

Nov. 19. 1967.

Report of the Child Labor and Tuancy Committees.

At the beginning of the school year, the tuancy committee invited the truant officers to a conference on the tuancy problem of this city. Three responded - Mr. Hines, Mr. Sisking, and one of the men elected last June, Mr. Brumleve. As it was impossible for the newly elected negro officer to attend this meeting, he met the chairman a few days later and was told of the Consumer's League's desire to cooperate with him. He seems promising, but so far, the meeting

has² been fruitful of no results.

Reports of tuancy came from all parts of the city; but neither the truant officers nor the principals of the schools called on the Committee for assistance, another meeting of the tuancy committee was called and each member agreed to call on certain schools and ask the principals to send to the chairman a list of those who were kept out of school on account of a lack of shoes or clothing and also of those where special investigation might prevent

3.

a continuance of truancy. Several of these schools were visited last week, but only three have sent in lists. One was brought by a principal who welcomed the offer of the Consumer's League as the office in her district was proving himself absolutely inefficient. Her list was composed mainly of cases of long standing where the parents either kept the children out of school on account of their own shiftlessness or because they used their children to promote their own business interests. The report so far point

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to inefficient work on the part of all the officers except two, but one of these does not bring his work up to the high standard of the other.

This investigative work commences tomorrow and it is to be hoped that the solution of a few of these problems will bring about a clearer insight into the truancy question here, and will eventually lead to a better and more comprehensive compulsory education law.

Since Sept. 8th, 23 truant have been reported to the truant officers. Ten of these children have been returned to school.

5.

Two were granted permits by the Juvenile Court - one a ~~girl~~ girl of eleven and the other a boy of twelve.

One child, found selling papers on the street during school hours, gave a false address and ~~when visited~~ could not be found. Ten have not been reported on by the truant officers.

Five of the number returned to school were enabled to do so by the C. S.'s providing them with clothes. One was given a scholarship and clothes. It was made possible for one girl to go to school by obtaining work for her older brother.

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In one case, the mother was brought into the J. C. and severely reprimanded by the Judge and the boy returned to school.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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The Child Labor Committee continues its investigations of the labor permits. Thirty eight have been investigated since the last report. Five scholarships have been awarded - one of \$2.00; two of \$2.50 each and 2 of \$3.00 each.

The child labor situation seems to be generally improving. More factories are refusing to employ children under sixteen and there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of applications for labor permits.

Frances Ingram

Nov. 19, 1907

Report of the Child
Labor and Juvenile
Committees of the C. S.

Last year, the Consumer's League continued its co-operation with the factory inspector, the juvenile court and the truant officer to take children out of the Louisville factories and place them in schools.

Two of the three truant officers did most efficient work. But three were inadequate to cover the field. It was necessary for them to confine their attention mainly to the children who were enrolled in

the schools, thus leaving an enormous body of children who remained out of school. Through the instrumentality of the Consumer's League, the School Board decided at their June meeting to elect three additional truant officers. These were appointed in July. The Consumer League reported 107 cases to the truant officers last year. Many of these children were placed in school. A knowledge of their

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truancy was gained in different ways, mainly by investigating the applications at the County Court for labor permits. Often on entering a house on this investigative work there have been found three or four children of school age who were attending no school. Principals and teachers reported some - mainly those who were in need of shoes and clothing. Last year the Consumers League

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furnished shoes to 15 children and clothes to 15 in order to keep them in school. The Chairman kept in close touch with the truant officers and together they worked out some difficult problems. The combined effort of the juvenile court and the truant officer aroused the most enthusiastic praise of the teachers.

5.
Most of you know that in order to get a better grasp on the child labor situation in Louisville, permission was secured from the County Judge to investigate all the applications for labor permits filed at the County Court. There is a record of 362 of these investigations.

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6.
~~the result of~~
~~sending in her investigation~~
An investigator, armed with a data card, visited the home of each child. This data card when filled out contained a rather complete history of the family's circumstances; chief among the items were the total income, the number to be supported on this income, and the rent. All this data was carefully filed in a book kept for the

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purpose. The entrance thus gained into the home offered many opportunities to the friendly visitor. But it was a difficult matter to get friendly visitors. A few came to the rescue. They caused a number of the parents to withdraw their permits because there was no real need for the child's assistance. In some cases, the children were either tired of school or unhappy because

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they were temperamentally antagonistic to the teacher. The good advice of the visitor solved many of these difficulties. Work was secured for older members of the family, shoes and clothing were supplied children kept out of school on that account and others were sent to a physician to have some eye, ear, or skin trouble corrected. Where the family was absolutely dependent on the earnings of the child,

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9.

a scholarship was awarded, paying the child the amount it would earn by working. This was given on condition that the child attend school regularly and was paid at the end of the week on the presentation of a note signed by the teacher. Seven scholarships ranging in amount from \$2 to \$3 have been awarded since the latter part of February. The fund amounting to \$156, was raised by private subscription.

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10.

The worthiness of the case was passed on, first by the Consumer's League and then by a trained investigator of the Charity Organization. During the ^{summer} ~~vacation~~, the court granted a number of vacation permits. The labor inspector and the truant officers are returning these children to school. Much perjury is possible under the present law due to the fact that the affidavit may be signed

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by father, mother, guardian or child before a notary in any office or mill of the State. Eleven cases came under the observation of the Consumer's League last year. The following story is a good example.

Tom Jones, a bright, attractive boy of twelve, applied for a permit. He had worked at the Stewart Dry Goods Co. and at Kaufman & Straus and then he wanted to work at Babson & Sons, but they would not take him until he received

a permit from the court. In answer to the question: "How was it that the other store let you work for them when you were only 12?" he answered, "I got a permit from a notary on Market St." I said: "Did you tell the notary you were twelve?" "No, my mother told him I was 14, she had to say 14, to get the permit." As Tom was unable to tell his father, in come the mother was called

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at this juncture and she said that her husband earned \$ 3.85 a day and that it was not necessary for Tom to work but that he was accomplishing nothing at school and that the principal had advised his going to work.

I asked, 'Why did you tell the notary Tom was fourteen when he was only twelve?' She changed color and went into a long confused explanation which did not prove that she was

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14.

not guilty of perjury. The outcome was that Tom was turned over to the truant officer who returned him to school.

Tho this case illustrates the value of a law that demands a permit from a twelve-year-old, it equally shows the need of legislative action to amend that law. It shows how the co-operation of the labor inspector, the truant officer and the juvenile

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15.

Court is a power that can raise the standard in any community.

I want to tell you this morning of two children who received scholarships. Last year Harry James, a child of 11 received one. Harry's father died three years ago leaving his wife with six children to support. The oldest daughter who is now 18 earns \$4 a week in a shirt factory. The second ~~earns~~ \$3 1/2 in a laundry. The rent is \$7. Mrs. James ekes out the family income by washing

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bringing in \$1.50 at most. Her hard work for the three past years has told on her strength which she says "doesn't fear to hold out any more." Recently she had a slight stroke of paralysis, she thinks. She had no doctor. The numbness wore away in several days and she continued her washing but with difficulty. Harry has had a birthday since the scholarship was awarded and is now 12. During the summer he earned \$5 1/2 a week stemming to wages in a factory

12-58

The nimble fingers of a child become very skillful in stemming. With a little experience, the child is able to earn more than an adult.

The second child ^{I want to mention} is Jack Foster. Mrs. Foster has spent many weeks in the hospital undergoing serious operations. Mr. Foster has locomotor ataxia and is unable to walk a step. He does the ironing for his wife. She by her washing has brought on a bad case of hernia. There are 4 children to be provided for. The 14 year old daughter

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is at work. The 12 year old son is at present a bundle boy on a wagon. He begins work between 6:30 and 7 in the morning and returns home between 5:30 and 6 in the evening except on Saturday night when work is over at 10:30. He is very tired when he comes home ~~in the evening~~ and his mother says "he is something awful to wake in the morning."

Consider the effect of the premature labor

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19.

upon the health and physical welfare of these children. The strength is impaired and the vital stamina destroyed. What are we going to permit these boys to do? Shall we send them to school and give them the opportunity of education. This we can do at \$3.00 a week each. Or shall we allow them to drift along and later probably swell the pauper or criminal classes.

Shall we raise a scholarship fund this winter

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20.

or shall we not?
Will every one lend a helping hand or shall two or three be permitted to bear the burden?
What is the will of the body to day?

Frances Ingram
Neighborhood House

Then may I have this when you are there with it?

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February 20, 1908

Report of the child labor and
truancy committee of the
Consumer's League.

It was reported at the last
meeting that in order to get
a better grasp on the truancy
situation in the city, the
schools were visited
by members of this committee
and the principals were asked
for a list of the children kept
out of school on account of a
lack of shoes and clothing
and for a list of those, also,
whose careful investigation might
prevent a continuance of
truancy.

2.

The majority of the principals, ~~metes~~,
welcomed this offer of assistance;
a few were in different.
Since the last report 185 cases
have been investigated.

151 of these were reported by principals;
19 by the truant officers;
2 by the superintendent;
4 by neighbors;
3 by the Charity Organization;
and 2 by a parent.
3 were found while investiga-
ting other truants;

1 while investigating
an application for a labor
permit and
1 was reported by both the
principal and the truant officer.
Those investigated ranged in
age from 6 to 14. 98 were boys
77 girls; the sex of 10 was not reported.
106 were white; 79 black.
34 different children were furnished

with clothes; 44 with shoes. Those receiving clothes were given all the way from a single pair of stockings to an entire outfit.

10 families representing 15 children were placed under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court; 2 families representing 4 children under that of the Board of Children's Guardian.

The investigation alone consumed so much time that little was left for the much needed friendly visiting. However a number of cases were visited a second and third time and a few many times.

Miss Soewenstein will report the details of one of these few cases. In connection with the friendly visiting where there was dire poverty or illness or both, relief was given in money, groceries coal, medical attention and assistance from the Tuberculosis

Association or the district nurse. 5 incorrect addresses were given in the first lists sent in, and a number of investigations were made which were unnecessary.

But every where the streets were swarming with children and the houses teeming with them in certain congested districts. A great variety of excuses were given to the investigator in the course of this investigation. In the majority of cases, the truancy was not willful on the part of the child but was necessitated by conditions beyond his control. Deliberate, obstinate truancy due to so called "incorrigibility" was found to be a rare thing. Much was due to the indifference of the parents who deliberately kept the

5.

Children home for truivial or improper excuses. Some truancy was due to ignorance of the law combined with extreme poverty. Some to illness of the child himself or illness or death in the family, lack of clothing, religious holiday, willfulness and incorrigibility. Children were found at home engaged in all sorts of house work and also in gainful occupations either because their parents were unafforded to their education and preferred the small contribution to the families comfort made by the child, or because the illness or death of one parent or the extreme poverty of the families made even the child's help

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at home indispensable. Some of the excuses were -
"I'm sick"
"I didn't want to go to-day."
"I must tend to the baby."
"I ain't got no shoes"
"I ain't got no clothes fitten to wear."
"I got a corn on my toe"
"My dress is dirty"
"My teacher told me not to come until I get my shirt clean."
"Think of it! 6 truant officers to keep children in school and the teacher deliberately keeping a boy out."
Girls under 14 were running the streets wild. The principal of the school in their neighborhood said they were too bad to associate with the pupils in his school. Again, think of it! Girls permitted to go

7.

to the mis chief because ~~the~~
it is the business of ^{no one} ~~the~~ ^{for that city}
in the educational ^{system}
to see that every girl, who
is too in decent to go to the
public schools, is put
where she will receive the
proper training.

Another cause of truancy, trace-
able to the school itself, is
tardiness. In one school, 50
children were late one morning.
When the teacher sees one young-
ster after another straggling
in, she resorts to drastic
measures and says, "Go
straight home and get a
note from your parent."
What is the result in many,
many cases? The child
returns home and remains

8.

out of school for days.
When the investigation was
well under way, a meeting
of the committee was called
to discuss the situation. It
was decided, ^{first} that as the
truancy officers were not
amenable to the superin-
tendent of public school,
the absolute lack of system
was only to be remedied
by a new law. Second,
that the present situation
might be helped by
a closer co-operation with
the juvenile court.
It was moved, seconded
and carried that a sub-
committee, after conferring
with Mr. Brandes, carry

9.

Certain recommendations to Mr. Bernard Foxner who was scheduled to draft a new compulsory education bill. The outcome was that a conference was arranged at which the School Board, the Juvenile Court and the Consumers League were represented. The School Board by its attorney Mr. Wallace McKay. A perfectly satisfactory bill was drawn up. It was endorsed by both the School Board and the State Superintendent and is now before the House and has, I understand,

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every chance of going thru unchallenged.

In order to bring about a closer co-operation with the Juvenile Court, a conference was held with Judge Peter and Mrs. Rogers, the Chief probation officer. They realize the absolute necessity of the closest co-operation on the part of the educational forces of the city with the Juvenile Court and the comparative futility of much of this work with out such a joining of forces and promised their support as far as possible. Mrs. Rogers

is training the truant officers in the most highly approved method of handling their cases. When there comes a fuller realization that truancy is a reflection ^{on} the schools that our classes ^{are} too crowded, that our curriculum is not rich enough and our plans ^{elastic} enough to meet the ^{varying} needs of the different types, then we shall get at the root of the trouble.

The Committee continues to investigate the applications for labor permits filed at the County Court. 438 have been investigated from February first 1907 to February first 1908. 30 applications were filed, mainly in the summer, which were not counted in this reckoning because there was no statement as to their disposition. This was due to the unsettled condition of the Court for a while.

13.

Of those investigated,
301 were granted; 83, refused
and 24 withdrawn -
making a total of 409.
The 29 remaining cases
were difficult of classifi-
cation.

An application marked
with drawn, indicated that
the investigator had shown
the parent the wisdom of
returning the child to
school and had gotten a
promise to that effect.
In a number of these 29
cases, the parent insisted
that he wanted the permit
for his child, but did

14 applicants

not return for it. Several
gave false addresses and
when told that the applica-
tion would be investigated
before granting the permit,
did not return ~~to court~~.
One woman brought a
strapping boy of 14 along,
when she filed the appli-
cation claiming that he
was her son. Upon in-
vestigation, it was proven
that her own son was
9 years of age and that she
had borrowed a neighbor's
son for the occasion. In
a few instances, the judge
held up the permit, and

15.

the parent discouraged by the delay did not come back.

79 vacation permits were granted during the summer.

Since the beginning of school in Sept. 9 scholarships have been granted.

Owing to illness and extreme poverty due to continued lack of employment, relief was given temporarily to three families in the form of a scholarship to bridge over the desperate straits. It is hoped that this temporary arrangement can be discontinued after three weeks or a month.

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16.

There has been the closest co-operation on the part of Judge Peter with the Consumer's League.

This means the best enforcement of the child labor law and the best condition in the child labor ^{in this city} field, since the Consumer's League came into existence.

Frances Ingram
Chairman -

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Dec, 29, 1908

Report of Committee on Investigation and
Relief
of the
Ky. Child Labor Association.

When the Kentucky Child Labor Association assumed the scholarship work of the Consumer's League, the Committee in charge went over in a body to the state association. In the ~~Child Labor Association~~ Consumer's League, this committee was known as the Child Labor and Juvenile Committee. In the Child Labor Association, it is known as the Committee on Investigation and Relief. This committee has two sub-committees - one looking after the scholarships, the other after the

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truancy work. The scholarship committee investigate all cases reported to it where but for the new law, a child under 14 would be forced toeke out the family income by adding his small earnings. These cases come thru different sources - The labor inspector, school authorities, Juvenile Court, Charitable organizations and employers. These cases are investigated and ~~then~~^{when} if it is found that the family ~~would be also~~^{needs the amount} lutely ~~dependent~~^{might earn} on the child's ~~income~~, a scholarship is given, paying the child the amount necessary to supplement the families income. ~~This generally amounts to the sum~~ The child would earn by ~~working~~. This scholarship is given on condition that the child attend school regularly and is paid at the end

of the week on the presentation of a card signed by the teacher and countersigned by the principal. Mrs. Robert Horner pays the scholarships at the School Board Office each Saturday ~~at~~ ^{at} ten o'clock ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ the morning. When the state association assumed its new duties in September, there were seven scholarships on hand ranging from one to three dollars in amount. The number afterwards increased to ten, then dropped to six - the number on hand now. The total number who have received scholarship money since September is thirteen. Three were dropped because they attained the age of fourteen. Three because their family income was increased ^{of the family} ~~of the family~~ better than other members, securing better paying positions and one because

4.

the near relatives decided to assume the ^{support} ~~responsibility~~ of the family. One of these attaining the age of fourteen was secured a position where ~~it was possible~~ he could begin his life work under the best possible conditions. The other two were small for their age and delicate. One's family was turned over to the Charity Organization where its problem is being carefully worked out. The case of the other was presented before the members of the Margaret Memorial Church who assumed ~~this boy's~~ ^{the boy's} burden. This boy's family belonged to a poor presbyterian church which was able only to supply his tubercular sister with milk and eggs.

54 In that the truancy work went hand
in hand with the child labor ^{work}, under
the management of the ~~Business~~'s
League, it continued to do so
under the State Association. And
begin ← in that the ^{Consumers'} League was interested in
compulsory education to the extent that
it was instrumental in bringing about
the election of the first truant officers
in this city, it recognized a lack of
shoes and clothes as a legitimate cause
of truancy and tried to supply
that need. It is hoped that in time
this phase of the work can be turned
over to the Associated Charities.
This work is in the hands of Miss
Nettie May Hewitt and Miss Stella

6. Soewenstein - their road has been a hard one to travel. The work of this committee is necessarily spasmodic and it has been exceedingly difficult to secure members who are willing to be called on at any and all times. Several times, this has meant that when there was an unusually large number of requests for shoes and clothe, reported there was a delay in supplying the demand and consequently in returning these children to school. Being serving on this committee means in investigating to find out if there is really the need reported by the truant officer - then begging the necessary articles or money to buy them, if the supply kept on hand

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for this purpose is inadequate.
We need workers and we stand ready
to train any who may volunteer their
service to this cause. If there are any
here who desire to come on the Committee,
please give me your names after this
meeting.

8.

The children investigated, ~~live~~ ^{live} ~~in~~ ^{under the child's} in every section of the city and ranged in age from 6 to 15.

99 cases have been investigated. of these are 14 on hand to be investigated before

^{school begins.}
78 ^{of these investigated} were white.
21 were colored.

56 were boys

40 were girls - The sex of 3 was not stated.

59 pairs of shoes have been given these children - 16 of which were new. A number of the old shoes were half-sold.

47 different children have received clothes. These cases were reported by probation officers, parents, neighbors, principals, district nurses, the settlement, Judge of Juvenile Court but mainly by the truant officers.

9.

~~\$2.50~~ has been collected for the shoe fund.
18.41 has been expended, leaving a balance of

~~\$24.00~~
\$24.99
The Consumer's League was good enough
to add 8.41 to this fund.

8.41
34.50

42.91

19.

It was found in 8 of the families visited that simply supplying shoes and clothes would not solve the problem for those families, so they were referred to the Associated Charities. Five of the investigations were absolutely unnecessary.

Mrs. Bernard Selligman has been the treasurer for the scholarship committee. She will now make a statement of our financial condition.

Frances Ingram

Dec 29, 1908.

Report of Committee on Investigation and Relief
of the
Kentucky Child Labor Association.

When the Kentucky Child Labor Association assumed the scholarship work of the Consumer's League, the committee in charge went over in a body to the state association. In the Consumer's League, this committee was known as the Child Labor and Truancy Committee. In the Child Labor Association, it is known as the Committee on Investigation and Relief. This committee has two sub-committees, one looking after the scholarships, the other, after the truancy work.

2.

The scholarship committee investigate all cases reported to it where, but for the new law, a child under fourteen would be forced to eke out the family income by adding his small earnings. These cases come thru different sources - the labor inspector, school authorities, Juvenile Court, charitable organizations and employers. These cases are investigated and when it is found that the family absolutely needs the amount the child might earn, a scholarship is given, paying the child the amount necessary to supplement the family income. The scholarship is given on condition that the child attend school regularly and is paid at the end of the week on the presentation of a card signed

3.

by the teacher and countersigned by the principal. Mrs. Robert Horner pays the scholarships at the School Board every Saturday morning at ten o'clock. When the state association assumed its new duties in September, there were seven scholarships on hand, ranging from one to three dollars in amount. The number afterwards increased to ten, then dropped to six - the number on hand now. The total number who have received scholarship money since September is thirteen. Three were dropped because they attained the age of fourteen. Three, because their family income was increased thru other members of the family securing better paying positions and one because the near relatives

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decided to assume the support of the families. One of those attaining the age of fourteen was secured a position where he could begin his life work under the best possible conditions. The other two were small for their age and delicate. One's family was turned over to the Charity Organization where its problem is being carefully worked out. The case of the other was presented before the members of the Warren Memorial Church who assumed the burden. This boy's family belonged to a poor presbyterian church which was able only to supply his tubercular sister with milk and eggs.

In that the Consumers League was interested in compulsory education

5.

to the extent that it was instrumental in bringing about the election of the first truant officers in this city, it recognized a lack of shoes and clothes as a legitimate cause of truancy and tried to supply that need. And in that the truancy work went hand in hand with the child labor work, under the management of the League, it continued to do so under the state association. It is hoped that in time this phase of the work can be turned over to the Associated Charities. This work is in the hands of Miss Nellie May Hewett and Miss Stella Solwenstein; their road has been a hard one to travel. The

6. work of this committee is necessarily spasmodic and it has been exceedingly difficult to secure members who are willing to be called on at any and all times. Several times, this has meant that when there was an unusually large number of requests for shoes and clothes, there was a delay in supplying the demand, and consequently in returning the children to school. Serving on this committee means investigating to find out if there is really the need reported by the treatment officer, then begging the necessary articles or money to buy them, if the supply kept on hand for this purpose is inadequate. We need workers and we stand ready to train any one who may volunteer her services to the cause.

no pg 7!

The Filson Historical Society

8.

It was found in eight of the families visited that simply supplying shoes and cloche would not solve the problem for these families, so they were referred to the Associated Charities. Five unnecessary investigations were made.

Mrs. Bernard Sulligman, the treasurer of the scholarship fund will now make a report on the financial condition of that fund.

Dec. 29, 1908.

Frances Ingram,
Chairman.

Report of work from September first to December 29, 1908.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 24th 1908.

To the President and Members of the Kentucky Child Labor Association
 The following is a report of the receipts and disbursements
 of the Scholarship Fund -

Receipts

Subscriptions - Sept. 14 th to Dec. 29 th	\$ 308.00
Consumers' League Scholarship Fund	25.89
Balance from 1907-1908	
Total	\$ 333.89

Disbursements & Balance

Scholarships - Sept. 11 th to Dec. 25 th	\$ 245.00
Cost balance in bank	63.89
Check on hand	25.00
Total	\$ 333.89

Amount paid for Scholarships the week of Sept. 11 th	\$ 16.00
Highest amount paid for " in a single week	21.50
Average " " " " per week	\$ 15.31
Highest " " to a single child to date	\$ 48.00

Respectfully submitted
 Mrs. Bernard Selligman
 Treas. Scholarship Fund
 Ky. Child Labor Ass'n.

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45 questions to
Passage of 1908 act

Report of
Safon Allen

FIFTH ANNUAL CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE

To Class II; under the auspices of

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

EXCEPTION: Chicago, January 21-23, 1909.

REPORT OF THE KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION.

The Kentucky Child Labor Association was organized in February, 1907. Its declared purposes were the collection and dissemination of information concerning the working children of Kentucky, the cultivation of a public opinion favorable to a reasonable regulation of child labor and the proposal of measures for such regulation by government. It was contemplated that its activity should be state-wide. In this respect the hopes of its promoters have been, up to this time, only partially fulfilled. In Louisville, which is the chief industrial city of the state, its organization has been thorough and its influence considerable. In other parts of the state it cannot be said to have exerted any marked influence, except through the passage of the child Labor Law, hereafter described, which is, of course, applicable to the entire state.

The law of Kentucky in force when this association was organized (Act of March 17th, 1906- may be summarized as follows:

ACT OF MARCH 17th, 1906.

CHILDREN AFFECTED:

Class I ; Children under 14:

Class II; Children between 14 and 16: to make an

EMPLOYMENTS PROHIBITED:

To Class I; (under 14):

(a) At all times, employment "in any factory, workshop, mill or mine."

(b) During school term, employment "in any mercantile establishment, in any service of any telegraph, telephone or public messenger company, laundry, printing establishment."

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children, upon the false pretext of family necessity.

To Class II; (between 14 and 16):

A similar investigation showed that, in securing employment or injurious to health or morals."

EXCEPTION: the child had really attained was very common.

How these As to children under 14 years, the following proviso was added to the prohibition; "unless said children shall have no other means of support." This clause was interpreted as reserving to each County Judge in the State the power which he had possessed under an earlier law, to grant a "permit" authorizing the employment of a child under 14 in cases where he was satisfied by proofs submitted to him that the earnings of the child were absolutely necessary to the support of the family.

HOURS OF WORK: at any time in, nor in connection with, any factory, workshop, mine, mercantile establishment, Children under 16: office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in any place where the transportation of goods or persons is carried on, more than ten hours in one day or 60 hours in one week,

"In any manufacturing establishment, mine, tile mill or work-shop", no such child could work after 7 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning,

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE: PENALTIES: on three employment certificates to be issued by school authorities (superintendent, if any).

For any violation a fine of not more than \$50.00 for the first offense and not more than \$200.00 for any subsequent offense. Preliminaries to issuance of employment certificate are:

PROOF OF AGE: Proof of age (i.e. Proof of date and place of birth.) Affidavit by parent or guardian; if neither, affidavit by the child.

INVESTIGATION: next before reaching fourteen, or next before the application for the employment certificate; Right of visitation given Labor Inspector; "Inquisitorial" powers of investigation given to Grand Jury. The act contained the usual sanitary regulations.

DEFECTS IN THE OLD LAW: place.

The two chief evils which were developed in the practical application of this law were, first, the abuse by parents of the power given the County Judge to make an exception to the prohibition by the issuance of the "permit"; and, second, the utter breakdown of the method provided for proving the age of applicants for employment.

A careful investigation, extending over a period of one year, disclosed an appalling amount of perjury and fraud on the part of parents who sought to put at work little

children, upon the false pretext of family necessity. A similar investigation showed that, in securing employment for children, the practice of swearing to a greater age than the child had really attained was very common. How these faults were attempted to be remedied by the new law appears in the following synopsis of that law.

V II

**CHILD LABOR ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1908.
EMPLOYMENTS PROHIBITED.**

Section One.- Children under 14 not to be employed:
(a) "In any business or service" during the term of the schools in the district wherein the child resides;
(b) Nor at any time in, nor in connection with, any factory, workshop, mine, mercantile establishment, store, business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

Section Two.- Children between 14 and 16 not to be employed in any factory, workshop, mine, or mercantile establishment until they have obtained an employment certificate.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES. Officers Issuing Certificates.

Section Three.- Employment certificates to be issued by school authorities (superintendent, if any).

HOW OBTAINED.

Sections Four and Six.- Preliminaries to issuance of employment certificate are:

1. Proof of age (i.e. Proof of date and place of birth.)
2. Filing of "school record"; i.e. a certificate from the principal of the school last attended that the child has been at school for one hundred days in year next before reaching fourteen, or next before the application for the employment certificate; that he can read and write simple English sentences, and that he has had instruction in geography and the simple parts of arithmetic (i.e. thorough common fractions.) If school record is not obtainable, an examination on these points may take its place.

CONTENTS.

Section Five.- Employment certificates shall state-
1. Date and place of birth of child.
2. Color of hair and eyes, height and weight.
3. And that the required preliminaries (Section 4 and 6, supra) have been observed.

RECORD.

Section Seven.- School Board to furnish Labor Inspector monthly with list of certificates issued.

HOURS OF WORK.

Section Eight.- (A) Children under 16 not to work longer than ten hours a day, nor longer than sixty hours a week.
(B) Hours of work for such persons, to begin

ment for children' the purpose of providing for a better
y which in the past has been the case in many
children' upon the same basis of justice necessary.

not sooner than 7 A.M. nor to continue later than
7 P.M.

(C) Printed notice of hours of labor to be con-
spicuously posted.

particularly that the penalty of imprisonment was unnec-
PENALTIES.

Sections Nine and Eighteen.

I. Against Employers.

(A) For the first violation of this Act, a fine
of \$25.00 to \$50.00.

(B) For each subsequent offense, imprisonment
(10 to 90 days) or fine (\$50.00 to \$200.00) or both.

(C) For continuing an illegal employment after
notice from Truant Officer or Labor Inspector, a fine
of \$5.00 to \$20.00.

(D) For failure to surrender certificates when
demanded, \$10.00 fine.

II. Against Parents or Guardians.

(A) For permitting a child under their control
to be illegally employed, a fine of \$25.00 to \$50.00
for the first offense.

(B) For each subsequent offense, imprisonment
(10 to 90 days) or fine (\$50.00 to \$200.00) or both.

III. Against Officers Issuing Certificates.

For a known false statement, \$10.00 to \$100.00
fine.

VISITATION. Section Ten.- Right of visitation given Truant
Officers and Labor Inspector.

SANITARY REGULATIONS. Section Eleven. Certain employments, dangerous to
health or life, forbidden to children under 16.
Sections Twelve, Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen.-These
contain sanitary regulations for establishments where
children under sixteen are employed.

PROSECUTIONS. Section Sixteen.- Inquisitorial powers for investi-
gating violations of this Act given to Grand Juries,
County and Circuit Judges.
Section Seventeen.- Copy of this Act to be conspicu-
ously posted.

WHEN THE ACT BECOMES EFFECTIVE. Section Nineteen- Act to go into effect Sept. 1, 1908,
except that the requirement of a "school record", or
in default thereof an examination, shall not be ef-
fective until September, 1, 1909.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PASSAGE OF THIS ACT:

First, that it would throw out of employment more
children than the existing schools could accommodate.
Second, that it would make loafers of many children
who, having had no schooling at all, could not be ex-
pected at the age of 13 or 14 or 15 to enter classes with
children who were 4 or 5 or 6 years younger than them-

tained, but in no case which has been brought to our selves.

Third, that the penalties were too heavy and distress. On the other hand, it can safely be asserted particularly that the penalty of imprisonment was unnecessary and offensive.

Fourth, that the requirement that children should not be employed after 7 p.m. would necessitate the discharge of large numbers of children from retail stores where, on Saturday evening particularly, work must continue to a later hour.

Fifth, that the educational test was too severe, even for children who had attended school up to their 14th year.

Sixth, that the office of the School Superintendent would be overwhelmed by the additional duties imposed upon him.

OPERATION OF THE ACT:

It was naturally anticipated that in order to meet the objections last named and those which had to do with the educational test, it was provided that no part of the Act should go into effect until September 1st, 1908, and that the application of the educational test should not be made until September 1st, 1909. Out of deference to the wishes of the employers, the Kentucky Child Labor Association consented to two amendments of the bill, which had already been introduced. These amendments permitted the employment of children between 14 and 16 until 10 p.m. on Saturday night and eliminated the penalty of imprisonment. The legislature, however, would not consent to these amendments, but passed the bill in its original form.

The predictions of the opponents of the bill have not been fulfilled. Unquestionably some children have lost employment which they would otherwise have re-

TABLE 10. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Month	1906	1907	1908	1909
September	28,118	28,118	28,216	28,216
October	27,608	27,211	27,108	27,108
November	27,447	27,884	27,756	27,756
December	27,447	27,884	27,756	27,756

tained, but in no case which has been brought to our attention has this resulted in any serious or irremediable distress. On the other hand, it can safely be asserted that this result has, in nearly every instance, been of great benefit to the children. Here and there an employer has been found who has refused to retain or employ any children under 16, upon the plea that he did not want to "take any chances" or desired to avoid the trouble of seeing that the children had proper certificates. These cases have, however, been very few.

The point at which it was expected that the effect of the Act would most clearly appear was in the attendance on the Public Schools in Louisville. The same legislature which passed the child Labor bill, also passed a new compulsory education law, by which a more numerous corps of truant officers was obtained and its duties more clearly defined. It was naturally anticipated that the joint operation of these two Acts would be to increase the school attendance. The facts are as follows:

TABLE 11. HIGH SCHOOLS

Month	1906	1907	1908	1909
September	2,243	2,243	2,216	2,216
October	2,338	2,338	2,267	2,267
November	2,351	2,351	2,147	2,147
December	2,351	2,351	2,216	2,216

The school census shows that there are 65,000 children of "school age" in Louisville; that is to say, children between 6 and 20 years of age, all of whom are entitled to attend the public schools if they so desire.

TABLE 12. PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONLY

Month	1906	1907	1908	1909
September	28,118	28,118	28,216	28,216
October	27,608	27,211	27,108	27,108
November	27,447	27,884	27,756	27,756
December	27,447	27,884	27,756	27,756

of these 35,680 are between the ages of 6 and 14 and therefore prohibited from working by the new law. A comparison of the enrollment of the Public Schools and the average daily attendance for the months of September, October, November and December, in the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, is as follows:

Month	1906	1907	1908	Increase
September	28,118	28,118	28,216	98
October	27,608	27,211	27,108	798
November	27,447	27,884	27,756	798
December	27,447	27,884	27,756	526

The first noticeable thing in this tedious parade of figures is the falling off in enrollment, both in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attri-

...the first noticeable thing in this tedious parade of figures is the falling off in enrollment, both in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing. The average daily attendance in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing. The average daily attendance in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing.

TABLE I: ALL SCHOOLS - commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing. The average daily attendance in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing.

	1906	1907	1908	Increase 1908 over 1907
September	26,109	26,155	26,216	61
Attendance:	22,707	22,652	23,525	873
October	27,609	27,231	27,103	-128
Attendance:	24,131	24,118	24,325	207
November	28,199	27,686	27,103	-583
Attendance:	24,193	23,505	24,110	605
December	28,447	27,887	27,756	-131
Attendance:	23,826	23,274	23,718	434

TABLE II: HIGH SCHOOLS (5) ONLY - limited to the joint operation of these schools. The 1907 figures are of 1908 Labor Truant Officers, and agents of the Charity Organization Society.

	1906	1907	1908	Increase 1908 over 1907
Enrollment:	2,692	2,813	2,516	-297
Average Daily Attendance:	2,202	2,243	2,218	-25
September	2,548	2,352	2,287	-65
October	2,301	2,340	2,147	-193
November	2,151	2,296	2,214	-82
December				

TABLE III: DISTRICT SCHOOLS ONLY - Subtract in District Schools:

	1906	1907	1908	Increase 1908 over 1907
Enrollment:	25,755	25,074	25,240	166
Average Daily Attendance:			21,751	184
September	20,505	20,409	21,307	898
October	21,583	21,766	22,038	272
November	21,892	21,165	21,963	798
December	21,675	20,978	21,504	526

The first noticeable thing in this tedious parade of figures is the falling off in enrollment, both in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing. The average daily attendance in 1907 and 1908, from the 1906 enrollment. This is attributed to the commercial unpleasantness which began in the fall of 1907, and by 1908 had become a serious thing.

would fall more than 3,000 lower still; but this does not
 buted to the late commercial unpleasantness which began
 indicate that 9,000 children are regularly out of school
 in the Fall of 1907. It is believed by the Superintendent
 It will be observed that the average daily attendance is
 of Schools that many children were taken from school and
 from 85 to 88 per cent of the enrollment. The Superin-
 tendent of Public Schools advises us that not more than
 one-sixth of this discrepancy is due to chronic truancy,
 employment or working at reduced wages. The second
 five-sixth being attributable to sickness and those other
 noticeable thing is that, in the comparison between 1907
 and 1908, whereas there is a falling-off both in enroll-
 ment and attendance in the High Schools, there is a slight
 increase in enrollment and a marked increase in attendance
 in the District Schools where, of course, the effect of
 the Child Labor and Truancy Laws would be felt. This
 we think may fairly be attributed to the joint operation
 of these laws. The reports of the Labor Inspector, the
 Truant Officers and the agents of the Charity Organiza-
 tions agree in stating that there are very few children
 under the age of 14 who are not at school. *The official figures
 do not bear these statements out.*
 As to these children the figures are as follows:

TABLE IV: Children (as distinguished from the High Schools), although
Children between 6 and 14.

School Census;		35,680
Enrolled in District Schools;	25,240	
Subtract children over four- teen in District Schools:	3,673	
	<u>21,567</u>	
Add children under fourteen in High Schools:	184	
	<u>21,751</u>	
Children enrolled in Poro- chial Schools:	7,988	
CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 and 16.		
Children enrolled in Private Schools:	200	<u>29,939</u>
Children (6 to 14) not in school:		5,741
" " High Schools	2,332	
" " Parochial Schools:	<u>333</u>	
" " Private Schools:	184	

Thus the enrollment in all schools is almost
 6,000 below the census. The average daily attendance
 562

would fall more than 3,000 lower still; but this does not indicate that 9,000 children are regularly out of school. It will be observed that the average daily attendance is from 85 to 88 per cent of the enrollment. The Superintendent of Public Schools advises us that not more than one-sixth of this discrepancy is due to chronic truancy, five-sixth being attributable to sickness and those other domestic disorders which occasionally bring about an absence of a day or two from school. We cannot view with any complacency the working of an anti-truancy system which lets escape 17 children out of each 100. We shall make a better report next year.

CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 16.

To date (January 20, 1908) the Superintendent of Public Schools in Louisville has issued 1,508 employment certificates. The school census shows that there are in Louisville 8,567 children between the ages of 14 and 16. Of this number 3,673 are still in the district schools (as distinguished from the High Schools), although the average age of graduation from the Eighth Grade (next below the High Schools) is 13-1/2 years. The enrollment in the High Schools is (in round figures) 2,500, of which number 184 are under 14. Of children of this age there are enrolled in parochial and private schools of this City about 500. This makes the following showing:

TABLE V.
CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 and 16.

School census;		8,567
Enrolled in District Schools	3,673	
" " High Schools	2,332	
" " Parochial Schools:	333	
" " Private Schools:	160	6,497
Children between 14 & 16, not at school:		2,070
Children holding employment certificates	1,508	
		562

This remainder (562) represents the children in Louisville, between 14 and 16 who are not at school and are either loafing or working without certificates. Now, it is not, in all cases, unlawful for a child, although under 16, to work without a certificate.

The New Child Labor Act says that no child between 14 and 16 shall work "in any factory, work-shop, mine or mercantile establishment" without a certificate. The Attorney General of the State has held that this means that in the other employments prohibited to children under 14, no certificate is required of children between 14 and 16. Those other employments are "any business office, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages."

This circumstance makes it impossible for us to know exactly how many of the 562 children who are not at school and do not hold certificates, are loafing and how many are working. Of this number we suppose that 200 or 300 are engaged in employments for which no certificate is required. If this assumption is not wide of the mark, there remain 200 or 300 children of this age who are either loafing or working unlawfully. We submit that this is a better record for our Labor Inspector than that shown by the Truant Officers. He leaves only 200 or 300 children unaccounted for, whereas the Truant Officers have almost 6,000 of whom they can give no account. It is of course probable that some of those 6,000 are at work and this must of course be put on the debit side of the Labor Inspector's account.

INVESTIGATION AND

The rush of business in retail stores which everywhere characterizes the Christmas Holidays, brought

out in its acutest form the difficulty with reference
to the employment of children after 7 o'clock in the even-
ing. Our very competent Labor Inspector, in view of the
newness of the regulation, and in pursuance of his ex-
cellent plan of securing a general acquiescence by a
process of friendly co-operation with the employers rather
than by a rigorous enforcement of penalties, took the po-
sition that he would not institute prosecution, as he
had done under other circumstances, for slight infractions
of the law during the Christmas rush. We have had made an
investigation of the conduct of the large retail dry goods
stores in Louisville during Christmas week. Four of them
employed no children under 16 more than ten hours a day;
that is to say, strictly complied with the law. Two of
these employed older girls and boys to wrap and deliver
bundles after 7 o'clock. Two of these employed older boys
to deliver bundles after that hour and had the wrapping
done by their regular force of clerks. Two concerns re-
quired their employes who were under 16 to work until 10 p.
m. on each of the five evenings preceding Christmas;
that is to say, they openly violated the law. One of
these establishments served its employes with hot lunches
and supper on every day in the holiday week. One of them
gave meal tickets for both lunch and supper on every day
in that week. One of them served a supper to its employes
on Christmas Eve. One served its employes with hot coffee
each evening during that week; one of the two which kept
its children at work until 10 p.m. made no such provision
at all. All of these stores, during Christmas week, by
allowed thirty minutes for lunch and one hour for supper.

investigation of the conditions. To many of these chil-

INVESTIGATION AND RELIEF.

Children shoes and clothing were given which enabled them

The Scholarship Fund.

to go to school. In some cases "Scholarships" were

Before the Kentucky Child Labor Association came

*29
The
Kentucky
Child
Labor
Association*

awarded; that is to say, a weekly payment of from \$1.00 to \$3.00 was made to the family. These payments are not continued indefinitely, but every effort is made to put the family in the way to be self supporting. Situations were sometimes found for other members of the family and the certificates, for I am convinced that fully one-third of the permits that have been granted cannot be reissued on educational qualifications." The educational test which it is thus asserted could not be satisfied by one-third of the children to whom certificates have been issued, requires that the largest sum paid to any one child since this work was undertaken by the Association is \$48.00.

It is not expected that the Association will continue this work indefinitely, but is expected that it will gradually be assumed by other agencies better equipped both for making the investigation and providing the relief. The requirement is more than

satisfied. We anticipate that new and larger difficulties await us. So far we have not had to deal with the results of the application of an educational test. This part of our law will go into effect on September 1st, 1909. It cannot confidently be predicted what its effect will be. The Superintendent of the Public Schools reports as follows with reference to certificates heretofore issued. "The applicants as a rule come from a class that should have much more education than they now had some have. I have been compelled to issue certificates to a number of applicants who could neither read nor write. Many more had gone no higher than the Third or Fourth Grade in Public School work. Unfortunately the Compulsory Attendance Law will not reach children of the ages covered by the Child Labor Law. If it had I should have compelled many children to go

Education Law were strictly enforced.

to school to whom I issued certificates."

It is, of course, probable that the application of this test will produce some inconvenience and hardship. And he adds; "I anticipate that during the next vacation and before September 1st, that great difficulty will arise about renewing a great many of the certificates, for I am convinced that fully one-third of the permits that have been granted cannot be reissued on educational qualifications." You cannot get the wagon out of the old rut without administering some jolts. We hope to jolt it just enough to make up some of the occupants without inflicting any serious or permanent injury.

The educational test which it is thus asserted could not be satisfied by one-third of the children to whom certificates have been issued, requires that the applicant shall be "able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and shall have "received instruction in reading, Spelling, writing and geography and" shall be "familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, up to and including common fractions." It appears at a glance that this does not demand a very high order of scholarship. The requirement is more than satisfied by the training received by a child who has gone through the Sixth Grade in the Louisville Public Schools, a stage which the average child reaches at the age of eleven. The average of completing the Eighth Grade in Louisville (next below the High Schools) is thirteen, or thirteen-and-a-half, and such children have learned not only to read and write and do their sums, but have completed the study of English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, and of Kentucky, and have had some instruction in physiology and hygiene, in music, in drawing, and one year of Algebra.

Of course many of these children will have reached the age of 16 when the educational test becomes effective; but many of them will not have done so and doubtless a new crop of illiterates will come on to take their places. This would not be so if the Compulsory

Education Law were strictly enforced.

It is, of course, probable that the application of this test will produce some inconvenience and hardship. If it did not do that it would probably fail of its purpose. You cannot get the wagon out of the old rut without administering some jolts. We hope to jolt it just enough to make up some of the occupants without inflicting any serious or permanent injury.

Our experience under the Child Labor Act has been too short to warrant any emphatic expression of opinion as to any faults in the law. We are, however, keeping an eye on these points:

First: More inspectors;

Second: Assistance to the School Superintendent in the labor of issuing certificates.

Third: Greater freedom in the matter of vacation work:

Fourth: perhaps the authorization of some sorts of work out of school hours;

Fifth: Raising the Compulsory School Attendance age to 16.

KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION.

BY Sapon Allen
president.

which was organized in Feb. 1907

Report of Ty. Child Sales Conference

National Child Sales Committee

held under the auspices of
Fifth Annual Child Sales Conference

Jan 21-23, 1909

The Filson Historical Society

Jan 21-23, 1909

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

1911

The seventh annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee recently held in Birmingham, Alabama, was regarded by that Committee as its most successful conference- successful because in the South, it will serve to crystallize public sentiment in favor of wise provisions for the protection of its children in the near future:- successful because such a wealth of experience and investigation was brought to bear on child labor problems that its results will be the most far reaching.

It was just ~~eight~~^{eight} years ago that the Reverend Edgar Gardner Murphy of the state of Alabama sounded the general alarm throughout the country warning the American people of the serious dangers that threatened its children. He saw clearly that in order to accomplish the necessary and desired results in the state of Alabama and every other individual state, a national movement must be organized to agitate for uniform legislation in the states on the employment of children in the factories, cotton-mills and the various industries. His general alarm was followed in the year 1904 by the organization of the National Child Labor Committee for the correction and elimination of the abuse heaped upon children through industrial operations. Northern capital, invested in the cotton mills of the South took advantage of the laxity of the legislation on child labor as compared with the laws of New England and northern states and a resistance of this northern capital and the enactment of better laws in the southern states was necessary in order to resist this northern influx of capital that was so rapidly gaining hold on the industry of the South and the violation of the laws of nature in their employment of children without regulation.

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(2)

The reports of the conference showed that the movement for abolishing child labor has steadily progressed in the different parts of the country though with uneven acceleration; that everywhere the strong pressure of public opinion is felt in the direction of improved legislation and enforcement. The legislation, however, in many states is still deplorably below the requisite standard, and enforcement leaves much to be desired, even in the most advanced communities.

Mr. Lovejoy in summarizing the legislative gains made during the past seven years said: "In seven years, five states have passed their first child labor law; the eight-hour day has been established in eleven states; night work under sixteen years has been made illegal in seventeen states, including Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and a number of Western states; the fourteen year age limit as the minimum for employment has been enacted in fifteen states; departments of factory inspection have been established in fourteen states, and improved methods of administering the law with regard to education or age certificates have been secured in eighteen states. During the legislative season of 1910, child labor laws were improved in every state holding a session with the exception of Mississippi, where no effort was made, and South Carolina where an effort was defeated. Since January 1, 1911, slight improvements have been secured in North and South Carolina and Vermont; Oregon has restricted the night messenger service; West Virginia has passed its first creditable Child Labor Law; while campaigns are on in twenty other states." It is gratifying to note the remarkable improvement in laws permitting the employment of children in the South. In Virginia, legislation has been secured making the age limit for night messenger boys 21 years. Messenger boys who work at night are prone to find unworthy and non-elevating association and must enter houses of vice and immorality that are not only injurious

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(3)

but often destructive to boys under the age limit of 21 years. Georgia is the only state in the South which has laws that allow children of less than 12 years of age to work in the cotton mills and other factories and is like wise the only state where children are made to work more than 60 hours per week. Texas has just passed a law prohibiting the employment of children under 15 years of age in factories, and 17 years in the mines and underground work. Texas now leads every state in the Union with the exception of Montana in conservative legislation on the child labor question.

But even with such progress, the battle for the child and for the interest of civilization which are jeopardized by the employment of children in industry is not yet won. Nine states permit children under 14 years to be employed in the factories and other establishments through long hours. There are eight states in which boys of twelve may work in mines, children under sixteen are still permitted to work at night in 15 states, and there are 35 states which allow their employment for more than eight hours per day.

It was possible to contemplate the evils of child labor with serenity when the legislative side of the question was discussed, but when the investigator fresh from the fields of investigation told of the degrading conditions under which children are permitted to work in this much vaunted country of ours, one realized with a sickening chill that the slaughter of the innocents was continued into the twentieth century. The camera helped to tell the tale. It revealed the most revolting conditions in the oyster canneries along the southern coast; in the cotton mills of the South, in the domestic industries of the tenements of New York City; on the stages of vaudeville and moving picture shows; in street trades and in the night messenger service.

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(4)

The worst type shown was that of the child working in the cannery on the southern coast shucking oysters. Children of three years were engaged in this industry. Children from six to eight years working all day earned fifteen cents a day- the day beginning at four in the morning and ending at four in the evening. The parents prod the children to earn as much as possible. One mother bragged that Johnnie aged six could earn more than Willie aged nine. "Willie just does not seem to want to work" she said. The recreation on the boats consists mainly in "tending" the baby. When Willie refuses to work longer he is requested to rock the baby. The children are the natural product of their environment- their faces have a distorted, flabby, oystery appearance.

In striking contrast to the square, flabby, pudgy child of the canneries was the attenuated type of the cotton mill- the doffer boy reaching ^{an} ^{state of} extreme thinness. A community which is dominated by cotton mill interests to such an extent that there is no protection of its children from premature labor produces the "dinner toter." The "Dinner Toter" is a father, so-called, who taking advantage of the lack of care on the part of the state, puts his children in the cotton mill at the earliest age possible, his sole duty in life being to "tote" them their dinner. Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the National Committee, indicted the cotton mill as the "Herod among industries." "The cotton mill," he said, "through the manufacturers lobbies which crowd every legislative hall where child labor legislation is being considered is not only condemning the host of children which it employs to the curse of child labor, but is holding back the states of America from the adoption of a standard child labor law.

“ And if, as they frequently claim, the cotton mills cannot exist without the child labor system with

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A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
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(5)

American soil, the American people will contemplate with serenity the putting out of the factory fires and will write on the factory walls the epitaph of the Herods: They are dead that sought the young child's life to destroy it."

In the tenements of New York City thousands of children are engaged in the so-called "home industries." The predominating home industries are finishing clothing, ^{and} making artificial flowers, ~~and willowing~~ ~~plants~~. Very small children can help pull out bastings in finishing clothes, sort and sew buttons on cards, and separate flower petals. ~~Willow plan-~~ ~~ing is a little more difficult for little children, the complicated task~~ ~~making it almost impossible for very small fingers, though children of~~ ~~seven have been found doing it.~~ In these industries, little children bend over tedious work from morning until night straining their eyes and working their poor tired fingers to earn a mere pittance. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers League, ^{bring} ~~bring~~ home to women their own responsibility for child labor in wearing the things which cost the sacrifice of so many lives.

The Conference devoted an evening's program to the question of the child on the stage with such speakers as Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Addams and Mrs. Kelly taking part. Miss Gordon declared emphatically that she was not opposed to moving picture shows but that she was opposed to its utility of girls of tender years. In all her experience with the theatres of New Orleans she had never found any talent among the girls but asserted that they were chosen for their physical attractiveness and because they could kick about. Miss Gordon took a strong stand against the devotees of the stage who argue that it is only by the employment of children in dramatic presentations that talent may be discovered. In depicting the

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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moral degradation into which the stage life leads young girls she said that the side door of the theatre and the nickel theatre are the greatest places in the world for the ~~great~~ white-slave-trafficker. The enslavement of 60000 young women goes on in this way every year. I should like to quote from Miss Gordon's most interesting talk, "The state has said that no woman under 21 years of age shall have control of her money, and you have denied women the right to vote; yet you put into the hands of a young girl the keeping of her morals. Ultimately we will have to face ~~rather~~ ^{matter} one way or another. It will be for us to say to our legislatures that we will have a law that can be enforced and put some one there to enforce it, or say to these little girls and boys that they may take their lives and morals and do with them as they like."

Both Miss Addams and Mrs. Kelly argued strongly against the exploitation of children for the purposes of the stage and Mrs. Kelly urged that we give up drama rather than sacrifice one little human life.

Miss Addams said "I believe very much in the dramatic art as an epitome of life, but I believe that the child should be prepared for the art. Why is it that the stage proprietor demands that the child appear prematurely? There are two reasons. First, the child appeals to the audience, because there is a genuineness in its acting, a touch of nature, its actions are really only imitative, but it succeeds in crossing over the footlights and its simplicity and unaffectedness touch the audience. Second, the child itself has a certain sense of enjoyment. But this sense soon become deadened with the monotonous repetition attendant to the life like that in the factory where no skill is required. The child is not ^{lead} ~~induced~~ into new parts, and is not being developed into an artist."

Mr. J. Conant of Massachusetts ^{is} considering the street trades

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said that it was not the work that lead street workers into vicious ways and the reformatories, but it was idling with the gang, the night life of the city and the temptationsof the street.

It was generally agreed that the scholarship as administered in Louisville by a child labor organization or in Ohio by the state was a solution of the problem in those instances where the enforcement of a child labor law would entail suffering on the part of a family who otherwise would depend on its children for support.

scientific method of factory inspection.
Massachusetts has out stripped the other states in the union by its highly
Dr. William C. Hanson of the Massachusetts Board of Health *is telling*
said that
of the medical inspection conducted in the factories of that state. *in*
1907, Gov. Guild suggested to the Legislature *of Massachusetts* that Massachusetts lead the country in the medical inspection of the children in its factories. In order to bring about such an advance step, he further suggested reorganization of the ~~child~~ labor laws, so that that which dealt more especially with the health of persons employed in factories might be enforced by physicians under the supervision of the central health authority of the state Board of Health. These suggestions were favorably accepted by the legislature and embodied in statute provisions so that in July 1907 the inspection of factories and other industrial establishments, for the purpose of safe guarding not only the health of those who labor in such buildings but of promoting the public health, became an important branch of public health work. From the point of view of public health, therefore, factory inspection came to mean the medical inspection of factories.

The fifteen well trained physicians in the field under the supervision of the state board of health had an opportunity, while improving the sanitary conditions in the factories, to make inquiries concerning the health of 78, 000 minors under eighteen years of age and to examine physically

some 35, 000. The inspector discovered that certain occupations damaging

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A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
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(8)

to all health are particularly dangerous, if not deadly, to those who have not attained the strength of adult age.

The Massachusetts state board of health discovered what had been apparently overlooked by the authorities responsible for dangerous trade laws in other states, that a distinction should be made between industries where all work is undertaken at the risk of the worker and industries where only certain processes are a menace to health.

The legislature of 1910 passed the following act which, it will be noted, involves not those occupations which are dangerous to life or limb, but trades, processes of manufacture, occupations or methods which are deemed by the state board of health to be sufficiently injurious to the health of minors as to justify their exclusion therefrom.

"The state board of health may from time to time upon the written application of any citizen of the common wealth, or upon its own initiative, after such investigation as it considers necessary, determine whether or not any particular trade, process of manufacture or occupation, or any particular method of carrying on such trade, process of manufacture or occupation, is sufficiently injurious to the health of minors under eighteen years of age employed therein to justify their exclusion therefrom, and every decision so rendered shall be conclusive evidence of the facts involved therein, except so far as the same may later be revoked or modified by a subsequent decision of the board. Whoever, after being notified that the state board of health has determined that a particular trade, process of manufacture, occupation or method is injurious as above stated, employs therein a minor under eighteen years of age shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200 and not less than \$50 for each offence."

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Dean Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati in his address on "Industrial Education in the Public Schools" said the child labor problem, the industrial education problem and the problem of training good citizens are one and the same.

Basing his remarks on nature's fundamental law of work, which he divided into the "law of energizing work" and "the law of enervating work", he showed how seriously is threatened the destruction of the mentality of the workers in industrial communities.

"We are putting the brains into the machine" he said "and into the management offices, with the result that the worker himself is becoming purely automatic. The lower brain centers controlling the habits are developed by repetition of the machine's monotonous motion at the expense of the higher centers, the thinking centers. As the habit becomes ingrained, the worker becomes lethargic and automatic, and almost as incapable of independent, intelligent action as the machine itself."

The general topic under consideration at this seventh annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee was "Uniform Child Labor Laws." A uniform child labor law has been drawn by a committee appointed for that purpose. Its salient feature is to embody the best provisions of all the different state laws on the subject, which any state could adopt without lowering the standard of that state. Its chief advantages are that it will prevent shiftless, impecunious parents from exploiting their children's labor, it will prevent manufacturers from removing or threatening to remove to another state because of more favorable laws, and it will be easier of enforcement because decisions of a disputed question in one state will be persuasive if not a precedent in another state. ~~£~~

7455

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
A SOCIAL SETTLEMENT
428 SOUTH FIRST STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Colonel Roosevelt in his able address

Use "Conservation of (10) Childhood used this

humane arguments ^{with which} shall find this paper with ~~Col. Roosevelt's humane argument.~~

He said "I ask that you think of your own children and see to it that the children of other people who can't protect themselves be given the same chances as yours." I make an appeal to you for a limitation by law of the ages

The Filson Historical Society

55x26

WELFARE WORK

1908

Subject of Talk By Miss Gertrude Breckinridge Beeks.

NATIONAL WORKER TO ADDRESS EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

MADE NAME FOR HERSELF IN WORK ON PANAMA CANAL.

SOMETHING OF HER LABORS.

Miss Gertrude Breckinridge Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, will address the members of the Employers' Association at the association rooms, on the ninth floor of the Lincoln Bank Building, next Thursday night, February 20, and her address is eagerly looked forward to by the members of the association and oth-



MISS GERTRUDE BRECKINRIDGE BEEKS.

ers, who have been invited to be present. For the past six years Miss Beeks has spent her entire time investigating labor conditions, and probably no other woman in this country has had as wide, practical experience in dealing with all phases of the problem connected with the employment of labor, and provisions for its well-being in stores, mills, factories, mines and on railroads. She has probably more knowledge concerning the relations existing between employer and employe than anyone else of her age and sex in the United States.

Not only has Miss Beeks made a careful study of the labor problem in many of the most important and largest factories and other institutions in the United States during her career as secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, but recently, when Secretary of War William H. Taft, who, by the way, is chairman of the department, wanted accurate information about the conditions of living of the Government employes in the canal zone during the construction of the Panama Canal, he sent Miss Beeks to that country to study the situation, and the report made by her, together with recommendations have done much to improve the conditions of the workmen engaged in the work of digging the canal. In her address on next Thursday evening Miss Beeks will, among other things, make known her views on Panama and the life there.

not been carried as the promise that such work as possible. The welfare department of a welfare work for municipal employes dates from the past, and since committee investigations in the office buildings in New York, the Brooklyn municipal employees' police department. Due to the Beeks, many have been made, and many have been promoted can be secured

Employees.

ations made by with the Federal employes, she has made investigations existing in conditions through person or by lists of showing insurance provided in insurance coverage, sick benefits, and sanitary conditions, drinking water, washrooms, and safety devices, hosiery and industry have been in every mill in every part of the country. She has received letters of appreciation from the owners, praising the work she has done, stating that the improvements were made as fast as it was

officials of the at the address such to aid the railroads and the merchants' Association and the Commission invited to be present, as well as the address can be given at the Lincoln

made Panama

igation at Panama been secured the benefit of been evident by the employes, reports of the federation, personal testimony of the canal zone, headquarters of their return and gratification and Miss Beeks' reports obtained following and recommendations of the improvement recommended by

ATORS LICENSE LAW

ment of the Model passed the membership Educational Association monthly meet-

the Male High he subject of the traffic. Preston bus traveler and addressed the assumption to fill his more explained the League and proposed to man- ss. The speaker as impracticable, League did tion of the diffi- viewed the plans League. He said quor traffic was educators as well people.

PITTIABLE CASE.

MOTHER AND BABIES FOUND IN DIRE WANT.

Child Labor Association Makes Appeal For Aid To Relieve Suffering.

Through the investigation of the Child Labor Association, an unusually pitiful case of want has come to light. A mother with a baby five months old and three

CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION MAKES AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR ASSISTANCE

month ago the hard-working father seven children and the husband brave wife passed away after a illness in which the savings of years were quickly used up to by his suffering. The youngest of children is a year-old baby who and the mother's time at home the oldest is a boy of twelve years is the sole breadwinner for the family. Until the death of the father boy was kept in school where he a fine record for student ability manliness. For the past month he worked, and worked hard for those to him and dependent upon his earnings for food.

through the investigation of the Child Labor Association this case of afflicted childhood came to light, and it must follow the enforcement of child labor law which will not permit children under fourteen years to out of school.

The Child Labor Association wishes appeal to the public for help. This association has from time to time been able to give children who have not had an education an opportunity to obtain more of both by means of scholarships equivalent to the earning power of the employed children the support of the families dependent upon these children's wages and returns in growing boys and girls

shown the investment to be a one. The demands have been great this year, and the association begs the public to assist in this case. Any contribution, great or small, in money, will be of the greatest help in supporting the family until the mother can work at home where she may keep her children with her and send them to school.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Bert Horner, 1367 Fourth avenue; R. P. Halleck, 1154 Third avenue; or Allen, Lincoln Bank building;

Mrs. Bernard Selligman, 103 West Lee street, Miss Ingram, Neighborhood House.

to regain her health. In the meantime the family must be given assistance.

Child Labor Association wishes to appeal to the public for help. It is the aim of the organization to give to every child a fair chance to overcome this handicap through health and education. According to the new child labor law, the children of this family can work, the oldest child being barely 13 of age. In this case it would be doubly unfortunate for the children to be taken from school, since they have an unusual eagerness to learn, and had uniformly good reports. Child Labor Association gives what we can as a scholarship fund in such cases—that is, it gives to the family the best of what the child could earn. Demands have been great this year, and the association begs the public to assist in this case.

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Herald

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Miss Beeks have as yet not been carried out, the federation has the promise of the War Department that such work will be completed as hastily as possible. Among the efforts of the welfare department has been the formation of a committee to promote welfare work for Federal, State and municipal employes throughout the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and since the formation of this committee investigations have been made of the conditions surrounding Federal employes in the navy yard and factory and office buildings in Washington, the post-offices in New York and Chicago and in the Brooklyn navy yard, and also of the municipal employes in the hospitals and the police department of New York City. Due to the recommendations of Miss Beeks, many important improvements have been made in all of these departments, and many more additional reforms have been promised as rapidly as funds can be secured by appropriation.

Aids Employers, Helps Employees.

Aside from the investigations made by Miss Beeks in connection with the Federal, State and municipal employes, she has also conducted numerous investigations of the labor conditions existing in hundreds of private corporations throughout the country, either in person or by literature. This work consists of showing what other employers have provided in the way of pension funds, insurance covering accidents, death or sick benefits, and especially with reference to sanitary arrangements, seats for women, drinking water, restrooms, ventilation, washrooms, lighting systems, lunchrooms, safeguards for machinery, hospitals, recreation, housing, vestibules for street cars and industrial training. These plans have been submitted to factories and mills in every section of the country, and the headquarters of the Federation have received letters of thanks from many of the owners of these mills and factories, praising the services performed and stating that the recommendations for improvements were being carried out just as fast as it was possible to do so.

It is the belief of the officials of the Employers' Association that the address of Miss Beeks will do much to aid the labor problems in the factories and railroads in Louisville, and to that end the members of the Retail Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club have been invited to be present and hear the address, as well as all others who are interested in the situation. No admission fee will be charged and all who care to hear the address can secure tickets by applying at the offices of the Employers' Association in the Lincoln Bank building.

Recommendation Made Panama Better.

The result of the investigation at Panama by Miss Beeks has been to secure many improvements for the benefit of the employes, as has been evident by letters from many of the employes, received at the headquarters of the federation and also by personal testimony of American visitors to the canal zone, who have called at the headquarters of the federation upon their return and commented the federation and Miss Beeks upon the good results obtained following her investigation and recommendations, and although some of the improvements most urgently recommended by

the Tale High he subject of the traffic. Preston ous traveler and addressed the as- unnable to fill his more explained the pence League and proposed to man- ss. The speaker was impracticable, ense League diffi- tion of the diffi- viewed the plans league. He said liquor traffic was educators as well people.

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Through the investigation of the Child Labor Association this case of neglected childhood came to light, and we must follow the enforcement of the child labor law which will not permit children under fourteen years to work out of school.

The Child Labor Association wishes to appeal to the public for help. This association has from time to time been able to give children who have not had an education an opportunity to obtain more of both by means of scholarships equivalent to the earnings power of the employed children. The support of the families dependent upon these children's wages and returns in growing boys and girls have shown the investment to be a profitable one.

The demands have been great this year, and the association begs the public to assist in this case. Any contribution, great or small, in money, will be of the greatest help in supporting the family until the mother can secure work at home where she may keep her children with her and send them to school.

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Child Labor Association wishes to appeal to the public for help. It is the purpose of the organization to give to those who start life under the handicap of poverty, a fair chance to overcome this handicap through health and education. According to the new child labor law, the children of this family earn only a few cents a week, the oldest child being barely 13 years of age. In this case it would be doubly unfortunate for the children to be taken from school, since they have an unusual eagerness to learn, and had uniformly good reports.

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LOUISVILLE EDUCATORS HEAR OF MODEL LICENSE LAW

T. M. Gilmore, president of the Model License League, addressed the members of the Louisville Educational Association at its regular monthly meet-

W. Herald

MULL TIES—A special price.
 all widths and a large
 of embroidered pattern
 regular 25c goods;
 special price.

LACE JABOTS—A variety of net and net jabots, bought at a low count. The values \$.75c to \$1.50.
 Special price.

THE MERRY W
 borders in all colors
 match. Very practical.
 Special price.

Black
New

The collections for the spring season strong values representable us to offer goods for some time. This covers the ground

Black Silk Striped Crepe de Chines, Eolie Striped Chiffon Cloths price range from \$1 to

BLACK AND CHECKED SUITING inches wide, a beautiful combination just received and offered, yard.

BLACK FRENCH

ing in the chapel of the Male High School yesterday on the subject of the control of the whisky traffic. Preston W. Search, the famous traveler and lecturer, was to have addressed the association, but he was unable to fill his engagement. Mr. Gilmore explained the object of the Model License League and the way in which it proposed to manage the liquor business. The speaker said that prohibition was impracticable, while the Model License League did offer a practical solution of the difficult problem. He reviewed the plans as put forward by the league. He said the question of the liquor traffic was one which concerned educators as well as any other class of people.

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May 8, 1907
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out of the Panama canal. This has been ascertained by chemical investigation at the laboratory of Col. H. W. Demming, consulting State Geologist in this city. Three lots of the ore were sent here for determination and in every one of them the three metals were found, one of the samples being considerably richer in the precious metals than the others. Larger quantities are to be shipped to ascertain what profits will be when ores are properly worked up in bulk. The belief here is that all the returns of the rich find their way to the United States Government.

on and cambric embroidered and stitched ruffles, 60c grades, \$4
 flannel gowns, \$1
 extra full width
 dily made, very
 ally priced. \$

WELFARE WORK

1908

Subject of Talk By Miss Gertrude Breckinridge Beeks.

NATIONAL WORKER TO ADDRESS EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

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PITIABL

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phrased by a speaker at a ward... the other night when he said... people do not want to vote for a... suit. It would be folly to invite... gation when a candidate offers who... gresses every element of strength... imed for the Mayor, with the added... alification of an absolutely clear

oily millions, traveled down to Co... to see him. Joe smiled at John D... said nothin; but he smiled. John D. went down in his pocket... pulled out his bank roll, saying: "I... is \$125,000 to make some other f... smile like Little Joe if anyone else... give a like amount."

Miss Gertrude Breckinridge Beeks, secretary of the Welfare National Civic Federation, is the member of the association at the Lincoln Building Thursday night, February 12th. She is eagerly looking for the members of the association.



MISS GERTRUDE BREEKS

ers, who have been invited. For the past six years she has spent her entire time in conditions, and probably in this country has had the most experience in dealing with the problem connected with the labor, and providing for the needs of the laborer in stores, mills, and on railroads. She has a wide knowledge concerning the relations between employer and employee of her age in the United States.

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And then other people followed Joe's example, until Smiling Joe, without raising a finger, had raised \$50,000 for a new tuberculosis hospital for little children. And Joe kept right on smiling. If he had been at Coney Island any more he would have been a healthy, happy boy, taking in the sights. For Little Joe smiled himself well in the tent by the sea.

Something of the power of that smile has reached Louisville. It has enlivened other smiling faces in the campaign against the white plague. A little army of the city's prettiest and most charming girls has volunteered to make canvass from door to door on a moon, asking only ten cents from each householder to help one of the greatest causes in which humanity was engaged.

A dime for a smile, and cheap as soap at the price. The girls will stand upon you when you give it, and the total of those dimes devoted to relieving the suffering of the poor will greatly increase the number of smiling faces, creating smiles for years to come. What a chance to make happiness. What an opportunity to bring joy and health to thousands. You will want to share in it. Be ready for the girl who wants your dime, and if you smile,

LEGISLATIVE

President of the Model Educational Association monthly meeting.

The invitation of the Model License League to the Ministerial Association to join with it in an effort to break up the treating custom, responsible for so much of the evil associated with the liquor traffic, struck us as being particularly sensible.

It cannot be questioned that more unnecessary drinking and drinking to excess is chargeable to this foolish practice than to almost any other cause. Solitary inebriates are not numerous. They are a particularly hopeless and disgusting class who attract few to their ranks.

But great is the army of the convivial drunk. It may almost be accepted as an invariable rule that the first time a man goes beyond the line of decent moderation in indulgence he does so under the encouragement of companionship with others engaged in the same folly.

If men could be induced to see the silliness of this custom; if they could be influenced to seek the pleasures of association on a higher and saner plane, a blow would be struck at the sin of intoxication with its sequence of ills.

The Model License League is to be commended for the attitude it has assumed on this question. It was natural that it should look to the preachers for co-operation. It is their business to advocate higher standards of social life, and a compliment was paid to their authority in the sphere of conduct by appeal to them for help in a campaign to lessen the evil of treating.

To us it seems as if the ministers had overlooked an opportunity for practical work along the line that their convictions are supposed to lead them. While admitting the grave menace of the treating practice, they make excuse for not taking any action on the ground that "it is a matter of the internal operation of the saloon business."

Of course the preachers cannot be expected to know much about the internal operation of saloons, but even at that this view seems to us an extraordinary one for men of intelligence to take. The ministers might as well argue that the making of Christmas gifts to one's friends is a matter of the internal operation of the retail stores.

Obviously this is not so. The making of Christmas gifts is a social habit. The store is merely an accessory to its practice. In like manner treating is a social habit, of which the saloon is simply the convenient means. The business of treating begins on the street, outside the saloon, as a rule, when Bill says to Tom, "Come and have a drink." Bill buys; then Tom

buys again, followed paid for by eds. In all this scent agent; Bill nsible parties. If suade Bill and treating is fool- attended by mor- operations of the ve to prolong the

id by the preach- ne Model License that the center- here detail of the would have the tention from th- elimination of th- ngularly impr- at this adva- rogress. Th- reasoning- rs neglect-

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DANDRUFF REMOVED FOR 50 CENTS

ONE BOTTLE OF WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

Removes Dandruff or Money Refunded

The greatest Hair Tonic and Restorer known. It restores faded and gray hair to natural color, removes dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, and makes it grow.

IT IS NOT A DYE

WYETH CHEMICAL CO.

GENTLEMEN—I wish to tell you of a fact which I regard as very remarkable. All my life I have been troubled with a quantity of dandruff on my head and in my hair. About a year ago I got a bottle of Sage and Sulphur and used it just once, expecting of course to continue the treatment, but neglected it for several days, and before I got around to use it again I found I was completely cured, my scalp remaining clean and smooth with not a trace of dandruff ever since. WM. B. YOUNG, Jr.
Rochester, N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
50c. and \$1.00 a Bottle

If your druggist does not keep it, we will send you a bottle, express prepaid, upon receipt of price.

Wyeth Chemical Co.

74 Cortlandt Street
New York City, N. Y.

For Sale and Guaranteed by
TAYLOR-ISAACS DRUG CO.
Incorporated.

Third ave. and Jefferson st.

T. P. TAYLOR & CO.,
Incorporated

216-456 Fourth ave.
Louisville, Ky.



MISTRIAL FOR GARDINER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 6.—Federal Court jury disagreed today in the case of Eugene Gardiner, the young Kentuckian, charged with murdering Joseph C. Cadoza, a negro boat steerer on the whaling ship Bowhead. Gardiner's second trial on the charge will begin tomorrow.

LOUISVILLE

and the rebate period of the
which we are members, will do

buys, and perhaps Bill buys again, followed by another round paid for by Tom, and so it proceeds. In all this the saloon is the quiescent agent; Bill and Tom are the responsible parties. If the preachers can persuade Bill and Tom that the habit of treating is foolish, extravagant and attended by moral peril, the internal operations of the saloon will be ineffective to prolong the custom.

A further reason urged by the preachers for not accepting the Model License League's suggestion is that the centering of effort upon a mere detail of the problem of dissipation would have the effect of distracting attention from the main task—the entire elimination of the saloon. This is a singularly impractical position to take at this advanced stage of the world's progress. The following of this line of reasoning would result in the ministers neglecting all

BIG DISTILLERY RELEASED

Cascade Plant in Tennessee, Is
Returned to Owner.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 6.—The plant of the Cascade Distillery Company, near Tullahoma, in Coffee county, is again in the hands of its owner, V. E. Schwab, and the business of that concern is going on uninterrupted.

Following the seizure of the plant of the distillery an agreement was entered into by which, upon the execution of bond in the penalty of \$275,000, it was to be turned back to the owners.

CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION SENDS AN APPEAL TO LOUISVILLE PUBLIC

An appeal has been sent out by the Kentucky Child Labor Association to the public for help in caring for the children of the city, forced through adverse circumstances to self-support.

In many instances, it is declared, entire families are dependent upon the earnings of their children for the necessities of life.

A member of the organization said yesterday:

"To permit a young child to assume the responsibilities that should come with maturity, is to cripple him mentally and physically for future usefulness.

"Realizing this the Child Labor Association is endeavoring to give the children, who are handicapped by poverty, a chance to overcome this handicap through education and health.

"Many pitiful cases have been found by the investigating committee of the organization. A fatherless family of seven children needs the constant care of the mother, the youngest being an infant in arms. The oldest alone is of

wage-earning age.

"To the second child, the association is paying a scholarship weekly, equivalent to the working power of the child, thereby keeping the child in school, increasing his wage-earning capacity for the future, but preventing the inconvenience that the family would otherwise suffer through lack of this little one's help."

Without the assistance of the Louisville public it is stated this work cannot be continued for lack of funds. All offerings, great or small, will be gratefully received. Any member of the following committee is authorized to receive funds:

Mrs. R. P. Halleck, 1154 Third avenue.

Mrs. Bernard Selligman, 103 West Lee street.

Dr. Oscar Block, Weissinger-Gaulbert.

Mrs. John Little, 618 Floral Terrace.

Miss Frances Ingram, Neighborhood House.

Lafon Allan, Lincoln Bank Building.

CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION APPEALS FOR FUNDS

The Child Labor Association wishes to appeal to the public for help. It is badly in need of funds. During the past year it has been paying from \$18 to \$25 a week in scholarships to the children who otherwise would start life handicapped by hard, grinding poverty. It has relieved dire want in a number of families. Among these is that of a family of nine—a mother with eight children, only one of whom is of working age. It is impossible for a mother of so many little ones to leave home to earn money. The Child Labor Association assists families where but for the enforcement of the child labor law the little child would be sacrificed for the need of the family.

This association has been able to give children who have not had an education an opportunity to obtain one by means of scholarships equivalent to the earning power of the children, for the support of the families dependent upon these children's wages. The returns in growing boys and girls have shown the investment to be a good one. The demands have been great this year and the association begs the public to assist this good cause. Any contributions, great or small, in money will be gladly welcomed.

Contributions may be sent to any one of the finance committee: Mrs. R. P. Halleck, 1154 Third Avenue; Mrs. Bernard Selligman, 103 West Lee street; Dr. Oscar Block, Weissinger-Gaulbert; Mrs. John Little, 618 Floral Terrace; Miss Frances Ingram, Neighborhood House.

least a working mother more in order that one may keep house successfully and raise even a small family."

It was suggested that a traveling bazaar be established by the federation. The first step in this direction, it was stated, would be to have one federated club in each town establish a crafts department, then these departments would be arranged like links in a chain, and in such order that the connecting links might be the shortest possible distance apart. The first club, it was planned, should collect an exhibit of a given number of articles, quality of work and novelty to be the points to be considered in making entries. With each article should be an announcement as to whether or not the work is simply for exhibition or for sale. This exhibit should be forwarded to the next link, the receiving station to pay the charges, exhibit same, add the required number of articles and then forward to next link, and so throughout the chain. The recommendation that such a traveling crafts exhibit be arranged was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, as was the recommendation that an earnest endeavor be made through the federated clubs of the State and through the school improvement leagues looking toward the establishment of a crafts department in every school in the State.

State Clean-Up Days.

As the result of a recommendation made in the report of Mrs. John A. Stratton in the matter of "Clean-up Days," Gov. McCreary probably will be requested to name the third Friday and Saturday in November and the third Friday and Saturday in April as "State Clean-up Days." Mrs. Stratton stated that while excellent

Our purpose is thus seemingly trenching upon the preserves of the Educational Committee," Mrs. Major reported, "was twofold. We hoped to enlist the superintendents in our work and secure their co-operation in locating the children, reasoning that where the greatest number of children were out of school the greater amount of child labor existed."

In only twelve instances were replies to the letters received, said the report, but among the counties responding was Breathitt county. A detailed report of the conditions in twelve counties was given.

Torch-Lighted Dinner Party.

Like the pipes of some vast organ, the rock-ribbed arches of Mammoth Cave echoed to-night to the strains of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "America," sung by delegates to the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs after a torch-lighted dinner party. Following the dinner and its many toasts, the great rotunda of the cave, with its vast dome, was illuminated, and the most remote arches bombarded by sky rockets, multi-colored light illuminating the assemblage of women taking part in the dinner. Miss Alice Lakey, of Chicago, who sang "Annie Laurie," and several old English ballads, declared it was the first time in her career she had sung in rubber shoes and bloomers, saying that in no part of the world was there to be found such remarkably stimulating air. She suggested that it be canned and sent to the grand opera artists.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith acted as toastmaster at the dinner, which was tendered the women of the federation by Albert Covington Janins, trustee of the

FUNDS NEEDED

Child Labor Association Carrying Heavy Burden In Its Work.

The Kentucky Child Labor Association has sent out an appeal for funds, in order to carry out the good work started by the organization some time ago. The association has been a great help to children who are forced to support themselves, and also to many families, whose dependence is placed upon the child wage-earners.

Many children have been given an education through the association that otherwise would have to go without any learning, and many pitiful cases have been found by the investigating committee. To carry on the work requires a large amount of money, and it is for this reason that the request to the public of this city for funds is made. Any amount, no matter how small or how large, will be gratefully received, and may be sent to any of the following persons:

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Mrs. Bernard Selligman, 103 West Lee street.

Dr. Oscar Block, Weissinger-Gaulbert.

Mrs. John Little, 618 Floral Terrace.

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CHILD LABOR

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DANGERS OF MESSENGER SERVICE ARE EMPHASIZED.

STATE CLEAN-UP DAYS

Mammoth Cave, May 30. (Special.)—"Amateur nights" were invented by the managers of shows to evade the provisions of the child labor law," declares Miss Frances Ingram. "This is done by the managers offering a number of prizes for which the children compete. It is a tragic sight to see little girls in tinsel and gauze trying to enhance their charms by singing vulgar songs and by dancing suggestive dances, coquetting with the men in the boxes in order to win the prizes."

This summing up of what was designated as one of the worst features in connection with child labor was made in a report of Miss Ingram on children in home industries, street trades, night messenger service and moving picture shows, made at the morning session today of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Ingram's report also contained the positive statement that "under the new labor inspector there is an absolute disregard of the provisions covering children on the stage." In the absence of Miss Ingram, who is head resident of Neighborhood House, Louisville, her report was read by Mrs. Mason Maury.

In referring to a report of an investigation made into the lives of children employed in the night messenger service Miss Ingram said that some features of the investigation are "so vile that they are unprintable and women have not been permitted to read them."

Dangers of Night Service

When in reading Miss Ingram's report, Mrs. Maury stopped and said: "I was asked to read the report which I have in my hand, but because I have gray hair, it seems that I was thought a younger woman might hesitate and we see in this report the statement that women were not allowed to read the reports of the night messenger investigation. Yet children are the ones directly concerned, and we, the mothers of children, are not permitted to see into what vile situations these young children are projected."

Miss Ingram's report said: "Why is it necessary to prohibit minors from being employed in the night messenger service? Because an extensive investigation throughout many States, including Kentucky, where conditions are just as bad as they are elsewhere, show that there can be no more demoralizing influence in the life of a boy. Almost all calls for night messengers after 9 or 10 o'clock are to the worst resorts in the city—to the modern seraglios, conveying bad messages from bad men to bad women. In my own experience as a settlement worker I have known decent boys to go into this service and become totally de-

COURIER-JOURNAL'S DAILY FASHION SUGGESTION

No Pattern With This.



For Class Day.

Some very pretty gowns are now being shown for school girls' commencement wear.

The one selected for this sketch has a foundation slip of white chiffon satin with an overdress of plain white net. The net is arranged simply on the foundation and is used in a fine plaiting on the skirt. The collar and sleeves bands are of the chiffon satin and soft satin folds are braided around the waist, ending in a case at each side of the face panel.

Results had been obtained through individual clean-up days in the various towns it was thought that a concerted or State day would be productive of better results and co-ordinate the work. It was announced that such State days would in no way deter towns desiring to have additional "clean-up" days. Mrs. Stratton was not present and her report was read by Mrs. Pinkney Varble.

That Kentucky is among the eight leaders of the nation in the matter of road building was the statement made in a report on civics, made by Mrs. Given Rudy, chairman of the civics department, and read by Mrs. R. H. Cunningham in the absence of Mrs. Rudy. In this report work that is being done in the interest of civics throughout Kentucky by the various federated clubs was detailed, and attention called to the fact that the State Federation of Women's Clubs presented three bills to the Legislature, one for the abolishment of the public drinking cup from schools, public buildings, trains, etc., which was passed and becomes effective June 1; the second bill, school suffrage for women, was also passed, as was the third bill, conservation of forests.

The recital of the successful passage of

Mammoth Cave estate. Mrs. Colby Taylor, a daughter of Mr. Gorin, who once owned Mammoth Cave, told of her trips through the cave when but a child of 5. She recounted her experiences with Jenny Lind, when that famous singer visited the cave, and told of the goloshes which she left behind and which the children used as boots because they were so huge. Mrs. Mason Maury said the federation hoped not only for the transformation of Mammoth Cave into a national reservation, but also for the securing of 32,000 acres in the neighborhood as a forest reserve.

Hay Fever Sanatorium.

Mrs. James K. Mitchell, of Bowling Green, who said she had been through the cave more than fifty times, made an eloquent plea for its conservation by the Government. She suggested that a hay fever sanatorium could be built over the cave, and by tapping the cave secure the dry and stimulating air for the cure of hay fever. This she said had been done successfully at another cave in no way comparable to Mammoth Cave. Miss Maura Clay told of the patriotic associations of the cave, and Mrs. H. R. Whiteside said nature herself has so conserved the cave for all generations that centuries have had no appreciable effect on it, while Niagara Falls is being destroyed by the action of nature.

H. M. Pinson, manager of the cave, said he had never enjoyed a party in the cave as much during his connection with Mammoth Cave, and said also no timber has been cut from the Mammoth Cave estate except to save the timber itself as it became necessary to afford light and air to assist forest growth. Mrs. Mitchell told of the visit of a woman last summer whose ancestor had sold the cave for

Convention Comes to End.

The meeting of the federation closed to-night with addresses by Mrs. Della Breckinridge, Dr. Lillian South and Mrs. Somerset extended an invitation to the federation to meet at that place next May as did Middlesboro. The Executive Committee will determine the date.

Final resolutions were presented by the committee. It was resolved that the creation of a national park at Mammoth Cave and its surroundings would be for the benefit of the people. The support of the federators was pledged to the measure adopted by the Kentucky General Assembly and to the bill introduced in Congress. The resolutions also referred to the resignation of Dr. Wiley and condemned and deplored the policy of the Department of Agriculture which would restrict enforcement of the pure food law impossible. The amendment raising the age of consent from 16 to 18 years was also indorsed as was the movement to memorialize the home of Dr. Ephriam McDowell.

HELEN RAMBLE LPH.

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Mrs. R. P. Halleck delivered a talk on "Women's Wages, Hours and Sanitary Surroundings in Stores, Workshops and Factories."

Crafts Committee Demanded.

Announcement was made at the morning session that not a single federated club in Kentucky has a craft department. "It seems to me that the Crafts Committee should be one of the most important committees," said Mrs. O. S. Jennings in submitting her report. "It is absolutely necessary to be an ex-

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The recital of the successful passage of legislation in which the federation has been vitally interested proved a source of enthusiasm for the women attending the recent meeting. Mrs. Rudy stated that there are now more than 140 clubs, representing approximately 15,000 women, working together for the general uplift of Kentucky.

Child Labor Committee.

The first work of the Industrial and Child Labor Committee for the past year, according to the report of the chairman, Mrs. Mayflower Major, was an attempt to locate the working children of the State. For this purpose 119 letters were written to as many school superintendents, asking for the school census, enrollment and

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HELEN RAJAPLPH.

CONTINUED

FROM PAGE 1

ORATORY FLOODS HISTORIC CAVERN

counted many interesting incidents which she remembered having occurred in the old cavern. One of these related to the visit of Jennie Lind, who found great delight singing on Echo River. Other stories covering the old cave were related by Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington.

That the virgin forests surrounding Mammoth Cave and the cave itself is being preserved and kept in good condition without being converted into a national reservation was the opinion expressed by H. M. Stinson, manager of Mammoth Cave. However, at the afternoon session of the Federation the resolutions committee recommended that the property be converted into a national reservation.

Before the banquet closed Miss Alice Lahey, of New York, led the women in singing "Annie Laurie" and other old airs.

Raps Labor Inspector.

Severe criticism of the new State Labor Inspector Ben Sand, for permitting young children to take part in vaudeville and motion picture shows, was made by Miss Frances Ingram, of Neighborhood House, in a paper, read in her absence by Mrs. Mason Maury,

at the morning session of the Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs, today. The subject of the paper, "Children in Home Industries," included all children employed in street trades, night messenger service and moving picture shows.

"At the last session of the Legislature," said Miss Ingram, "the Kentucky Child Labor Association tried to introduce certain amendments to the present law, which were defeated. This desired new law would prohibit minors being employed in the night messenger service; would prohibit children under sixteen appearing on the stage or working in mines, and would regulate all street trades as well as establish an eight-hour day for children. It is to be hoped that the women of Kentucky will insist on the necessity of these improvements.

Keep Boys off Streets.

"Now, why should the law prohibit every boy under twelve from engaging in street trades? Because the effect of this work on children is encouragement to truancy, vagrant habits, defiance of parental control, morbid taste for excitement and wrong standards of money value. I have known many boys to remain out all night after selling papers in the evening. The late hours, excessive fatigue, irregularity of sleep and meals, have caused many boys in my neighborhood to become debauchees at the age of ten or twelve."

The carelessness of policemen in regard to children of the streets was instanced by the following incident.

"One little boy, with whom I had a recent experience, sold papers at night and slept in a box outside the paper office for a week at a time, gambled with the older boys, and at one time, won ten dollars. The older boys forced him to play until he lost the ten. In the midst of one game two policemen walked up and the boys scattered. It happened that two dollars were on the table. Each officer pocketed a dollar and went on."

Tells of Messengers.

"The night messenger service is, however, more dangerous. An investigation made in several States, including Kentucky, has been considered too vile for women to read."

Mrs. Maury paused in the reading to say that if the children of women were doing these things, she did not believe it would injure the moral fibre of the women to know them.

"The boys," she continued, "are go-betweeners for bad men and women. They are purveyors of whiskey, opium, cocaine. They become intimately acquainted with the habits of the underworld sooner or later become a part of it. Ought not Kentucky to protect her

children from being employed in a business in which they must come into contact with all forms of vice?"

Concerning children who go on the stage, Miss Ingram told of their ultimate outcome, as a result of the morbid atmosphere, in which they live.

Evade Child-Labor Law.

"Amateur night," she said, "was invented by the managers of theaters to avoid the provisions of the Child-Labor Law. But it is a tragic sight to see little girls in tinsel and gauze, trying to enhance their charms by singing vulgar songs and coquetting with the man in the box, to win the so-called prize. Under the new labor inspector there is absolute disregard of the provision, covering children on the stage."

In conclusion, Miss Ingram urged the women to work for a law which shall abolish child-labor in Kentucky.

Mrs. Reuben P. Halleck, of Louisville, described the conditions of the women in industry, bringing out the need of enforcing the new ten-hour law and doing away with the antagonism to it on the part of employers.

"It has been proven," said Mrs. Halleck, "that the shorter day increases efficiency. Where women are worked overtime, the product turned out must suffer. Why not therefore save both the women and the results of their labor?"

Mrs. Halleck gave an account of the conclusions reached by the Investigating Committee of Kentucky.

New Classes of Women.

"There are two classes of women: The ones which cannot stand the strain of industrial life, and who resort to illegal life to make money more easily. For these we must have understanding. The second class is the one having in it those women who are putting up one of the biggest and bravest fights ever fought, meeting the demands put on them by society and life. We must give them not only our respect, but co-operation and support."

The report of the Industrial and Child-Labor Committee prepared by Mrs. G. L. Major, of Fulton, showed that in seven counties investigated 9,882 children are out of school.

Mrs. Given Rudy, of Henderson, told of the civic awakening in the State and of the part the women have had in the passage the vital statistics law. She also stated that Kentucky is among the eight States which have the best roads in the country.

Mrs. Dickey Speaks.

Mrs. J. H. Dickey, chairman of the Press Committee, and responsible for the Federation Daily, gave an interesting account of her work, which was greatly appreciated. The report of the Crafts Committee was made by Mrs. J. O. Jennings, of Eastern Kentucky. Mrs. John W. Lockett, of Henderson, told of the work that has been done

ably received. Mrs. C. H. Dietrick reported an active year for the Junior Civic Leagues. The morning session closed with reports given by the various clubs.

Supper served in Mammoth Cave to the delegates by the manager of the hotel, Albert C. Janist, was an interesting and unique entertainment. The dining room in Audubon Avenue, lighted with Japanese lanterns, looked almost grotesque in the immense sombreness of the corridor. A report was read by Mrs. James A. Mitchell at luncheon, made by the State Inspector, who had recently visited Mammoth Cave Hotel and guaranteed that it was being conducted in the most scientific and sanitary manner.

MEXICAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

PARIS, May 30.—Miguel Diaz Lombardo, formerly Mexican Minister of Public Instruction, today presented his letters of credence as New Mexican Minister to France to President Fallieres at the palace of the Elysee.

ARTFUL GIRL.

George—I told her I was going to kiss her once for every step of the way home.
Jack—And what did she do?
George—Got awful mad—then went upstairs and put on a hobble skirt.—Chaparral.

"My good man, they need laborers badly in the next town." "Thanks for the warning, boss. I'll make a detour."—Washington Herald.

AMUSEMENT

Shubert Masonic ONE NIGHT
Fri., June 7
WEBER & FIELDS
JUBILEE COMPANY

Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, William Collier, George Beban, Bessie Clayton, John T. Kelly, Ada Lewis, Helena Collier Garrick and Weber and Fields.

Prices \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.
Seats Monday. Mail orders now being filled.

RIVERVIEW THE BIG PARK
ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY
"THE LITTLE GRAY LADY"
Reserved Seats Shubert Masonic and Humler & Nolan's
Free Concerts by Don Phillipini's Band,
Suzanna Lehmann, Solist
DANCING Prof. Schoon's Orchestra

FONTAINE FERRY
THE PARK BEAUTIFUL
EXTRA GOOD VAUDEVILLE
Matinee, all seats 10c; Night, 10c-20c.
FREE CONCERTS BY NATIELLO'S BAND

H-O-P-K-I-N-S-
(PRINCESS AMUSEMENT CO.)
HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE
SIX BIG ACTS

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN WORKERS

Anti-Child Labor Association
Will Co-Operate With Consumers' League.

BEVERIDGE TO COME HERE.

That more and more the needs, environment and possibilities of the child are becoming matters of earnest consideration was again made apparent yesterday afternoon in the large attendance at the Anti-Child Labor Association at the Temple Adath Israel.

George L. Sehon, of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, reported some interesting facts concerning the children of the mining sections, and stated that the society he represented is doing for some of the children out in the State a work similar to that which is being done here through the scholarship fund of the Consumers' League.

State Factory Inspector Thomas Scally addressed the meeting for a few moments on obstacles encountered in his work, and favored shorter hours of work for the growing child. Later on a committee, composed of the George Sehon, Mrs. James Leech and Mr. Scally, was appointed by President Thomas D. Osborne to confer as to advisable changes in the present child labor laws of the State, and to co-operate with the committee now working, of which A. S. Brandeis is Chairman.

Gives Graphic Description.

As Chairman of the Child Labor and Truancy Committee of the Consumers' League, Miss Frances Ingram, of Neighborhood House, gave a graphic description of some of the cases being handled by that committee.

By a unanimous vote the association promised financial co-operation with the Consumers' League in its work of securing funds to carry on its scholarship work, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Sehon pledging \$10 each toward this course.

A Membership Committee to enlarge the interest in and support of the Child Labor Association was composed of Dr. H. G. Eenelow, Mrs. C. P. Weaver and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington.

The annual meeting of this association will be held in this city in December. It was decided to leave the details of date and arrangement to the Executive Committee. The hope was expressed that Senator Ailbert Beveridge might be prevailed upon to attend this meeting and to address it.

November 30, 1946

Letter

Asks Child-Labor Ban

Dear Sirs: The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution has now been ratified by twenty-eight states. Eight more must ratify before the amendment becomes valid. It is a national disgrace that it is not already in force.

The amendment itself does not attempt to regulate child labor. It very properly leaves that to Congress. The exact wording is as follows:

SECTION I. The Congress shall have the power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

SECTION II. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to the legislation enacted by the Congress.

I give below the states which have ratified. If your state has not done so, apply pressure to your state officials for an immediate referendum. Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

LLOYD W. MAFFITT

Wapello, Iowa, November 2

CHILD SCHOLARSHIPS ARE GIVEN IN NEW YORK

But in Very Few Cases Have They Been Found Desirable.

Homer Folks, vice chairman of the National Child Labor committee, arrived in Cincinnati Friday afternoon and hurriedly made preparations to address the convention in Scottish Rite cathedral. Mr.

Folks's subject was "Poverty and Parental Dependence as an Obstacle to Child Labor Reform." In treating of child labor scholarships, he said: "In the city of New York the local Child Labor committee has established the plan of giving scholarships to take the place of children's earnings when otherwise there would be suffering. More than a year ago the school authorities were notified that such scholarships were available, also the Department of Labor, charitable societies and other agencies who would be likely to know of needy families whose children are excluded from labor. The net result of fifteen months has been that in only ninety-five cases has it been found necessary or desirable to award such scholarships. The scholarship varies from \$1 to \$3 per week. The total actual scholarships at present in force require an expenditure of about \$5,000 per annum."

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MRS. J. DONALD DINNING, Louisville

KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

428 SOUTH FIRST ST.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

TELEPHONES { MAIN 736
CITY 219

Executive Committee

THEODORE AHRENS, Louisville
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L. R. CURTIS, Louisville
MRS. PRATT DALE, Louisville
HUSTON QUIN, Louisville
MRS. FRANK L. McVEY, Lexington
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MRS. STANLEY REED, Maysville
PAUL McNARY MOORE, Earlington
MRS. GEORGE T. SETTLE, Louisville

*The purpose of this society is to give children who begin life under the
check of poverty a fair chance of success through a sound mind in a sound body*

The Filson Historical Society

Souisville, City of
 Wabash 2251
 All departments in
 City Hall except
 police department
 Mayor office - City Hall
 Jackson 6753

55x26

and public spirited citizens of all faiths. Space permits including here only the names of the officers and staff which follow.

OFFICERS

- HOMER FOLKS, *Chairman Emeritus*
- SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, *Chairman Emeritus*
- EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, *Chairman*
- REV. F. ERNEST JOHNSON, *Vice-Chairman*
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- ROBERT FAIG, *Treasurer*
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SOL MARKOFF
- Research and Publicity*
FLORENCE TAYLOR
- Specialist in Educational Problems*
FRANCIS J. BASSETT
- Membership*
JAMES MYERS

VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

The NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE is a voluntary organization with no government or political affiliations. It is entirely dependent on voluntary gifts to maintain its work year by year. Contributions are deductible for income and estate tax purposes. Checks should be made out to ROBERT FAIG, *Treasurer* and mailed to

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
 419 Fourth Avenue New York 16, N. Y.

**The
 National Child
 Labor Committee**

Works

to PREVENT

*the human tragedies
 of harmful child labor*

to PROMOTE

*a chance of better
 education*

FOR

*the girls and boys
 of America*

55x26

CHILD LABOR

The NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE was founded in 1904 and incorporated in 1907 by a Special Act of Congress as a voluntary agency to protect children against harmful employment—to promote their education and prepare them for and guide them into suitable occupations where favorable conditions of work prevail.

AN UNFINISHED TASK

Marked progress has been made and many of the worst child labor conditions have been eliminated. Yet even today there are nearly two million children 14 through 17 years of age employed in industry and agriculture, many of them working under conditions detrimental to their schooling, health and welfare.

WASTE OF AMERICAN YOUTH

The waste of American youth is emphasized by the fact that government surveys of accidents in manufacturing have shown that teen-agers are twice as liable to crippling injuries as adults. Many are killed. Thousands suffer permanent injuries such as the loss of a hand, an arm or a leg and are handicapped for life. There is not even adequate provision for rehabilitation for such children to enable them to make the most out of their disabled condition.

WHAT WE DO

The NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE makes a broad statesmanlike approach to the problems of child labor and youth employment.

First—on the basis of carefully gathered facts as to actual conditions and desirable standards, it is working for improved child labor and school attendance laws, and for better enforcement of the laws which exist.

Second—its aim is to improve the schools, especially by increasing their practical and appropriate courses of study for millions of teen-agers with widely varying interests, aptitudes and abilities. This will make schools more attractive and useful for youngsters. The double effect will be to reduce child labor and, at the same time, keep more young people in school and prepare them for useful lives as intelligent citizens in our democracy.

OFFICERS AND STAFF

The NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE enjoys high standing among social agencies. The integrity, economy and efficiency of its work is assured by the high character and ability of its officers, staff and Board of Trustees. It is a member of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

The Trustees are drawn from the ranks of social workers, clergymen, educators, doctors, business men and women, labor, agriculture, consumers

May 26, 1949

Ky. Child Labor Association.

2 Cashier's Check

No. A 28085 - National Child Labor Com \$25.00
sent care of Mrs. Gimand

No. A 28086 - Consumers League 9.01
Mrs. Grover Sales, Treas

Both signed by W. J. Malone \$34.01

Consumers League of Kentucky

Miss Frances Thompson, Pres.
city attorney's office

Mrs. Anna Hubbuch Settle, Vice Pres.

Mrs. Grover Sales, ^{attn. Ky. Home Life Bldg.} Treas.

2030 Tyler Lane - Cherokee 1954

Spoke to Mrs. Dinninging night of N. D. Play - Three Men on
a Horse -

Wed May 25, 49

The effect of the premature labor upon the health and the physical welfare of these children was devastating. Their strength was impaired and their vital stamina destroyed.

There were conferences with truant officers and visits to principals of school, and visits to homes of those who were reported. There was much so called case work done.

As the League worked along and ran into ^{cases of perjury} ~~the possibilities of evasion~~ under their law it was apparent that a proff-
of-age clause if demanded for both permit and affidavit would help remedy the evil. The question was how was it best to issue the permit

on the part of the court with the educational
 forces of the city and promised their
 support. Mrs. Rogers who had come to
 Louisville because of her efficient methods
 in juvenile court work, trained the truant
 officers in the most highly approved
 method of dealing with the children
 who came within their ken. The educa-
 tional forces responded. ~~The response~~
~~and the job department~~ ~~re-~~
~~sponded marvelously, and~~
 But an undue burden had been thrust on the
 Charity Organization which at that time it was
 not ready to assume. This made it necessary
 to develop further the program of
 that agency. ~~The National Organization~~
 of that agency was called on for advice.
 It suggested that those most interested in
 this scholarship problem might form them-
 selves into an advisory committee to the
 Charity Organization Board with one of the members

* There was a gratifying response on the part of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Principals and teachers and on the part of the Department of Labor with its more than willing labor inspectors.

The Filson Historical Society