

February 1917

EHHS

Organization of the  
Linnville Women's City  
Club - Trust Board of  
Directors

Madame President - Members of  
the Club:

The Nominating Com.  
begs leave to submit the  
following report, quoting  
from the Bulletin <sup>as a</sup> <sup>number</sup>  
preface to their report:

"The terms of office of six  
members of the Board expire  
at this meeting. Five direct-  
ors are elected regularly  
each year to serve for three  
years. In addition, any  
member who has been se-  
lected by the Board to  
fill a place made vacant

<sup>2</sup>  
by resignation during the  
year, must stand for re-  
election at the annual  
meeting, or have her place  
filled by the vote of the  
Club."

A situation as set forth  
by the preceding sentence  
is now before the Club -  
Mrs. George A. Newman, Chair-  
man of the Foods and Market  
Committee was elected by  
the Board to fill the place  
of Mrs. Oscar Block re-  
signed. Her term, as you

3  
 will see by referring to the  
 ballot will be for only  
 Two years.

The Com. then took  
 up the selection of nominees  
 for the three term of office  
 and after many hours of  
 deliberation - and trying to get a representative  
 every woman in Louisville  
 so very busy that she  
 could not take up another  
 bit of work - we believe  
 we have been able to put  
 before you eight of the  
 very busiest women of

trying to get a member from each quarter of the city  
 8871-4  
 12428

4  
 Louisville from which  
 number you are asked  
 to select. five to fill  
 terms of three years in  
 the Board of Directors  
 Thus the ballot stands  
 as in your hands at  
 present :-

Candidates for 2 years Term  
 Mrs. George R. Newman  
 1438 Rosdell Avenue

Candidates for 3 year Term  
 Miss Emma Wolfinger  
 408 Fountain Court.  
 Mrs. George B. Frazee Jr.  
 1011 Brook Street  
 Mrs. H. H. Lewis  
 1394 S. Fourth Street

8871-4  
 12428

5.

Mrs. Morton Morris  
Brookboro Road  
Miss Mamie Semones  
736 S. Forty - seventh St  
Mrs. Geo. B. Heble  
1912 Frankfort Ave.  
Mrs. E. A. Heble  
2091 Sherwood Avenue  
Mrs. Charles Neer  
218 W. Hill Street  
Respectfully submitted  
Mrs. Alfred Brandeis  
Mrs. H. J. Ryans  
Mrs. Herbert Ottenheimer  
Mrs. John W. White  
Miss Amelia Seiler, chair

PRESIDENT'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT MADE TO

LOUISVILLE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB, March 16th, 1918

I have chosen the title "Over Here" for this first annual report of the President of the City Club.

When we think of the agony and sacrifices "Over There", and these are silent presences always in our midst, we acknowledge humbly that anything we may do over here is simple and easy by contrast, but we also are stirred to the conviction that, difficult or easy, no act, no plan, no work should be wasteful or misdirected and that it dare not be purposeless. It is not sufficient that we be busy, the work must be worthy this time; it is not enough that the work be good, it must be the best we can give and of the kind we are best able to give.

Over there, the fight is to maintain the principle of Democracy at any price. Over here, the fight should be to put these principles into action at any cost.

Our boys are reading books that they never before knew; they are hearing speakers such as their own towns could never have afforded; they are feeling a world-pulse such as they never had dreamed possible. It is for us to help America realize for her sons some part of what these books, speakers, and this international comradeship are holding out as expectations to our boys.

The City Club is striving to keep this greater America, this better city, ever in mind as a goal to work for. The Club is, therefore, trying to take each small step upon a permanent foundation, to carry a work when undertaken, as nearly as possible to completion, and to go from step to step as the opportunity comes.

There is necessarily a good deal of routine office work attached to the directing of a City Club. Your President has spent a large part of her days in the office answering messages, letters, visitors and calls on the telephone, meeting with Committees, and outlining the general policy of the Club.

The office of the City Club was headquarters last summer for work carried on by the Children's Protective Association and the City Club to raise money for the opening of playgrounds for which the Park Board did not have the funds.

This office was also headquarters from which was conducted the School Election Campaign last fall and the campaign under the auspices of the City Club for the re-election of a good Juvenile Court Judge. For six weeks prior to the August 1917 Primary, women workers under the direction of Mrs. S. C. Henning, Mrs. Charles B. Semple and Mrs. Harry Bishop were gathered daily in the City Club office.

Two strikes among women have occurred in the city since the organization of this club. Both times the office was tendered to these workers as a hospitable place in which to present to women out of these industries the reasons why those in the industries went on strike.

The School Election Committee holds its smaller Committee meetings in this office and is given space for the necessary maps, literature, filing cards and lists of registered women voters.

The policy of the Board of Directors has been to throw open the City Club room as a natural ground for any discussion, whether industrial, legal, health or educational, so long as it pertained to the city life.

The largest and most valuable contribution which the City Club has made to the city is, of course, the sanitary survey of waste collection and disposal. This scientific study of local conditions with its specific and practical recommendations, has enabled Louisville to enforce without any loss of time to the city; any expenditure of money, or any costly experimentation of useless methods, the new garbage ordinance imposed by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The dire need for conservation of food required city wide organized effort on the part of many clubs. The City Club is contributing its quote through the Foods and Markets Committee. Canning stations were established last summer all over the city where women were taught to put up fruits and vegetables. Wartime food substitute luncheons are served monthly now at the meetings. Investigations into the enforcement of food prices are conducted by a method of dividing into districts grocers and their patrons who report upon selling prices to the City Food Administrator.

The Public Health Committee lost its Chairman by the removal of Miss Nan L. Dorsey to Nashville so that the work has languished. This is greatly to be regretted. An active Public Health Committee is sorely needed by the City Club. The Public Health Department of the city, the City Hospital, the Public Health Nurses, and the Sanitary Inspectors should have the co-operation of the community through the medium of this Club in their efforts towards the conservation of life and health.

The City Planning Committee which has been working to enforce the Tenement House law, touches closely this same problem of health. It is the health of inhabitants in closely packed quarters where ventilation and drainage are poor. This Committee has also lost two of its most interested members by removal to New York. The recommendation of Mrs. Streng, Chairman of this Committee, that these two Committees be combined in one big working body to study Health and Housing in Louisville suggests the possible solution of this vexed question.

Nowhere are our boys going to demand more from our city upon their return than in this matter of health. The army life has forced them to attend to their teeth, to remove their adenoids, to exercise abundantly, to expect good food, to demand sanitary drainage, and to sleep with windows open or under the stars. Many of them have learned the basic laws of health for the first time.

Louisville has pure water and a good Tenement House law, but the water is not so equitably distributed as our soldiers will have the right to demand, and the Tenement House law is not so well known as it deserves to be.

New health laws have been passed by the General Assembly at Frankfort and new city ordinances have been enacted by the General Council. The U. S. Public Health officials are in the city to assist in the enforcement of these laws, some of which they themselves suggested. There needs only an active Committee of citizens to study this legislation, to explain the proper compliance with the new provisions, to arouse public interest, and to keep the ideals always a little ahead of the accomplishment, in order to bring the Health and Housing of Louisville to a standard fit for a city of 260,000 people, and fit for the families of the boys over here.

Thousands of illiterates went into the army. None will come out of it for they are being taught. This change will bring about a new attitude of mind, new demands, and a new disappointment if Louisville does not change as her returning citizens are changing.

The Committees visiting the General Council and the Board of Education can get acquainted with all plans for meeting this problem and will be prepared to offer any services from the club.

The war aims of the Allies have been gradually raised to a higher, more altruistic and democratic plain. Our President has been one of the great leaders in molding these national and international ideals.

It devolves upon a City Club to catch the stride of this international democratic march and to help swing the city into step. It is not that all individuals do not feel the inspiration. They well may. But they are not organized for the definite purpose of laying hold upon these ideals, spreading them, working toward them in a methodic way, and insisting upon them in practical life.

Russia has shown us that a people not disciplined by its own responsibilities cannot safely carry the load of self-

government. It is our share over here to impress the necessity of this responsibility upon the men and women at home. It is only by undertaking public duties that we can become public spirited; only by knowing community needs that we can care enough to meet them, and only by living out our faith and putting it into deeds that we can prove and test our democracy.

This is a time when to be true and responsive to the agony and sacrifices "Over There", we must do our fullest duty to our ideals of brotherhood Over Here.

It is for a City Club, while attending to its small but important duties in its own narrow orbit, to link up these big ideals to the daily task. The program for the city's advancement along humane, educative, aesthetic and legislative lines should be kept before the attention as a constructive plan to be followed as slowly or rapidly as the work can be well done.

By making the city more liveable and by increasing its gifts to its citizens, we can perform a needed, a purposeful and a worthy work of which we may be proud even in these serious days.

The Filson Historical Society

MR. ALEX G. BARRETT'S ADDRESS BEFORE LOUISVILLE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

At Y. M. H. A. September 21st, 1918.

Board formerly composed of fourteen Directors, two from each of seven Legislative Districts. Nominated by political parties and given out as prizes. Election was by voice. The most important advantage in the new method is the elimination of party politics.

Board now made up of five men selected from city at large. As an example of the fairness of dealing, Mr. Barrett stated that in apportioning the money obtained through the Bond Issue, although all five Directors lived East of Fifth St., four schools were built West of 18th St.

Since Mr. Barrett's election, he has never heard politics or religion injected into any Board discussions.

It was impossible to fix responsibility on fourteen men and it is easier for the public mind to concentrate on five men. Another advantage is the change in the powers of the Superintendent and the taking of the census. The Superintendent was formerly appointed by the Board for two years and the Board elected the teachers and principals.

It is now not in the power of the Board to appoint a teacher unless the Superintendent recommends it. The Board appoints the three Executive officers - the Secretary and Treasurer, the Business Director and the Superintendent. Term - one year. If recommended, the term is four years.

Under the old arrangement, the Secretary and Superintendent were appointed for two years.

The appointment of a Business Director is a great improvement. He has charge of employing janitors and engineers; appoints them with approval of Board but discharges them directly.

The census was formerly taken by enumerators who were paid according to the number of names taken. It is now taken every three years by the Caron Directory Co. on a lump sum basis. They pay the enumerators. The Census now costs about \$5000.00.

The Board receives \$5.25 for every child enrolled. Any school district may make a census of that district if they so desire.

The principal gains under the new law are:

- 1st: Appointment of teachers is without pull on the members of the Board.
- 2nd: In the way of business management.

The principal Committees are those of Instruction, Finance and Buildings. Each has three members. Each Committee meets a week before the monthly Board meeting and recommends action to the Board. In spite of duplication of work, Committees are a good thing.

The Board has control of all public common schools of the city.

The School year is from July 1st to June 30th. The Board is busy at the beginning of the year with bids for the bank deposit, the appointment of teachers and salaries, and the fixing of the budget.

The principal revenue is from State and City taxes. Of the 40¢ per \$100.00 State tax 18¢ goes to the schools and last year the city levied 38¢.

Revenue last year:

City taxes -----	838,000
State taxes -----	286,000
Tuition -----	27,000
Miscellaneous -----	10,000
	<u>1161,000</u>

It was found that we were teaching pupils from the County and districts sending pupils to our schools, at a loss and this year the tuition charge will cover what it costs to teach these pupils.

Estimated revenues this year at the outside \$1,173,000

Estimated expenditures - \$50,000 more

State revenue has fallen off \$30,000

The Mayor has been asked for an additional 2¢ over what the Board received last year.

From 1910-11 to 1916, salaries of teachers were increased only 6%. Since 1916 they have been increased 4-1/2% but are not yet sufficient to hold teachers and thirty-six have left for better positions since June and twenty-seven teachers who were elected notified the Board they would not come.

The principal needs are Girls High Schools and better accommodations for colored children, and at other schools where portable buildings in the yards deprive the pupils of playgrounds.

Instead of enlarging the Girls High School or building another central school, Mr. Barrett advocated branch high schools for pupils from outlying districts. However, no funds are available at this time.

Bess W. Webb, Rec. Secretary.

Address of Mr. D. B. G. Rose, Chairman of Board of Public Works,

Before LOUISVILLE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB , Jan. 26th, 1919

Louisville's Memorial Monument,  
A civic Center for Louisville.

It is with a sense of unworthiness that I come before you today. I feel that a public improvement such as a civic center should be approached by a more capable advocate.

All citizens, young and old; man, woman and child, take pride in their city or at least they should do so. They all want a large city. Just why does not enter into the matter, but there is one thing sure - one way to secure a large city is to make it beautiful and attractive. A civic center will tend to increase the popularity of any city.

The proposed Civic Center is to have among other important features an Auditorium, and joined to the Auditorium should be a Soldiers and Sailors Memorial.

A Market Place which is one of the most needful things that a city can have should be arranged for in the proposed civic center. There is no market place in Louisville at the present time.

All street car lines, both urban and interurban, should touch at some point within the Civic Center.

Comfort Station and central breathing place, as well as a parking place for automobiles should all be included.

During my short term of public service, I have learned what it means to have the women interested in public improvements and I shall take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the splendid endeavors of Mrs. Lee Bernheim and her associates in having brought to pass that very important service to the public - the matter of Garbage separation, for without the splendid services of your club in preparing the ground work, I have serious doubts as to whether the present plan of garbage separation would have advanced to the degree it now has. The money and energies expended by your Club upon the question of garbage separation, a question which has been before the public not only in Louisville but throughout the country for the past decade, was the means whereby we were encouraged to try out the plan.

I also wish to pay my humble tribute to the noble efforts of your patriotic civic fellow worker, Mrs. John A. Stratton, for the untiring interest and splendid endeavors she and her associates manifested in a cleaner city. She was indeed a noble woman and I shall never forget the joyous beam of her countenance when in the early fall of last year, she inquired of the Board of Public work, with much misgiving owing to the then war conditions, as to whether we would have clean-up says, and when we informed her that we were only too willing to co-operate with her, she was a happy woman indeed.

As to a Civic Center and incident thereto, our Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial, I am of the opinion that if we, during our lifetime and most likely that of our children, are to have a civic center there will never be a more opportune time than now when property values

are possibly at their lowest ebb.

I have suggested that that portion of our city lying between Jefferson and Broadway and 5th and 6th streets be developed into a Civic Center, and why: For numerous reasons: The section referred to is very near to the heart of our business activities, the property therein can be purchased at a cost far less than any similar section located so advantageously and the keystone of the center is your present County and Municipal Headquarters, the City Hall, Court House, Jail and Armory. I would not mention the Jail, but for the fact of it being a necessary adjunct of all Municipalities.

We will in the near future have an Auditorium, too long delayed, and in my humble opinion, it would be nothing short of a civic crime to build the Auditorium on the present contemplated site at Floyd and Broadway, and I trust the efforts of this Club will be put forward to induce the powers that be to change their present designs and thus not place another obstacle in the way of a Civic Center.

I beg leave to suggest for your prayerful consideration the joining of the Auditorium with the proposed Soldiers and Sailors Memorial and although I hesitate to run counter to the views of such representative citizens as Mr. William Heyburn and General Young, who stand aghast at the idea of including the utilitarian and serviceable with the idealistic in a memorial, I beg of you to consider whether there could be a more idealistic memorial erected in honor of those gallant men and brave women who offered their lives upon the altar of liberty for the safety of the human race.

The question has been raised that such a memorial would not be permanent. It can be made so, or at least that portion of it that is to serve as a Memorial can be made just as lasting as a monument of metal or stone. Some thought, in my opinion, should be given to the utility of a memorial as joined to an Auditorium. The funds thus far secured, amounting, so I am told, to \$250,000.00, could be used to great advantage. These funds have been subscribed by our citizens and to this can be added sufficient to provide just what is wanted. The fund should be raised by popular subscription. Every school child with his or her pennies, nickels and dimes should be permitted to become stockholders in this edifice to be raised in honor of our boys and surely such an edifice should be used in part at least for those things which tend to improve the community in education, in morals and in the higher ideals of life. Every man, woman and child of our fair city should have a part in the building of the Memorial.

What more suitable, what more pleasing and satisfying memorial should there be to the families and friends of those who have given their lives for the freedom of the human race than to have the names of those heroes inscribed upon bronze on the walls of a Memorial Chamber in an Auditorium, the center of activities of the educational, moral and political life of our city, where during the course of the year our entire population could go and hear the great singers and

musicians, great preachers, great Statesmen and orators.

As we enter the magnificent foyer of that splendid Auditorium, we find to the right a "Memorial Chamber" built for all time, impervious to fire or flood, where could be found all that has been made historical, interesting, by and in the memory of those brave boys who served in the great World War and gave their young lives for a free nation and a free World. Where we shall find the names of our heroic dead inscribed on bronze upon the lodges of the Auditorium or upon a section in the seating arrangement set apart in the memory of our heroes.

Monuments are well to look upon; they bring recollections of heroic deeds of wise and powerful men and women, but they serve no good purpose in an essential way for the uplift and betterment of humanity. They are beneficial and uplifting, it is true, but they fail in the actual definite advancement of human liberties and action, human thought and education.

The time which will have been consumed by my presence here today will be wasted both for you and for me unless there is some good to come from this talk.

If what I have to say is purposeless and there is no good to come from it, then it would be just as well to cut matters short. I am a firm believer in the power and influence of the woman in all the affairs of life. I believe she has her part to play in civic affairs as well as in the home and in the church.

As I have previously made mention of the part played by the Women's City Club in the garbage matter, also of the women's part in Clean-up day work, I am now appealing to you of the Women's City

Club to get behind this movement for a Civic Center. The ramifications lead to and from every home in the city of Louisville.

I wish to take up as one of the features of the Civic Center the Market House. Those of you who are familiar with the conditions as they now exist in our market places cannot but realize that we are far deficient in having a real market place, one that the city should have and is justified in having. It would be a miserable criterion indeed if our City were to be judged by our market places.

It is high time we should be up and doing in this one particular thing which has so much to do with our well being, even should nothing come of our Civic Center for a while, surely something can be done for our market places. In truth, immediate relief should be given. The matter should be considered without further delay even as a preliminary step towards a market place in our Civic Center.

If I could take you to one of the many market places in the East and could show you the show cases where meat of all kinds, poultry, vegetables, flowers, fish, fruits and game are displayed in an appetizing manner, where everything is clean and wholesome, and where the foods and products of the fields are protected from the disease germs which fly about on the streets and in the air, you would realize how badly we are in need of a market place. No doubt many of you have seen these beautiful places to which the people go for their daily food and know how true it is that Louisville has nothing of the sort.

Our citizenship of women and children, especially the old folks, have never been given much consideration by the city authorities, that is, as to their physical welfare. In this Civic Center, there are shelter houses and waiting platforms with coverings overhead to protect women and children and old folks from the summer heat and the winter cold, rain, sleet and snow. Just such a place for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of our people and the stranger within our gates to point to with pride. Here it is that all our street car lines, urban and interurban, center, where transfers are made, where we are sure of catching our car and avoid the waiting in the rain, sleet or snow.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation for your kindly consideration of the matters in which we should all be interested. I wish to say, however, that unless some more active interests become engaged in this civic center project, it may be many years before it becomes an accomplished reality.

I am sure that the women of this organization are capable in every way to carry on this project to a successful issue. I am sure they realize it is one of the most momentous things Louisville could do in promoting the general welfare of its people and the advancement of the City.

I trust something concrete may come from these disconnected remarks and that something tangible may be accomplished without delay.

My talk today is in a way my valedictory address as a City Official, as in a few days I shall relinquish my duties as Chairman of the Board of Public Works and while this project is no one man's affair, but is the affair of all, yet it requires some one to give time, mind and thought to its accomplishment and I know of no organization of men or women in the City of Louisville who could bring this momentous matter to a successful conclusion quicker or better than the Women's City Club with Mrs. Halleck as its President.

In summing up, as regards the Memorial, a proper setting is vital. One would not place a beautiful diamond in a setting of brass; one would not build a beautiful home in an obscure and undesirable neighborhood.

This thing can be done. The present valuations are one and three quarters millions with deductions to be made from this amount. The present city indebtedness is a little more than eleven million dollars, whereas we are entitled under the City Charter to have a bonded indebtedness of twice that amount. A two million dollar bond issue will accomplish all that is desired.

The Filson Historical Society