

State of Iowa

Department of Health

and

Medical Examiners

Des Moines

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SANITARY ENGINEER

Feb. 8, 1918.

Miss Frances Ingram, Chairman, Welfare Committee,
War Recreation Board, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Madam:-

I have your communication of the 14th inst., and I am sending you two copies of a resolution passed by our Board Jan. 3, 1918. The city of Des Moines has purchased a hospital for the detention of people afflicted with venereal diseases. The city of Des Moines has also passed an ordinance and a health rule requiring these people to be interned.

If I can serve you further, shall be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

Guilford H. Sumner

Sec'y-Executive Officer.

GHS.L

1918

RESOLUTION

Fully realizing the tremendous problems now confronting the Government of the United States growing out of the war with Germany, among which, if not the greatest of all being, the organization and equipment of a great army of clean, strong men, and realizing fully the tremendous responsibility resting upon the health authorities of the country to see that the health and strength of the soldier boys be protected from every danger that may lurk about the Cantonment and in the cities and towns surrounding such camps; and

WHEREAS, one of the greatest Cantonments now maintained by the Government is located at Camp Dodge, near the capital city of the Commonwealth of Iowa; and

WHEREAS, one of the greatest dangers to health, strength and efficiency of the thousands of soldier boys now in training at said camp is the presence in and about said camp and in the cities and towns adjacent thereto of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; and

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of this Board that the number of persons so afflicted in the cities and towns about said camp is rapidly increasing, NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the State Board of Health of the State of Iowa:

1. The Board finds and declares that the control of venereal diseases is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

2. The Board desires at this time to commend the efforts so far put forth by the Local Boards of Health of the cities and towns surrounding the Cantonment at Camp Dodge to control venereal diseases and to restrain and treat persons afflicted with such diseases.

3. All Local Boards of Health in the State of Iowa, and particularly the Boards of Health in the several cities and towns immediately surrounding the Cantonment at Camp Dodge are hereby DIRECTED and ORDERED to make all necessary rules and regulations for the protection of the soldiers in said Cantonment, as well as the general public, from danger of contagion and infection from such diseases and to strictly enforce such rules and regulations.

4. The Board acknowledges a request from the United States Public Health Service at Washington, D. C., for assistance in the control and prevention of the spread of venereal diseases and hereby pledges its cooperation in every way possible to bring about the desired result and expresses its readiness to adopt and enforce any order or rule recommended to it by such health authorities of the Government.

5. The Board recommends to the incoming Legislature, whether at a special or general session, the adoption of additional legislation making it possible for the authorities of the State, both military and civil, to fully and completely rid the State of what has come to be a menace not only to our soldier boys, but to the public as a whole.

MOVED BY HIGGINS, Seconded by Harris that the State Board of Health adopt this resolution.

MOTION CARRIED.

January 3, 1918.

55-26

LOUISVILLE SAFETY COUNCIL

INCORPORATED

Affiliated with

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

ROOM 11, BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.

TELEPHONES — City 838, Main 1956



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Miss Frances Ingram.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

You as one of the prominent club women of Louisville are doubtless interested in the big safety program of the nation and I, as chairman of the Women's Committee on Arrangements of the National Safety Congress which meets in Louisville September 28 to October 4, wish to extend to you an invitation to be present on Wednesday morning, October 1 at 10:30 A M on the parlor floor of the Seelbach Hotel where the Women's Division will hold its meeting. On this occasion there will be an address on "What the Women of Washington are Doing for Safety" by Mrs. Ellis Logan of Washington. Miss Mary Noel Arrowsmith of New York City will talk on "Teaching Safety to the Next Generation." Both of these talks promise to be exceptionally good and I am sure you will be interested in them.

Aside from the benefits you personally may derive from this meeting you will be helping us to extend to the out of town women a cordial welcome. May I count on your attendance?

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Geo. R. Newman.

ACCIDENTS DO NOT HAPPEN—THEY ARE CAUSED

55426

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1922*

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Frances Ingram, Chairman.

1922.

During the past year, progress has been slow in the field of Public Welfare in Kentucky. Altho it has been slow, the outlook is most hopeful. The basis for this optimism is that last year Kentucky not only builded well on the foundation of previous years, but in its desire for further knowledge, it used the survey method to throw light on certain child welfare and industrial conditions. What end is unattainable, when a State with adequate knowledge faces a situation squarely, and the trend is forward?

(1) DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE.

A progressive step forward in the child welfare field from the health standpoint was the organization of a Children's Bureau of the State Board of Health. This Bureau was brought into active service following the appropriation by the Legislature during the recent session of \$21,298.84 to match in amount the appropriation made by Congress for maternity and infant welfare work under the Shepard-Towner Act. It is expected that the organization of this Bureau will give such an impetus to saving the lives of mothers and babies in Kentucky that it will mark a new era in the history of health work in the State.

In the general child welfare field, the Children's Code Commission was active throughout the year. This Commission was authorized by the 1920 Legislature to make a survey of child welfare conditions in Kentucky and report to the Governor and Legislature of 1922.

Under the direction of the Commission, a survey of the institutions of the State was made by Miss Sarah A. Brown. The following quotation from Miss Brown's report may be of interest:

"In Kentucky there is no one responsible for making plans for the care of children left homeless and dependent, no one vested with the authority and responsibility necessary to insure the protection of such children. There are more than 55 child-caring institutions and two home-finding societies; but the institutions are hampered by many restrictions, such as charters, and clauses in the deeds specifying the type of child that shall be admitted-- only full orphans, only fatherless girls, only orphan girls, or only orphans whose parents were members of a specified religious denomination. The home-finding societies are restricted to receiving children legally surrendered, placeable in foster homes, and sound in mind and body; in addition, the capacity of their receiving homes is limited and until more of their wards are placed out in family homes, they cannot take others no matter how urgent the demand. Children left homeless have no friendly authority with final responsibility for their care, and as a result fall into the hands of whoever happens to know and care enough to see that a permanent and satisfactory home is secured for them."

The Commission brought up-to-date the facts pertaining to child welfare in Kentucky and submitted a report to the Governor January 1, 1922. Altho the report showed that certain legislation was highly desirable, the Commission considered that it was not expedient to recommend such legislation for

immediate enactment. However, it submitted to the Governor and General Assembly seven legislative proposals relating to children; four amending the following Acts: Juvenile Court, Child Labor, Desertion and Adoption: one recommending the passage of an Adult Probation Law, and one the provision for a permanent Commission on Juvenile Courts and Probation and last, the most important, the establishment of a permanent Child Welfare Commission. Two of these acts were passed— one providing that the desertion of a pregnant wife by her husband shall be a felony and prescribing penalties therefor; the other the establishment of a permanent Child Welfare Commission of nine members.

The Child Welfare Commission will serve in a purely investigative and advisory capacity, studying the needs of Kentucky children and presenting to the Governor and Legislature prior to each Legislative session, a report of their findings and recommendations based thereon.

Child welfare legislation in Kentucky needs examination in order that, by a gradual process, it may be freed of its inconsistencies, brought to a condition of greater simplicity and clarity, and harmonized both with the needs of Kentucky children and with generally accepted standards of law and administration in this field.

The task of making a thorough and comprehensive study of child welfare conditions and problems in Kentucky, and of making recommendations based on such a study, is too

difficult and too important to be hastily done. It takes time to collect and consider all the relevant facts. Conclusions should be reached slowly and recommendations should be based on careful consideration of all available data.

In this way the greater service is rendered to the Legislature and the public at large -- and to the children of Kentucky. The plan is for the Commission to work toward an eventual condition of affairs in which all the laws relating to children will represent a simplified, co-ordinated and standardized system of State protection for boys and girls. Twenty-one states have officially recognized this need by the creation of Children's Codes or Child Welfare Commissions. The Commission will keep up-to-date information on child welfare conditions and recommendations for legislation. It will supply a continuous service upon which the Governor and Legislature can call at any time for information and advice.

(2) DIVISION OF HEALTH.

The best indication during the past year that health work of the State has been put on a stable basis is the organization and successful operation of nine All-Time County Health Departments. The health programs of these departments have been very intensive. The County Health Officer and his staff of workers reach the people in their homes and the children in the schools in such a way as to insure better living conditions, more adequate facilities for the disposal of human waste, control

over the spread of communicable diseases, and examination of school children for defects and the correction of those defects. They have established standards of efficiency in the inspection of food, dairies, and all establishments that serve the public. These and many other activities in the health departments have constituted real service, and one that the State Board of Health hopes will rapidly spread to other counties where a like community of interest in matters relating to public health may be instituted.

a. Committee on Social Hygiene

The outstanding piece of work in the field of social hygiene last year was the passage of the Age of Consent Law by the Legislature making that age eighteen years.

(3) DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

a. Committee on Industrial and Business Relations.

At the invitation of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and other women's organizations of the State given thru this Committee, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor made a survey of wages, working conditions and cost of living of women in industry in Kentucky. The survey was most illuminating. The Consumers' League used the facts secured through it to convince the Legislature as to the need for a minimum wage board. Their minimum wage bill again met with defeat in 1922 as it had in 1920. This survey may be obtained by writing to the Women's Bureau for it. It is the belief of this Division that if the women of Kentucky will carefully read the report of this

survey and study industrial conditions in their own vicinities,
they will arise and demand justice for their industrial sisters.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Ingran, Chairman,
Department of Public Welfare,
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

The Filson Historical Society

W 1014

Published in Fed Bulletin before Cooper May 23-26 1922

ANNUAL REPORT OF MRS. JAMES S. DARNELL, CHAIRMAN OF
INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS.

Labor is the foremost domestic problem confronting the American people at this time. The importance of the question of hours is shown by the fact, that there are about 12 million women employed in the 100 and more leading industries of the United States today.

Ever since the time of Adam and Eve, cheerfully and uncomplainingly woman has done a large share of the world's work.

In any small town in the South-West, you may see bronchos standing in the streets, their bridle reins thrown over their heads and touching the ground in front of them. They will not attempt to runaway', they have been trained to think they are tied; they are tied by an idea. Men and women are like these bronchos. We do not reason as much as we think we do. Thinking has never been popular; it is too difficult.

Looking back over the years of conflicts, hopes, opinions and legislative enactments, we see that Industries, confronted by the problem of need for increased production, have employed what the psychologist calls the "trial and error" method of the unthinking animal, and have assumed that increased production is best accomplished by increasing the hours of labor.

Nothing in industry is better known than that lengthening the hours of labor beyond a certain point, not only does not increase, but actually diminishes the output.

Industry is essentially a problem of human power. One important element in this problem is the question of pooling all this power for the good of the industry, and all those engaged

therein, while still securing the maximum production. Thus it appears that one of the most important phases of the labor problem today is the question of hours.

It is an extraordinary fact in connection with the determination of the length of a working day, that so little has been done to determine the physiological basis---and to apply in industry what is already known to science.

The human machine is subject to fatigue; the non-living machine is not. Fatigue like pain is one of the great safety valves of the human machine. It is protective. It is a physic defence. Aside from physical labor, among the chief causes of fatigue is speed. The telephone service may well be cited as an example of the work requiring speed, the average daily hours are 8 1/2 but with overtime Sunday work, working thru loss of relief, these are often exceeded, 225 calls per hour or 3 1/2 per minute seems an example of real speed and yet-- the peak load often exceeds this.

In the needle trade a girl tends a sewing machine carrying 12 needles making 4000 stitches a minute or 2,400,000 in 10 hours, often working in a bright light and with unshaded eyes, and amidst a noise that can only be decided as a deafening roar. Such speed combined with monotony, noise and rhythm, plus the other influencing conditions of bad ventillation, temperature, lighting, humidity, and lack of rest periods, are potent factors in producing fatigue.

Statistics from all countries which have recorded the hours in which industrial accidents occur, show that the number of accidents tend to increase with the incidence of fatigue coming

usually the last hours of the day.

In order that the laboring man or woman may live their lives, they must satisfy something more than the instinct of self preservation. Their very souls are hungry and thirsty to satisfy these instincts, to use the working man's arms and legs and to ignore that he has a brain is to ruin him as a craftsman and degrade him as a man. When the workers are permitted to exercise their natural instincts, especially of creative workmanship and of exploration and invention we see the human machine at its best, functioning with the minimum of strain and therefore the minimum of fatigue, and incidently with increased happiness, as Ruskin says, "There is no Wealth but Life".

In addition to more or less mechanical conditions, such as seating and lifting which may effect the health of women there is another and very broad field, which research has hardly touched. This is the peculiar effect upon women, of certain fumes and gases used in industrial processes.

It has been established without doubt that the effect of lead poisoning, incident to exposure to lead in the form of dust or fumes, has a more serious effect upon women than men. It was after a careful study of a large number of cases of lead poisoning among men and women, over a considerable period, that produced the evidence which established the fact of the heightened susceptibility of women and its definite effect upon them.

Yet with those facts so well known, in only two States are women legitimately barred from employment in occupation where the danger of contracting lead poisoning is so great.

The present day is hearing a great cry that women should be given equal opportunity with men for all occupations in all industries, but even the most ardent of the exponents of the new creed of feminists will pause before a presentation of the case for better protection of working women, based on a scientific study of the effect on their health and that of future generations.

Women are by nature very enthusiastic over their work, for instance, in a lumber mill an employer said, he preferred women to men because women always carried two planks at once, if they could possible manage them, whereas men only tried to carry one.

The pressing needs of the war alone, forced a new recognition of the facts that ability varies not with sex, but with the individual.

To get a clear picture of what women in American Industries did for the World War, it is necessary to bear in mind just what the World War did for women in Industry.

Since the war there has been permanently established a Woman's Bureau to the Department of Labor at Washington, This Department has made a survey of women in industry in several states.

Last May at the Annual State Federation of Women's Clubs held in Danville, a resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of Labor of U. S. and the Woman's Bureau to make a survey of wages, working conditions and cost of living of women in industry in Kentucky. Our committee asked Governor Morrow to add his invitation to that of the Federation, which he did most graciously, saying it would be a step forward for Kentucky to have the benefit of such a survey. The Legal Department endorsed the plan and the Department of Labor gave the authority.

Six women trained for this special work came at once to Kentucky- spending the months of October and November here. These women personally inspected the establishments, copied from the payrolls such information as was necessary, and interviewed some of the workers in their homes.

These findings are based upon figures secured from 149 industrial establishments of the 17 cities and towns visited in this State.

The number of white women employed in these industries at the time of the survey, was made, was 8786 and 1145 colored women making a total of 9931.

In selecting the week for which the payroll records were taken, an attempt was made to secure figures for the recent week, which was representative of the usual working hours of the firm. For instance a week in which there had been a holiday such

as Thanksgiving or Armistice day was not chosen but rather one in which weekly hours would be more normal.

Every courtesy was shown by the management of these establishments, in all cases but three where all information was refused.

The greatest number of white women were employed in the clothing industries and by far the greater number of colored women in the tobacco industry. Wages, hours and working conditions were looked into very carefully.

Scheduled hours for more than one fourth of the women were 10 hours a day, and far more than one fourth were 54 hours a week.

The Bureau at Washington says: --"Such hours as these are not only a menace to the health of the women themselves, but to their efficient employment in industry and to the well being of the community of which they form a part.

That this drain on strength and vitality, the unavoidable accompaniment of long working hours, is not essential to successful production is illustrated by the fact that many establishments were found to be operating on much shorter hours."

According to figures in this report, the earnings of the women ranged all the way from \$1.00 up to \$60.00 per week, these two extremes represent of course unusual cases. One half of the white women were receiving less than \$11.05 per week, even in these industries which ranked highest in weekly earnings, large numbers of the women were receiving less than a living wage.

25x40

As in the telephone exchange, and metal-goods manufactories, where one half of the women received less than \$14.30. At the other end of the scale were establishments manufacturing wooden boxes, where one half of the white women earned less than \$7.50 a week, and in the 5 and 10 cents stores where one half of the women earned less than \$8.75, wages of colored women were on an even lower scale.

Such extensive underpayment of large groups of women lowering the standard of living below the level, not only of comfort, but of health itself--and eliminating all chances of saving, or provision for the future cannot be too strongly condemned.

The provision of an adequate wage is the first step toward the elevation of women in industry, to a place where due recognition is given the value of their work in the industrial world, and of their health, vitality and happiness in the community as a whole, and it seems to be a step which has not been taken in many of the industries of Kentucky.

In the manufacture of paper and wooden boxes food and furniture more than 60 per cent of the women were scheduled for 10 hours work each day. In general mercantile the women were scheduled for 8 hours a day-- the 5 and 10 cent stores had longer hours.

The Woman's Bureau, also states that they have conducted investigations similar to this in other states, in different sections of the country, and in no one of them has wages found so low as in Kentucky.

Individual industries which show such figures as \$7.50 to \$8.75 as the rate below which one half of the women employees are earning, may perhaps be considered isolated instances of underpayment, deplorable it is true but when the combined industries the so called well paid, together with the poorly paid, show a median rate as low as \$11.05 when grouping all the wages high and low, half are found to earn from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week, a challenge for action is laid down before the people of Kentucky.

The working conditions in 149 establishments visited differed greatly, workroom cleaning was inadequate in 59 of the 149 establishments among these were 8 of the 12 food establishments visited.

General lighting was found unsatisfactory in 45 plants.

Seating was inadequate in 87 establishments, 11 had no seats at all, except, occasionally boxes for the women workers, 46 had provided the wrong kind of seats, 98 establishments reported as being inadequate in the matter of fire protection, 22 had failed to provide fire escapes where they were required for safety. In some cases exits were obstructed, aisles were narrow and stairways winding, narrow and very steep.

In 108 establishments- washing facilities in regard to soap hot water and individual towels were reported very poor- of these 10 handled food products.

Toilet facilities were inadequate in 134 establishments, in 4 of these the women employed were compelled to use the one

used by the men.

In only 52 plants there was a lunchroom of any sort provided, and of this number, 24 were reported as unsatisfactory, in regard to equipment, ventilation or cleaning.

Of the rest rooms found in 61 establishments 35 were entirely inadequate in equipment.

Hospital room was found in only 8 establishments.

A first aid in 121. In a great number of these no definite person was in charge of administering aid in case of emergency. A nurse was found in only 2 plants, and a doctor in one.

I sent to Womans Bureau at Washington a list of Federated Clubs in Kentucky requesting them to send copy of report in full to each Club-- Good women of Kentucky now that we really know what conditions are, let us work with a purpose.

We know that conservation must be applied to our heritage of health, not to the end that women may become like men, or more masculine, but that they may become more feminine; to the end that happiness may be found in the fulfillment of function.

It has been said; "There is no wiser statesmanship than that which concerns itself with the care of the child."

No one would minimize the importance of any phase of child welfare work; but it would seem that if the highest type is to be realized, the wisest statesmanship is that which concerns itself with the welfare of the young women who are the potential mothers of the future race.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
of the
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
Winchester, Ky.,
May 1923
Frances Ingram, Chairman.

During the past year there has been a tremendous stride forward in the field of Public Welfare in Kentucky. Despite the fact that each step forward reveals startling conditions in the "Kingdom of Evils" where ignorance, disease, vice, bad habits and poverty have so long reigned supreme, the outlook is hopeful. It is hopeful because a veritable army is at work to put to rout these agencies of evil. Definite inroads have been made by the State Board of Health in the health field, by the State Board of Charities and Corrections in the institutional field, by the county agricultural agent, the county home demonstration agent and the public health nurse in educating the communities in dealing with their every day problems scientifically. Light has been thrown on the situation and the way pointed by such surveys as that of the Children's Code Commission in the field of Child welfare; the Children's Bureau in nutrition of children; the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in the field of mental hygiene and by the Women's Bureau in the field of industry.

Underlying and permeating this welfare program is the general activity of the Women's Clubs, who, thru studying health questions, conducting clinics, installing hot lunches in schools, teaching children to use tooth brushes and conducting physical examinations for school children are putting to rout ignorance, disease and all the evils following in their trail.

The most outstanding achievement under the State Board of Health is the extensive organization under the Bureau of Child Hygiene for the better protection of infancy and maternity in the working out of the Sheppard Towner Act. The Bureau of Child Hygiene has done intensive work in thirty counties during the past year. The State has been divided into districts with a supervising nurse of the Bureau in charge of each district. The program of maternity and infancy is:-

1. The stimulation of birth registration
2. The supervision and instruction of midwives
3. Pre-natal instruction of expectant mothers
4. Prenatal clinics
5. Monthly infant and pre-school child health conferences
6. Health education in the schools
7. Infant and child health and pre-natal programs before women's organizations
8. Cooperation in infant welfare work with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, State Home Economic Association, and any other community organizations.
9. Distribution of prenatal and infant and child health literature

In Kentucky there are about sixty Public Health Nurses. The advisory nurses of the Bureau cooperate with the doctors and nurses of any community they enter. They call upon groups of club women and all organizations, to help them to get in touch with the mothers and children in the community for clinical work.

Then the nurse meets groups of women, possibly a Woman's Club or a Parent -Teacher Association, and asks them to select for each ward in the town and each precinct in the county a chairman, and each chairman to select a group of three or four helpers as a permanent health group. These women make house to house visits, inviting every mother to come with her pre-school children to the Child Health Conferences, where the children are weighed and measured, have a physical examination and are instructed in health habits. The visitor gives a card to the mother with place and date of the conferences, and brings a duplicate back to the office. From the duplicate cards it may be ascertained just how many children may be expected.

Another group of young women act as aids in the conferences, doing the record work and weighing and measuring, thus leaving the nurses free to move about and talk with the mothers in regard to their health problems. These conference aids and house visitors are permanent groups. The conferences are held once a month at not less than four points within the county.

The Chairman of the Health Division urges every club woman to assist the Advisory Nurse who comes to her community.

The various bureaus under the State Board of Health have been exceedingly active during the past year.

Under the Bureau of Trachoma, clinics were held in about twenty counties with an average attendance of 75 people to the county.

A number of tuberculosis clinics have been held under the Bureau of Tuberculosis cooperating with State Tuberculosis Association. Tuberculosis has been reduced 50% in the last ten years! It was discovered that 50% of those with Tuberculosis had not sent for a physician but had been taking patent medicines or home remedies. They threw away their day of grace because they had not been treated soon enough.

There has been great improvement in the public water supplies and sewerage under the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. A number of new filter plants and chlorination plants have been installed. About 20% more of the people in the state are supplied with clean drinking water this year than last.

The Bureau of Venereal Diseases with three all time physicians working under its direction treated an increase of 300% more patients than were treated last year. Male and female prostitutes are referred for treatment by county judges, nurses and doctors. Although the health of the venereally infected woman is being so

carefully looked after, much needs to be done on the part of the State toward the rehabilitation of these same women.

The Chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee deploras the lack of adequate humane provision on the part of the State for the care of its delinquent women. As the result of her investigations she makes the following recommendations:

- (1) Shorter interval between indictment and trial in the cases of these women
- (2) Exclusion from the court room of curious youth under the age of 25 years.
- (3) The bringing of such pressure of enlightened public opinion as would compel counsel for the defense to confine arguments before the jury to the sworn testimony
- (4) A trained intelligent woman investigator in the Commonwealth Attorney's office to make it possible for the Commonwealth's Attorney to get the full case before the jury.

Under the State Board of Health enough vaccine has been prepared in its laboratory to vaccinate 600,000 people against typhoid fever. This vaccine will be given free to the doctors of the State for use in preventing typhoid fever. We are spending more money in Kentucky for typhoid fever than we are for roads and we are getting more typhoid than we are roads, because we are getting what we pay for. Every woman of the State Federation is urged to popularize vaccine for typhoid. It protected the army and it will protect Kentucky. The women are urged also to popularize calling a physician when white patches appear in the throat. The deaths from diphtheria in this state clearly prove that the doctor was not called until the third or fourth day of the disease. There is no reason why any intelligent family should have diphtheria any longer. The State Board furnishes vaccine for diphtheria free of charge.

Much is being done under the State Board in training nurses, sanitary inspectors and laboratory technicians to take charge of clinics in this and other States.

Next let us consider the inroad made by the State Board of Charities and Corrections in the institutional field: The Committee on Institutional Relations under the Division of Industrial and Social Conditions decided (1) to keep in close touch with the work of the State Board of Charities and Corrections by visiting the State Institutions under its care, (2) to work toward a fairer compensation for prisoners in the penitentiary.

In her report the Chairman gives a fair idea of the splendid accomplishments of the State Board of Charities and Corrections even tho working against tremendous odds.

The outstanding problems facing the Board when it assumed control of the seven State Institutions in 1920 were:

- (1) Reorganizing the personnel; the institutions are now 100% out of politics. Also reorganizing the business administration; it is now on a sound economic basis.

- (2) Renovating, altering and repairing all the buildings of each of the seven Institutions so as to make them adequate in point of space and also care and treatment.
- (3) Endeavoring to overcome the insurmountable difficulty of over crowding.

The Board asked the last legislature for an additional appropriation for building purposes in order to relieve the crowded and unsafe conditions but was refused, and as a consequence has had to use a large part of its maintenance fund to make possible an otherwise impossible situation. Though all of the institutions have been crowded to more than their normal capacity especially have these conditions at Greendale, the Frankfort Reformatory and the Eastern and Central Hospitals caused a serious problem. But with all the hindrances the Board has had to face, the institutions have been put on a basis of real service to both the inmates and the state at large.

Some very beneficial changes have been made by introducing additional equipment into the hospitals, by making diversified recreation a part of the treatment of the insane, by developing vocational and military training at Greendale, and by abolishing corporal punishment in the penal institutions.

The girls' department at Greendale has recently been established under a separate management. However, the necessity for its removal from the present location is still a crying need.

The Board now makes the contracts for the prison labor on a basis which will greatly increase the revenue to the state, and the state pays from five to fifteen cents a day to all prisoners as compensation. Working conditions and hours compare favorably with those in outside factories, and conditions within the institutions themselves are better than they have ever been before.

The system of parole inaugurated by the Board has proved itself a success by the fact that 80% of the men paroled in the last two and a half years have made good. Here, too, the Board has had the cooperation of citizens in all parts of the state who have been willing to lend a helping hand by giving them employment.

The Feeble Minded Institute is demonstrating the possibility of making the mentally sick charges there useful and contented, by training them to help with the work of the Institute and by providing suitable recreation.

In conclusion the Chairman of the Institutional Relations Committee states that too much cannot be said in praise of the unselfish interest and ability which the members of the Board are bringing to their work.

The Chairman recommends that the Federation of Women's Clubs insist upon a pledge by the gubernatorial candidates to the effect that they give their support to the continuance of the State Board of Charities and Corrections on the present basis.

The Chairman of the Division on Child Welfare was most gratified at the response she met in the child welfare field. Not only has there been much accomplished in the realm of health this year but considerable light has been thrown on general child welfare problems thru surveys. Much interest has been aroused among adult Sunday School students thru a publication entitled Child Welfare in Kentucky issued under the auspices of the Adult Committee of the Sunday School Association of the State.

The Kentucky Children's Code Commission recently issued a report covering child welfare legislation both prior to and thru the legislative session of 1922. It tells a story of neglect of childhood in Kentucky. It shows an inadequacy of measures for schooling, play, care, protection and health and a lack of observance of law. The report analyzed and suggested changes in the laws dealing with delinquent, dependent and defective children including also in its study related legislation in the field of health, education, child labor and recreation.

The governing idea is one of service to the child. The report brings out the fact that a Children's Code is an attempt to standardize and co-ordinate the various laws and agencies touching children and to supply deficiencies where they exist. The codification is not bare and cold but something that is live and pulsating, something responsive to needs and a call. The Kentucky Child Welfare Commission is the outgrowth of the Children's Code Commission. What has been done is regarded in the light of a first step and as a basis for future active development along the lines mapped out and indicated.

In response to an appeal from the Kentucky State Board of Health to help find "why a state famous the world over for its prosperity should turn out so large a percentage of physically defective men as the draft records showed," the Federal Children's Bureau made a study of the nutrition and care of children in a mountain county of Kentucky. It was the first nutrition survey undertaken by the Children's Bureau in a rural district. The purpose was to ascertain the physical condition of children of selected ages, to discover if possible, the chief factors responsible for the conditions found. The story of under-nourishment among children of this rural district was a tragic one. The ignorance of proper feeding and the lack of green vegetables produced children who are not fit to make progress in school or in life. An eminent health authority says that a similar study of almost any other part of Kentucky would tell a similar story. Quoting from the report: "There is urgent need in the community studied for improvement in the conditions affecting the health and welfare of children. In order to better the physical condition of children adequate diets, improved housing, more adequate clothing and higher standards of general hygiene are essential. Soil improvement and education in better farming methods would improve economic conditions and dietaries. Better housing, more adequate clothing, generally higher standards of living would follow. In such a program a county agricultural agent, a county home demonstration agent or nutrition specialist and a county public health nurse could render valuable service. Education in diet and hygiene thru the public school would also be of assistance.

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The county studied had an agricultural agent on part time and altho much had been accomplished thru his efforts, the territory was too large and a full-time agent could be employed to better advantage."

The Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor at Washington, recently issued the second part of their report on Working Conditions for Women Employed in Kentucky Industries.

It will be remembered that this survey was made at the invitation of the Governor and the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs on the recommendation of your Chairman of the Social and Industrial Conditions Committee. This survey showed few of the shockingly bad conditions often discovered thru factory inspection. Not many establishments however, had provided all modern conditions recommended by factory experts. There was a general need thruout the State for the realization of the importance of good working conditions to health and efficiency. There were many instances of inadequate seating arrangements, unsatisfactory toilets, insanitary drinking water facilities, poor washing arrangements, inadequate ventilation, bad lighting conditions, undesirable lunch rooms and insufficient fire protection.

A hopeful note in the situation is that in Louisville a woman working with the City Health Officer investigates health in factories, under the direction of the City Health Office. Health has made a tremendous stride in Kentucky and if it is linked up with shorter hours in the working day, we may look for a more hopeful situation soon in the world of industry.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman.
Department of Public Welfare.

Given by Miss Peak

REPORT OF THE TUESDAY YOUNG WOMEN'S CLUB

1931-1932

The Young Women's Club held the first meeting of the year on October 6, 1931. At that time, there was a membership of seventeen young mothers, ranging between the ages of twenty to thirty-five. At present, (July 1932), our membership has increased to thirty. Twenty-seven of whom have paid their dues; three members have had scholarships given to them from the club treasury to pay their house dues; three could not pay club or house dues, and as they were members less than six months, we allowed them to drop out. Our club dues is ten cents each meeting, and two dollars for your house dues.

We have had a very constructive program which met the needs of all the members. We usually began our meetings with singing of English and Yiddish songs in which everyone joined Miss Aaron, our music teacher, who lead us in singing. We had lectures on various subjects; such as health, care of the skin and beauty culture, diet, how to make different salads, budgeting, child training, and a birth control talk, which really was a lecture in sexology. Our civic lectures included such subjects as How to Vote; Camp and Camp Life; What Hadassah has done for the Jews in Palestine; Conditions of the Mill Workers in the South; Russia and Conditions in Germany.

Some of the speakers were Dr. Levine, of the Birth Control Clinic; Miss Strauss, Council House; Mr. Brown, Dalton School; Mrs. Halporn, Vice-president of the Hadassah; Miss Regina Deutch, New York School Department for Ungraded Children; Miss Pat Rogan, Jewish Social Service Association; Mrs. Burnham Rose, League of Mothers' Clubs; and Miss Blake, of Helene Rubenstein's Beauty Culture School. On December 1, Mr. Hesley spoke about his trip abroad. He told us about conditions in the Soviet Government and showed pictures that he had taken when abroad. At our last garden party, Fraulein Risch spoke about conditions in Germany.

Our social program consisted of parties, which were celebrated around holiday festivals, and birthday parties. Open meetings were held, to which we invited our friends and neighbors, showing them what a good time a group of mothers can have. At these parties music played an important role.

We sponsored a dance which was both a social and financial success, and were able to present the Settlement with two small cash gifts. One small cash gift to be used for nursing care, another ten dollar gift to be used for a camp scholarship for a child.

The Henry Street Settlement gave a delightful Succoth Party on the roof in October, a dance at Christmas, and in April we received tickets for the "circus". Our picnic to Camp Henry was held in July, the Settlement supplying the bus. The club looked forward to this trip all through the year.

One of the projects of the season was an interior decorating course, which was given under the leadership of Miss Patz. She held discussions on color, design, textiles, curtain, bedspread making, and house cleaning methods were discussed. After the lectures, Miss Patz was invited by the members to visit their homes and see what could be done with their apartments. Miss Patz considered each background, their needs, family's likes and dislikes, and each mother received individual attention.

Some of the rooms were dark, dreary, and small. Miss Patz pointed out that dark rooms can be painted in light colors to make them appear lighter. She showed us that curtains, covers, etc., do not have to be made of lace and velvets but can be sewed by hand. Miss Patz proved to us that with very little cost, but with some thought, and judgement, our homes can look as well as our uptown neighbors. About twenty of us took advantage of Miss Patz's class and are happier in our more comfortable homes.

The following incidents illustrate points of human interests:

Mrs. F. who is ill and unable to do the work herself, so her husband took a hand, repainted his kitchen furniture; put up fresh curtains and when Mrs. F's situation was brought up in class, two mothers volunteered to do her sewing for her without charge.

Mrs. P. had about twenty pairs of old curtains which she could not use because they were too short for her windows. Miss Patz suggested cutting them down and making studio curtains. Mrs. P. dyed the curtains a deep golden shade, and two tier curtains were made for all the windows. A neighbor and mother in her club helped, and she in turn helped them. Her husband painted all the kitchen furniture and her apartment changed from a colorless drab home to a more attractive one.

We visited the Good Housekeeping Institute and also Macy's where we learned the value of different materials. We all hope to have Miss Patz back next fall, so that we can complete our unfinished work.

Our great project for the year was the bazaar, which was held in order to raise funds for a camp for mothers; so that when mothers send their children to camp, they too can go away and enjoy life in the open. All the three mother's clubs combined in the undertaking, and we found what a grand time one can have in working with others for a cause.

Our mothers discovered how highly the Henry Street Settlement was held by its neighbors and store dealers of the East Side. When we first heard that we had to go block campaigning, we were doubtful whether the stores would contribute because of the depression. A great surprise awaited our mothers, for when the storekeepers heard the name Henry Street Settlement, they listened and gave. We raised about \$1300.

In conclusion, I wish to add that not only have the members of our club benefited intellectually, but we have formed life friendships.

By coming in contact with the staff members, we have been made to feel that we belong to a great family. The sincere friendship given by Miss Wasserman and Mr. Hesley has made us feel that we are one for all and all for one. Then too, the cooperation and friendship of our members in all our undertakings has made our club life interesting and profitable. The club was outstanding in its harmony.

We were indeed fortunate in having Mrs. Herz for president. Mrs. Herz is a pretty woman, a good speaker, and has the ability of drawing people together. She has also been re-elected for the second term as executive of the New York League of Mothers' Clubs, having a membership of 5000.

Our vice-president, Mrs. Weinstein, has been with the Settlement since childhood. Mrs. Weinstein is quiet, and in working with her, we found her to be a warm hearted person. Mrs. Weinstein has had the honor of being secretary to the Women's Council of the Henry Street Settlement.

In the first part of my report, I gave the statement that we have thirty members. Twenty-seven whose dues and house dues are paid up to date. This is not altogether an accident; much of the success is due to the tactful, persistent manner in which Mrs. Robinson, our treasurer approaches when she asks for dues.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

Balance on hand, Oct. 1	\$95.00
Dues Collected	107.00
Dance Profits	40.00
	<u>\$242.00</u>

Expenditures

House dues-30 members	\$60.00
Camp Scholarship donation	10.00
Gift to Settlement	10.00
Entertainment & Gifts	26.00
Balance on hand	<u>136.00</u>
	<u>\$ 242.00</u>

Tuesday is red letter day to us. It is hard to wait from one meeting to another, and because of this, we have decided to meet right through the summer months. Mr. Hesley has promised to light the roof for us, for which we are appreciative.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. WERBLEOWITZ
Secretary

Miss Miner's outline covers very carefully the plan of protecting delinquent girls, and it seems to me that in a city like Chicago which has such an efficient organization as the Juvenile Protective Association with trained officers to do the protective work, and with several competent organizations in the field, large groups of volunteers could be trained to do this emergency policing and case work. The School of Civics and Philanthropy is training a group for that purpose now, and there will no doubt, be other groups among the women registered who will be willing to take the training and put themselves under the direction of the more experienced workers.

The question before the Committee is to work out a plan of shelter for the girl that is picked up without any further delay. This is the time to make a drive in the name of the great need for the protection of our soldiers and sailors from venereal disease and greater efficiency of our army. Public opinion can, no doubt, be easily aroused and funds secured. But it is the bigger protection or the prevention of delinquency or semi-delinquency or thoughtfulness and carelessness that comes from leisure time not well used, that we must take up now. Therefore, the question of education and proper recreation for the girl who has not had any adequate home training or education which has taught her to enjoy the bigger and finer things of life. It is the girl who is over-worked; the girl who lives in crowded and unpleasant homes; the girl who seeks therefore amusement of the cheapest kind, such as dancing in commercial dance halls and cheap movies. It is that big class of girls that we must reach - now particularly - because they are the thousands of weak spots in our community which might easily, under the present excitement, go wrong.

It is a part of war work, therefore, to educate and teach these young women what real recreation means. Besides that there are thousands of fairly well-educated girls with decent homes who need to be taught what their part of the responsibility is in upholding the high standards of morals that is expected of our soldiers and sailors by the government.

The best way of protecting our boys is to first educate and then keep our girls busy. As to the methods; first, through the Young Woman's Christian Association and other agencies, thousands and thousands of girls ought to be organized into groups where they can be better watched and trained. When organized definite programs are to be outlined for them. Give talks on Patriotism. Point out to them what we are fighting for. To free the world for Democracy. That millions of soldiers and sailors are ready to give their lives, if necessary, for this ideal. Women must not be slackers. They must do their bit. Make them feel that they are a part of this great world struggle, and therefore must do their share.

The time is now most opportune to carry on the education of the proper sex relation of young people. Courses of three lectures have been planned carefully and are already being given to many groups. Twenty-two women physicians are ready to give such lectures.

As to recreation the following activities are suggested: Folk dancing, roller skating, games gymnastics, simple forms

of ball games are all things that they will enjoy under proper leadership. Community singing has been tried in many places and it was found that, under proper supervision, it was enjoyed greatly. Story-telling or reading of some of our simple but best dramas and tragedies with a view of training for the production of such plays. Arrangements for pageants in which large groups can be employed. The proper kinds of movies or lantern slides on travel and other interesting subjects which would be found in the Art Institute. Organizing groups to visit the Art Institute. Hikes and Sunday outings.

These can be carried out in a number of places such as the Young Woman's Christian Association, play-grounds, parks, settlements, community centers, churches, and many new centers for that purpose should be established.

This recreation scheme could be directed by the recreation leaders we already have, such as the Play-ground Association, Miss Boyd of the School of Civics, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thompson and others. Under the leadership of these experts, a large group of volunteers could be given intensive training, and with their aid, the new extensive system of recreation could be put into operation.

WAR RECREATION BOARD

Chairman of Health - Dr. M. Louise Lawrence.

Object

To help to arouse the sense of responsibility of the civilian population as to their responsibility in maintaining the high standard of health and morals of the soldiers and civilian young men.

Our work is to be particularly among the young women of Louisville. We aim to arouse their patriotism, pointing out to them the great contribution they can make in upholding the high standard of morals and clean living.

How are we to reach the young women in the various walks of life?

1. Clubs
2. Parent Teachers Associations
3. Public Libraries
4. High Schools
5. Teachers
6. Stores and Factories
7. Laundries and Restaurants
8. Sunday Schools and Teachers
9. Colored people

Plan of Work

1. Instruction by small groups (two talks to the same group).
2. Mass meetings by outside speakers.
3. Appropriate moving pictures, such as "Damaged Goods" and "Reproduction".

I.

The Human Body in its Relation to Health.

- A. Teach upon anatomy and physiology and the function of the important organs.
- B. Influence of the glandular secretions and their affect upon the physical and mental growth, and the necessity of conserving same.
- C. Adolescent or the Upbuilding Period (11-25 years) and the great changes which occur in the life of a girl during that period: the affect upon the physical, mental and emotional instincts.

II.

Biological facts of Reproduction.

- A. The two great primitive instincts, hunger and reproduction.
*The essential sex difference between boys and girls and the greater understanding needed by the girls in their relation with the boys and a greater control needed by the boys in the sex urge.
- B. The prevalence of venereal diseases, their sources, dangers and the effect upon the present and future race, physically, and morally.

- C. The government has recognized the fact that continence is compatible with Health and are taking drastic steps to prevent our soldiers coming in contact with the immoral women.
- D. Prostitution and Alcohol have always followed the armies.

Young women, will you contribute your very best efforts to maintain a high standard of morals?

Personnel

Medical Committee.

Dr. Julia Ingram
Dr. Florence Brandeis
Dr. Alice Fickett
Dr. Anna Lawrence
Dr. Annie Vesch
Dr. Delia Hertsch

Lay Committee

Mrs. Fattie Sample
Miss Laura Johnson
Miss Jennie Cochran
Mrs. Fannie B. Elrod
Miss Francis Ingram, Chairman.
Miss Shepherd
et.

The Filson Historical Society

Committee on Health and Recreation

- Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, Chairman.....
800 S. Halsted St.
- Mrs. Tiffany Blake.....Lake Forest, Ill.
- Mrs. E. E. Smith.....5134 Woodlawn Ave.
- Mrs. Geo. M. Shirk...4628 Lake Park Ave.
- Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick.....
50 E. Huron St.
- Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley.....
5318 Greenwood Ave.
- Mrs. Edwin L. Lobdell...2716 Prairie Ave.
- Mrs. Ella F. Stewart.....5464 Harper Ave.
- Mrs. Julius Rosenwald...4901 Ellis Ave.
- Mrs. Harold L. Ickes.....Hubbard Woods
- Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen....Reliance Bldg.
- Mrs. Emma F. Byers.58 E. Washington St.
- Mrs. Geo. Mathes.....5529 Kimbark Ave.
- Miss Jessie Binford.....800 S. Halsted St.
- Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander.....
15 E. Washington St.
- Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.3724 Michigan Ave.
- Miss Helen Hood.....
Woman's Temple, W. C. T. U.
- Mrs. Thomas J. Dee.....1220 N. State St.
- Miss Amelia Sears....Woman's City Club
- Miss Jeanette Bates....127 N. Dearborn St.
- Mrs. B. F. Langworthy...254 Ashland Ave.,
River Forest, Ill.
- Dr. Violet Brown.....Kankakee, Ill.

**Woman's Committee
OF
Council of National
Defense**

ILLINOIS DIVISION

AND

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

**The State Council of
Defense**

Executive Offices
120 West Adams Street
Telephone Randolph 4350
CHICAGO

Department Health and Recreation
(1358-5M)





THE Medical word has long been familiar with the fact that in war time venereal diseases increase many fold. It is estimated that under normal conditions between forty and sixty per cent of all males are infected with gonorrhoea and between five and ten per cent with syphilis. In this war the medical journals are reporting an increase in these diseases among the soldiers and the civilian population in England, France, Italy and Germany. In fact, venereal diseases are considered one of the principal causes of disability in the army and navy. The various countries are trying for the first time in the history of the world to face the situation openly and frankly and are putting forth great effort to eradicate these diseases.

In England, the government has undertaken to finance extensively laboratories for early diagnosis and has made contracts with many of the hospitals for treatment of venereal diseases, since recently it has been established that syphilis, the more dreaded disease of the two, is in its early stages more amenable to treatment and cure. They are also carrying on a campaign through lectures and pamphlets.

In Italy, although they have not given up the idea of examining and regulating prostitutes, particular attention

The Filson Historical Society

of the soldiers are in danger through the existence of disorderly houses.

The surgeon general and his most able staff of doctors are working out a plan whereby venereal diseases are to be detected at their incipency and most effectively treated. Soldiers and sailors on return from shore leave, if exposed to infection, are required to present themselves for prophylactic treatment. If they fail to present themselves and venereal diseases develop, they are punished by court-martial, their pay is taken away from them, and they are obliged to make up to the government such time as they lose through this illness.

All these measures will undoubtedly aid in reducing the ravages of venereal diseases, but the most important aspect of the problem is, that of prevention, and this rests largely, as Secretary Baker said, with the civilian population and the local authorities whose duty it is to enforce the law against vice and prostitution.

It is the duty of women in this great crisis to lend their aid in educating the public and arousing its sentiment as to the dangers of venereal diseases, and to adopt methods that will prevent and eradicate them.

The Health and Recreation Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Illinois Division, is working in co-operation with all other agencies having

is given to the careful examination of soldiers, especially on their return from furlough, and preventive disinfectants are used extensively. Lectures are given to the soldiers on the dangers of venereal diseases to the individual and to the family, and sexual continence is urged upon them.

In France, clandestine prostitution has increased greatly and it is menacing the soldiers. There, too, effective treatment of these diseases have been greatly multiplied by the government since the war, and periodic lectures are given at those centers, and pamphlets distributed dealing with the methods of prophylaxis.

Our government, as soon as the war broke out, took a progressive and bold stand with reference to the whole question of venereal diseases. This will mark a great step forward in the adoption of the "single standard" of morals for men and women. The basic principle announced is, that sexual continence is consistent with health and is the best preventive of venereal diseases. The army and navy received orders not to allow any houses of prostitution within the camps or in the near vicinity. Secretary Baker plainly stated that he would not allow any camp to be established in towns or cities where there were "segregated" or "red light" districts and that he would remove camps from places where the morals

Wilson Historical Society

similar interests. This department is sub-divided into four sections:

The Medical Committee.

The Law Enforcement Committee.

The Spiritual and Moral Welfare Committee.

The Recreation Committee.

Under the Medical Committee there are two sub-divisions, as follows:

(a) To organize the leading women physicians in the city and in the State to give lectures to older girls and mothers as to the dangers of venereal disease and arouse the highest ideals of patriotism and morality in the community.

(b) To help co-ordinate and stimulate all the agencies and organizations doing social hygiene work. In this, they are co-operating with the Men's Committee of the Council of Defense, the Chicago War Board, Chicago Woman's Club and Woman's City Club, The Red League and The American Social Hygiene Association.

The Law Enforcement Committee, working with all the agencies interested in the enforcement of laws pertaining to the sale of liquor and to prostitution, is practically a vigilance committee. It reports infringements of law to the proper authorities.

The Spiritual and Moral Welfare Committee is working with all agencies interested in moral welfare of

girls, with the churches, with the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. An appeal is being sent out to churches to arrange community meetings to be addressed by qualified lecturers on the various aspects of social hygiene.

The Recreation Committee is working with Mr. Loomis, representative of the War Recreation Service, for the entertainment of soldiers in private homes, clubs and places of amusement and to stimulate organizations to give soldiers and sailors club privileges while on shore leave. It is deemed essential for the good of the boys to keep the home ties as close as possible. To do this, it is advised that each locality form a "comfort committee." This committee will see that the local boys have comfort kits, jams, jellies and home papers.

Committee on Health and Recreation

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The Filson Historical Society

Mass Meeting

FOR

WOMEN OF LOUISVILLE

Macauley's Theatre

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 9, 1917

8 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS:

Dr. Rachael Yarros,

Illinois State Council of Defense

"The New Patriotism"

Short Talks on Phases of War Work for Girls in Louisville
by

Mrs. Patty B. Semple, Dr. N. Louise Lawrence,

Miss Florence Leigh.

Miss Frances Ingram, Presiding.

COMMITTEE ON WAR RECREATION BOARD

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FIRST TALK.

PATRIOTISM.

What are we fighting for? To free the world for Democracy. Millions of soldiers and sailors are getting ready to give their lives for this ideal, women must not be slackers; they must do their bit. Women are doing Red Cross work making bandages, knitting, etc. - women are working for food conservation, young people have no right to keep out of this great struggle. Every one of us must do our bit.

One of the great contributions that young women can make in this great struggle is to uphold the high standards of morality, because that means freedom from disease and high efficiency and victory for the world. All through the ages in war time immorality and social diseases have increased. We know of the said conditions of hundreds of soldiers in Europe afflicted with this disease wasting their energies in the hospitals needed on the battlefield.

What we want our women to do is not only to keep the boys straight and pure while they are with us but to inspire them with the ideal of fine, pure American womanhood, so that when they go abroad that image will help them to resist temptation, and they will come back to us stronger and finer men instead of diseased and degenerate. Can you not see the wonderful duty and responsibility that has been on the shoulders of the American girls? She can only live up to these high standards of morality if she has a clear understanding of her own make up, her own temptations and that of the young man she comes in contact with.

Therefore, let us first take up briefly the human body, it's functions and instincts.

Speak briefly of the anatomy, physiology, important organs including the organs of generation.

Speak of ovulation and menstruation - of the influence of ovarian secretion on development.

Speak of the adolescent or up-building period between the ages of 11 and 25 years and the physical, emotional and mental changes that take place.

SECOND TALK

Briefly sketch reproduction, taking up frogs, fishes, and birds.

Speak of the two primitive instincts, hunger and reproduction in man.

Point out the essential differences in male and female

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

the male being the hyper sensitive, aroused by every image or action of the girl. Therefore, the greater need for understanding and restraint on the part of the girl and the greater control on the part of the boy.

THIRD TALK.

Prevalence of venereal diseases - their sources and danger. The effects on the present and future race, physically and morally.

The government has proclaimed that chastity in man is compatible with Health, and has taken steps to prevent our soldiers from coming in contact in the camps and vicinity with immoral women.

To keep our soldiers and sailors away from the bad influence and surround them with the best influence is the task that is put up to the young girls and women.

Will you all help to do this, by taking and living up to the following pledge? - -

The Filson Historical Society

07100

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LECTURE GIVEN BY DR. RACHAEL YARROS AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, Oct. 26, 1917

First I will tell you the object of my coming to Louisville. It would have been useless for me to come for only two or three days and try to accomplish all the great things which are before us. But when a letter came asking me to come to Louisville to speak to the women physicians of the city in order that they might get their knowledge in shape so they could teach the girls by talking with them, I decided to come. The follow up work is more important than stirring up. (Billy Sunday) When all the women physicians get together for the purpose of bettering conditions, that committee will be one of the greatest local assets. Each city must solve its own problems. And must have people right on the spot to see that everything is as it should be. We want to teach the girls so they will not have to learn by experience. Mrs. Ella Flag Young was oppsed to teaching social hygiene Through some political game the Board of Education wanted sex hygiene taught in the High Schools. Mrs. Young thought perhaps harm would result thru this teaching but she resolved to make it as beneficial as she could since it must be taught. Mrs. Young started trembling but she met the superintendent of the school and told him she would take charge of it herself. This was an unexpected attitude on her part. But she asked them "How can I turn over my group of girls to you to be taught such a subtle subject? Mrs. Young got together all the people she knew who had been interested in social service and were experienced along that line. The responsibility was tremendous but she gave a good deal of time and conscientiously made plans as to how she would treat the question. I remember when I had ro speak to the girls at Hyde Park High School. It had been quite a while since I was in a High School. I had planned what I would say but when I got there and saw line after line of girls march in I thought I had never seen so many girls in my life. I knew I could not say the things that I had planned. I talked to the teacher a while and asked that all the lights be turned on. The large auditorium was flooded with light and as I looked into the faces of those young girls I asked myself, What if all of you were my children?

The women physicians above any one else are qualified to talk on social morality. They have not had such an easy time - no one has been pushing them forward. They have had to work hard for their position and they can understand and sympathize with the girls. She has had a certain amount of experience and knowledge. But it is not sufficient to have the knowledge It must be put into shape so the facts may be talked over with other people. Even then it is a slow process for the facts must be presented in small bits. This requires talent and tact which must be cultivated and acquired. It is better to begin with a small group of girls. Ask them "What are we living for? What is the aim of life? Is it not happiness, health and immortality.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Tell them of the secrets that you have learned of life. It is time when physicians and those with scientific training should talk of social morality. The great mystery of life is reproduction but sex instinct should be controlled. This subject can be presented to men and women of all classes and it does not require unusual ability. Louisville can accomplish more perhaps than Chicago because Louisville has better backing. About ten years ago the social hygiene movement was started. It was the pastime of the women of elite society. It was the fashion. Talks were given by doctors and teachers who considered it their duty. It was not thought a very pleasing subject to talk on. This little group of fanatics, as they were thought to be, undertook great responsibility but look at the results to-day. At the beginning of this great war the government started a propoganda for scientific and moral living. Never before in the world's history has a government made a greater effort towards decency as ours has at this time. However, at the Border the proper stand was not taken. Man after man, soldier after soldier and commanders in charge held the idea that fighting men must satisfy the sex passion. The account of prostitution is terrfying. They could not go to houses of prostitution without a slip or paper from the commanders. In many places there were six and eight rows deep of soldiers waiting for their slips. Now the government has come out with the statement that all camps must be kept clean. The government has a most marvelous scheme.

On the train from Rutherford where I had been talking to a group of girls, I noticed a badly painted woman. After a while a woman sitting near me remarked what a difficult problem it was to care for such girls and the soldiers. I told her the nature of my trip. Then she told me that she was the wife of one of the commanders and had been with him at the camps for about twenty-five years. She would often look at the soldiers and say to her husband "Just look at our youth." He would always say "Don't let that worry you. That is camp life." And now that the government has taken charge, my husband feels like a different man. He can prevent things because the government is at the back. And now that the use of liquor is prohibited another cause of prostitution is removed. But now remains one of the greatest difficulties - the public. Now what is woman's contribution in this great war? It is to keep the soldiers clean. Girls must realize their responsibility and uplift the men so that when they go to France nothing will make them loose their ideal of pure American manhood. So that they will not bring disease back with them but be stronger morally and physically.

The talks to girls must be given a little bit at a time, again and again and this is the reason the more you work it out for yoursevels the better it will be. It is an enormous thing. It is a big, big problem and has so many aspects-marriage alone.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

428 SOUTH FIRST STREET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

In Chicago two hundred fifty working girls of the Y.W.C.A. serve as hostess in a Hospitality House. I asked them, what of marrying a soldier? Yes it is alright to make sacrafices but what about giving your life and not only your life but there arises the old question of prodigy. Who is the child? What kind of a citizen is he? They might say Yes, but I love this man and isn't love the basis of marriage. Yes, it is the basis but it is not the whole thing. Our minds must be excercised at a time like this. Everyone is able to do something. Each one can do his bit. The girls, the mothers, the ministers , the doctors and the teachers.

The Filson Historical Society

The Story of the Work Done by a Group of Fearless and Devoted Women Who are Following up the Industrial Awakening in Southern States with Splendid Achievements in Social Betterment.

With Portraits

Daughters of the New South

By Inis D. Weed

Decorations by G. H. Mitchell

THE story of Sophie Wright, of New Orleans, perhaps illustrates better than any other the remarkable work for civic and social betterment now being carried on by public spirited women in all of the Southern states. Crippled for life at three years of age, strapped in a chair for six years, enabled by the rigorous self-denial of her mother to attend a little private school, often keeping her pain-racked little body in class by sheer will-power, life began darkly enough for Sophie Wright. Yet this same person, wearing a steel harness and walking on crutches, at fourteen years of age started a girl's school to help support her family. By dint of afternoon study in a normal school, for which she tutored in payment, the girl kept ahead of her pupils, and the little private school prospered.

The beginning of her great work came when, one day, the busy little schoolmistress hobbled to the door to answer the knock of a stranded circus performer. The young man had no money and no education but was determined to learn. He had heard of Miss Wright as a possible teacher; she responded instantly to his appeal for help and began to work nights as well as days. This man, helpless, notwithstanding his physical strength, was the beginning of the New Orleans night school for the poor. During the early years, the proceeds of her day school went to support it. Boys and men from the shops and the mills flocked to Miss Sophie, sometimes coming supperless, so eager were they for a little knowledge. They were crowded in on boxes, on boards across the aisles, in windows and on stairways. "Only those who have worked with Miss Sophie," said one who knows her well, "day after day and night after night, can fully appreciate her tireless spirit and the courage with which she shoulders debts in order to provide schooling for 'her boys.'"

Then one gala day all the city flocked to the park to present to Miss Sophie the Picayune Loving Cup, given each year to the citizen first in service to the community. She is the only woman who has ever received it. Accompanying this gift was another loving cup fashioned of flowers, a token of the loyal, whole-hearted love of "her boys," and with the flowers was a check for \$10,000 "to lift the mortgage" on her school, made up of small contributions from the many "boys" who had received instruction from her.

Finally, after twenty-five years of devoted service on the part of Sophie Wright, the city of New Orleans has taken over her night school with its enrollment of nearly sixteen hundred pupils.

There are many other daughters of the new South whose part in the social awakening lends itself happily to narration.

No chronicle of Southern progress is complete which overlooks the work of Miss Martha Berry, the "Sunday Lady of Possum Trot," who has organized, near her old home on the outskirts of Rome, Georgia, a practical industrial school for the poor boys and girls of the mountain and rural districts. It lies at the foot of the beautiful Appalachian Mountains that spread their lonely forests across the Virginias, the Carolinas, and deep into Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia.

Brought up to ease and comfort in a fine old Southern home, clever, charming, Miss Berry has left the social round to meet the eager boys who "come tromping down out of the hills a-hungerin' for knowledge."

With her they may learn to read and write, to improve the soil and increase the output of crops, to run a dairy, raise live-stock, fruits and vegetables, all in the most practical and profitable way; to build houses and roads, to teach school, and to be leaders in their communities.

The Berry School (for boys) is nine years old, and has two hundred students. The Martha Berry School for Girls, a mile away, is a little over a year old, and



MISS MARTHA J. BERRY
Rome, Ga.

Founder of industrial schools for poor boys and girls in the Georgia mountains. She has been called the "Sunday Lady of Possum Trot"



MISS KATE GORDON
New Orleans, La.

Vice-President National American Woman's Suffrage Association and leader of an effective fight for better labor and sanitary conditions in New Orleans



MRS. CHAS. P. WEAVER
Louisville, Ky.



MRS. JESSIE C. MCGRIFFE
Jacksonville, Fla.



MISS LOUISA B. POPPENHEIM
Charleston, S. C.



MRS. C. M. WILLIAMSON
Jackson, Miss.



MRS. M. U. RUTHERFORD
Magazine, Ark.

is training thirty-five poor girls for Christian home-making. A strongly Christian and altruistic spirit permeates both institutions.

Each boy spends two hours a day at some practical work. There are no servants on the place. The boys do all their own work, cooking, dishwashing and bedmaking as well as out-of-door labor.

The distinction between "men's" and "women's" work is quite sharply drawn among the hills. In the early days of the school, the struggle against tradition sometimes came hard before there grew up another tradition—a sort of *esprit du corps* that recognizes no honest work as beneath the dignity of a man. Now, when one of the older students who has learned the dignity of indoor as well as outdoor labor, tosses a dishcloth to one of the new boys with the matter-of-fact command: "Get busy with those dishes," the rejoinder is apt to be that he "never had done no sort of women's work and never 'lowed to." This declaration is ignored by the older student, who continues cheerily: "Get busy, I tell you. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk like that, when Miss Berry's a-working for you till she's 'most wore herself out."

In spite of this masculine ignominy the boys like her school. Often, coming "to get an education" and expecting to stay four, or, at most, eight months, they stay four, five or six years, going from the A. B. C.'s through the high school, and meanwhile working on holidays and during vacations to earn enough to carry them through.

To the service of these boys and girls, the "Sunday Lady" has given without stint of "her gold and her green forests," putting all her time, her strength and her income into the work, and drawing from it not one dollar for salary or expenses. Her consuming desire is to establish these two schools on a firm basis, and to train their students to go back to their homes or out into the world to their work as "lifters and not leaners." For each one who pays in his utmost limit of fifty dollars a year for board and tuition, she must raise an equal amount to meet the deficit for running expenses. An enormous burden for one woman, but she has undertaken it in the faith that the hearts of generous people in all parts of the country will respond to the appeal of her work for the unprivileged boys and girls of the Southern mountains and rural districts.

Where these same Appalachians spread over into Kentucky and form a great wall which has caused the railroads to wind around instead of through the Eastern end of the state, is another remarkable industrial school at Hindman, Knott county.

It was established by Katherine Pettit and May Stone, two gifted young women from the Blue Grass district, both fortunately born and cared for, but too noble to be satisfied with living from one pleasant house party to another. To them, each year, come hundreds of boys and girls, how eager you can not realize, to go to this wonderful school, only to turn back into the lonely hills disappointed and heavy of heart because there is neither bed nor board for more.

Few know the heroism which has twice rebuilt this school after disastrous fires. Picture, if you can, the difficulties of raising large sums of money, of hauling materials in wagons over fifty miles of mountains and stony creek beds, and of cutting, hauling and hewing nine hundred logs. One who witnessed some part of the struggle writes:

"Every day and often all day, Miss Pettit's sister was out on her faithful nag, riding up the creeks and branches and over mountains through rain, snow and cold. Logs must be measured and purchased—some were donated—difficult business contracts must be made, men must be employed to haul the logs, every man over whose land the logs were hauled must be seen and his consent gained. Some men would haul but had not enough oxen; others had oxen but would not haul, so oxen must be gotten for one from the other.

"While the men were at work felling the trees and splitting the logs, Miss Minnie could be seen leading a team of mules, driving a yoke of oxen, or carrying a crosscut saw, broadax or canthook on horseback from one force of work-



MISS ELLEN GLASGOW
Richmond, Va.



MRS. S. S. CROCKETT
Nashville, Tenn.



MRS. JOHN WATERMAN
Mobile, Ala.



MRS. H. C. COSGROVE
Joplin, Mo.

557A



MRS. EMMA GARRETT BOYD
Atlanta, Ga.



MRS. WALTER P. CORBETT
Jacksonville, Fla.



MRS. D. W. KNEFLER
St. Louis, Mo.



MRS. ERWIN CRAIGHEAD
Mobile, Ala.



MISS HANNAH HENNESSY
St. Louis, Mo.



MRS. DONALD R. HOOPER
Bates, Md.



JUDITH H. DOUGLAS
New Orleans, La.



MRS. C. P. ORR
Birmingham, Ala.



MRS. J. H. DOUGLAS
Jacksonville, Fla.

men to another; all because if she did not do it, some man must stop his work and that would mean delay. So the weeks went by under the strain of rising at three o'clock every morning to work that lasted until nine o'clock at night.

"Think of undertaking this heavy task, not once, but three times! It is of such stuff that our indomitable generals are made. Only the thought of the eager boys and girls yearning for opportunity could keep one at such a seemingly Sisyphean task."

Along with the establishment of educational institutions for the training of mountain boys and girls, goes the establishment of schools for training teachers. For example, there is the normal school for Alabama girls, which has been built up by the self-effacing zeal and generosity of Julia Tutwiler. The work of these women is typical of that of many others.

Out of such efforts, with their widening circle of influence, out of increasing prosperity and out of industrial maladjustment has grown that public sentiment for better schools which is sweeping through the South.

Mrs. Beverly D. Munford, of Virginia, is perhaps the woman to whom most credit is due for that type of organization, the school improvement league, which is giving widespread effectiveness to their enthusiasm for schools, a movement successfully reinforced by school fairs.

The School League was by far the most effective weapon in the arsenal of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs when they waged their battle for better school laws and rigid enforcement. The club women were desperate over the plight of Kentucky's children, and well they might be. Alice Hegan Rice tells how one of these small children leaned on his hoe and said:

"Nobody never comes in here and nobody never goes out. My paw jes' growed up and never knowed nothin', and so did his paw afore him. Sometimes when I be hoeing corn on the mountain side, I looks up the creek and down the creek and wonders if there ain't nobody never comin' to larn me nothin'." Four hundred thousand of these boys and girls, and not alone from the mountains but from the level lands as well! One of Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard's campaign circulars to Kentucky men reads:

"Do you know that ten of the best counties of Kentucky, noted for their wealth, good roads and historic families, have twice as many illiterates as the whole state of Massachusetts?"

Of the other three hundred thousand students then in school (1908), thousands walked miles to log schoolhouses, which were often without desks or backs to the seats and devoid of maps and pictures, for a scanty two or three months' schooling. To make matters worse, hundreds of school trustees could neither read nor write.

Is it any wonder that the women of this state were desperate? Something must be done. *Put the facts before the people until they alter the facts* became the slogan. There was an "educational week" through every press and pulpit in Kentucky. The State Federation of Women's Clubs worked with the State Educational Association, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, one of the most influential women in the state in social and political matters, helped the Association to draft an epoch-making school bill for Kentucky. Mrs. Charles P. Weaver (wife of a former Louisville mayor), a magnetic leader, was a power in getting the bill through the state Legislature.

Here are some of the points scored in this bill:

1. Over half a million dollars to train better teachers.
2. A high school for every county.
3. School trustees must be able to read and write.
4. Each county must levy a local tax to support its schools.

Most excellent, but what about enforcement? You must have local enthusiasm to secure an adequate school tax and an effective truant officer. Just here is where the school league is doing its work. Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard waged a successful money raising campaign and promoted a system of school improvement leagues throughout the state. Zest is given to this local work by a yearly prize



MRS. PHILLIP N. MOORE
St. Louis, Mo.



MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE
Lexington, Ky.



MISS NOLA MCKINNEY
Fairmont, W. Va.



MISS MARY JOHNSTON
Richmond, Va.



MISS DAISY DENSON
Raleigh, N. C.

of \$800 from the State Federation of Women's Clubs for the model rural school. Let it be added that these public spirited Southern women are just as famous housekeepers and home makers as were their grandmothers. The homes wear the same inviting air of hospitality, the biscuits and chicken are the same delicious brown, and the coffee is of the same fragrance. Southern women in many states are alive, also, to the needs of the boy in the city streets, that small engine of energy so often misdirected.

Pretty nearly every one in Mobile has, at one time or another, helped Miss Harrison (now Mrs. John B. Waterman) with her boys' club and the organization of the only complete juvenile system of the South.

Born to leisure, with youth, beauty, charm of manner, and many of the qualities that tend to crowd the years with a round of pleasure, Mrs. Waterman has not allowed herself to be submerged by the social tide, but has steadily given part of her energy to civic work. Some years ago she raised funds and built a boys' club house. The need of further organization was soon revealed; there must be a separate court for hearing juvenile cases, and a probation officer. An awakened social conscience met the need. In addition, the novel plan of a probation school was decided upon as the next thing needful, instead of the detention home used by other courts.

With all Mrs. Waterman's enthusiasm, the probation school was difficult to secure. Success came only after a five-year campaign to educate public opinion. Now Mrs. Waterman is centering her interest in the convict system of Alabama. If the next Legislature does n't grant radical changes, another will, for she has the tireless spirit and the sleepless eye of the politician.

Neighborhood work, the precursor of much of the activity just described, has been largely a woman's movement in the South and has found expression through the parish house more frequently than through the settlement house. The three strongest social settlements in the South, probably, are the Settlement Association in Houston, Texas, the Neighborhood House in Louisville, Kentucky, Kingsley House in New Orleans and Self Culture Hall, St. Louis, Mo.

The head resident of the Louisville settlement, Frances Ingram, is a slender, dark, brilliant girl of magnetic personality. Her vision, her intensity of purpose and her effectiveness promise a future of wide service. Already people begin to speak of Miss Ingram as "the coming woman of the South."

Few step into the presence of the head resident of Kingsley House, Eleanor Macmain, without becoming at once aware of her nobility of spirit. She has the simplicity of a great nature. The strong, kindly face, with the wide brow and the great eyes shining with interest for the young life in the streets and the mills, might inspire a modern Rembrandt. Hers is the enduring spirit of youth that understands intuitively the love of pleasure so characteristic of the Latin people in New Orleans.

There is the big survey of sanitary conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee towns made by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Michigan, at the instigation of the woman's clubs, physicians and health officers of these two states.

The part of Southern women's clubs in the anti-tuberculosis crusade is well illustrated by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs campaign under the able leadership of Mrs. S. S. Crockett, to remove their state from its ignominious position at the head of the mortality list. Only the great New York campaign can equal it in thoroughness and effectiveness. All through the state went the exhibit with its warning eye and the great sign, "Every time this light goes out," etc.

There is, too, the Society for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, in which two Baltimore physicians, Doctor Mary Sherwood and Doctor Lilian Welsh are doing effective work, as well as the Day Nursery Organization, the playground system, and many other movements which are making for the physical well-being of the South.

Nor must we omit the mention of the "municipal housecleaning," organized and directed by women, as in Atlanta, Georgia. Charleston, South Carolina, boasts

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MISS LAURA CLAY
Lexington, Ky.



MISS MARY POPPENHEIM
Charleston, N. C.



MRS. JOHN OTTLEY
Atlanta, Ga.



MRS. HAMILTON DOUGLAS
Atlanta, Ga.

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EARLY WORK OF THE KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

By MAY STONE

The Mountain region of Kentucky comprises more than one-fourth of the territory of our state, containing 10,000 square miles in 28 counties. For the most part because of the topography of the country, this section is almost entirely cut off from the outside world. The mountains are high and steep, the valleys very narrow, and the streams not navigable. The only roads are the creek beds and the trails over the steep hills and these are oftentimes impassable in winter or after heavy rains and "tides."

The people in the Kentucky Mountains came largely from Virginia and North Carolina, being mostly Scotch Irish and English, with a few French Huguenots and some Germans from Pennsylvania. The study of names found is a most interesting one. In every day speech are heard words and phrases of good old English, long obsolete elsewhere. In reading Chaucer and Shakespeare we recognize on almost every page expressions familiarly used in the mountains. Many old English customs are also followed, such as turning to the left when meeting another team and the celebration of "Old Christmas" on January 6, the old twelfth night. This is a proof of the time the people went in to the mountains, having come from England about 1750 and gone soon after into Kentucky. About the middle of the 18th century there was great trouble in England over changing the calendar and the common people rebelled against being cheated out of twelve days, in the change of Christmas from the old to the new. As the mountain people became isolated soon after this, they probably did not know the change was really adopted and clung to the old law. Only in remote sections of our Southern mountains and in the hills of Scotland is this custom still observed.

Mr. Cecil Sharpe, the great ballad collector of England, spent much time a few years ago in the mountains of the Southern States, and found a large quantity of material, old ballads having been preserved sometimes more faithfully here than in England. He found about 2,000 ballads and songs of various kinds and published several volumes of them. One evening, in our dining room at Hindman, Mr. Sharpe asked if I should like to know what he thought of our children, and said,

"If I were suddenly put down here and did not know where I was, I should say these children come from the best English country families." He spoke often of the natural culture of the mountain people and insisted, "they are not ignorant (as so many people call them) but unlearned in books."

The conditions of our mountain people came to my knowledge in 1899, at the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Frankfort, of which I was Secretary. Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Chairman of the Library Committee, had done excellent work by sending out small cases containing about 50 books, to remote places, to stay a few months and be passed on a regular circuit to others. She sent out a questionnaire to all librarians and one response created great interest. After answering the questions, a minister in Hazard, Kentucky, who had cared for one case of books, said the books had done a great deal of good, but he wished the Federation could send some women into that section to help the women and girls; to train them in home care and cooking and other things all women should know. This struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the women present, and Mrs. Clarence Martin moved that the Federation undertake some experimental settlement work in the mountains. The money had to be raised by voluntary subscription and Mrs. Alec Humphrey started it with \$25. The total sum raised was \$182, with which the work started under Miss Katherine Pettit and three others, of whom I was one.

The trip was made to Hazard by wagon, 40 miles from the end of the railroad at Jackson, taking two whole days at the rate of two and a half or three miles an hour, and a night on the way, where we were hospitably received, as is the custom in the mountains. For six weeks four of us lived in one tent about ten feet square; with no fly above and only a ground floor. When it rained, it came through the roof and often it was necessary to go to sleep with an umbrella over one's head. Being on a beautiful knoll, the ground sloped and water did not stand on the floor. During the day, cots were folded out of the way and most of the time was spent out of doors. A canvas was stretched over the stove.

People came from miles around to see what these "quare women" were there for, and we told them "to learn all we could and to help all we could." We had a traveling library, a kindergarten, sewing

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Daughters of the New South

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a junior municipal league of over a thousand children to keep the streets clean. This is one of the fruits of the habit of organization, vigorously and continually striven for by Mary and Louisa Poppenheim, two gifted young women, peculiarly fitted by reason of their family's intimate connections with South Carolina for generations, to gain response in an old conservative state.

How thoroughly Southern women begin to appreciate some of the maladjustments of the labor world may be illustrated by the work of a remarkable group of women. Suppose we begin with Jean Gordon, factory inspector of New Orleans. She is a younger sister of Kate Gordon.

Jean Gordon is the only woman factory inspector in the South. It is chiefly through her efforts that the Annual Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor, with its far-reaching potentialities, has come into enduring existence. She has what is rare among both men and women: the ability to organize on a large scale. Unquestioned social position, ability and personal charm make her effective with many classes. Picture a dark, handsome woman of buoyant courage and quick wit, her generous heart burning with indignation over the wrongs of helpless children, and you begin to appreciate her power. Something of the spirit in which she works may be caught from her account of the recent child labor legislation in Louisiana, for which, with the Era Club of New Orleans, she fought three years.

"Louisiana took a forward step this past year when, through legislative acts, a fairly good child labor law was passed.

"As usual, the cotton mills were the most powerful opponents, ably seconded by the canning industries. To hear the representatives of both industries, one not knowing better would have been convinced that the most healthful, remunerative, educational environment in the entire world in which to develop children was in a cotton mill or an oyster cannery. One fairly tingled to spend the rest of life shucking oysters or peeling shrimps.

"It was the most bitterly fought, longest contested bill before the Legislature. It went in among the very first and came out next to the last. In all those seven weeks, a few men and women sat by the side of their very sick hope, working and talking and pleading until sometimes the very soul revolted against a state of society where it was very evident a dollar counted for more than the souls and bodies of helpless women and little children.

"The anti-child-labor movement of the South is, in the opinion of those most conversant with it, gaining its momentum from women's clubs."

Where Help Is Sorely Needed

Then, too, there is the work of Cynthia Isgrig Knefler, of St. Louis, in behalf of women in the factories.

It was after supper in a certain St. Louis tenement and three factory girls sat on the stairs, "all in," to use their own words.

Minna S—, heavy and dull-eyed, leaned her chin on her hands and talked listlessly with Katie B—, whose sallow face with its dark-circled eyes might have been pretty five years earlier. A few steps above and partially in shadow sat Minna's sister, Martha, who leaned her bandaged head against the railing and closed her eyes.

A door opened on the landing below and Lily N— stepped out adjusting the trim belt line of her accordion-pleated skirt and lingerie waist. She glanced up at the rather forlorn group and sang out gaily:

"Anybody on your floor goin' to the Rainbow Club dance?"

"No," said Katie, wearily.

"You-all are such quitters," remarked Lily, flip-pantly. "What's the matter? Love-sick?"

"No, we ain't, we're work-sick. That's what," replied Minna, fiercely, her dull eyes beginning to glow. "You don't know nothin' about it, Lily. You ain't long from the country, and you're a kid and you've got a soft job now. Wait till you get into the factories and get to speedin' up all day, and sometimes overtime way into the night, and you ache like the toothache, and after a while you'll get to feelin' dead all over, too."

"Look a'yere; how long do you think you could keep your good looks," broke in Katie, "if you raced puttin' eyelets in 2,500 pairs o' shoes a day? That's a-wearin' you some, year in and year out. I used to be as cute a kid as you before it took all the ginger out o' me."

"Yes, an' how 'd you like to be bottlers like Martha an' me? We're hand labelers and we do 3,500 bottles an hour, an' the bottles a' poppin' and a' bustin' every little while an' the flyin' glass a-cuttin' gashes in yer. Look at Martha's game face. Move down a little, and take off yer bandage, and show 'em your lip, Martie."

The girls instinctively shrank back at sight of the

ugly wound extending from the corner of Martha's mouth up toward her eye.

"That's three times she had to be sewed," continued her older sister. "She ain't no exception, either. It's just awful, the number of girls has to be sewed. Why, the boss keeps one girl a-purpose to bind up yer cuts."

"I did n't mind the other cuts so much," reflected Martha, extending her scarred hands, "but this lip—it's a-go'in' to put me in the freak class for life. There won't be no weddin' bells for mine," with a half-trembling sob.

"There, there, Martie," said Minna with instinctive motherliness, drawing the tragic little figure to her. "There, there, dearie. Maybe it won't be so bad. The doctor says maybe it won't show much after a while. Anyhow, you've got your two eyes."

She turned to the group. "There's three girls I know has each of 'em a hole for an eye."

Conditions that Force the Organization of Protective Unions

Just then, a cough from one of the rooms made Katie shudder. "That's Susie again. Ain't it ghastly the way she's a-coughin' nights? She's another for you, Lily," she remarked to the now sobered girl on the landing below. "She weaves more'n a thousand yards of hemp cloth a day and she's gettin' the linty lung somethin' awful and you can't make her take a rest. She dass n't lose that little bit o' extra pay that comes from bein' regular. Mark my words, that girl'll be goin' out o' here in a box yet.

"Ain't it fierce—this business o' livin'! What's the use, anyway?" and she rose and started up the stairs.

"Take it from me, kid"—she paused and turned to look down at Lily—"marry; cop onto the first good man that heaves in sight."

When girls like Minna and Martha and Katie met in Self-Culture Hall, a St. Louis settlement, these young women, without spirit and without joy, puzzled Cynthia Knefler, who tried her level best to give them a good time and failed.

"I searched for a solution," she tells you. "I followed to the end every suggestion offered and always I was confronted with the same answer: *low wages, long hours and insanitary shops were primarily responsible.* I had quite lost faith in what I was doing, for it seemed I was putting a very little salve on a very deep sore."

The upshot of the matter was that she went in with Hannah Hennessy, a St. Louis garment worker, and organized the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis, which now numbers about two thousand women.

As a result of this movement, the Bindery Women's Union has won the eight-hour day without a strike or lockout. Girls in the Bottler's Union have secured an increase in wages of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, and an agreement regarding the nonemployment of children under fifteen years of age.

Most remarkable of all, the girls in Sedalia, Missouri, have rebelled against the country sweating system and have organized a cooperative shirt factory where all are stockholders.

Kate Gordon, a born leader, a woman of fine presence, the power behind many forward movements, for years a national figure in woman suffrage, is the great woman of the South. She it is who, with broad, sure vision keeps watch and ward over all its daughters.

It is not easy to associate equal suffrage ideals with the popular conception of the Southern woman. Nevertheless, they are getting a grip on her mind, especially in Kentucky, Oklahoma, Maryland and Virginia, as well as in Louisiana. The vitality of their hold in Virginia is shown by the effectiveness with which the Equal Rights Association opposed the bill before the Legislative committee last winter to lengthen the labor laws for Virginia factory women and children.

What Kate Gordon Did for New Orleans

One sultry August morning, as Miss Gordon passed down a quaint French street in New Orleans, she noticed with a quick sinking of the heart the closed shutters and white crape at No.— and turned in at the lichen-covered gate.

"Ah, it's Antoine this time," said the worn little mother, as she answered the knock and the questioning eyes. Unlike most Latin women of the simpler sort, she bore her grief quietly.

With that hush peculiar to houses where lie the dead, she led the way into a dim chamber heavily sweet with the odor of Cape jasmine. The lighted tapers threw uncertain shadows across the little canopy of white beneath which lay Antoine, his baby gaiety so soon silenced.

"Four weeks I fought for my little fellow—but I have lost him. The Holy Father, he say it is the will of God," dully, "but—ah, Miss Kate," her voice rising, "the fever! It is he take *mon petit!* Can he not be stopped?"

She sighed hopelessly and moaned as she turned away from the mute baby figure.

As Miss Kate shut the gate softly behind her, she was face to face with Dr.—. He glanced at the white crape and then at the stagnant, open sewer in the street.

"Miss Kate, my only wonder is not how many babies die each summer, but how many get through alive in the midst of such frightful sanitary conditions."

For years Miss Kate had been going in and out of little gates before closed blinds on just such errands.

As she entered the cave-like coolness of the long, high-ceiled drawing-room in the Gordon home, sank down in sheer weariness and mutely accepted black Judy's cooling drink, Miss Jean glanced anxiously at her sister.

"Oh, Jeannie, it's the heartache. The babies are dying off like flies again. And the mothers! It's beyond all pity to see and hear them."

"Wait till good water and sewerage systems become an issue in New Orleans. Mark me!"—sitting up with more of her natural vigor and erectness—"property-holding women will use their right to vote on bonding issues."

Sanitation did become the city fathers' slogan in 1908, when a return of yellow fever, after a period of seventeen years, caused a slump in real estate values. In this movement for the hygienic regeneration of the city, the emphasis of the men was on property values; that of the women on human values. Kate Gordon became the city's leader, for the cries of the mothers as far back as she could remember had made of her a soldier and a statesman.

Her zeal secured women's names to make the petition to the mayor large enough to bring up the question as a political issue.

The members of the Era Club were her cohorts. The city was districted for women. All over the town were mass meetings and parlor meetings to arouse mothers to the significance of the issue. Their leader laid bare the consequence of the frightful insanitation of New Orleans, the bad water, the vile surface sewerage system. In the white light of her intensity she projected picture after picture of the unnecessary tragedies of childhood, and the tragedies in the years to come of thousands of little babies yet unborn if the city did not mend its ways.

The mothers of the city responded as women always do when they see that politics concern the home. Their ballot it was that secured the majority vote in favor of good water and good sewerage.

Miss Gordon does not tell you of the gold medal presented to her by the city fathers, but her friends do so with much pride.

The Evolution of a Philanthropist

Do you regard Oklahoma as a Southern state? If you do it would be the greatest mistake to omit the story of Kate Barnard.

By way of preface, what of charity in relation to the poor of the South? The South has always been generous to her poor, but just as in the North, in England, everywhere, the bounty has not always been wise. To-day, however, Southern women are discriminating between the old way of administering charity, which weakened a family's grip on livelihood, and the new way which strengthens it. To-day, Southern women are organizing boards of charity with the idea of holding families together during crucial periods of poverty.

Many know already of the remarkable evolution of Kate Barnard of Oklahoma, from the "biscuit and bun" stage of philanthropy to her present elective position as State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

"What people need," she says, "is that class of legislation, well enforced, which will protect the weaker man from the stronger and give him a better opportunity in the battle of life."

In the State House, as Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, she has had specialists to talk to the Legislature on the organization of prisons, homes for the feeble-minded and orphans, and child labor questions. So when she goes to the Legislative cupboard to-day, it is n't bare. It is stocked with the modern idea. Result?

She has secured thirty new laws. One-half of them concern labor, both adult and child. Others have to do with compulsory school education, a court of rehabilitation and adult probation. She is fighting for the creation of the office of public defender, with all the powers usually given to the public prosecutor. The three last named features will practically overturn the present penal law of Oklahoma.

With feminine inconsistency, Kate Barnard does not, although she is managing a state, believe in woman suffrage. In justice to other women leaders in the South it should be borne in mind that her problem is for this reason easier; also for the second reason that it is much less difficult to build right in a new state than to break down the solid wall of precedent in an old conservative community. Whether for suffrage or not, she is a signal illustration of the power woman can exert in politics if she chooses.

Dec 1897
Luncheon room at
N. H.

1898-99
Mem of Board -

Mrs G. C. Arney

Mrs. Halls

Miss Merker -

Original Com -

Broad & Walnut -

55106
Kenton Place on Market

1899 Manual of the Women's Club - 1902 #

It established play-¹⁹⁰³
grounds for children
in the congested

districts, to be
open during the
summer months.

It urged the city authorities
to acquire & relax "Central
Park" (see Court square).

PROGRAM
of the
*Women's Inter-Denominational
Missionary Union*

held in
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Fourth and Breckinridge

Friday, May 9, 1924

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Theodor Kemnitz	- - - - -	President
Mrs. J. N. Prestridge	- - - - -	First Vice-President
Mrs. Lawrence Poston	- - - - -	Second Vice-President
Mrs. F. A. Mehl	- - - - -	Third Vice-President
Mrs. J. L. Holman	- - - - -	Secretary
Mrs. A. E. Neat	- - - - -	Treasurer

7455

Morning Session

- 10:00 Devotional Service.....Dr. E. L. Powell
- 10:15 Minutes of November Meeting.
Treasurer's Report.
- 10:30 Neighborhood House.....Miss Frances Ingram
- 11:00 Solo—"I heard the voice of Jesus".....Harrin
Mrs. Nathan Chase.
- 11:05 Report of Law Enforcement Conference.....Mrs. Helm Bruce
- 11:30 The Woman's Division of the State Inter-Racial Commission—
Mrs. Charles Semple.
- 12:00 Roll Call.
Offering.
Appointment of Committees.
- 12:30 Benediction.

Afternoon Session

.....Dr. E. L. Powell

Miss Frances Ingram

.....Harrin

.....Mrs. Helm Bruce

Racial Commission—
Mrs. Charles Semple.

1:45 Devotional Service.....Mrs. E. S. Allen

2:00 Missions in Hungary.....Mr. and Mrs. Baranyay

2:30 The Glory of America in the Near East.....Miss Rica Straeffer

3:00 Solo.....Miss Fannie Bess Morton

3:05 Missions Around the World.....Dr. S. S. Waltz of Chicago

3:30 Report of Leper Work.....Mrs. T. J. Minary

Roll Call.

Offering.

Report of Committees.

4:00 Benediction.

Mrs. A. S. Cornwall, Organist.

Mrs. Sallie B. Reynolds
Ky College for Women

Danville

write apology

Mrs. Cowley, Berea
Recreational Program
Fair

The Filson Historical Society

PROGRAM
X TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS



"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME," FEDERAL HILL, BARDSTOWN, KY.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
X DANVILLE, KY. :: MAY 9-12, 1921

55x24

PROGRAM

TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

KENTUCKY FEDERATION
OF WOMEN'S CLUBS



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Danville, Ky. May 9-12, 1921

Mrs. Hills
Paducah
Pres -

COMMITTEES

Local Committees on Arrangements

Housing

Miss Amelia Yerkes, Chairman

Mrs. W. W. Johnson Miss Anna Durham

Pages

Mrs. Ira Gose, Chairman

Woodard Durham Jay Taylor
Emily DeLong Katherine Letcher
Montie Taylor Mary McDowell
Elizabeth Salter Elizabeth Carpenter

Decorating

Mrs. W. A. Walden, Chairman

Mrs. Robert Quisenberry Mrs. L. E. Rue

Program

Mrs. G. R. Spilman Mrs. James Shelby

History

Miss Sara Boggs, Chairman

Mrs. J. W. Branson Mrs. McBrayer Moore
Mrs. John VanWinkle Mrs. W. S. Rowland
Miss Amanda Rodes

Shakertown Dinner

Miss Bettie Craig, Chairman

Trains

Mrs. R. A. Lipps, Chairman

Entertainment

Mrs. C. P. Cecil, Chairman

Mrs. F. L. Rainey Miss Amelia Yerkes

Mrs. Simpson
4th & Walnut
Lexington Ky

Committees - Continued

Nominations

First Vice President and District Governors

Credentials and Election

Mrs. W. A. Ganfield, Danville, Chairman

Mrs. S. P. Grant, Danville Mrs. O. P. Winford, Paducah
Mrs. McBrayer Moore, Danville Mrs. D. L. Thornton, Versailles
Mrs. W. J. Hills, Paducah Mrs. R. L. Offutt, Hopkinsville
Mrs. W. G. Wigglesworth, Cynthiana

Resolutions

Dr. Lillian South, Louisville, Chairman

Mrs. John G. South, Frankfort Mrs. F. L. McVey, Lexington
Mrs. Owen Davis, Paris Mrs. Fanniebelle Southerland, Paris

Courtesy

Mrs. Shackelford Miller, Louisville, Chairman

Mrs. Jack Fisher, Benton Mrs. William G. Best, Berea
Mrs. Warren Shonert, Falmouth

Revision of By-Laws

Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Lexington, Chairman

Miss Mary E. Robinson, Lexington
Miss Nancy S. Johnson, Lexington
Mrs. William Cromwell, Frankfort
Miss Emma J. Woerner, Louisville

Compilation of Federation Literature

Mrs. W. L. Beardsley, Harrodsburg, Chairman

Miss Margaret Thomas, Mrs. Mark Hardin, Covington
Harrodsburg

Miss Ann Samuels, Official Parliamentarian and Time-Keeper

Program

Monday Morning, May 9th

11:30 to 12:30—Registration Christian Church
4:00 P. M.—Executive Committee..... Christian Church
6:30 P. M.—Council Meeting Christian Church

Monday Night

Christian Church

Formal Opening Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting Kentucky
Federation of Women's Clubs.

8:00 P. M.—Call to order by President.

Invocation..... Rev. Madison A. Hart
Salute to the Flag..... Led by Mrs. James A. Leech
Star Spangled Banner Led by Mrs. Robert Sory
Address of Welcome..... Hon. J. W. Harlan
Address of Welcome..... Mrs. J. R. Cowan
Response..... Mrs. R. L. Johnson
Solo..... Mrs. Hughes Jackson

Address

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President General Federation Women's
Clubs.

Chorus..... High School Glee Club

Announcements

Reception

Danville Woman's Club

Tuesday Morning, May 10th

Christian Church

8:00 A. M.—Registration Continued.

Mrs. Riker and Miss Hafford Presiding

8:30 A. M.—Invocation..... Dr. E. M. Green

Community Singing..... Led by Mrs. Robert Sory

Minutes.

Report of Officers

First Vice President..... Mrs. Helen B. Wolcott
Second Vice President..... Mrs. L. N. Davis
Third Vice President..... Mrs. Charles P. Weaver
Fourth Vice President..... Mrs. Stanley Reed
Corresponding Secretary..... Mrs. W. L. Beardsley
Recording Secretary..... Mrs. B. W. Bayless
Treasurer..... Mrs. H. G. Reynolds
Auditor..... Mrs. John Grayot

9:30—Reading of Resolutions..... Dr. Lillian South

9:45—Re-organization of Departments.

Discussion led by Miss Lida Hafford

11:15—Changes in By-Laws..... Mrs. W. T. Lafferty

Report of Credential Committee

Announcements

Adjournment for Luncheon

Tuesday Afternoon

2:30—Department Conferences

4:00—Annual May Day Festival on Campus Kentucky College for Women.

Tuesday Night

Second Presbyterian Church
Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Wolcott Presiding

8:00—Invocation.

Organ Recital

Andante in G.....	Batiste
Deep River	Burleigh
Spring Song	Hollins
Scene (from "Sketches from the City").....	G. B. Nevins
Toccata (from Suite).....	Rogers

Gladys T. Shailer

8:30 P. M.—Our Housing Problem (stereopticon).....Mrs. J. B. Judah

Soprano Soli—

Down in the Forest.....	Ronald
What's In the Air To-day?.....	Eden

Marionbelle Blocksom

9:00 P. M.—Address.....Dr. A. C. Dixon

Benediction.....Dr. J. Q. A. McDowell

No one seated except between numbers.

Wednesday Morning, May 11th

Christian Church

Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Davis Presiding

8:00 to 9:00 A. M.—Registration Continued.

8:30 A. M.—Invocation.

Community Singing.....Led by Mrs. Robert Sory
Minutes.

Reports

9:00 A. M.—Council.....	
9:15—Bureau of Information.....	Mrs. Marvin Lewis
9:30—First District.....	Mrs. R. L. Johnson
10:00—Civics.....	Miss Anne Gullion
City Betterment Plan.....	Miss Louise Morell
10:15—Civil Service.....	Mrs. C. C. McAdams
10:30—Civil Service in Institutions—Special Com.....	Mrs. Wolcott
10:45—Music.....	
11:00—Second District.....	Mrs. J. L. Baldauf
11:15—Education.....	Mrs. Cora W. Stewart
11:30—Health.....	Mrs. Robert Cowley
12:00—Third District.....	Mrs. Sterrett Cuthbertson
12:15—Home Economics.....	Miss Maybelle Cornell
12:30—Fourth District.....	Mrs. J. C. Hubbard
12:40—Industrial and Social Conditions.....	Miss Frances Ingram

Adjournment

Wednesday Afternoon

Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Weaver Presiding

2:00 P. M.—Action on Resolutions read Tuesday.

Reading of new Resolutions.

2:45—Report of the President.

3:00—Social Hygiene.....Miss Alice Lloyd

3:15—Fifth District.....Miss Emma Woerner

3:35—Literature and Library Extension.....Mrs. Massie Allin
 3:50—Music.....Mrs. Robert Sory
 4:05—Sixth District.....Mrs. James Layne
 4:20—Nominating Committee.

Final Report Credential Committee.
 Adjournment

Exhibit and Demonstration by Students of Kentucky School for Deaf.

Wednesday Night

Danville High School
 Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Chairman History Department
An Evening of Kentucky History
 Part I

Work Done.
 Future Plans.

"My Old Kentucky Home"

Stephen Collins Foster and His Songs—

Group 1—

- a. Nelly Blye
- b. Gwine to Run All Night
- c. Way Down Upon the Suwanee River
 Federal Hill

Group 2—

- a. Uncle Ned
- b. Massa's In de Cold, Cold Ground
- c. My Old Kentucky Home
 Miss Mary Campbell Scott

Part II

A Dramatization
 of

The Danville Political Club
 (Filson Club Publication No. 9)

Cast

Danville people descended from original actors, who in 1787 played an important part in the separation from Virginia in bringing about Kentucky Statehood.

Thursday Morning, May 12th

Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Reed Presiding

8:00 A. M.—Invocation

Community Singing.....Led by Mrs. Robert Sory
 Minutes

Election

Polls open from 8 to 10 A. M.

Reports

8:45—Philanthropy.....Miss Rebecca Averill
 9:00—Political Science.....Mrs. E. M. Post
 9:15—Seventh District.....Miss Ada May Cromwell
 9:35—Press.....Mrs. Josephine G. Marks

Polls close at 10 o'clock

Music

10:00—Eighth District.....Mrs. J. E. Stormes
 10:10—Community Service.....Mrs. James A. Leech
 10:25—Ninth District.....Mrs. A. B. Oldham
 10:40—Thrift.....Mrs. C. C. Southgate
 10:55—Tenth District.....Mrs. J. B. Ashley
 11:05—Endowment.....Mrs. H. G. Reynolds
 11:15—Eleventh District.....Mrs. J. C. Sampson
 11:30—Action on Resolutions read Wednesday afternoon.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge

Music

Tribute.....Mrs. A. M. Harrison

Adjournment

Thursday Afternoon

Mrs. Riker and Mrs. Beardsley Presiding

2:00—Music.....Miss Lettie Bonta

2:15—Address—Art in the Home.....Mr. C. M. Sax, University of Ky.

Introduction by Mrs. Allie Dickson, Chairman of Art

2:45—Address—The Business of Being a Club Woman
Miss Lutie Stearns, Milwaukee

3:15—News from General Federation Headquarters
Miss Lida Hafford

3:45—Announcement of Election.

Invitations for 1922 Convention

5:00—Automobiles leave for drive to Shakertown Inn for dinner.

Installation of new officers at Shakertown.



The morning fast train leaving Danville at 7:20 o'clock will stop at Greendale.

MEMORANDUM

The Filson Historical Society

Please answer as many of these questions as you will, and return to THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC. 1819 Broadway, New York, N.Y. in the enclosed stamped, addressed envelope.

THE BETTER BUSINESS WOMAN

- 1. What is your present business or professional job? Head Resident, Neighborhood House (a social settlement)
2. What part of your education is essential to your job? All of it.
3. What was the essential training for your present job? Teaching in a city school in a run-down neighborhood, volunteering in a settlement and trying to meet the pertinent problems of both school and settlement-along
4. What education and training do you recommend for a young person planning to enter your field? The study of social science at a University with a major in group work--along with volunteer service in a settlement and other social fields.
5. How did you happen to choose your present field of work? Deep interest in social problems while teaching led me into settlement field.
6. To what extent has your success been due to individual effort? Largely due to individual effort in trying to meet new situations in a pioneer field.
7. To what extent has your career been due to chance? Change negligible except the chance that brought me to a settlement. Saw lacks in a social system and pioneered in field of legislation.
8. Have you benefitted by group action? Yes. Backed by a public spirited board whose members were deeply interested in social problems.
9. What legislative helps have advanced your field? My field has been advanced by legislation in housing, minimum wage, shorter hours for women, child labor, and various child welfare measures
10. To what extent is age an employment factor in your field? Mature viewpoint needed.
11. What attitudes are most important toward your job? Initiative, persistence, patience, high ideal of purpose and forthrightness toward your employer? Loyalty and cooperativeness toward your employees? Fairness and respect for personality
12. What factors are chiefly responsible for failures in your field? Failure often due to self interest, to consider social work just a job and to lose sight of movement as a whole.

with a prerequisite teacher training.

13. Does marriage help or hinder a career in your field? Depends upon a similar interest and upon the teamwork married settlement workers can do.
14. How important are health? Very important dress? Must be pleasing and tasteful.
appearance? always at ones best. speech? Clear and care-ful. in your job?
15. What is your policy about spending? Spending should be within one's means.
16. What is your policy about saving? Saving should be part of life's program.
17. What does recreation do for you as a business woman? Freshens the spirit.

18. Does club life contribute to you as a business woman? Yes, Club life
How? Club life affords intellectual stimulation as well as recreation.

19. What responsibility do you take as a citizen in your community? Responsibility for community problems both in the women's and children's fields.

20. What is your fundamental aim in business? To better social conditions by first learning the facts about them and then by working for the improvement of them.

21. What is your idea of a well-balanced, socially-minded, effective business woman? (50 words) A well-balanced, socially-minded, effective business woman generally has a rich experience as a background. She has a deep interest in other people's problems and a vital concern in helping to solve them. An effective business woman reads; is informed. Good health belief in self, a normal background, a varied experience and an unemotional approach to her problems all enter into the picture.

Date September 14 1938

NAME Frances MacGregor Ingram

Street 428 South First Street

You may quote me.

~~XXXXXXXX~~

City Louisville, Kentucky

(SJT 7-13-38)

(To accompany letter)

September 14, 1938

Miss Louise Franklin Bache, Executive Secretary
The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc.
1819 Broadway
New York, New York

My dear Miss Bache:

It was very kind of the president of the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club in my State to send my name as one of the outstanding women in business and the professions in Kentucky. I appreciate this honor.

I want to apologize to you for the lateness of my answer to your questionnaire. I have been very ill this summer and for that reason your questionnaire was not answered and returned to you at the proper time. I hope my answer is not too late to be incorporated in the material. You may quote me if you care to do so.

If this answer is not satisfactory, please let me know and I will make any necessary changes.

Sincerely,

Frances Ingram

upon the ^{"2"}

13. Does marriage help or hinder a career in your field? Depends upon 2 similar interests and teamwork married settlement workers can do.

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Date September 14 1938

NAME Frances MacGregor

Street 428 South Fort Pitt

City Louisville, Ky.

You may quote me.

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the pertinent problems of both school & settlement.

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1819 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
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LIFE AND LABOR BULLETIN

307 MACHINISTS BLDG.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

NO. 18

JANUARY, 1941

THE NEW YEAR

In unity based on individual dignity and inspired by faith may we move forward through the trees of chaos and destruction into a clearing where we may catch a glimpse of a world founded on the rock of peace. "So may a glory from defect arise."

WOMEN OF THE AMERICAS The Inter-American Commission of Women closed its three-day conference at midnight, November 13th. The delegates, representing thirteen countries of the Americas, worked continuously from ten o'clock in the morning, adjourning only for an hour when they were received at the White House. The Commission adopted unanimously the statutes which will regulate its methods of operation in the future. These statutes stated that each delegate should carry on the program of the Commission in her own country.

The Commission will be directed by a chairman who does not need to live in Washington, but can direct the work of the Commission from her own country. A permanent coordinating committee was set up to direct the work of the secretariat which will coordinate the activities of the Commission through a central office in the Pan American Union. The chairman of the Commission, whether or not she lives in Washington, is a member of the coordinating committee.

The first resolution adopted by the Commission was an expression in favor of support of the standards and ideals of democracy. It called upon the women of America to unite in the cause of democracy, and to consider the defense of democracy and the indissoluble union of the nations of this hemisphere to be their chief task in the coming year.

Another resolution expressed the strong endorsement of the Good Neighbor Policy in all the Americas, and called upon the members of the Commission to do their utmost to support and further this policy.

In another resolution the Commission recommended that competent women should be appointed as official delegates to all Pan American Conferences, whatever the subject under discussion. They also recommended that efforts should be made by all governments to improve the penal system for women, juvenile courts and reformatories.

In adopting a general resolution on the program of action for individual delegates the Commission decided that during the coming year delegates in each country should:

1. Complete the report on the civil and legal status of women which was presented to the Lima Conference in 1938.
2. Study conditions affecting women in industrial employment with special emphasis on wage differentials between men and women.

