	Houseman
61	<i>Carriage Painter</i>	Woodworker	<i>Business of his own</i>		83	<i>Cabinet maker</i>	Peddler		
		Laborer	Odd jobs	Scissors grinder	84	<i>Sailor</i>	Cook	Fireman	Laborer
62	<i>Bookkeeper</i>	<i>Bank clerk</i>	Addressing		85	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Salesman</i>		Odd jobs
63	<i>Wood worker</i>	<i>Grocery business</i>	Laborer in steel mills	Odd jobs	86	<i>Laborer</i>	Cook	Hospital orderly	
64	<i>Machinist</i>	Laborer	Odd jobs		87	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>Broker</i>	Clerical	Odd jobs
65	<i>Vaudeville singer</i>	<i>Theatrical manager</i>	Distributing circulars	Clerical	88	<i>Lawyer</i>	Book agent		
66	<i>Farm hand</i>	Harness maker	Minister	<i>Lawyer</i>	89	<i>Merchant</i>	Waiter		
		Politician	Odd jobs		90	<i>Newspaper man</i>	Canvasser	Clerical	
					91	<i>Salesman</i>	Floor walker	<i>Window trimmer</i>	Clerical
							Chauffeur		

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TABLE 20.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE 1000 HOMELESS MEN  
(See page 135)

<b>A. PROFESSIONAL MEN</b>		Brought forward.....	22
Physicians.....	10	Theatrical managers.....	3
Teachers.....	7	Advertising business.....	2
Actors.....	6	Real estate business.....	1
Ministers (one ex-priest).....	5	Mail order business.....	1
Druggists.....	6	Contractor.....	1
Lawyers.....	5	Photographer.....	1
Civil Engineers.....	5	Silk buyer.....	1
Newspaper men.....	4	Horse dealer.....	1
Architects.....	2		
Draftsmen.....	2	Total.....	33
Dentists.....	2	<b>C. CLERICAL WORKERS AND SALESMEN</b>	
Lecturers.....	2	Clerical or Office Workers	
Veterinary Surgeon.....	1	(Including 12 bookkeepers,	
Organist and musician.....	1	2 expert accountants, and	
Inventor.....	1	5 stenographers, also bank	
Sculptor.....	1	clerks, etc.).....	75
Chemist.....	1	*Salesmen.....	39
Writer.....	1		
Total.....	62	Total.....	114
<b>B. BUSINESS MEN, ETC.</b>		<b>D. SKILLED WORKERS†</b>	
Owned and managed		Printers.....	13
Saloon.....	1	Machinists.....	18
Lake boat.....	1	Painters.....	28
Restaurant.....	1	Carpenters.....	14
Hotel.....	1	Iron workers.....	8
Grocery.....	1	Bakers.....	8
Notion and Confection- ery store.....	1		
Delicatessen.....	1	Carried forward.....	89
*Not known.....	3	* Among these dry goods salesmen were the most numer- ous, grocery salesmen, next.	
Manufacturers of	10	† It must be borne in mind that although 213 men are listed as having been in skilled trades a very considerable number of these had not worked at their trades for many years. Old men, sick men, cripples, drunkards, and confirmed wanderers are among them. In the group too are men who were unable to hold positions because of incompe- tence. Often in reply to our letters to employers we would re-	
Soap.....	1		
Carriages.....	1		
Trunks.....	1		
*Not known.....	2		
Brokers.....	5		
Insurance agents.....	3		
Theatrical agents.....	1		
Carried forward.....	22		
* Letters of reference stated: "Once a prosperous merchant with business of his own."			



## HOMELESS MEN

Brought forward.....	89	Brought forward.....	127
Blacksmiths.....	8	Metal polishers.....	5
Cabinet makers.....	7	Engineers.....	5
Shoe cutters.....	6	Switchmen.....	5
Tailors.....	7	Steel workers.....	3
Stone cutters.....	5	Wood workers.....	3
Barbers.....	5	Leather workers.....	3
Carried forward.....	127	Plumbers.....	3
		Bricklayers.....	3
		Cigarmakers.....	3
		Upholsterers.....	3
		Electricians.....	3
		Tinners.....	2
		Boilermakers.....	2
		Cobblers.....	2
		Bridge builders.....	2
		(structural iron workers)	
		Coopers.....	2
		Silversmiths.....	2
		Candymakers.....	2
		Book binders.....	2
		Gardeners.....	2
		Telegraph operators.....	2
		Weavers.....	2
		Brass worker.....	1
		Brewer.....	1
		Cameo cutter.....	1
		Chimney builder.....	1
		Dyer.....	1
		Furrier.....	1
		Galvanized iron worker.....	1
		Harness maker.....	1
		Hat maker.....	1
		Lace maker.....	1
		Plaster cast maker.....	1
		Plasterer.....	1
		Piano tuner.....	1
		Roofer.....	1
		Saddle maker.....	1
		Shoe laster.....	1
		Stove maker.....	1
		Tanner.....	1
		Wax worker.....	1
		Window trimmer.....	1
		Watchmaker.....	1
		Engraver.....	1
		Lithographer.....	1
		R. R. conductor.....	1
		Hotel steward.....	1
		Total.....	213

ceive word that a man was "a poor workman"; "incompetent"; "steady but not a good machinist" or similar comment which accounted for the unemployment of so-called "skilled" workers.

In fairness, however, to many of the men in this group as well as to others listed in these tables showing the employment of the thousand, it should be stated that although very capable and highly skilled men sometimes applied to us for aid, their need of help was often purely accidental and very temporary. The fact that they were at some time obliged to apply for charitable aid and that they are included in a group of homeless men many of whom were chronically dependent and parasitic must not be interpreted to mean that they were doomed to remain among such men. Given reasonable opportunities to recover their footing practically all the skilled and trained workers who were not degenerate and addicted to vice, were able again—and in many cases soon again—to become self supporting. Not infrequently we received letters from one to three years afterward from men whom we had aided, telling us that they were doing well; had married; had savings accounts, etc., and returning to the office small sums which had been loaned or given to them when they were in trouble.

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### E. PARTLY SKILLED

Soldiers.....	14
Sailors.....	14
*Cooks.....	12
Miners.....	9
Farmers.....	†8
Machinist helpers.....	4
Coachmen.....	4
Railroad porters.....	7
Firemen.....	3
Nurses.....	3
Elevator men.....	2
Pressers.....	2
Hod carriers.....	2
Brakeman.....	1
Bill poster.....	1
House mover.....	1
Lineman.....	1
Packer.....	1
Soda water clerk.....	1
<hr/>	
	90

†Partly skilled employes in  
factories

Bicycle.....	2
Powder.....	2
Electrical Supply.....	2
Cotton.....	2
Mattress.....	2
<hr/>	
	10

Carried forward.....100

\* These were not trained "chefs" but men with no special training who drifted into the work by becoming cooks at R. R. construction, lumber camps, etc., and later continued as cooks in cheap restaurants and saloons.

† These were middle aged or old men who had once been managing farmers. Farm laborers are included ‡ with unskilled laborers.

‡ A number of factory workers are included with the skilled workers listed on p. 295. None of

Brought forward..... 100

Carriage.....	1
Chandelier.....	1
Furniture.....	1
Glass.....	1
Brush.....	1
Clothing.....	1
Shoe.....	1
Woven wire.....	1
Not known.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	109

### F. MISCELLANEOUS

Professional athlete.....	1
"Gentlemen".....	§3
Magician.....	1
Magnetic healer.....	1
Horse breaker.....	1
<hr/>	

Total..... 7

those listed in the above table were more than partly skilled. The two mattress factory employes, for instance, were young Roumanian immigrants who had been students in their own country and who had had but short experience in the mattress factory which they entered when they came to Chicago.

§ These were men of good family, well educated and refined. All three were foreign-born and were landowners at home, not wage-earners. It would not be fair to list them as having no work record, at least one of the three having managed a large estate for his father for a number of years, but it is difficult to list the sort of work in which they had been employed, when they had worked.

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### G. UNSKILLED

Laborers.....	*244
Newsboys or men.....	15
Houseman†.....	10
Canvassers.....	9
Waiters.....	9
Hotel employes.....	9
Restaurant work.....	12
Janitors.....	7
Peddlers.....	6
Odd Jobs.....	4
Messenger boys.....	4
Watchmen.....	2
Fisherman.....	1
Hospital orderly.....	1
Bootblack.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>334</b>

\* A number of men are listed as laborers who have done no work for years—drunkards, tramps, old men and others. Teamsters are included with these. Ninety-six, or almost 43 per cent, of the men listed as laborers were employed in outdoor seasonal occupations.

† The occupations which are bracketed are those most commonly chosen by once able-bodied and more skilled workmen as they drift downward because of drink or physical in-

### H. NO WORK RECORD

School (21) or college (2) boys.....	23
Criminals, tramps, feeble-minded and others.....	45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68</b>

### I. WORK RECORD NOT KNOWN.....60†

ability. Many hundreds of men were employed in such occupations when they applied to the Bureau for aid, but these were not the trades or occupations of their most productive years. They have therefore been listed under the latter and only the men for whom canvassing, peddling, etc., was found to be the chief and not the secondary occupation have been listed as above.

‡ This includes men who are entered as "Soldiers," but who are Civil War veterans who have probably done other work since the war. There are also five instances in which no entry of a man's business was made upon the record, or could be discovered from letters of reference.

TABLE 21.—NUMBER AND KINDS OF APPLICATIONS MADE BY THE 1000 HOMELESS MEN AND THE 135 CHRONIC BEGGARS

A. ONE THOUSAND MEN			B. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE CHRONIC BEGGARS		
<i>Applications for</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Applications for</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Transportation.....	405	27.0	Money.....	54	26.0
Work.....	360	24.0	Clothing.....	32	16.0
Clothing.....	180	12.0	Transportation.....	31	15.0
Lodging.....	174	11.0	Lodging.....	30	15.0
Food.....	160	11.0	Food.....	27	12.0
Money (including loans).....	130	9.0	Work.....	23	11.0
Medical relief.....	80	5.0	Medical relief.....	7	3.0
Other.....	6	1.0	Other.....	0	..
Total.....	1495	100.0	Total.....	204	100.0

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# HOMELESS MEN

TABLE 22.—CHRONIC BEGGARS. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
In good health*.....	44	33.0
Diseased, defective or maimed .....	91	67.0
Total.....	135	100.0

## DISEASES, DEFECTS, ETC., OF THE 91 BEGGARS

Crippled or maimed by accident or from birth: (1) Temporary—hand injured, 4; leg injured, 1; foot broken, 1; arm broken, 3. Total, 9. (2) Permanent—leg and arm off, 2; both legs off, 4; one leg off, 11; one arm off, 5; one foot off, 2; deformed, 1; thumb off, 1; one or more fingers off, 4.....	39
Crippled or maimed by disease: locomotor ataxia, 1; paralysis, 12; rheumatism, 4; venereal diseases, 2; tuberculosis, 1.	20
Blind, 10; deaf, 2.....	12
Insane, 5; feeble-minded, 2; epileptic, 2.....	9
With defective speech, 2; syphilitic, 2; tuberculous, 4; cancer, 1; chorea, 1; rupture, 1; general debility from drink, drugs, age or other causes, 9 .....	20
Total instances.....	100†

\* Eight of these men claimed illness or crippling which they did not have.

† Nine men suffered two or more of the above defects or diseases.

TABLE 23.—OCCUPATIONS ONCE FOLLOWED BY CHRONIC BEGGARS OF CLASS II (See p. 173)

Skilled workers: Machinists, 2; painters, 2; carpenters, 2; switchmen, 2; telegraph operator,* tailor, metal polisher, glass blower, wood finisher, iron worker and type setter, each 1 .....	15
Partly skilled: Canvasser, insurance agent, factory employe, and cook, each 1.....	4
Wholly unskilled.....	25
Total.....	44

\* Man's own statement. Not proven. Doubtful.

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TABLE 24.—BRIEF DIGESTS OF CASES OF THE 11 BEGGARS OF CLASS III (See p. 179)

No.	Age	Nationality	Physical Condition	Where Brought Up	Comments
51	21	Amer.	Good	Chicago	A confirmed wanderer; first left home at age of 7; has been all over the world; steals sometimes; has been in jail for vagrancy several times. Illiterate, entirely untrained. Parents poor but self-respecting, and do not drink.
537	25	Irish	Good	New York City	Can read a little; drinks to excess; is a confirmed wanderer. Admits seven consecutive years of idleness. Nothing known of parents.
785	36	Amer.	Good	Chicago	Nothing known of parents. Admits six years without any work; claims to have occasionally done odd jobs previous to that, but we cannot learn that he has done anything but beg in 15 years. In Bridewell three times for vagrancy. Not a tramp.
566	19	Amer.	Good	Orphanage	Untrained, lazy, a confirmed wanderer and chronic beggar. Has been in jail and work house.
178	19	Amer.	Good	Chicago and New York City	A wanderer, begs incessantly in all cities. Claims to have once worked as a messenger boy, but had been idle for five years previous to our acquaintance with him.
833	17	Ger.	Good	Orphanage	Untrained, no work record; rather a clever beggar; peddles to screen begging.
158	24	Amer.	Leg off	Chicago and orphanage	Untrained; newsboy; was given leg and sold it; not vicious but a chronic beggar.
215	21	Eng.	Good	New York	Brief work record as a newsboy; a wanderer and beggar for years.
917	12	Amer.	Slightly deficient mentally	Chicago	Runs away from home and begs on street; parents respectable people. Bureau finally sent boy to Home for Feeble-minded.
694	22	Amer.	Crippled leg	Not known	Injured while tramping. A confirmed wanderer; drinks; begs.
485	17	Amer.	Good	New York and Chicago	A confirmed tramp and beggar. Father begs also; they go around together.

TABLE 25.—BRIEF DIGESTS OF CASES OF 16 OF THE BEGGARS OF CLASS IV (See p. 184)

No.	Age	Occu.	Natl.	Educ.	Phys. Cond.	Comments
436	80	Laborer	Irish	Illiterate	Rheumatic	Bureau placed him in Little Sisters of Poor Home for Aged.
700	94	Baker	Amer.	Illiterate	Feeble	Had been shipped about the country for several years. Was placed in poorhouse by Bureau.
851	55	Laborer	Amer.	Illiterate	Slightly de-mented	Refused to go to poorhouse; should probably have been pensioned but was not; lost track of him.
70	64	Laborer	Irish	Com. Sch.	Crippled by rheumatism	Too ill to work, got into habit of writing begging letters to wealthy people. Bureau raised money and sent man to relatives in Ireland able and willing to care for him.
683	64	Salesman	Amer.	Com. Sch.	Blind and hand crippled	Refined; refused poorhouse care; should have been pensioned but was not.*
549	72	Brewer	Ger.	Com. Sch.	Feeble	Came to office but once. Referred to Municipal Lodging House pending investigation. Did not return to office. Investigation proved him to be without relatives and friends, and of good character. Should have been pensioned.
316	75	Laborer	Irish	Illiterate	Good	A great deal of pride, good work record. Good character. Pensioned by Bureau.
652	64	Machinist	Eng.	Com. Sch.	Feeble	Bureau unable to secure pension for the man and he refused the poorhouse.

1003	57	Laborer	Ger.	Illiterate	Leg off	Was given stock in trade by Bureau and was self-supporting as long as we knew him, but soon lost track of him.
42	33	Miner	Ger.	Illiterate	Left arm off	Unable to secure work for him; man wandered off.†
543	37	Hotel steward	Can.	Com. Sch.	Leg off	Man pensioned and set up in business. Later died of tuberculosis.‡
188	45	Barber	Ital.	Com. Sch.	Epileptic, insane, partially paralyzed	Bureau sent man to the insane asylum.
919	45	Laborer	Amer.	Com. Sch.	Hip injured, epileptic	Bureau tried to secure pension for him but failed. Man refused poorhouse; lost track of him.
423	45	Bookkeeper	Amer.	Com. Sch.	Right arm off	Bureau found permanent work for man; also secured clothing and other aid.
455	49	Cooper	Can.	Com. Sch.	Leg and thumb off	Bureau found permanent work for him.
992	52	Sailor	Norwe.	Com. Sch.	Slightly insane	Bureau found permanent work for him.
		Not known				Sent man to a brother in Norway.

\* Regarding difficulty in raising pensions, see Chapter VII, Homeless Old Men, p. 123.

† See Chapter V, Industrial Accidents, page 85.

‡ See Chapter IV, The Crippled and Maimed, page 59.



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TABLE 26.—TRAMPS. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Good.....	86	39.0
Defective.....	134	61.0
Total.....	220	100.0

<i>Specific Form of Handicap</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Insane, feeble-minded or epileptic.....	17	13.0
Crippled or maimed.....	40	29.0
Blind or deaf.....	6	5.0
Tuberculous.....	15	11.0
Suffering from chronic or temporary disease or illness of any other sort.....	47	35.0
Physically handicapped from use of drugs or alcohol.....	4	3.0
Physically handicapped by age.....	5	4.0
Total in defective health or condition....	134	100.0

TABLE 27.—LOCATION (URBAN OR COUNTRY) OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, CHARACTER OF HOMES, AND FAMILY RELATIONS OF RUNAWAY BOYS

## A. LOCATION OF HOME (CITY OR COUNTRY)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Run-aways</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
From cities*.....	38	34	72	61.6
From towns†.....	22	8	30	25.6
From country.....	2	8	10	8.5
Not known.....	1	4	5	4.3
Total.....	63	54	117	100.0

\* Twenty-four boys were residents of Chicago; 48 came from other cities,—9 were from St. Louis, 6 from Cincinnati, 4 from Philadelphia and the homes of the rest were scattered from London, England, to San Francisco, California.

† New York state furnished as many of these boys from small towns as did Illinois.

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### B. CHARACTER OF HOMES

<i>Character of Home *</i>	<i>Run-aways</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Good.....	31	12	43	37.0
Medium.....	16	11	27	23.0
Poor.....	7	5	12	10.0
Not known.....	7	21†	28	24.0
Without homes.....	2	5	7‡	6.0
Total.....	63	54	117	100.0

\* For definition of terms "good," "medium," and "poor," as used in this classification, see pages 244-245.

† We were familiar with the character of the homes of more of the runaway boys than of others, for the reason that these boys were, as a rule, younger and the effort was invariably made to communicate with their families. Investigation of the homes of the older boys was less often necessary and we therefore had definite knowledge of the character of the homes in a smaller percentage of the cases.

‡ Two cases not verified.

### C. FAMILY RELATIONS\* OF HOMELESS, VAGRANT, AND RUNAWAY BOYS

<i>Family Relations</i>	<i>Run-aways</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Orphans†.....	12‡	13	25	21.0
Not known.....	4	14	18	16.0
Parents living: Father only.....	12	7	19	16.0
Mother only.....	9	5	14	12.0
Both.....	26	15	41	35.0
Total.....	63	54	117	100.0

\* Verified cases—not the boys' statements. Where there was a reasonable doubt of the facts after effort to verify, the case has been included under heading "Not known."

† Fifteen orphans or half orphans had step-parents (five step-fathers and ten stepmothers).

‡ These were mainly boys who had run away from foster homes in which they had been placed from institutions.

## HOMELESS MEN

MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN (See Appendix C, p. 330)

TABLE 28.—GENERAL DATA CONCERNING 200 MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN

<b>A. AGES, BY GROUPS</b>		2; Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Virginia, each 1; not known, 10. Total, 89.	
10 to 19.....	17		
20 to 29.....	65		
30 to 39.....	40		
40 to 49.....	27		
50 to 59.....	28		
60 to 69.....	10		
70 or over.....	13		
Total.....	200		
<b>B. NATIVITY*</b>		<b>C. CONJUGAL CONDITION</b>	
American (4 Negro).....	89†	Single.....	147
Canadian.....	8	Married.....	19
English.....	9	Widowed.....	18
Irish.....	8	Separated.....	16
Scotch.....	7	Total.....	200
Scandinavian.....	38		
German.....	11	<b>D. LENGTH OF TIME IN MINNEAPOLIS BEFORE APPLICATION</b>	
Other.....	29	1 day.....	33
Not known.....	1	1 day to 1 week.....	40
Total.....	200	1 week to 1 month.....	37
		1 month to 6 months.....	30
		6 months to 1 year.....	5
		1 year to 2 years.....	9
		2 years or over.....	42
		Not known.....	4
		Total.....	200
		<b>E. KINDS OF APPLICATIONS</b>	
		Lodging.....	111
		Food.....	111
		Work.....	82
		Transportation.....	42
		Medical relief.....	35
		Money.....	18
		Other aid.....	12
		Clothing.....	6

\* The nativity of the parents of these men was as follows: American, 59; Canadian, 5; English, 11; Irish, 17; Scotch, 10; Scandinavian, 44; German, 18; other, 34; not known, 2.

† The birth states of the Americans among the Minneapolis homeless men were as follows: Minnesota, 12; New York, 11; Iowa, 9; Illinois, 8; Massachusetts, 6; Pennsylvania, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 3; Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, and Ohio, each

TABLE 29.—OCCUPATIONS OF HOMELESS MEN IN CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS COMPARED

<i>Occupations</i>	CHICAGO		MINNEAPOLIS	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Clerical workers and salesmen.....	114	11.4	10	5.0
Skilled trades.....	213	21.3	41	20.5
Partly skilled.....	109	10.9	23	11.5
Professional men.....	62	6.2	8	4.0
Business men.....	33	3.3	2	1.0
In unskilled work.....	334	33.4	102	51.0
Miscellaneous.....	7	.7	2	1.0
No work record.....	68	6.8	11	5.5
Not known.....	60	6.0	1	.5
Total.....	1000	100.0	200	100.0

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TABLE 31.—MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN. TRADES  
AND OCCUPATIONS

Clerical Workers and Salesmen: Clerical workers, 4; salesmen, 6 .....	10
In Skilled Trades: Carpenters, 7; tailors, 4; machinists, 3; iron moulders, 3; butchers, 3; harness makers, 2; boiler-makers, 2; cigar makers, 2; candy makers, 2; painters, 2; telegraph operator, dyer, baker, wood turner, printer, plumber, saw-filer, upholsterer, shoemaker, blacksmith, and tobacco packer, each 1 .....	41
In Partly Skilled Trades: Sailors, 4; cooks, 4; factory employes, 4; miners, 3; switchmen, 3; soldiers, 2; machinist helper, drug clerk, and steward, each 1 .....	23
Business Men: In commission business, 1; in real estate business, 1 .....	2
Professional Men: Teachers, 4; writer, minister, druggist, and actor, each 1 .....	8
In Unskilled Occupations: Laborers, 82; farmers, 7; teamsters, 3; peddlers, 3; waiters, 2; porter, office boy, orderly, servant, and odd jobs, each 1 .....	102
Miscellaneous: Street preacher, 1; horse trader, 1 .....	2
No Work Record: In school, 2; in college, 1; never worked, 8 .....	11
Not known .....	1
Total .....	200

# HOMELESS MEN

TABLE 30.—MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN. PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
In good physical and mental condition.....	79	40
In defective physical or mental condition.....	121	60
Total.....	200	100
Defective condition temporary.....	22	
Defective condition permanent.....	73	
Not known which.....	26	
Total number of men defective.....	121	
Deformed, Crippled,* Injured, and Maimed: Both feet off, 2; parts of both feet off, 2; one leg off, 9; injured hip, 2; leg broken, 2; right arm off, 4; hand injured, 2; club foot, one foot off, injured leg, ankle crushed, broken arm, broken wrist, hand deformed, thumb off, crooked spine, broken clavicle, severely burned, each 1.....	34	
Blind, 2; blind in one eye, 3; diseased eyes, 3; deaf and dumb, 2; deaf, 2; partly deaf, 1.....	13	
Insane, 14; feeble-minded, 4; epileptic, 2.....	20	
Tuberculosis, 11; rheumatism, 8; venereal diseases, 6; paral- ysis, 5; cancer, 2; blood-poisoning, 2; heart disease, 3; brights disease, ulcer of the stomach, typhoid fever, and erysipelas, each 1.....	41	
Convalescent, 3; feeble from age, 9; frail—reason not known, 2; ill from excessive use of alcohol (2) morphine (1), 3; vari- cose veins, eczema, boils, and nervous prostration, each 1; ill (nature of trouble not known), 4.....	25	
Total defects, 133; individual men, 121.		

\* This number includes several cases where men lost limbs through disease. If the cases of 5 men suffering from rheumatism and 5 from paralysis are added to the 34 crippled from other causes listed above it makes the total of crippling from all causes in the group 44 instances (43 men).

# HOMELESS MEN

TABLE 32.—MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN. DATA CON-

No.	Nationality	Conjugal Condition	Age	TRADE OR OCCUPATION		Nature of Defect
				Before Accident	After Accident	
1	Ger.	Single	57	Boiler maker	Peddler	Right leg off at thigh.
2	Amer.	Single	20	Seasonal laborer	Seasonal laborer	Left hand injured.
3	Dane	Single	27	Seasonal laborer	None	Left leg off.
4	Amer.	Single	29	Seasonal laborer	Laborer	Hip injured.
5	Cana.	Single	52	Seasonal laborer	None	Arm broken (man also insane).
6	Amer.	Single	21	Seasonal laborer	None	Hip injured.
7	Amer.	Single	35	Carpenter, seasonal laborer	None†	Part of one foot off.
8	Amer.	Single	23	Seasonal laborer	None†	Right leg broken.
9	Amer.	Single	34	Marine fireman seasonal laborer	Laborer	Clavicle broken.
10	Dane	Married†	27	Laborer	Laborer	Ankle crushed.
11	Amer.	Single	25	Seasonal laborer	None†	Parts of both feet amputated.

\* Three men not here listed claimed industrial accidents but were hurt in other ways.

† Family in Europe.

‡ Accident recent.

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### CERNING ELEVEN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT CASES\*

<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>How Accident Occurred</i>	<i>Dam- ages</i>	<i>Comments</i>
I	..	In boiler works.	None	Man drinks to excess but is generally self-supporting.
..	I	In paper mill.	None	Man drinks to excess but is generally self-supporting.
I	..	In lumber camp.	None	Man drinks to excess but is generally self-supporting.
..	I	In lumber camp (fell off load of logs).	None	Drinks and wanders but generally self-supporting.
..	I	In lumber camp (struck by falling tree).	None	Asso. Char. sent man to Insane Hospital.
..	I	In lumber camp (chopped in the hip).	None	This man goes around begging with his father who is blind and crippled—both drink to excess.
I	..	In lumber camp (both feet frozen).	None	Refuses light work offered by Asso. Char. Lost track of him.
..	I	Injured doing general work on a farm.	None	Drinks to excess and begs.
..	I	Hurt while shoveling snow.	None	Generally self-supporting; was given employment by Asso. Char.
..	I	Chunk of ice fell on foot when man were cutting ice.	None§	A good man—generally self-supporting.
I	..	Feet frozen while working for N. P. R. R.	None	Drinks but not to excess; generally self-supporting.

§ Company contributed small amounts several times.

|| Company paid hospital expenses and fare to Minneapolis.



# HOMELESS MEN

TABLE 33.—MINNEAPOLIS HOMELESS MEN. DATA  
CRIPPLED AND MAIMED (Ex-

No.	Nation- ality	Conjugal Condi- tion	Age	TRADE OR OCCUPATION		Nature of Defect
				Before Accident	After Accident	
1	Swed.	Single	36	Seasonal la- borer	None*	Right hand off.
2	Dane	Single	23	Laborer	Casual la- borer	Right leg off at knee.
3	Irish	Separated	70	..	Seasonal la- borer†	Left hand deformed.
4	Ger.	Single	54	..	Harness maker	Club-foot.
5	Amer.	Single	31	Bookkeeper	Bookkeeper	"Crooked spine."
6	Norwe.	Single	53	Laborer	Porter	Left leg off.
7	Ger.	Single	40	Tailor	Peddler	Right leg off at thigh.
8	Eng.	Separated	32	Laborer†	None	Severely burned all over body.
9	Scot.	Married	42	Laborer	Casual la- borer	Wrist broken.
10	Amer.	Single	24	None	None	Left leg off above knee.
11	Swed.	Single	42	Laborer	Peddler	Both feet off.
12	Ger.	Single	40	Farmer	Farmer	Both feet and one thumb off.
13	Swed.	Married	50	Laborer	Peddler*	Parts of both feet off.
14	Amer.	Single	25	Telegraph operator	Telegraph operator	Left leg off.
15	Amer.	Single	19	Cigar maker	None	Left leg off.
16	Amer.	Single	42	Laborer	Peddler	Right arm off and man syphilitic.
17	Swiss	Widowed	72	Commission man	Commission man	Right arm off.
18	Amer.	Single	28	Seasonal la- borer	Seasonal la- borer	Arm injured and in- fected.
19	Amer.	Widowed	55	Switchman	None*	Right arm off.
20	Finn	Single	29	Laborer	None	Left leg off.
21	Amer.	Single	43	Seasonal la- borer	Laborer	Sore on right hand.
22	Amer.	Single	27	Shoemaker	Casual la- borer	Left leg "lame."

\* Accident recent.

† Doubtful. No work record for many years.

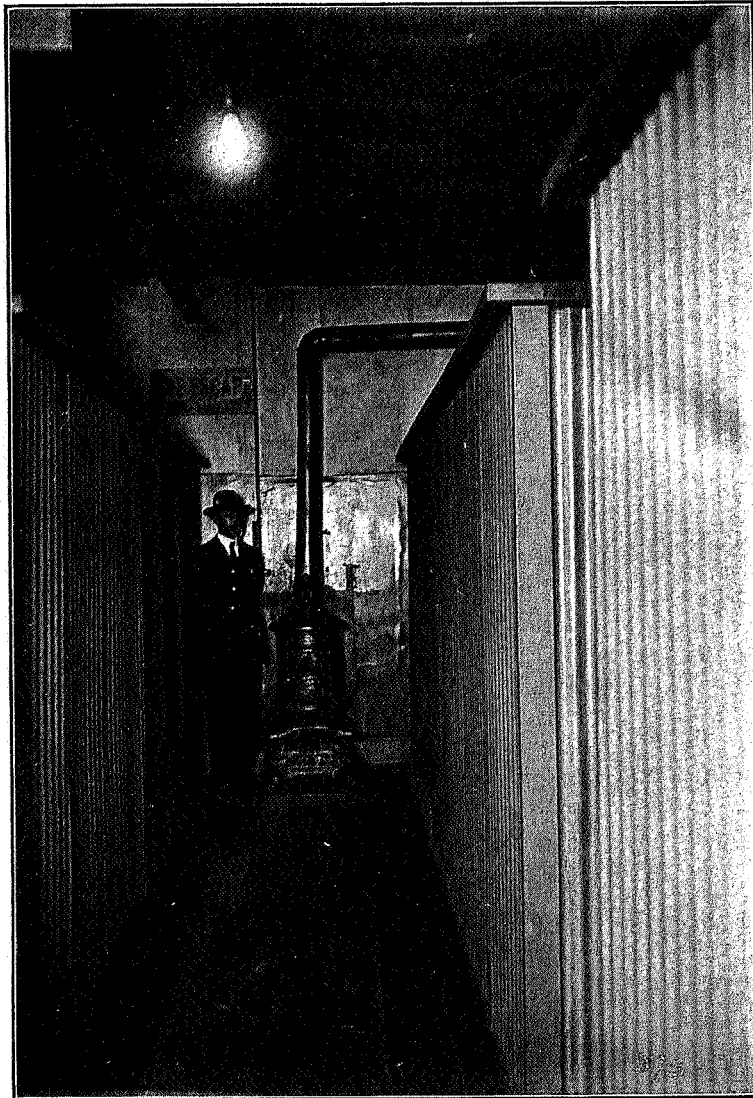
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### CONCERNING TWENTY-TWO DEFORMED, INJURED, (including Industrial Accident Cases)

<i>Perma- nent</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Yes	Run over by train—"own fault." Not working at the time.	Man a tramp and a hard drinker; has been begging since the accident. Offered permanent work and refused it.
Yes	Run over by train four years before. "Own fault."	Drinks. Bad record.
Yes	Born so.	Tramp, criminal, beggar. Frequently in jail. Deserted family.
Yes	Born so.	A hard drinker, and long a "ne'er do well."
Not known	Not known (tubercular?)	Given brace by Asso. Char. Able to work again. Generally self-supporting.
Yes	Tubercular bone.	Man also syphilitic; generally self-supporting.
Yes	Tubercular bone.	A hard drinker and a tramp.
No	Burned at tramps' camp fire.	Deserted his family; tramping four years; drinks to excess.
No	A fall when drunk.	Has lost many positions through drink.
Yes	A syphilitic wound on leg.	Tramp, beggar. Never worked. Several times in jail.
Yes	Feet frozen.	Drinks; does not beg; relatives assist somewhat.
Yes	Frozen.	Owens property. Has good income but came to Minneapolis to beg.
Yes	Frozen.	Begs. In jail for vagrancy several times.
Yes	Run over while stealing ride on R.R.	Restless, hot-tempered, unsteady, no vices. Asso. Char. secured permanent position for him.
Yes	Run over by train.†	Criminal, tramp. Often in jail. Lost leg when fourteen years old.
Yes	Arm amputated because of "blood-poisoning" (syphilis?)	Tramp. Hard drinker. Arm off eight years.
Yes	Cause not known.	Lost arm in his youth in Switzerland. A fine man. Self-supporting.
No	Cause not known.	Man a tramp and hard drinker.
Yes	Cause not known.‡	Unable to use other arm because of neuritis. Sent to Poorhouse. A pretty good sort of a man. No vices.
Yes	Cause not known.†	A tramp. Little known regarding him. All references false.
No	Cause not known.	Drinks to excess occasionally, but a pretty good sort of man. Usually self-supporting.
Not known	Cause not known.	Sickly. A fair record but never holds jobs long.

† Suspect tramping accident.

‡ Attending physician says "not an industrial accident."



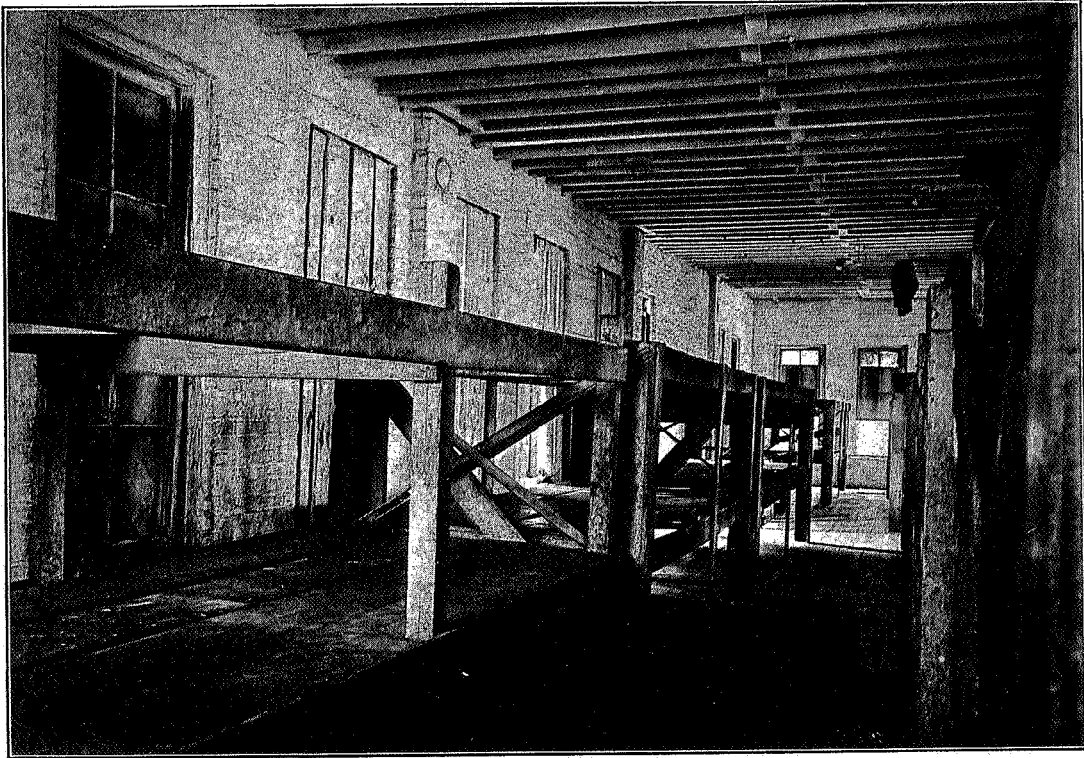
#### CUBICLE LODGING HOUSE

Third floor. Main aisle, showing cross aisle at end leading to fire escape obstructed by stove. Space between stove and corner of rooms 22 inches. Main aisle 30 inches wide.



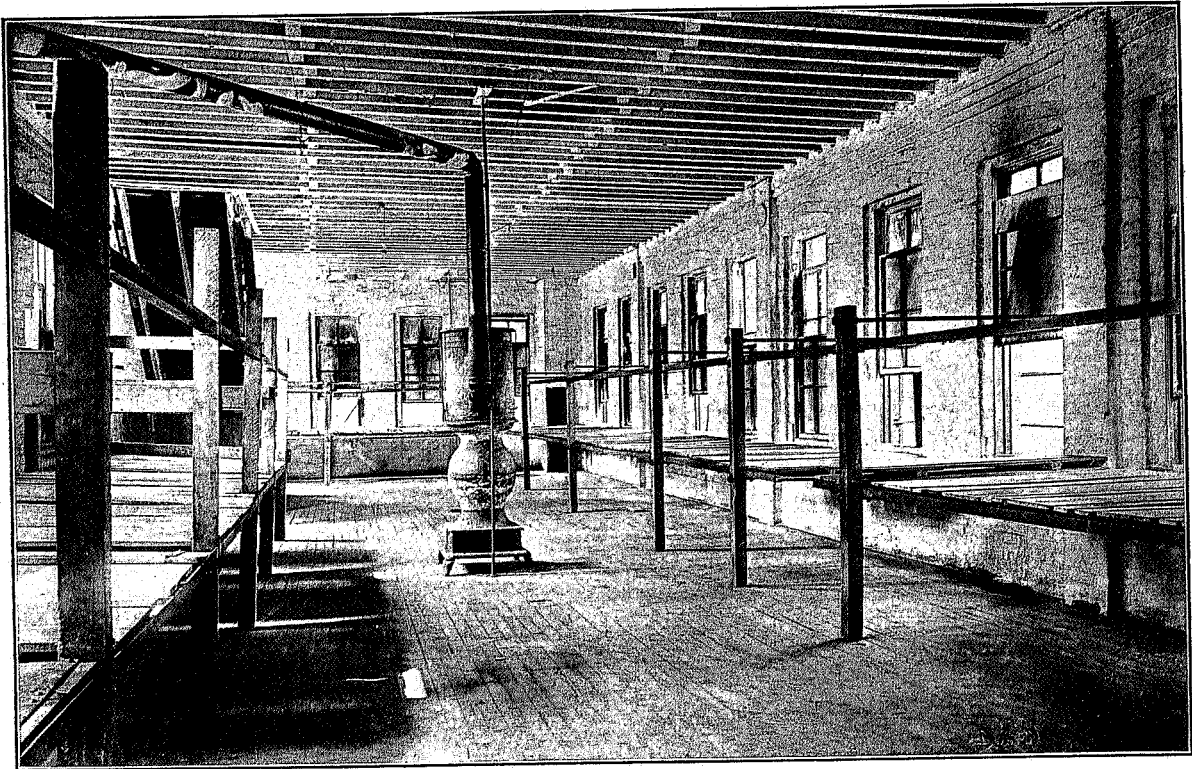
CUBICLE LODGING HOUSE

One of cross aisles obstructed by posts. Space between posts and wall of rooms  
20 inches.



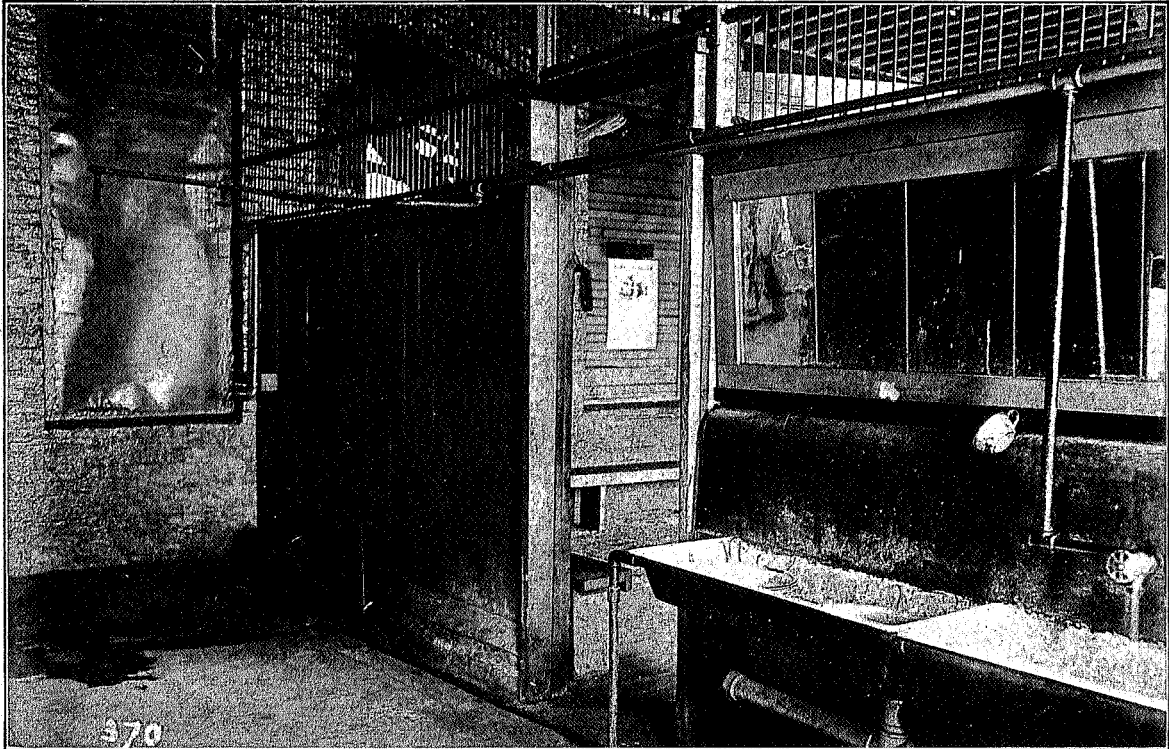
A DARK ROOM IN A "FLOP"

Top (fourth) floor. Majority of windows boarded up and otherwise obstructed. Reasonably clean; no bedding, only bare boards.



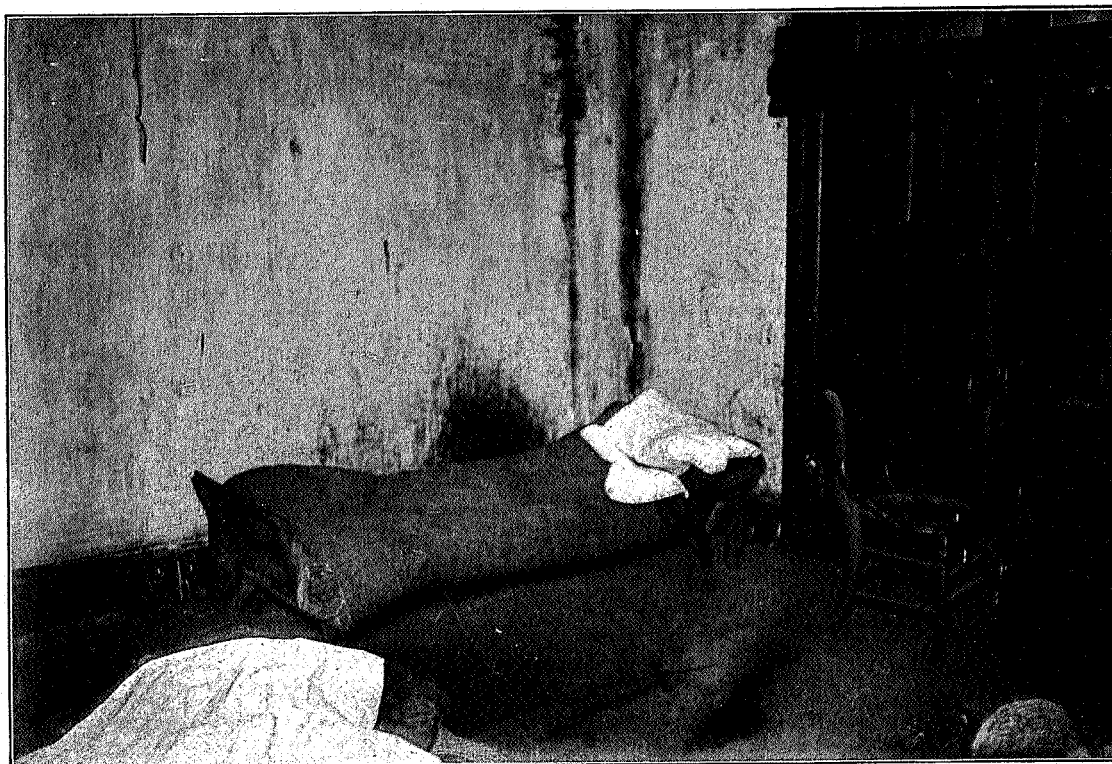
INTERIOR VIEW OF A "FLOP"

Third floor, showing new arrangement of beds (?). Clean, well lighted and ventilated. No bedding is provided.



TOILET FACILITIES IN A "FLOP"

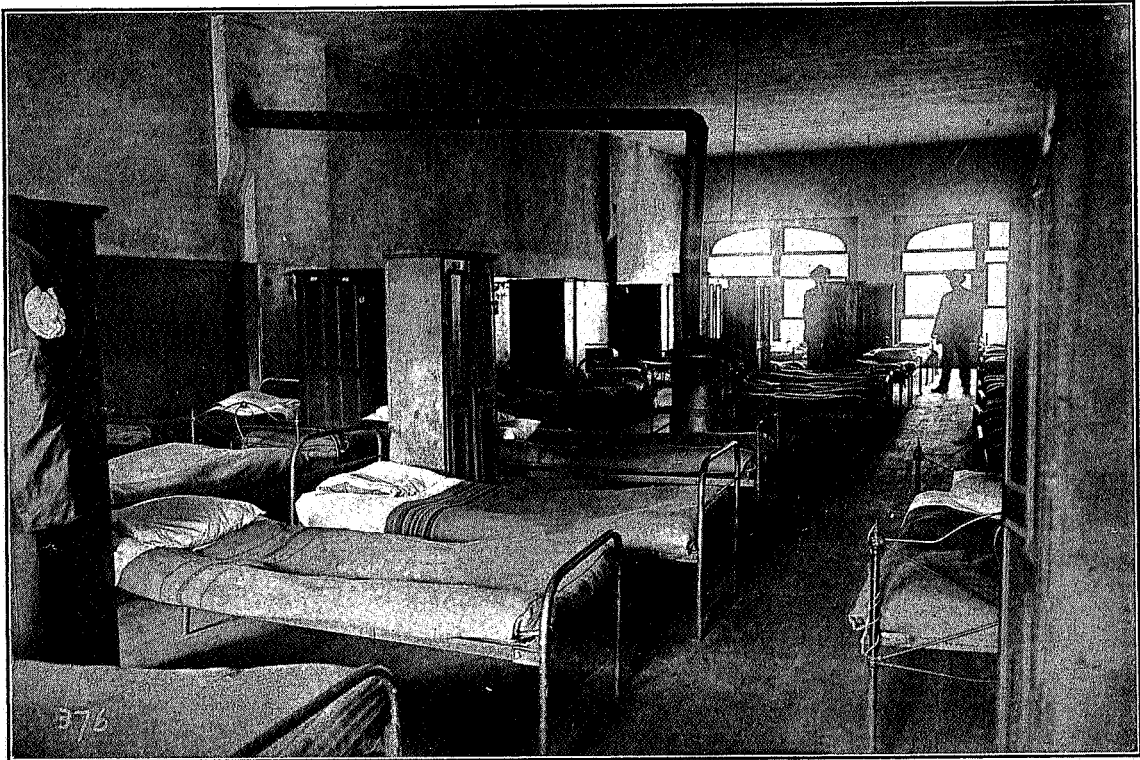
First floor, showing wash room with cement floor, wash sinks, and shower bath. Taken after enforcement of Health Department regulations.



#### A ROOM IN A CHEAP LODGING HOUSE

Room on second floor containing four cots. No communication with outer air or light; very dark and dirty; air foul.





**DORMITORY LODGING HOUSE CONDUCTED BY A RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION**

**Fourth floor.** Aisles 30 to 36 inches wide, space between beds 6 to 36 inches. Windows on both ends. Air space less than required by Illinois law.

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In the common living rooms of the lodging houses criminals, life-long vagrants, and the most degraded and degenerate specimens of humanity mingle with men who are merely unfortunate, with inexperienced lads from the country who have come to the city in search of work, and with runaway boys in their most impressionable period. That moral deterioration among these latter classes should in many instances occur is inevitable. Moreover, the most far-reaching evil influences of the lodging houses are intangible and their ultimate harmfulness cannot be measured or even estimated. In addition, however, to the moral unhealthfulness that exists in practically all of them, and that plays a most important part in the manufacture of vagrants which is constantly in progress in America, there are, in most of the houses, unsanitary physical conditions which must be taken into account if one is to understand why so many homeless men are weakened and diseased after comparatively short residence within them. It is with this latter feature of lodging house life rather than with the moral evils incident to it that this study will deal.

The cheap lodging houses in Chicago are mainly of two types: the dormitory type, which was the earlier; and the small room type, sometimes known as the "cubicle" or "cell" lodging house, which is more recent and today more generally popular with the men.

For a dormitory lodging house a large building is chosen,—usually one not originally built for the purpose,—and the ground floor is sub-let for a store or a saloon. In some houses, however, the living room or general assembly room for the lodgers and the office and

#### HOMELESS MEN

perhaps the washrooms besides, are found on the ground floor. Each floor above the first is devoted wholly to sleeping purposes.

According to the law in Illinois, there must be a space of two feet horizontally on each side of each cot or bed in lodging house sleeping rooms; but very little attention is paid to this law in the majority of houses. I have seen as many as six cots standing in a row next each other without any space between them, and dozens of others in the same room standing but a few inches apart. I do not recall a single dormitory lodging house in which beds are so placed as to allow the required two feet of air space on every side (including the head and foot) of each bed.

However, in spite of the over-crowded condition of these great dormitory rooms it should be possible to ventilate them without much difficulty, for in almost all houses an entire floor is given up to the sleepers and each floor has windows at front and back if not (as in corner houses) on one side as well. But for several reasons the air in these rooms is as a rule very far from pure. For one thing, the winters in Chicago are quite severe and, fuel being expensive, it is not economical for lodging house keepers to lower the temperature of their sleeping rooms for the sake of ventilating them. Moreover, the often thinly-clad lodgers would not long patronize a house whose rooms were chilly, and with very few exceptions homeless men seem to have an aversion to fresh air which is even greater than that which the tramp is popularly supposed to have to water. No matter how often the windows may be opened by an employe of the house or by the occasional "fresh air fiend" that strays into a lodging house, some

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man in the room will soon close them.\* And it is perhaps not surprising that he does so, at least in winter, for cots are usually placed within a foot of the windows at either end of the rooms and when the windows are opened the men who occupy beds near them must lie in draughts which are uncomfortable if not actually dangerous.

Another, and the greatest cause of impure air in many of the dormitory lodging houses is the fact that toilet rooms with partition walls not reaching to the ceiling open directly out of the rooms in which the men sleep. The doors of these toilet rooms are usually open—are often fastened back by the men in order that their slamming may not disturb the sleepers—and the odors that pollute the air in some of the houses are intolerably offensive.†

However, when all is said that may be regarding the unsanitary conditions and the impure air in the dormitory lodging houses, they nevertheless have advantages in these regards over the small room or cubicle style of lodging house which, as before stated, is now the more common and the more popular with the men. These houses furnish their lodgers with one thing which they cannot have in the others—privacy.

\* On the evening of May 29, 1909, the writer accompanied by an officer of the Chicago Department of Health and an officer of the Chicago Municipal Lodging House, went through 20 or more of the cheap lodging houses of the city, and although the night was warm almost to sultriness, we found the windows closed and locked in almost every house that we visited. In three we found windows, at the rear only, open about six inches. In but one house was the air at all pure: there a large pane of glass, half the size of the window itself, had been broken out and there was a sufficient supply of fresh air in the room.

† Water-closets in a number of the houses visited in May, 1909, were out of order, and in few if any of the houses visited were the toilet rooms sanitarily clean.

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Each man sleeps alone in a tiny room, the door of which he may lock when he enters, and this fact alone accounts for their greater favor. The partitions which separate these tiny 5 x 6 ft. rooms from each other are usually not over seven feet high, and in order to prevent a man's next neighbor from reaching over the partition and stealing his clothing while he sleeps, wire netting is stretched and fastened firmly over the tops of all the rooms.\*

The first picture in the group accompanying this Appendix shows how, in many of the cubicle lodging houses, the corrugated iron walls of the cubicles are extended to the outer walls of the building, making it possible for the few men who occupy rooms with windows to control the ventilation of an entire floor. As there are sometimes 200 or more cubicles or cells on a floor, none of which, except perhaps four at either end of the long building, have access to outer light and air, this is a very serious defect in arrangement. No one could blame the man occupying the room illustrated, if he closed his window when the mercury dropped toward zero, but his doing so would condemn more than 200 fellow lodgers to breathe air that is both limited and impure the whole night through. Nor can the air of the central cells furthest from the outer walls be greatly purified at any time during the twenty-four hours even though the windows of these

\* In spite of this precaution against robbery a great many petty thefts are committed in the lodging houses. Some of the men supply themselves with strong pieces of wire, bent to a hook at the end, which they reach through the wire netting and hook into the clothing of a neighbor. Drawing it up to the top of the room they succeed in holding the garments and rifling the pockets. Not infrequently some very decent man was obliged to appeal to the Bureau of Charities for aid because he had been robbed in this way. (See also page 146.)

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outside rooms be opened. In every building with cubicles, a corridor of considerable width should separate the last row of cubicles from an outer wall that contains windows, and these should be kept open night and day unless artificial means of ventilation are installed in the buildings.

The air in the majority of the cubicle rooms, which are surrounded by outer corridors, is better than that in houses like the one illustrated; but in none of the lodging houses containing cubicles is it good. For not only are the more central cells too far from the windows to receive much benefit from the fresh air which enters them, but in the cubicle rooming-houses as in the dormitory houses the plumbing is frequently out of order and the offensive odors permeate the air of even the most distant cells. Little attempt is made to keep the toilet rooms clean and it would in fact be a most difficult matter to do this, since unpainted, soft wood floors are the rule in most of the lodging houses.\*

In New York and some other cities the law requires that mattresses shall be covered or encased with a water-proof covering of some kind. There is no such provision in the Illinois or Chicago laws or ordinances and the condition of the mattresses in some of the houses is better imagined than described. Comforters, thick and heavy, and wellnigh impossible to cleanse, are almost universally preferred to blankets in the Chicago lodging houses, and no clerk or manager with whom I have talked even made the claim that the comforters were ever washed or cleaned in any way. In the better houses it is generally claimed that sheets are

\* Stale and disagreeable, if not sickeningly offensive odors were noticeable in the sleeping apartments of the majority of the lodging houses visited by the writer.

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changed and washed at least once a week. In a few they are said to be changed oftener if the tenant of the room changes, but many houses frankly acknowledge that sheets are changed but once in two weeks. From the appearance of the bed linen in still other houses it is evident that washing occurs even less frequently, and in one or two of the worst houses the sheets are apparently used without washing until they wear out.\*

Before attempting to show how direct a relation there is between the unsanitary conditions in the lodging houses and the health of the men who inhabit them, I wish to touch briefly upon the risk run by all lodgers in the so-called "cubicle" lodging houses if fire should occur in one of them.

In order to use for bedroom purposes as much of the floor space as possible, the aisles between the rooms in houses of this type are purposely made narrow. When the ground space covered by the building is large, including three or four ordinary city lots, as is the case with several of the South Side lodging houses in Chicago, these narrow aisles are numerous and have many turns in them. Some of the aisles afford no passage through to others but are mere blind alleys. With windows only at the front and rear ends of the buildings and with the light from these obstructed by the walls of the cubicles near them, all the central parts of the buildings are necessarily dark and this darkness would in-

\* Lodging-house clerks are not infrequently themselves "homeless men." Two men whom we knew well at the Bureau office later became clerks in popular houses, and from these men and from two or three others with whom the district office frequently came in touch, we learned many interesting facts regarding the income, the cost of maintenance, and the general management of the cheap lodging houses, as well as their customs in regard to the changing of bed linen, the care of the rooms, etc.

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crease the danger to the lodgers if fire should break out.

In one of the largest South Side lodging houses—one in which nearly a thousand men are accommodated each night—a man connected with the house acted as guide when a few years ago another Bureau worker and myself asked to go through the building. This man carried a lighted taper with him to illumine the almost total darkness of many of the aisles between the rooms, and twice on a single floor he unintentionally went down blind alleys thinking that they were open ones. Several other times he seemed uncertain as to whether aisles with several turns in them were open or blind.

If some one more or less familiar with the house, with a light in his hands, experienced such difficulty in finding his way about when wide awake and not at all apprehensive or nervous, what would be the experience of scores and hundreds of men unfamiliar with the devious turnings of the narrow aisles if they were suddenly roused from sleep by the cry of "Fire"? The third picture in the group was taken recently in one of the largest and most popular cheap lodging houses in Chicago and shows one of the cross aisles of the building with large posts obstructing the passage. There are three of these posts in the aisle shown and as many or more in several others. There is but 20 inches of space for the men to pass through between the posts and the walls of the rooms. Several of the main aisles leading to fire escapes in the same house are blocked by small sheet iron stoves. These stoves in winter are sometimes red hot. The aisle itself is 30 inches wide but the space between the corner rooms and the stoves is but 22 inches. Smoke-blinded and panic-stricken men



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would have but little chance of escape in aisles thus blocked.

While the two types of lodging houses already described, the dormitory and the cubicle, are the commonest to be found in Chicago, there are a few of another and even more undesirable kind. I refer to the small hotels or private houses in which numbers of men are housed with even greater over-crowding and in more filthy and unhealthful conditions than those described in the previous pages. One of the lodging houses occupies a building which was once used as a small hotel. The erection of office buildings on each side of it permanently closed its windows except those at front and rear, and so darkened it that it could no longer be used for its original purpose; but every night homeless men sleep in its unventilated and uncleaned rooms breathing air so foul that one entering from outdoors finds it suffocating and intolerable. I do not know of any house in Chicago where conditions are worse than in this one,—in which the majority of the rooms are absolutely without access to the outer air,—but in other sections of the city and in other cities throughout the country, particularly in their foreign quarters, are a number of houses where conditions similar to this exist, and where disease is bred as in culture tubes.

That the lodging houses of Chicago are in fact centers of infection that endanger the lives not only of their tenants but of thousands of other persons in the city, is a demonstrable fact.

In 1905 the superintendent of the county institutions at Dunning made a study of the sources from which

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the cases of tuberculosis received at the tuberculosis hospital came. He found that while scattered cases came from all parts of the city—one to a block, or one to six or eight blocks as the case might be—from a single block in South Clark Street in which there were a number of cheap lodging houses, 174 cases of tuberculosis had been received in five years; 36 in the last year (1904). A total of 238 men had been admitted to the hospitals in five years from certain lodging houses on the same street, covering a distance of less than two blocks. From one block on another lodging house street 90 cases had been received during a similar period, 42 of which had come from a single house—17 in a single year.\* The house referred to accommodated only about 200 men a night.

\* Workers at the Central District office of the Bureau of Charities were very familiar with this particular lodging house, which was on the dormitory plan and was managed by a well known religious organization. A man who for two years was clerk of the house had been one of our applicants, and a large number of the homeless men who came to us for aid gave this lodging house as their place of residence. I have visited the place at three o'clock in the afternoon and counted at that hour five consumptives lying on the beds, hacking and coughing and *spitting on the floor*. The clerk explained that he did not ordinarily allow men to remain in the beds during the day but that these men were not feeling very well and he was sorry for them and so had permitted them to register early for the night in order that they might lie down and rest. There were three or four large cuspidors in this room but the clerk said it was hard to get the men to use them. He ordered them to do so while we were there, but undried sputum was visible in many places upon the dirty floor of the room.

[In order to ascertain whether such a condition of affairs would be tolerated today (1911), while this book was being prepared for the press a letter of inquiry was sent to the Health Department of Chicago. The reply said that: Although the extent of the jurisdiction of the health department of the City of Chicago over lodging houses is somewhat doubtful, inspections of their sanitary conditions are now frequently made and cleaning and repairs are ordered when found necessary. The department, however, does not claim that such supervision is adequate.—Editor.]

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Four blocks on West Madison Street, in which the lodging houses are fewer and somewhat smaller than in the three blocks referred to on South Clark Street, furnished 204 cases for the Dunning hospital in five years, and two short blocks on Desplaines Street, 58 more. One hundred and twenty-three cases from the nine lodging house blocks referred to,\* in a single year went to Dunning to die. Only 951 cases were admitted that year to the tuberculosis hospital from among all the 2,000,000 and more population of the remainder of Chicago and Cook County. This fact gives an idea of how exceedingly large must be the proportion of tuberculosis cases in the lodging house district alone, for I have mentioned the figures of cases sent to Dunning for but nine of the 30 odd blocks in Chicago in which cheap lodging houses for men exist and in which conditions similar to those described are breeding the disease.

The tuberculosis hospital at Dunning has until recently been mainly one at which none but patients in the last stages of the disease were received. The men who were sent there from the lodging houses all went there to die—some to die within twenty-four hours. To say that 123 men went there from the lodging houses within a district of nine blocks during a single year means that a very much larger number of men in these same houses were ill with tuberculosis, and that the lack of cuspidors, the use of soiled bedding, and the dry-sweeping of the floors are making the "risk" of infection

\* It is difficult to give an estimate of the total population of these particular blocks but as they are in the section of the city mainly devoted to business purposes their population cannot be up to the average of city blocks.

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scarcely a risk at all but a certainty for hundreds of men.\*

The great majority of the non-resident tuberculous applicants for aid at the office were men or boys on their way to or from the supposedly health-giving "West," who were either too ill upon their arrival at Chicago to go further, or (quite as often the case) lacked the means to do so. Not infrequently one of these unfortunates died within a few days after his application to the office, and we had the sad duty of notifying his relatives and attending to the details of the shipment of his body.

No matter what their condition might be, nor how much their presence in the lodging houses might endanger the lives of other lodgers, tuberculous men who were strangers in the city and indigent could find refuge nowhere else but in these houses. No hospital in Chicago will open its doors to them. Even the county institutions are not supposed to care for any but the resident poor of the county,—although in common humanity they again and again accepted for temporary care non-resident consumptives of whose presence in the lodging houses we notified them.

In a great many cases where the men were strong enough to travel we made investigations as quickly as possible by letter or telegraph to discover whether they had relatives willing and able to care for them, and then sent the men back to their homes—permitting them to remain in a lodging house in the interval simply because there was no other place in which to house them.

\* For a record of the 93 men among the thousand known to be suffering from tuberculosis, see Chapter III, Physical Condition of the Men, p. 38.

## HOMELESS MEN

Lodging house keepers all claim that they will neither harbor nor receive for a night a man who is ill; and we knew of cases where a consumptive's condition was so apparent on sight, that he did in fact have great difficulty in securing a bed in the district; but if the man who asks for a room is able to stand and if he assures the clerk—as he generally does—that he expects to go on “out West” or to his friends the next morning, the chances are that he will be assigned a room without question.\*

As the cubicle lodging houses of our cities are at present constructed it is admittedly almost, if not quite, impossible to make them sanitarily clean and safe. The corrugated iron partition walls which reach to the unpainted floors would prevent the latter from being well scrubbed even if scrubbing were to be substituted for the dry sweeping which is now generally the custom. Either these partitions should be placed so as to clear the floor by several inches to allow room for cleaning under them, or else all walls and partitions should join cement floors with a curve instead of an

\* At the present time (1909) whenever a man suffering from tuberculosis is removed from a lodging house to Dunning, the city health department is notified and fumigates the house. This was not done a few years ago, but the futility of this single precaution taken by the health department today is evident when one considers that if a consumptive is not taken to Dunning but is merely turned out on the streets, or if, in spite of his illness, he is allowed to stay in a lodging house several days or weeks, this fact is never called to the attention of the department and nothing is done about the matter.

When a case of tuberculosis is reported it takes from two to three days of the time of several men from the health department to disinfect one of the larger houses; but an officer of the department of health stated in talking with me in the spring of 1909 that they unfortunately had no means of knowing that their work would not be nullified by the admission on the following day of one or more other consumptives to the same house.

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angle at the place of joining—the form of construction now being used in all modern hospitals for contagious diseases.

In Appendix D, page 335, will be found a copy of an ordinance “licensing and regulating the construction, maintenance, and operation of lodging houses in the city of Minneapolis” which was passed in May, 1910, by the council of that city. Minneapolis is a young city with less than 300,000 inhabitants, but it hopes to cure certain sanitary evils within its lodging houses identical with those described in the preceding pages as belonging to Chicago, before they are beyond control. The law referred to has so many excellent provisions that its text is given in full. The requirements that the floors shall be painted or shellaced; that cuspidors containing disinfecting liquid shall be provided in “each hall, room, cubicle, water closet, washroom and bathroom”; the order that every case of an infectious disease must at once be reported to the health department and also the clause in the law which provides for the very frequent inspection of the lodging houses by officers of that department, may render less necessary in that city the change in the construction of the lodging houses which has just been recommended.

In a large number of our states the laws regulating lodging houses are neither explicit nor broad enough to insure the best construction or operation of lodging houses, and, unfortunately, such laws as exist are upon the whole poorly enforced because the responsibility for conditions is often divided between the state and the city health authorities. Each claims not to have full jurisdiction, and between the two many evils which even under present laws might readily be eliminated are

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allowed to flourish. Where the provisions of a city's ordinance touching upon the construction and operation of lodging houses are more drastic than those of the state law, it is generally held that the city health department is not within its legal right if it carries its activities beyond those covered by the state law. The city health department therefore is handicapped by the fact that it can enforce only such provisions of the lodging house ordinances as are covered by the laws of the state, and in Illinois and in certain other states the state board of health is equally handicapped by the limitations of state laws regarding the lodging houses.\*

In Chicago, the state board of health is said to be on one fence and the city health department on another, with "many evils lying between which neither of the officials are willing to jump down and interfere with." Such an unfortunate situation can only be remedied by having identical state and city laws, which shall clearly place the responsibility for their enforcement. This is now the case in Minnesota where the new city ordinance to regulate lodging houses in Minneapolis, passed May 13, 1910, is almost an exact duplicate in its essential provisions of the regulations governing lodging houses adopted by the Minnesota State Board of Health on January 11, 1910.†

All that has been said in the previous pages about the danger of contagion from tuberculosis in the lodging houses might be said with equal truth of venereal and

\*The health board in Boston and the Massachusetts state authorities work together in this matter. See Proceedings National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1903, page 415.

† See Appendix D, page 335 and Appendix E, page 342.

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other infectious diseases; and if an epidemic of small-pox should occur in a city, the lodging houses would almost certainly prove dangerous centers of infection.

Considering how serious a menace to the general health of cities the lodging houses so frequently are, and to how great an extent the health and even the lives of men who contract contagious diseases within them are being sacrificed, it is not possible to lay too great emphasis upon the need for cordial co-operation between state and city health authorities in all states, and for better laws than those now in force in most states to regulate the construction and operation of city lodging houses.



## APPENDIX C

### HOMELESS MEN IN MINNEAPOLIS

The "twin cities" of St. Paul and Minneapolis which form the gateway to the great Northwest are somewhat off the line of the true tramps' itinerary westward from Chicago, which leads either by way of St. Louis and Kansas City to Los Angeles and southern California, or through Omaha and Denver to San Francisco and the northern coast states.

The cities mentioned, however, are directly in the route of hundreds and thousands of homeless seasonal laborers on their way to and from the Dakotas and the other northwestern wheat states, and they are also used as winter headquarters by thousands of lumber camp laborers who prefer residence in one of these cities rather than in Chicago because the distance to the woods is shorter and their chances of securing lumber camp employment are greater.

For these reasons one finds in both Minneapolis and St. Paul homeless men colonies somewhat out of proportion to the size of these cities. The figures for St. Paul are not available, but in Minneapolis in 1910 a study of the cheap lodging houses was made by an agent of the Minneapolis Associated Charities. It was found that the 105 lodging houses that the city then contained offered lodgings at thirty cents per night or less for 5800 men. The average number of lodgers each night was 3300. It was estimated that at certain times during the winter there were undoubtedly not fewer than 6000 homeless men per night requiring accommodation.

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The number and the capacity of the lodging houses is increasing and it is estimated that at the present time fully 45,000 different homeless men are annually domiciled in Minneapolis for one or more nights. That this number will continue to increase with the growth of the city and of opportunities for seasonal employment afforded by the country surrounding it, can scarcely be questioned. Already it has been found expedient to pass state laws and city ordinances regulating the construction and management of the cheap lodging houses in order to prevent disease among the men who inhabit them. The need for a municipal lodging house is receiving attention in Minneapolis\* because at certain seasons so many men come into the city that they more than fill all the private lodging houses and must appeal to the police for overnight care in the stations.

The Associated Charities of Minneapolis has among its applicants a considerable proportion of homeless men, and is one of several charity organization societies that employ specially trained agents to deal with these men. The methods of investigating the histories of homeless men and of aiding them were similar in the Minneapolis and Chicago societies, and a study has therefore been made of 200 cases of men who asked aid of the former society, to ascertain whether those applying in the two cities are much alike or, if not, in what respects they differ.†

\* A municipal lodging house was opened in Minneapolis in January, 1911.—Editor.

† The 200 Minneapolis records—like the Chicago records—were taken just as they stood in the files, except that uninvestigated cases were excluded. The proportion of cases in which the information secured about the men was meager, is also about the same in the two groups.

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Study of the records tends to show that in habits and general characteristics the homeless men of the larger and the smaller city are much alike, although in some other respects there are differences between them.\* Comparison of the tables showing the ages of the men proves that a larger proportion of the Minneapolis men are young—under thirty years of age—and a smaller proportion are over sixty, than was the case in Chicago.

In matters of health the percentages are almost exactly alike for the men of the two cities; 62 per cent of the one thousand Chicago men were in defective mental or physical condition, and 60 per cent of the Minneapolis group were in defective condition. The percentages of tuberculosis and of insanity are higher among the Minneapolis applicants. The percentage of crippling is nearly the same—16.7 per cent in Chicago, 17.5 per cent in Minneapolis. The proportion of industrial accidents is apparently larger in the northern city.

Perhaps the most striking difference between the men of the northwestern city and those of Chicago is discovered by comparing the nationality tables of the two groups. Among the Chicago applicants 62.5 per cent were American born and of these only 11 per cent were of foreign parentage. In Minneapolis but 44.5 per cent were American and of these over 66 per cent were "first generation" Americans whose parents had been born abroad. Germans came next to Americans in point of number in the Chicago group but, as perhaps might be expected from the nature of the general population in Minnesota, the Scandinavians far outnumbered the men of other nationalities in the Minneapolis group.

\* For ages, nativity, occupations, and other data concerning the Minneapolis homeless men, see Tables 28 to 33, at the close of Appendix A, pp. 306-313.

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This larger proportion of foreigners or "first generation" Americans in the northern city very likely accounts for some other differences between the men of the two cities,—one of which is that the percentage of professional and business men and of skilled workers in the Minneapolis group is decidedly smaller than in the Chicago group. Five of the men were listed as illiterate, 184 had had a common school education, nine were college men, and the amount of education of two was not known.

It is possible that this same fact of a smaller percentage of Americans also has some relation to the further fact that a smaller proportion of the Minneapolis men are degraded and degenerate; fewer are separated from their wives; fewer have criminal records; and a much smaller percentage are professional beggars or tramps. Ninety-three\* drank to excess, 39 were confirmed wanderers, 13 were chronic beggars, 6 had criminal tendencies, and 3 were confirmed drug users.† The stories told by the men were found to be true in 154 instances, false in 26 instances, and in 20 cases the stories could not be verified. Although unskilled laborers form a large proportion of the home-

\* This is a much higher percentage of drunkenness than was discovered among the Chicago applicants, but in each of the above cases the man was either seen intoxicated by the Associated Charities agent or admitted when questioned that he frequently drank to excess. Whether the extreme cold of Minneapolis influenced a higher percentage of the homeless men of that city to drink to excess, or whether the lower percentage of drunkenness in the Chicago group is due to the fact that the Chicago workers failed to learn the truth regarding the drink habits of many of the applicants, are questions which unfortunately cannot be answered.

† The institutional records of the Minneapolis homeless men were as follows: Confined in workhouse, 20; jail, 17; penitentiary, 4; reform schools, 3. Inmates of poorhouse, 10; drink cure, 3; insane asylum, 3; orphanage, 2; soldiers home, school for deaf, school for feeble-minded, and home for the aged, each 1.

#### HOMELESS MEN

less men of Minneapolis, not many of these are mere casual laborers living upon odd jobs and frequently dependent upon charity. The work of many of the laborers is seasonal as in Chicago, but, perhaps because winter employment in the lumber camps is near at hand and easy to procure, fewer of them spend several months at a time in idleness in the lodging houses.

Taken as a whole, the homeless men applicants for charity in Minneapolis seem to average better in health, better in habits of industry, and better in morals than the Chicago applicants, but although this may be true there are many evidences that the processes which tend to make homeless men in any city less healthy, less industrially useful, and less moral are operative in Minneapolis as in Chicago. The health and sanitary conditions in the lodging houses at the time this study was made, were bad, although they have recently been improved.\* Seasonal labor, with its long periods of unemployment, with the concomitant evils of drink and vice, is destroying habits of industry and demoralizing the unskilled laborers of Minneapolis just as it is doing in Chicago and other cities; and lastly, the ease with which they can beat their way about the country is making tramps of scores of these men of the Northwest, exactly as it is doing in the East, the West and the South.

\*The enforcement of the new city ordinance has resulted in closing five or six of the most unsanitary houses in Minneapolis.—Editor.

APPENDIX D  
ORDINANCE REGULATING LODGING HOUSES  
IN MINNEAPOLIS

An ordinance licensing and regulating the construction, maintenance and operation of lodging houses in the City of Minneapolis.

*The City Council of the City of Minneapolis do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1. *Definition.* The term "lodging house" as used in this ordinance shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof, in which the compartments are arranged on the cubical plan or the dormitory plan, and in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire, or any part of which is let to any person in which to sleep.

*License.* No building or part of any building in the City of Minneapolis shall be used after June 1st, 1910, as a lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has obtained a license as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any person, company or corporation desiring a license to use, conduct or operate as a lodging house any building or any part of any building in the city of Minneapolis shall file with the Commissioner of Health of said city a written application to the City Council for such license, giving in such application the full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed lodging house, the name of the owner of the premises and the location and portion of the building or buildings

#### HOMELESS MEN

intended to be used as a lodging house. Upon the filing of any such application for a lodging house license, the premises therein described shall be inspected by the Commissioner of Health or his deputies, who shall keep a permanent record of such inspection, giving the character, construction and size of the building; whether or not the building has proper sewer and water connections; the number, location and dimensions of each proposed sleeping room; the number and size of outside windows in each proposed sleeping room; other ventilation, if any, in each proposed sleeping room; the number of water closets on each floor; the number of set wash basins on each floor; the number and description of all bathing apparatus on each floor; the number and kind of receptacles for refuse; and the number of beds or lodgers allowed in each sleeping room. The Commissioner of Health shall present to the City Council all applications for such license. Such license shall be issued to the applicant by the Commissioner of Health only when authorized and directed by the City Council so to do, upon the presentation by the applicant of a receipt from the City Treasurer showing payment into the city treasury of the license fee required for such license; but no such license shall be issued until all the regulations relating to lodging houses have been complied with by the applicant for such license. The annual license fee for such license is hereby fixed and established at five dollars (\$5.00) for each lodging house containing not to exceed fifteen (15) beds and ten (10) cents additional for each bed in excess of fifteen. Provided, that ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be the maximum license fee. All licenses issued under this ordinance shall expire on the first Monday of May next following the issuance of the same.

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SEC. 3. Every lodging house in the city of Minneapolis shall be inspected by the Commissioner of Health or his deputies regularly and at least once every month.

Each licensee shall cause his license to be continuously and conspicuously displayed in the office or halls of his lodging house.

No more lodgers shall be accommodated in any sleeping room in any lodging house than the number permitted by the license.

Each general sleeping room shall be adequately ventilated in such a manner as to be beyond the control of lodgers and to the satisfaction of the Department of Health. Four hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each bed or lodger. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two (2) feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate. Lodging houses shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations adopted from time to time by the Department of Health. No beds or bunks shall be placed one above another, and no one shall be permitted to sleep, lodge or dwell in a cellar or basement.

In every lodging house there shall be provided for each lodger a separate bed, with bedstead, bedding and bed clothes, and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed. All mattresses shall be provided with waterproof coverings and shall be so arranged as to be at all times easily inspected. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses and pillows shall always be kept clean and free from vermin. No comforters shall be permitted but blankets used instead. Clean sheets and clean pillow cases shall be furnished for each



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bed and shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean or as may be required by the Department of Health. Nothing but iron or metal bedsteads shall be used.

All cubicles shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend to within two feet of the ceiling, and there shall be provided in said partitions a space of at least two square feet in area for the purpose of ventilation, such space to be within eighteen (18) inches of the floor.

SEC. 4. All plumbing fixtures mentioned in this ordinance except wash bowls shall be placed in a room or compartment entirely shut off from sleeping rooms by an airtight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this room or compartment must not connect directly with a sleeping room; such room or compartment must be provided with a window which will open to the outer air and have at least 300 square inches of glass area. Provided, however, that in buildings not to exceed three stories in height now in use in lodging houses where plumbing is now installed in inside rooms or compartments, said compartments can be ventilated by well lighted and ventilated light shafts with at least an area of 9 square feet, said area or light-well to continue up and through roof with sky-light and ventilators to meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Health. All interior partitions in toilet rooms or compartments shall be dwarfed and must not extend closer than 6 inches to the floor nor more than 7 feet high. Provision shall be made to light said compartments with gas or electric light and the same shall be lighted continuously during the night. The floors and side walls up to a height of three feet shall be made of marble, tile, slate, plastic,

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mastic asphalt or other waterproof and non-corrosive materials that will meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Health. Each room or compartment shall have a floor drain properly constructed in same. Provided, however, that wash room and toilet rooms as above provided may be combined into one room of sufficient size to meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Health. In every lodging house there shall be provided in above mentioned toilet rooms one or more water closets on each floor. All water closets shall be connected with brass floor flange approved by the Department of Health. There shall be provided in each toilet room above mentioned one or more urinals on each floor. In every lodging house there shall be at least one wash room on every floor. Every such wash room shall be provided with hot and cold water, set wash basins or washing appliances with running water, both in number and in character satisfactory to the Commissioner of Health. Such individual appliances or set basins shall be provided on each floor satisfactory to the Commissioner of Health. In every lodging house, shower or tub baths shall be provided. All such baths shall be provided with hot and cold water and shall at all times be accessible for the use of lodgers. Provided, however, that in addition to the above requirements, the installation of the plumbing system and all pipes, fixtures, etc., shall be installed and subject to the provisions of the plumbing ordinances of this city relating to the installation and maintenance of such plumbing. All alterations or construction of above mentioned rooms shall be in accordance with the building ordinance of this city.

SEC. 5. *Water and Towels.* In every lodging house

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there shall be at all times provided for the use of lodgers an adequate supply of water and clean towels.

*Cleanliness.* Every lodging house and every part thereof shall be at all times kept clean and free from dirt, vermin, filth, garbage and rubbish, in or upon the premises belonging to or connected with the same. All water closets, wash basins, baths, windows, fixtures, fittings and painted surfaces shall be at all times kept thoroughly clean and in good repair. The floors of all rooms, passages, and stairways shall be sound, in good repair and either be shellaced or painted, and the same shall be either scrubbed, wet-swept or otherwise treated as often as is necessary to keep them thoroughly clean. All walls and ceilings shall be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed at least twice each year, or as often as the Department of Health may require.

*Spitting and Cuspidors.* In each hall, room, cubicle, water closet, wash room and bath room of every lodging house there shall be provided a sufficient number of cuspidors or spittoons. In every such room, etc., there shall be continuously and conspicuously displayed a sign "Spitting forbidden except in proper receptacles." All such cuspidors or spittoons shall be constructed of durable waterproof material, shall at all times contain a sufficient quantity of disinfecting liquid as the Commissioner of Health may direct, and the same shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at least once daily.

*Illness.* It shall be the duty of the keeper, agent or owner of every lodging house to report forthwith to the department of health any person suffering from any of the following infectious diseases: Measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, smallpox, chickenpox, epidemic cholera, typhoid fever, rotheln, plague or tuberculosis. Each lodging house shall be provided

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with a room sufficiently tight to be used for a fumigating room if necessary.

SEC. 6. All licenses granted or issued under this ordinance shall be subject to revocation at any time by the City Council in its discretion.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall on conviction thereof before the municipal court of the city of Minneapolis, be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$50 nor less than \$10 for each offense, or upon default in the payment of such fine, by imprisonment not to exceed sixty days.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved May 14th, 1910.

## APPENDIX E

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY CONDITIONS IN LODGING HOUSES, ADOPTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, JANUARY 11, 1910

162. These regulations governing the sanitary conditions in lodging houses shall apply only to cities having a population of 10,000 and upwards.

163. A "lodging house" shall be taken to mean and include any house or building or portion thereof provided with sleeping quarters arranged on the "cubicle" plan, *i. e.*, with dividing partition walls which do not extend to the ceiling or with sleeping quarters arranged on the dormitory plan and in which persons are harbored or received or lodged for hire.

164. These regulations are to be enforced by the local health officer in each city.

165. No building or part of any building shall be used after May 1, 1910, as a lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has received a license from the local health officer.

166. The applicant must file with the local authorities in duplicate a written application on a form prescribed by the State Board of Health, dated, signed by himself, and correctly setting forth—

- (a) The full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed lodging house and of the owner of the premises in question;
- (b) The location of the proposed lodging house;
- (c) What portions of the building or buildings it is intended to use as a lodging house.

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The applicant must also file with the local health authorities a certificate from the local authorities governing the construction of buildings, and from the fire department, stating that the owner or lessee of said premises in question has complied with the regulations of said departments applicable to said premises as a lodging house.

After an application for a lodging house license is made the premises must be inspected by the local health authorities within ten (10) days, who shall report upon the same in writing immediately to the local health officer or the commissioner of health as to—

- (a) The character, construction and size of the building;
  - (b) Whether or not the building is connected with municipal water service or street sewer, or both;
  - (c) The number, location and dimensions of each proposed sleeping room;
  - (d) The number and size of outside windows in each proposed sleeping room;
  - (e) The number of water closets on each floor;
  - (f) The number of set wash basins on each floor;
  - (g) The number and description of all bathing apparatus on each floor;
  - (h) The number of beds or lodgers allowed in each sleeping room.
167. No license shall be granted until—
- (a) The provisions of Regulation 166 have been met, and
  - (b) Until all regulations relating to lodging houses have been complied with, and

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- (c) Until there has been paid into the city treasury a license fee as follows: Two (2) dollars for a lodging house containing not to exceed ten (10) beds, and ten (10) cents extra for each additional bed.

168. Annually not later than January 1st, every owner or lessee of a lodging house shall pay into the city treasury a fee similar to that prescribed in Regulation 167, in return for which he shall receive a certificate renewing his original license; but the same shall not be issued until he has complied with all regulations governing lodging houses.

169. Every lodging house for which a license is issued shall be inspected by an officer detailed by the local health authorities within two (2) weeks after the issue of such permit, and thereafter at least once a month.

170. No keeper of a lodging house shall receive lodgers therein without displaying continuously and conspicuously in the office or hall thereof a license issued for that purpose by the local health authorities.

Such license shall be valid only for the premises and for the period prescribed therein.

171. No keeper of a lodging house shall accommodate in any sleeping room thereof a number of lodgers greater than the number permitted by the local health authorities, nor shall he accommodate any lodger in any room for which permission has not been granted for such use.

172. In every lodging house each general sleeping room shall always be adequately ventilated to the satisfaction of the local health authorities, and in such manner as to be beyond the control of lodgers.

In every sleeping room the minimum floor area shall be 60 square feet per bed, and under no circumstances

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shall there be provided less than 400 cubic feet of air space per bed.

Neither side of any bed shall be at any time nearer than 2 feet to the side of any other bed.

All beds shall be so arranged that the air shall circulate freely under each of them.

In the case of all lodging houses for which permits are for the first time applied for after May 1, 1910, no beds or bunks shall be placed one above another.

173. Except when extreme severity of the weather prevents, all windows of sleeping rooms, water closets, wash rooms and bath rooms shall be kept open at least one foot at the bottom and one foot at the top from 10.00 a. m. to 2.00 p. m. daily.

Beds occupied at night shall be turned over and exposed to the air daily for four consecutive hours.

For the accommodation of lodgers working at night, special beds or rooms shall be set apart for their use during the day; but the bedding of such beds must be turned over and exposed to the air in a room with outside windows opened, as above described, for at least four consecutive hours daily.

174. In every lodging house there shall be provided for each lodger a separate bed with bedstead, bedding and bed clothes satisfactory to the local health authorities, and no such lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed.

All mattresses shall be provided with waterproof coverings, and shall be so arranged as to be at all times easily capable of thorough inspection.

All beds, bed clothing, mattresses and pillows shall always be kept clean and free from vermin.

Clean sheets and clean pillow cases shall be furnished



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for each bed at least once a week; provided, however, that they shall be furnished as often as a new lodger occupies the bed.

In the case of all lodging houses for which licenses are for the first time applied for after the year 1909, the frames of all beds shall be of metal.

175. All cubicles shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend higher than seven (7) feet above the floor and one (1) foot from the ceiling, and there shall be a space of at least six (6) inches between the lowest part of said partitions and the floor.

In every sleeping room all windows opening to the outer air shall be separated from any cubicle in such room by an unobstructed corridor at least three (3) feet wide.

176. In every lodging house there shall be provided at least one water closet on each floor, and water closets shall be provided on every such floor in the ratio of at least one to every fifteen (15) beds or fraction thereof.

Every water closet shall be adequately ventilated by an unobstructed opening to the outer air.

No gas or offensive smell shall be allowed to escape from any water closet, sewer or outlet into any sleeping room or part thereof. Each water closet shall be provided with a self-closing door.

In no lodging house shall any person be allowed to sleep in a room in which there is a water closet.

177. In every lodging house there shall be at least one (1) wash room on each floor.

In every such wash room there shall be provided, with running water, set wash basins or individual washing appliances satisfactory (both in number and character) to the local health authorities. Such in-

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dividual appliances shall be provided in proportion to the number of beds on the same floor, as follows: One such appliance for every ten (10) beds or fraction thereof.

178. In every lodging house, shower baths shall be provided in the ratio of at least one (1) to every fifty (50) beds or fraction thereof; or tub baths shall be provided in the ratio of at least one (1) to every twenty-five (25) beds or fraction thereof.

All such baths shall be provided with hot and cold running water and shall at all times be accessible for the use of lodgers, free of charge.

179. In every lodging house there shall at all times be provided for the use of lodgers, free of charge, an adequate supply of water and clean towels.

180. In every lodging house the floors of all water closets, wash rooms and bath rooms, and the walls thereof to a height of at least four (4) feet above the floor shall be constructed of such durable waterproof material (not wood or metal) as may be approved by the local health authorities.

181. Every lodging house and every part thereof shall at all times be kept clean and free from dirt, vermin, filth, garbage and rubbish in or on the premises belonging to or connected with the same.

All water closets, wash basins, baths, windows, fixtures, fittings and painted surfaces shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and in good repair.

The floors, walls and ceilings of all rooms, passages and stairways must at all times be in good repair; and the floors of all rooms, passages and stairways must be scrubbed or wet-swept at least once daily before 6 p. m.

If painted with oil, all walls and ceilings shall be

#### HOMELESS MEN

thoroughly washed with soap and water twice yearly, and at such other times as the local health authorities may direct.

182. In each hall, room, cubicle, water closet, wash room and bath room of every lodging house there shall be provided a sufficient number of cuspidors or spittoons.

In every such room, hall, cubicle, water closet, wash room and bath room there shall be continuously and conspicuously displayed a sign reading as follows: "Spitting forbidden except in proper receptacles."

All cuspidors or spittoons shall be of durable waterproof material and of a form to be prescribed by the health authorities, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected at least once daily before 6 p. m., and shall at all times contain such a quantity of a disinfecting liquid as the local health authorities may direct.

183. In every lodging house, all sleeping rooms shall be fumigated at least once every two weeks in such manner as the local health authorities may direct. Disinfection of premises, furniture and belongings shall immediately follow the death or removal of any person suffering from an infectious disease in any lodging house, and shall be performed under the direction of the local health authorities.

184. It shall be the duty of the keeper, agent or owner of every lodging house to report forthwith to the local health authorities the occurrence of any illness in said house.

185. In no lodging house in which men are lodged (except in a municipal lodging house in which there is a separation of sexes in distinct departments) shall any woman or girl be lodged, or any boy under the age of

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sixteen years unless accompanied by his father or legal male guardian.

186. In every lodging house there shall be set apart at least one (1) room, satisfactory to the local health authorities, which shall be reserved at all times as a place in which any lodger falling ill at said house shall be isolated.

187. In case any lodging house, for which a permit is in force, is not or shall not be conducted in strict compliance with the laws of the State of Minnesota and the regulations of the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of any person having knowledge of such non-compliance forthwith to report the particulars to the local health authorities.

On being satisfied that any lodging house for which a permit is in force fails to comply strictly with the laws of Minnesota and the regulations of the State Board of Health, the local health authorities shall promptly notify the keeper, agent or owner of such non-compliance and direct that the defects set forth in said notice be remedied within a period of time to be not more than thirty (30) days.

Failure to comply with such an order within the time specified therein shall be sufficient cause for revoking the license issued.

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