

college graduates. We should have a college in our own State which we may attend without having to leave the State to secure such training.

8. There should be at least two trade schools, one located in the Eastern and the other in the Western section of the State.

9. Negro schools need better supervision and I favor the selection of these supervisors from professional teachers of our own race.

10. Provisions must be made to have Negro History taught in the colored schools.

11. The 58,000 colored children of Kentucky should be encouraged to take an active part and derive some benefit from the Kentucky State Fair each year.

The above is a brief synopsis of my educational policies, and, if elected president of the K. N. E. A., I shall use the influence of this office for the consummation of these laudable ideals.

It will be a great honor to me to be elected President of our Association, and I am sincerely grateful to all those who are supporting me. I shall try to be worthy of their confidence and support, and, if elected, shall devote all of my energy and ability to the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties which devolve upon me. I am

Very respectfully,

C. L. TIMBERLAKE

[1920?]

C. L. TIMBERLAKE

OUTLINES EDUCATIONAL POLICIES HE HOPES
TO PUT INTO EFFECT SHOULD HE BE
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF K. N. E. A.

To the members of the Fifty-third Annual Session of
the Kentucky Negro Educational Association:

Greetings:

I am a Kentuckian. I love "My Old Kentucky Home." I sing that song with unstinted fervor. I am proud of our State's history, but I am prouder still of its future, which is goading all of our citizens to the fullest exercise of their power that our State may take its rightful place with the other progressive states of our great American Commonwealth. I desire to see Kentucky kept abreast with the progress of this wonderful age.

I know of no class of people who are wielding a greater influence for the making of good citizens than the great army of teachers who have consecrated their lives to the task of furnishing a higher standard of civilization.

My purpose in asking the support of the members of the K. N. E. A. in my efforts to be elected as its president is that I may be more able to render service, in bringing about those ideals that mean most for substantial manhood and womanhood. In this connection I desire to say that I want the support of every member of the Association.

I wish to say with emphasis that I have made no combination or co-alition with either of the other candidates in

connection with the race I am making for the presidency, and, if elected, I shall belong to no clique or combination, but shall always strive to discharge every duty promptly and efficiently.

I am not relying upon my popularity with any organization, outside of the expressed will of the majority of this Association; neither have I any patronage to offer, other than the faithful service I intend to render the Association in its efforts to better the educational good of our people in the State.

It has been my pleasure to have known the other two candidates nearly all my life, and for them I have the very highest respect, and believe they are sincere and would discharge the duties of the office of president of the K. N. E. A. to the very best of their ability. However, I think, when you have considered the policies of each candidate, there will be no doubt that the policies I am advocating are more essential to the immediate needs of the condition of the Negro boys and girls of our State.

There can be no material, social or political progress without education. The highest exercise of power is that which fashions intellect, unfolds the vision and molds the ideals of the children of our country. Without the moral and intellectual training of the masses, the very foundation of our modern institutions, the church, school, home and state would stagger, totter and fall.

Christian education is not only the bed rock of our civilization but is the hope of the world. The school houses of our state and the forces in charge of them constitute the manufacturing plant of our enlightened civilization.

It is a matter of common knowledge that our rural schools have been greatly neglected. The child living in the country, in the matter of educational advantages, does not have equal chance with the child living in the city. If elected president I shall work for Equal Educational Opportunities for all children, colored and white, rural and city, as here outlined.

1. Equalization of Educational opportunity through increased State support. (1) Length of school term. (2) Attendance. (3) Supervision. Amount and proportionate share of school support borne by the State.

2. Professional supervision of rural schools for colored as well as for white. (1) State wide in scope. (2) Adequate number of supervisors, colored and white. (3) To encourage professional growth of teachers.

3. Adequate preparation and salary of rural teachers. (1) Professional preparation beyond high school graduation. (2) Minimum standards set by the State. (3) State help distributed on basis of (a) Number of teachers. (b) Aggregate attendance. (c) Local need and effort.

4. High school facilities for colored rural children. (1) High school in daily reach of home; (2) Significance of junior high schools.

5. Better rural buildings and (1) Health and progress of rural children.

6. Centralization or consolidation of schools.

7. The need of a standard senior college is evident to all as the law requires teachers of certain schools to be

—VOTE FOR—
C. L. TIMBERLAKE
FOR PRESIDENT K. N. E. A.

If You Favor—

- Equal Educational Opportunities for all children.
- Equalization of educational opportunities through increased State support.
- Professional supervision of rural schools.
- Adequate preparation and salary of rural teachers.
- High school facilities for colored rural children.
- Better rural buildings and equipment. Health and progress of rural children involved.
- Centralization or consolidation of schools.
- Negro History in negro schools.
- Negro children to take part in State Fair.
- The establishment of two Trade Schools.

1920?

Prof. N. B. Matthews
2121 St. Chestnut St.
Louisville, Ky.

APR 5 - 1929

PROCLAMATION NO. 1



OFFICE OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS STATE OF GEORGIA

JURISDICTION SUPREME LODGE

NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1916.

To the Grand Lodge Officers, Supreme Representatives, District Deputy Grand Chancellors, Grand Representatives, Chancellor Commanders, Officers and Members of the Subordinate Lodges of the Knights of Pythias throughout the Grand Domain of Georgia.

GREETING:

The following Proclamation is issued for your guidance and information. The recent Session of the Grand Lodge just held at Albany was one of the most pleasing and harmonious in the history of the Order. There was unity and harmony among the brethren from the beginning of the Session until its close. Not a discordant note was heard during the report of the Grand Lodge Officers, or during the reports of the Grand Lodge Committees, nor even while the Grand Lodge was legislating on matters pertaining to its own welfare. The Grand Lodge closed with nothing but peace and harmony prevailing, to meet in its 28th Annual Session in the City of Augusta, the Second Tuesday in July, 1917.

The following Officers were elected:

Grand Chancellor, Sir G. R. Hutto, Box No. 17, Bainbridge, Ga.
Grand Vice Chancellor, Sir W. T. Reid, No. 118 Green Street, Macon, Ga.
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Sir B. W. Warren, Americus, Ga.
Grand Master of Exchequer, Sir C. H. Macarthy, Box No. 16, Albany, Ga.
Grand Sec'y.-Treas. Endowment Bureau, Sir F. M. Cohen, Box No. 594, Savannah, Ga.
Grand Medical Registrar, Sir Dr. E. J. Turner, Columbus, Ga.
Grand Attorney, Sir Col. P. A. Allen, No. 51 1-2, S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Prelate, Sir Rev. A. W. Bryant, Valdosta, Ga.
Grand Lecturer, Sir C. A. Clark, Box No. 12, Brunswick, Ga.
Grand Master at Arms, Sir Col. E. B. Barco, No. 184 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Inner Guard, Sir J. W. Davis, Dawson, Ga.
Grand Outer Guard, Sir Rev. C. J. Smith, Bainbridge, Ga.
Member of Endowment Board, Sir E. W. Sherman, No. 774 Waldburg St., E., Savannah, Ga.
Past Grand Master of the Work, Sir Dr. G. N. Stony, Augusta, Ga.
Grand Auditors: Prof. W. B. Matthews, Atlanta, Sir Rev. J. W. Gilbert, Augusta, Ga.
Supreme Representatives: Long Term, Sir G. R. Hutto, Sir F. M. Cohen.
Short Term: Sir H. R. Butler, Sir J. H. Watson.

SOME ENACTMENTS

1. The Emergency fee of \$1.00 for the support and maintenance of our Bureau of Endowment was relieved, payable as heretofore, 25c in January, April, July and October to the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Sir F. M. Cohen.
2. A tax of Five-cents was levied against each member of the Jurisdiction for the support and advancement of the Uniform Rank. Said tax is payable on or before the 20th day of May, 1917 to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Sir B. W. Warren, Americus, Ga.
3. All persons applying for reinstatement must surrender their old policies with their application, or make affidavit of loss or destruction of same. When reinstated, new policy will be issued with the date of their reinstatement. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this enactment were repealed.
4. That owing to the increase of the volume of work in the office of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, caused by the influx of members under the Booster Campaign, that he be allowed an additional clerk.
5. That the per-diem of the Grand Master at Arms, Grand Inner Guard and Grand Outer Guard be increased from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day.
6. That all supplies for Lodges be bought directly from the Office of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

The following appointments are hereby announced: Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Sir Rev. A. S. Staley, Americus, Ga.

Committee to revise and codify our Endowment Laws, Sir Prof. H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Sir Dr. H. R. Butler, Atlanta, Sir A. B. Singfield, Savannah, Sir E. J. Matthews, Dawson and Sir Dr. E. J. Turner, Columbus.

Committee to memorialize the Railroads of Georgia with reference to the treatment of our people, Sir E. B. Barco, Atlanta, Sir Rev. W. D. Johnson, Plains, Sir Rev. J. W. Gilbert, Augusta, Sir B. W. Warren, Americus, and Sir J. H. Watson, Albany.

These Committees will meet at such time and place as may be designated by the Chairman, for the purpose of transacting such business as was referred to them by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Chancellor's Report showed that he had issued Forty Charters for the opening of new lodges during the year, and that the membership of the Order had increased more than 5,000. The Grand Keeper of Records and Seal in his report showed a balance of more than \$3,000 in the Supply Department over that of last year, and that he had issued more than 5,000 policies for new members. The report of the Grand Medical Registrar showed that he had passed upon more than 9,000 medical certificates during the year. The report of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Endowment Bureau showed that he had paid off 271 Death Claims, and had a surplus of \$5,000 more than the previous year. The Grand Lecturer in his report showed that in his itinerary he had visited nearly every Lodge in the Jurisdiction, and found the major part of them to be in splendid condition.

As we have now started upon another twelve months' journey, I crave the unstinted support of every Sir Knight of our Jurisdiction. Let us put forth strenuous efforts to increase our Ranks with good men. It is not our purpose to let up until the smoke of our Altars goes up from every Hamlet and Hill-top of our Domain.

I want to ask a special favor of each member of the Jurisdiction, that he bring into his Lodge at least one applicant during the next twelve months.

Grand Lecturer, Sir C. A. Clarke has this day been ordered to visit the Lodges of the Jurisdiction and exemplify the ritualistic work of the Order. The Lodges are hereby directed to yield cheerful obedience to his orders.

My unbounded wishes are extended to all the Lodges of the Jurisdiction for their success, and I crave your support in assisting me to carry higher our tri-colored Banner.

Given under our hand and seal of the Grand Lodge, this fifteenth day of September, 1916, The Pythian Period XXXVI.

G. R. HUTTO,
Grand Chancellor.

ATTEST:

B. W. WARREN,

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

G. R. HUTTO
P. O. BOX 17
BAINBRIDGE, GA.



Prof. W. B. Matthews,
9th & Magazine Sts.,
Louisville, Ky.

RELEASED FOR USE OF AFTERNOON PAPERS ON SEPTEMBER 26, 1921, OR THEREAFTER.

(Names of publications disregarding release dates will be stricken from the mailing list.)

9-809

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR OR RACE.

[REVISED.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1921.—The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to-day issued a statement giving revised figures for the composition of the population of the United States according to color or race, as shown by the census taken as of January, 1 1920.

DISTRIBUTION BY COLOR OR RACE.

The total population of the United States, 105,710,620, comprises 94,820,915 white persons, 10,463,131 Negroes, 244,437 Indians, 111,010 Japanese, 61,639 Chinese, 5,603 Filipinos, 2,507 Hindus, 1,224 Koreans, and 154 others (Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans). The corresponding figures for 1910 were as follows: 81,731,957 white persons, 9,827,763 Negroes, 265,683 Indians, 72,157 Japanese, 71,531 Chinese, 160 Filipinos, 2,545 Hindus, 462 Koreans, and 8 others (Maoris). The rates of increase for the principal races during the decade were: Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; Negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.8 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.0 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

WHITE POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 per cent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1900-1910, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the World War. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The rate of increase in the Negro population, which is not perceptibly affected by

immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rates among the Negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

The following statement shows the Negro population in 1920 and 1910, with the rates of increase during the past two decades, for the South, the North, and the West. The line between the North and South follows the northern boundaries of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. The West is that part of the country lying west of the eastern limits of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

NEGRO POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

SECTION.	1920	1910	PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
			1910-20	1900-10
Total.....	10,463,131	9,827,763	6.5	11.2
The South.....	8,912,231	8,749,427	1.9	10.4
The North.....	1,472,309	1,027,674	43.3	36.7
The West.....	78,591	50,662	55.1	67.5

The total numerical increase in the Negro population during the decade was 635,368. Of this increase, 472,564, or nearly three-fourths, took place in the North and West, while only 162,804, or about one-fourth, was reported for the South, despite the fact that about 85 per cent of the total Negro population is still found in the South.

Without exception, the northern and western states which border on the South reported greater rates of increase in Negro population than the average for the country,

and in several of these states the rates were very large—for example, in Illinois, 67.1 per cent; in Ohio, 67.1 per cent; and in Pennsylvania, 46.7 per cent. The last-mentioned state has a larger Negro population than either Maryland or Kentucky. The greatest rate of growth in Negro population reported by any state having more than 10,000 Negro inhabitants appears for Michigan, 251 per cent, the Negro population of this state having increased from 17,115 in 1910 to 60,082 in 1920.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The decrease in the Indian population, as enumerated, is probably to be accounted for in part by the enumeration, as Indians in 1910 and as whites in 1920, of certain persons having only slight traces of Indian blood. In 1910 a special effort was made to secure a complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc.; and it is probable that for this reason a considerable number of persons who would ordinarily have been reported as whites were enumerated as Indians in 1910. This assumption is borne out by a comparison of the totals shown for the Indian population at the last four censuses—the only ones at which a complete enumeration of the Indian population has been attempted. These are: 1920, 244,437; 1910, 265,683; 1900, 237,196; 1890, 248,253. Of the total decrease in the Indian population between 1910 and 1920, amounting to 21,246, by far the greater part, 17,488, took place in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,851 to 11,824. The only other states which had, in 1920, 1,000 or more Indian inhabitants and which reported increases in Indian population, were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona, and California.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR OR RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL POPULATION.		WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		ALL OTHER.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES.....	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,820,915	81,731,957	10,463,131	9,827,763	244,437	265,683	61,639	71,531	111,010	72,157	9,488	3,175
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:														
New England.....	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,079	6,480,514	79,051	66,306	1,715	2,076	3,602	3,499	347	272	115	14
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	19,315,862	21,041,840	18,880,432	600,183	417,870	5,940	7,717	8,812	8,189	3,266	1,643	1,103	21
West North Central.....	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,882	17,927,622	514,554	300,836	15,695	18,255	5,043	3,415	927	482	462	11
West South Central.....	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,387	11,351,621	278,521	242,662	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,212	1,000	185	37
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,940	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488	13,673	9,054	1,824	1,582	300	156	355	12
East South Central.....	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central.....	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,115,727	6,721,491	2,063,579	1,984,426	60,618	76,767	1,534	1,303	578	428	188	119
Mountain.....	5,836,101	2,633,517	5,212,839	2,520,455	30,801	21,467	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,747	371	196
Pacific.....	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,553,634	4,023,573	47,790	29,195	31,011	32,458	34,265	40,320	93,490	57,703	6,681	2,755
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine.....	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire.....	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	564	28	34	95	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont.....	352,428	355,956	351,817	354,298	572	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3,522,356	3,066,416	3,503,524	3,324,926	45,466	38,055	555	688	2,544	2,582	191	151	76	14
Rhode Island.....	634,397	542,610	593,580	532,492	10,036	9,529	110	284	225	272	35	33	11	.....
Connecticut.....	1,830,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	132	506	462	102	71	26	.....
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,027	8,966,845	198,483	134,161	5,503	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	735	19
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	100	168	1,190	1,139	325	206	66	.....
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,726	7,467,713	284,568	193,919	337	1,503	1,829	1,784	255	190	302	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,893	4,654,897	186,187	111,452	151	127	941	569	130	76	92	.....
Indiana.....	2,830,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois.....	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,333	5,526,962	182,274	109,049	194	288	2,776	2,103	472	285	261	4
Michigan.....	3,688,412	2,810,173	3,001,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,614	7,519	792	241	184	49	113	2
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	2,353,890	2,616,938	2,320,555	5,201	2,900	9,611	10,142	251	226	60	34	6	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,936	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	26	2
Iowa.....	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	.....
Missouri.....	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	335	135	99	52	4
North Dakota.....	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota.....	636,547	593,888	619,147	563,771	832	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	4	.....
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas.....	1,709,257	1,680,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,025	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Delaware.....	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland.....	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,294,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia.....	437,371	331,069	326,800	235,128	10,696	94,446	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia.....	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	824	539	278	154	66	14	103	.....
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,235	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3	6	.....
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina.....	1,083,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia.....	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida.....	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,150,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	13	2	.....
Alabama.....	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	908,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	.....
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	3	4	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,821,194	1,444,531	149,408	137,612	57,337	74,825	261	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas.....	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,165	3,204,848	741,694	690,049	2,109	702	773	595	449	340	38	8
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana.....	588,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho.....	431,896	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	385	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming.....	1,094,402	145,965	190,146	100,146	1,243	1,375	2,325	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,390	92
Colorado.....	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico.....	360,350	327,301	334,673	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	238	10	.....
Arizona.....	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah.....	449,386	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada.....	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
PACIFIC:														
Washington.....	1,356,621	1,144,900	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,882	6,058	9,901	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,387	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon.....	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	31
California.....	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,204,711	2,259,672	387,763	216,365	17,300	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,325

"Let us keep step to the Music of the Republic." -A Lincoln



*The National Half-Century Anniversary
Exposition*

*To Be Held in International
Amphitheatre, Chicago, Illinois
Aug. 23rd to Sept. 22nd, 1915*

Issued by the Illinois National Half-Century Anniversary Commission

Hon. Edward F. Dunne, - - - - - President Ex-Officio
Right Reverend Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL.D., - - President
Hon. John Dailey - - - - - Vice-President
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*128 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Phone, Franklin 3686*

THE NATIONAL HALF-CENTURY ANNIVERSARY EXPOSITION.

The national half-century anniversary exposition will commemorate in a fitting manner the most triumphant step in the history of modern freedom, race harmony and democracy. This celebration will be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, August 23rd to September 22nd, 1915, and will be housed in the International Amphitheatre. It is peculiarly fitting that the State of Illinois—the State that gave Lincoln and Grant and Douglas to the world—should lead in the celebration of this epoch making event and be the host of the Entire Union.

This exposition will bring together the positive proofs of the achievements of the American Negro in the realms of Art, Science, Religion, Literature, Music, Commerce and Industry from 1865 to 1915. Every agency which interprets the actual life of the Negro will be utilized and the real fundamental facts which have

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made his progress possible, will be brought out.

Twelve distinctive departments have been created, namely:

Religion	Military
Education	Liberal Arts
Industry	Professional
Social Progress	Fraternal
Music	Athletics
Sociology	Miscellaneous

The Department of Religion will express the religious growth of the Negro mind from crude emotionalism to a clear and definite conception of religion, in terms of man's duty to man and to his God. Here will be exhibited the modern church structures in which the Negro now worships, in contrast with the rude specimens of buildings of Ante-bellum days.

The Department of Education will illustrate in many ways the intellectual advancement of the Negro. Every phase of modern school-room work will be exhibited. In this branch of endeavor the most remarkable transformation has taken place, resulting in the wiping out of 70 per cent of illiteracy and the winning of per-

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manent recognition in the varied forms of the highest mental endeavor.

The Department of Industry will cover every range of activity in which the Negro is engaged as a laborer, from tilling the soil and the production of food and food stuffs, to the highest industrial pursuits, embracing Carpentry, Masonry, Mining, Manufacturing, Forestry and many other allied activities.

The Professional Department will demonstrate the ability of the Negro in Law, Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Nursing, etc., etc.

The Department of Social Progress will portray the finer forms of life and thought.

The Department of Military and Naval affairs will show the prominent part the Negro has played on land and sea in defense of American institutions in all the leading American wars.

The Southern States are, naturally, the theatre of the greatest activity of the Freedmen. The larger percentage of successful Negroes in the Southland were born in slavery. Their rapid rise in the scale of human progress carries a double conviction to the student of social and economic ethics. It demonstrates in equal

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measure the ability of the race, and likewise the propensity on its part to utilize in full the grains of mustard seed, sparingly doled out to it, by Opportunity. Over and against the tales of license and rapine which are sometimes charged against him, the Exposition will show the Negro as he actually is, a loyal, law-abiding citizen, striving to be true to American ideas. There are upwards of two millions of Negroes engaged strictly in agricultural pursuits, seventy-eight per cent of whom are located in the Southern States, 28.07 per cent of the total number of farmers in the South were Negroes in the year 1910 and 12 per cent of the total farm acreage is operated by them; 18.4 per cent of the improved land was in the farms which they operated. The progress of the Southern Negro in other avenues is equally interesting and unique.

Over 26,000 books, pamphlets, brochures and monographs have been written by White authors on the Negro question. The Negro has contributed 6,000 books and periodicals, nearly 7,000 titles of songs and original music and musical compositions and numerous pamphlets. All of this immense treasure is being sought

for the purpose of a representative exhibit in this Exposition. Already one hundred finished studies of sculpture and painting by Negro artists have been located. Beyond a doubt this unequalled collection of sculpture and painting, songs and native music, interpret the real heart and life of this remarkable people.

The principal features of the Exposition will be the great Congresses which will convene during its progress. Among these will be the Religious, Educational, Sociological, Industrial, Musical and Agricultural. The International Inter-racial Congress will be the most impressive contribution toward the establishment of a permanent peace between the races.

The paramount object of this celebration is not merely to exhibit the progress of fifty years but to contribute towards the larger education of the great masses of Americans, and to demonstrate the possibility and promise of the future, to the end that the whole nation may recognize the principles of justice and equity and that the blessings of true democracy may be enjoyed more fully by all the citizens of the GREAT NEW WORLD REPUBLIC.

"Let us keep step to the Music of the Republic."—A. Lincoln



The National Half-Century Anniversary Exposition

**To Be Held in International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Illinois
Aug. 23rd to Sept. 22nd, 1915**

Issued by the Illinois National Half-Century Anniversary Commission

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Right Reverend Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D.	President
Hon. John Dailey	Vice-President
Maj. George W. Ford,	Treasurer
Rev. A. J. Carey, Ph.D., D.D.	Hon. Medill McCormick
Hon. W. Duff Piercy	Hon. R. R. Jackson
Dr. Mary Fitzbutler Waring, M. D.	
Thomas Wallace Swann,	Secretary
James Hale Porter	Chief Field Agent

128 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Phone, Franklin 3686

Best Wishes For 1960

— REFLECTIONS OVER A CENTURY OF PROGRESS —

"The Mills of God grind SLOWLY—but, SURELY!"

- 1857—Dred Scott Decision—Our Darkest Hour!
- 1858—Lincoln-Douglas Debate—Spelled out the ISSUE.
- 1859—John Brown's Tragic Death—Ignited The Flame.
- 1860—Lincoln's Election—Fixed the Course.
- 1863—Emancipation Proclamation—Opened the Door to Freedom.
- 1865—13th Amendment—Abolished a Diabolical Past.
- 1868—14th Amendment—Gave birth to the Doctrine of Equality.
- 1870—15th Amendment—Guaranteed a Free Ballot to all.
- 1876—Election of Pres. Hayes—A Political Set-Back.
- 1896—Plessy vs. Ferguson Decision—A Judicial Set-Back.
- 1954—U. S. Supreme Court—Corrects The Errors.
- 1959—U. S. Supreme Court—Continues to Follow Through.

"Therefore, ye Soft Pipes—play on!"

Mr. & Mrs. John Wesley Dobbs
540 Houston St., N. E., Atlanta 12, Ga.

National Urban League Conference

Program

Theme

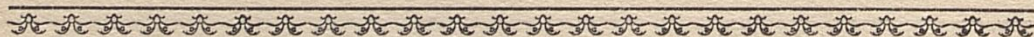
PRESENT TRENDS IN THE EMPLOYMENT
OF NEGRO LABOR

April 9 to 12, 1929
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Daily Sessions Held at
THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION
528 South Sixth Street

Night Meetings
R. E. JONES TEMPLE
432 South Sixth Street

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Headquarters: 17 Madison Avenue, New York City
LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE
Headquarters: 606 West Walnut St., Louisville, Kentucky



FIRST DAY—TUESDAY

Tuesday, 1 p. m. REGISTRATION of members of the conference.

Tuesday, 2 p. m. Presiding: A. E. Meyzeek, Vice Chairman, Louisville Urban League.

(a) *Present Trends in American Industry*—John A. Fitch, New York School of Social Work.

(b) *The Relation of Negro Workers to These Trends*—Ira De A. Reid, Director of the Department of Research and Investigations, National Urban League.

Discussion led by—Charles S. Johnson, Director, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University.

Tuesday, 8 p. m. Presiding: L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League.

Executive Session (closed to Urban League Staff and Board Members).

Topics: Emphasis on Importance of Industrial Activities; Administrative Problems; New Workers in Leagues; Training and Experience Methods; Board Relationships.

Discussion led by—Eugene Kindde Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League; Elmer A. Carter, Editor OPPORTUNITY Magazine, and Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, President, Chicago Urban League.

Notes

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY

Wednesday, 10 a. m. A SYMPOSIUM—THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF NEGRO WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

Presiding: John T. Clark, Executive Secretary, St. Louis Urban League.

H. N. Robinson, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, Chicago Urban League.

John C. Dancy, Executive Secretary, Detroit Urban League.

N. B. Allen, Executive Secretary, Columbus Urban League.

J. W. Crawford, Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League.

E. S. Lewis, Executive Secretary, Kansas City Urban League.

W. V. Kelley, Executive Secretary, Milwaukee Urban League.

J. M. Ragland, Executive Secretary, Louisville Urban League.

A. C. Thayer, Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League.

J. H. Kerns, Executive Secretary, Omaha Urban League.

Miss Bertha L. Herrington, Executive Secretary, White Plains Negro Welfare League.

W. Robert Smalls, Executive Secretary, St. Paul-Minneapolis Urban League.

Rev. Henry L. Herod, Superintendent, Planner House Social Settlement, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notes

Wednesday, 2 p. m. Presiding: Dr. W. P. Curtis, Treasurer, St. Louis Urban League.

(a) *Trends in Vocational Training.*

Honorable E. T. Franks, Member of Federal Board for Vocational Education.

(b) *Are Negro Schools Meeting the Needs: Are Negroes Taking Advantage of Training Facilities?*

Thomas L. Puryear, Executive Secretary, New Jersey Urban League.

Discussion led by—F. D. Bluford, President, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

Wednesday, 8 p. m. Presiding: L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League.

Economic Aspects of the Race Question

Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer, National Urban League, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, and

T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY

Thursday, 10 a. m. Presiding: Max Hirsch, Chairman, Board of Directors, Negro Civic Welfare Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notes

- (a) *Deadlines in Employment for Negroes.*
William L. Evans, Executive Secretary, Buffalo Urban League.
Samuel A. Allen, Executive Secretary, Boston Urban League.

- (b) *Breaking Through the Deadlines.*
Albon L. Holsey, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
A. L. Foster, Executive Secretary, Chicago Urban League.

Discussion led by—Wayne L. Hopkins, Executive Secretary, Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thursday, 2 p. m. Presiding: Rev. Joseph Myers, President, Kansas City Urban League.

- (a) *The Industrial South and the Negro Worker.*

Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Johns Hopkins University, Member Executive Board, Baltimore Urban League.
Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Director, National Urban League.

- (b) *Practical Steps to Enhance the Position of the Negro Workers in the South.*

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, President, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.
Prof. Benjamin Hubert, President, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.

Discussion led by—J. A. Thomas, Executive Secretary, Jacksonville Negro Welfare League.

Thursday, 8 p. m. Presiding: Jesse O. Thomas, Director of Southern Field, National Urban League.

Notes

Race Relations in Industry.

Dr. Nathaniel Cantor, University of Buffalo.

Race Relations in the Church.

Rev. Joseph Myers, Associate Minister, Linwood Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo.

Race Relations in General.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY

Friday, 10 a. m. Presiding: Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Member Executive Board, National Urban League.

- (a) *Problems in Domestic and Personal Service.*

Wm. R. Conners, Executive Secretary, Negro Welfare Association (Urban League) of Cleveland.

- (b) *Women in Industry.*

Miss Alma Herbst, Columbus, Ohio.

Discussion led by—Mrs. Martha Wilson Edwards, Assistant Director, Department of Industrial Relations, Chicago Urban League.

Friday, 2 p. m. Presiding: Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer, National Urban League.

- (a) *Negroes in the Farming Industry.*

A. C. Burnette, United States Farm Demonstration Agent for Kentucky.

- (b) *Negroes in Professional Service.*

James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League.

Discussion led by—S. B. Danley, Jr., Executive Secretary, Springfield (Illinois) Urban League.

Notes

National Urban League Conference

Program

Theme

PRESENT TRENDS IN THE EMPLOYMENT
OF NEGRO LABOR

April 9 to 12, 1929

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN
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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Headquarters: 17 Madison Avenue, New York City

LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

Headquarters: 606 West Walnut St., Louisville, Kentucky

Department of Home Economics, Central High School.

Room No. 9

Miss M. S. Brown, Louisville, President.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—Entire Session Devoted to the Solution of Problems and to Answering of Questions Propounded by Persons Interested in this Work. Time of Each Speaker to be Limited by the President.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Leavening Agents: Baking Powder, Soda, Eggs.
Cheap Meats, How Prepared.
Canning.
“Industrial Activities”—Mrs. S. L. Campbell, Greenville.
General Discussion. Time Limited by the President.
General Business.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Department of Manual Training, Central High School.

Room No. 10

J. L. Lawson, Frankfort, President.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
“The Need of Manual Training in Common Schools,” Miss Florence G. Anderson, *State Supervisor of Rural Colored Schools*, Louisville.
“Bands”—John W. Bate, *Principal*, Danville.
“Manual Training Printing”—Geo. W. Hays, *Director of Printing Dept., K. N. & L. I.*
“Vocational Guidance,” E. E. Reed, *Principal*, Bowling Green.
General Discussion. Time Limited by President.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
“Practical Suggestions for the Application of Manual Training to Rural School Conditions,” Miss L. L. Coleman, *Supervisor of Rural Schools*, Daviess County, Owensboro.
“Drawing in Manual Training,” W. L. Evans, *Instructor in Drawing*, Central High School, Louisville.
“Industrial Training,” Dr. F. C. Button, *Supervisor of Rural Schools*, State Department of Education.
General Discussion. Time Limited by the President.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Department of Music, New Temple, Thirteenth and Broadway.

Miss Mildred Bryant, Louisville, President.

Thursday, April 20

PART I.

9:00 A. M.—Song Contest, Pupils of Seventh and Eighth Grades.
“The Lost Chord,” Sullivan—Eighth Grade, Phyllis Wheatley School.
“A Merry Life,” Denza—Seventh Grade, Cole-ridge Taylor School.
(a) “All Through the Night,” Old Welsh.
(b) “The Dancers,” Lacombe.
Seventh Grade, Western School.
“Barcarolle,” Offenbach—Seventh and Eighth Grades, Douglass School.
“The Merry Makers,” Von Suppe—Seventh and Eighth Grades, Dunbar School.
“Lullaby,” Brahms—Eighth Grade, Booker Washington School.

PART II.

“The Sand Man,” Brahms—Seventh Grade, Booker Washington School.
(a) “Two Grenadiers,” Schumann.
(b) “Lullaby,” Jakowowski.
Seventh and Eighth Grades, Bancker School.
“Santa Lucia,” Italian Folk Song—Eighth Grade, Coleridge Taylor School.
(a) “Pilgrim’s Chorus,” Wagner.
(b) “From a Railway Carriage,” Hadley.
Eighth Grade, Western School.

“The Sandman’s Coming,” Schnell—Seventh Grade, Portland School.
Vocal Solo: (a) “A Rose in Heaven,” Trotter.
(b) “For Killarney and You,” Walsh.
Mr. Thaddeus Jones, Frankfort.

Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

Central High School, Room No. 1

9:00 A. M.—Music, Western School Orchestra, Louisville.
“Community Music,” Miss Irene Bowman, Danville.
Demonstration of Violin Classes, Central High and Phyllis Wheatley Schools.
“Aids to Sight Reading,” Miss Charity A. Boyd, Frankfort.
Demonstration in Sight Reading.
Music—High School Orchestra, Louisville.
Business Session.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Department of High Schools and Colleges, Central High School.

Room No. 11

Wm. H. Mayo, Sr., Principal, Frankfort, President.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
Remarks by the President.
“Social Efficiency in the Teacher; How Measured; The Effect on Community Life,” Mrs. L. B. Sneed, Louisville.
“Educational Entities in High School Instruction,” J. O. Blanton, Louisville.
11:00 A. M.—Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
“The Proper Arrangement of High School Curriculum to Articulate With Normal School Requirement,” K. Smith, *Dean Normal Department*, Lincoln Institute.
“Necessary Administrative Duties of the High School Principal,” Ed B. Davis, *Principal*, Georgetown.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

THE KENTUCKY
NEGRO
EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED



THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL SESSION

Louisville, Ky.
April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1916

NEW TEMPLE
Thirteenth and Broadway

PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 19

8:00 P. M.—Music, Girls Glee Club, Louisville, Miss Mildred Bryant, *Directress*.
Invocation—Rev. W. J. Wall, Pastor New Temple, Thirteenth and Broadway.
Music—Vocal Duet, "Miserere," Verdi, Miss Helena Lowe and Mr. Thaddeus Jones, Frankfort.
Welcome Address—Miss Marce Sprat Brown, Louisville.
Vocal Solo—E. B. Towles, Paris.
Response—Miss Melinda Hinton, Bowling Green.
Music—Violin Solo, "Romance," Svendsen, W. S. Peyton, *Principal*, Louisville.
Annual Address of the President, F. M. Wood, Paris.
Music—Vocal Solo, "Haymaking," Needham, Miss Helena Lowe, Frankfort.
Report of Committee on Declaration of Principles and Aims, G. W. Saffell, Jr., *Principal*, Shelbyville.
Music—Girls Glee Club, Louisville.
Adjournment.

Thursday, April 20

11:00 A. M.—Music, Orchestra, Central High School. Address—"The Fundamental Aim," T. C. Cherry, *Superintendent*, Bowling Green.
Music—Orchestra.
Address—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, New York City.
Adjournment.
2:00 P. M.—Music—Kentucky Institute for the Blind, Miss Elizabeth Minnis, *Directress*.
"The Ideal School Board for City Schools," Hon. J. T. Whitney, Attorney-at-Law, Hopkinsville. For County Schools, H. Beckner, *Principal*, North Middletown.
"What Constitutes Proper School Supervision," W. H. Fouse, *Superintendent*, Lexington.
"The Teacher's Contribution to Citizenship," W. B. Matthews, *Principal*, Central High School, Louisville.
"The Difference Between Domestic Science and the Ordinary Good Cook," Miss Neva F. Waters, High School, Earlington.
"The Play Movement, Its Educational Value," E. Poston, *Principal*, Pembroke.
Music—Kentucky Institute for the Blind.
Adjournment.
8:00 P. M.—Music—The Musergia Club, Louisville; G. M. McClelland, *Principal*, *Director*.
Invocation.

Music—The Musergia Club, Louisville.
Address—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Music—The Musergia Club, Louisville.
Physical Exhibition—Y. M. C. A. Building, Louisville; J. A. Green, *Secretary*, L. P. Garrett, *Physical Director*.

Friday, April 21

11:00 A. M.—Music—Orchestra, Central High School. Address—"Personality Teaching Versus Book Teaching," Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.
Music—Orchestra.
Adjournment.
2:00 P. M.—Music, Association.
"Separate Schools, With Separate Courses for the Separate Needs of Pupil," J. B. Caulder, *Principal*, Lexington.
"Organization of the Non-Professional Forces of the State," L. D. Williams, Frankfort.
"The Progressive Teacher," L. R. Posey, *Principal*, Hopkinsville.
"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," In City Schools, J. C. Caldwell, Richmond; In Rural Schools, Mrs. Rebecca J. Tilly, Shelbyville.
"The Great European War, Its Cause and Lessons," T. J. Smith, *Principal*, Versailles.
Visit and Inspection of the Kentucky School for the Blind, Mrs. F. S. Delaney, *Superintendent*.
8:00 P. M.—Music—Choral Club, State University, Mrs. M. E. Steward, *Directress*.
Invocation.
Music—State University.
Address—"Three Feet Make a Yard," Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.
Instrumental Solo—Mrs. Laura Westbrook, Denver, Colorado.
Report of Committee on Resolutions; J. W. Bell, *Principal*, Earlington, Chairman.
Music—State University.
Adjournment.

Saturday, April 22

8:30 A. M.—Business Session. Election of Officers.
9:30 A. M.—Address—"Preparedness," Rev. J. A. Hill, Clinton.
10:00 A. M.—Address—"Values in Education," O. L. Reid, *Superintendent*, Louisville.
Report of Committee on Necrology, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Louisville, *Chairman*.
Final Adjournment.

Primary Department, Central High School Room No. 1

Miss M. E. Williams, Frankfort, President.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises. Remarks by the President.
"An Easy Introduction to School Life in the Primary Work," Mrs. Julia Benton, Winchester.
"The Co-operation Necessary Upon the Part of Teacher and Parent in the Primary Department," Miss Katie Hancock, Midway.
General Discussion. Time Limited by the President.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
The Story Hour.
(a) "Morals; How Inculcated in the Little Minds," Miss L. J. Anderson, Paris.
(b) "An Illustration of Primary Story Telling," Mrs. Mollie Poston, Hopkinsville.
"A Practical Demonstration of Word Building in the Primary Department," Miss Salome Worthington, Louisville.
General Business.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Dept. of Rural Schools, Central High School Room No. 15

Mrs. S. P. Craig, Danville, President.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
Demonstration—Raffia Weaving, Wm. J. Calkey, *Principal*, Springfield.
"Index to Rural School," C. B. Nuckols, *Principal*, Campbellsville.
"How Help the Community?" H. Eugene Goodloe, Columbia.
"Food Value of Bread," Miss Parthenia Hickman, *Superintendent*, Boyle County.
"Value of Parent and Teachers' Association to the Community," Mrs. Anna L. Ingram, Jeffersonton.
General Discussion. Time Limited by the President.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
"Paper Folding," Miss Flora Walker, Henderson County.
"Correlation of Manual and Academic Training," J. W. Black, Bourbon County.
"Methods of Teaching," Miss Goldie Hammond, Louisville.
"The Use of String," Mrs. T. L. Anderson, *Supervisor*, Muhlenburg County.
"Pastry"—Demonstration, Miss Amelia Goodloe.
Business Session.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Grammar Department, Central High School Room No. 8

G. W. Jackson, Principal, President, Louisville.

Thursday, April 20

9:00 A. M.—"The Planning of Lessons for Class Room Work," Miss Elizabeth Breckinridge, *Principal*, Louisville.
Class in Reading—Pupils of Seventh Grade from Phyllis Wheatley School, Miss Mary E. Beard, Louisville, *Teacher*.
Discussion Directed by Miss Minnie Semonin, *Supervising Principal*, Louisville.
"The Control of Adolescence," I. B. Thomas, *Principal*, Mayfield.
"Some Rural School Problems," Mrs. Lucretia Woods, Parkland School, Jefferson County.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Friday, April 21

9:00 A. M.—Opening Exercises.
"Story Telling, Its Value and Art," Joseph S. Cotter, *Principal*, Louisville.
Demonstration in Reading—Pupils of Sixth Grade from Lincoln School, Miss Lenora Gibson, *Teacher*.
Discussion.
"Rural School Work," Mrs. E. Birdie Taylor, *Supervisor*, Fayette County.
"Geography," W. S. Peyton, *Principal*, Louisville.
General Business.
10:55 A. M.—Adjournment.

Committees Continued—

MUSIC COMMITTEE.

Prof. N. W. Ryder	Dr. S. S. Caruthers
Mrs. C. O. Hadley	Mrs. H. J. Johnson
Mrs. A. M. Townsend	Mrs. J. L. Murray
Miss Eva Murrell	Prof. J. W. Work
Miss Mamie Braden	Mrs. E. M. Dickerson
Mr. A. G. Price	Dr. J. I. Watson
Mrs. H. A. Cameron	Miss E. L. Hendrey
Mrs. J. C. Caldwell	Miss Hazel Thompson
Mrs. R. S. White	Mrs. J. A. Myers

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Prof. A. A. Bennett	Miss E. L. Hendry
Prof. H. N. Robinson	Prof. W. F. Reynolds
Mrs. J. A. McMillian	Prof. F. A. Randals
Prof. T. W. Talley	Prof. Joseph Anderson
Prof. H. J. Johnson	Mrs. E. M. Dickerson
Mr. R. L. Mayfield	Mrs. Nannie Perkins
Miss E. J. Cockrill	Miss Nannie Allison

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Miss J. V. Pinyon, N. Y.	Miss L. R. Brown, N. J.
Mrs. Rachel Harris, Ky.	

NOTE.

Persons planning to attend this meeting should address the Secretary of Local Committee,
HARDY L. KEITH, 1109 18th Ave., W.

For further information address

JOHN HOPE,
Pres. Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

GEO. W. CARRY, Secretary,
Guthrie, Okla.

J. R. E. LEE, Corresponding Secretary,
19th and Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. Mathews

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

**The
National Association
of Teachers in
Colored Schools**



July 26th to 30th, 1916

Nashville, Tennessee

C. A. FRANKLIN, PRINTER, KANSAS CITY

BACK TO NASHVILLE.

Twelve years ago the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools had its organization and its first annual session in the City of Nashville. Each year since that date, the growth has been steady and substantial. At our last annual meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, through the activity of Dr. McKenzie, president of Fisk University, and President Hale of the Tennessee State Normal, the Association decided to hold its thirteenth annual session in Nashville, the city where it had its first session in 1904.

ATTRACTIONS.

It is Nashville that is known as the Athens of the South. In addition to the large educational institutions for white people that are located in its vicinity, there are our own Fisk University, known the world over for the high character of its work, the Roger Williams University, and now the Tennessee State Normal which is said to hold the largest summer school ever held for Negro teachers. These three institutions are of the very highest type in their work and should be visited by the Negro teachers throughout the country.

INDUSTRY.

The two largest industrial plants in the world, owned and operated by Negroes, are located at Nashville. They are the African Methodist Sunday School Union, founded by Bishop C. S. Smith and now managed by Mr. Ira T. Bryant. The second is the National Baptist Publishing House, founded by Dr. H. R. Boyd, who is in charge now. It will be an inspiration to all of us to visit these plants and see hundreds of young men and women of the race doing every phase of printing, book binding, machine operating, etc. Teachers who see this work can go back with hope and cheer for those whom they are to teach next year.

SOME SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The local committee is arranging the following: An elaborate banquet; a trip to "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson; a short trip up the Cumberland River; a number of side trips to nearby historic points.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Board and lodging will be furnished at one dollar a day. All teachers will room in the dormitories at Fisk and board in Jubilee Hall Dining Room. The session will be held in Fisk Memorial Chapel. The opening session on Wednesday night will be held in Ryman City Auditorium.

THE PROGRAM.

The program for this, the thirteenth annual session, has been carefully arranged by President Hope and the executive committee and embraces the fundamental phases of present day education. Some of the best educators among our people will present topics for consideration.

COMMITTEES.

The following local committees have been at work for the past few months arranging for the very fullest entertainment for the teachers who are to be present.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Hon. J. C. Napier	Mrs. Lena Merritt
Hon. J. W. Grant	Miss Elizabeth McKeever
Dr. J. H. Hale	Mr. R. L. Mayfield
Dr. J. A. Lester	Prof. J. B. Batte
Miss Mayme Thompson	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. W. Crutcher	Dr. An. N. Johnson, Jr.
Mr. C. N. Langston	Dr. J. P. Crawford
Dr. J. T. Phillips	Mr. Eugene Taylor
Dr. J. W. Russell	Dr. C. V. Roman
Mr. Overton Carter	Mr. M. S. Richardson
Dr. J. H. Hale	Mr. L. L. Landers
Rev. J. R. Evans	Mr. J. E. Miller
Dr. W. E. Gray	Mr. Meredith Ferguson

ENTERTAINING COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. P. Crawford	Miss O. J. Lischev
Mr. Wm. D. Boyer	Miss E. J. Terry
Mrs. J. H. Hale	Dr. F. G. Smith
Miss Martha Grisham	Mrs. Sarah Page
Mrs. Martha Young	Prof. W. B. Vassar
Mrs. E. M. Dickerson	Miss Lucy Patterson
Miss Georgia Lofton	Dr. M. V. Boutte
Miss Anna Dunlap	Mrs. Sallie Thompson
Dr. R. S. White	

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. R. Stepiens	Mr. Geo. O. Boyd
Mr. D. A. Hart	Mr. Ira T. Bryant
Mr. W. L. Miller	Prof. G. W. Henderson
Mr. D. W. Berry	Mr. H. L. Keith

MASS MEETING FOR WOMEN

—AT—

2:15 p. m. Monday, Dec. 10, 1917

—AT—

CHAPEL CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

NINTH AND CHESTNUT

SPEAKER:

DR. RACHAEL YARROS

Illinois Council of Defense

All Mothers and Girls Urged to Attend

AUSPICES WAR RECREATION BOARD

Lincoln Institute Bulletin.

Vol. I

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., MAY 15, 1916

No. 7

DR. B. F. ALLEN, PRESIDENT OF
LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

(An Appreciation by J. W. Damel.)

Too much cannot be said of the value and effectiveness of Dr. Allen's Chapel Talks. They are always vigorous, specific and to the point. No man of the other race could do for our young folks what he is doing; and few others, if any, of our race have the ability or are in the position to do it. He is "on the job" twenty-four hours in the day and seven days in the week. He shows every day that he is anxious to give to the students the very best of which he is capable.

His instruction along moral and religious lines is of the highest type of our time. President Allen is untiring in his efforts to make not only good citizens of the boys and girls who come to Lincoln, but also citizens who will render most efficient service in the great work of elevating the race.

His plan in dealing with young people is, in my opinion, an ideal one. He believes in giving them privileges in order to develop in them self-reliance and trust-worthiness. If they abuse the privileges he gives them, he withdraws his confidence until they become serious enough to be given another chance.

President Allen watches the movements of the individual student as well as the tendencies of the student body. Not only does he keep them informed on the broad and far-reaching principles affecting the interests of the race, but he never loses sight of the improprieties and indiscretions of the young folks, which, if unchecked, would often become serious defections from the path of rectitude and a source of embarrassment and dishonor to families, schools and communities. Other educators would do well to use Dr. Allen's

method in this Matter.—Missouri School Journal for May, 1916.

THE MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS.

Some lives seem miscast in our time in their place on the world's stage. Here, for example, is a girl who might have made a belligerent monk in the Middle Ages; and this is a maid who would have done very well as a warrior in a baronial siege. She is a sister-in-the-blood of Jeanne, the sainted maid of Orleans. This woman would have fitted neatly into the picture of the Puritan era, or the resounding period of Elizabeth, or the more sophisticated age of Anne. And here are men in business clothes, tied at polished desks, who ought to be out with Drake and his armada, or exploring with Fro-bisher and Cabot, pirating through the Spanish Main with Henry Morgan. Who condemned this buccaneer to be tethered to a piddling routine amid office furniture, and gave him pen and ink in place of the dropping cutlass? This ruthless captain of industry, intent only on putting a competitor out of the game by any method, ought to have been a Sultan of Turkey or a Shah, the proclaimed Shadow of God upon earth and, therefore, responsible to no man for his behavior. He does not seem to stand in with the peaceful processes of civilization. He belongs with Villa or those who harry Poland or ravage Servia, for like them he represents the last remnant of the race of cave-dwellers and has much in common with the few cannibals who may be left in the Pacific seas.

No doubt if we had the ordering of our own lives, and if we could vote on the question of our immigration into the world, we would not in this tame conformity accept the arrangement over which we have no power. We

must make the best of it. We may well be thankful that it was no worse. It is bewildering, when we stop to think, that we were not born Hottentots or Zulus. If any Hottentots or Zulus read these lines, perhaps they were mystified that they were not Chinese or Mexicans or Esquimaux. One result of the knowledge of other peoples and other ways is an increase of human charity under the sun and the reduction of our own conceit. The trouble with the people of Lhasa in Tibet is that they do not realize that the earth's axis does not pass through the Potala. They think with Holmes' typical Bostonian that they are at the very hub of the wheel of the things.

How little does it profit the children of men to speculate upon where and who they might otherwise have been! The first consideration is not how valourously we would have enacted the part of Charles XII of Sweden or that of Julius Caesar or the Negus of Abyssinia, but whether we are fetching and carrying for the good of our generation as we should. We might have been anybody from Adam down; we might have loaded Noah's Ark or built the Pyramids or carved the stone images on Easter Island or left the glyptic figures on the stones of Yucatan or performed the repellent rites of the Incas or the Aztecs. We might have hunted the mammoth in Siberia or rounded the Cape with the Phoenician trader. But our business is severely with Today, and upon this spot. We must know where the interest on the mortgage is coming from, and why the furnace will not work; and we must furrow our brows over the price of bread and potatoes, eggs and mutton. Perhaps the heroes of old did not just walk from glory unto glory through wide-flung doors of opportunity. Perhaps they had their troubles, too.

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Lincoln Institute.

Subscription.....50 cents the year

Plumbing and electricity and the telephone are not the severest encumbrances of life. Even the comforts of the modern home are endurable. We complain of the rapid pace at which we are driven to move in these bustling, hustling days; but it is not certain that we should be able performers if we reverted to the stage coach and the tallow-dip, or retraced our steps still further to shaggy skins and knotted clubs when every cleft in the rock breathed defiance toward all the rest of the landscape. It is best to accept our destiny and live in our own century and our own town—with every inspiration we can draw from any quarter—and try to do our duty by Here and Now.—Editorial: The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is high time to end our specious arguments, to quit our scholastic quibblings, and get down to business. At no period in the history of the Negro in this country has he faced so many great problems requiring immediate solution as now. The problems of health, of wealth, of education and of religion, though comparatively old and attacked from many sides, are presenting conditions that he could not understand before. The race problem, then, is still the problem of the hour. Among the many attempts at its solution may be mentioned (1) deportation to Africa; (2) colonization in some state or territory of the union; and (3) extinction by natural selection. None of these proved feasible. The Negro loves the American continent and the American white man so much that he is willing and determined to stay right here with him always; and since he is to be with him always, it is a part of wisdom for the leaders of both races to unite on some plan for training the Negro for efficient citizenship.

He must be taught to work with his hands, to extract from the fields and gardens and forests all the wealth and

power they can yield; to realize that the hammer and the saw and the plow have a message for the world and the world must hear it. There are too many young Negroes in the cities and towns of the State wasting time in idleness and vice and asking out a questionable living.

When these fundamentals are thoroughly understood and mastered by us, the larger and higher things of life will find their appropriate places.

We must remember that growth will mean for the Negro what it has meant for the peoples of other races, and that is increased responsibility. This is the unfailing result of every upward step we take. There is no escape from it. It means heavier burdens to carry, greater demands upon our time and strength and additional responsibilities both as men and as citizens. It will be accompanied also by increasingly numerous and important personal relations. It will mean that one is necessarily more and more dependent upon a larger and larger number of persons, and a larger and larger number of persons is necessarily more and more dependent upon him.—Excerpts from an address by President B. F. Allen.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

An interesting and inspiring Easter program was given by the Lincoln Institute Choral Society, Sunday evening, April 23, in the chapel.

The opening chorus, "Father, Forgive Them, For They Know Not What They Do," was sung with good effect and was an excellent introduction to the services of the evening.

The soprano solo, "The Penitent," by Miss L. Verna Hall, deserves special commendation. Miss Hall has a voice of pleasing quality, of wide range, and her enunciation was excellent.

President Allen brought home to the hearts of the hearers the great fundamental truth of the Christian church that Easter signifies victory over death, the assurance of our immortality because Christ is risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. The inexpressible

greatness of this truth and its rich significance were given further expression in the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the Messiah, which was sung joyously and triumphantly by the Choral Society.—Western Messenger.

WHAT LINCOLN INSTITUTE HAS DONE FOR ME.

Being on the summit of this beautiful hill, enjoying the well-equipped modern buildings of Lincoln Institute, imbibing the pure air of God and the intellectual atmosphere of this institution; it is a pleasure to say what Lincoln is doing for me.

It has enabled me to see life more clearly. It would be impossible for anyone to hear President Allen's excellent chapel talks without being helped and inspired. There is no other institution in existence where young men and women have a better chance to educate themselves. My highest ambition is to be all the word M-A-N means—to become a leader of my race; and I am sure I make no mistake in selecting Lincoln Institute as a school in which to prepare myself for service in the world.

In the campaign for our thousand students for next year, I will endeavor to do all within my power to influence some "good" students to attend Lincoln Institute. — Stanley Phanzelo Vaught, Junior High, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Dr. Allen: To tell what Lincoln Institute has done for me, would be almost impossible. However, I could not afford to leave without attempting to tell a few things. My greatest and most lasting impression and inspiration came three years ago, when I first entered dear old Lincoln. I was overjoyed to feel that I was to attend such a magnificent institution.

Since then Lincoln Institute has benefited me in many ways. It has caused me to change my ideas and raise them to a higher standard; she has taught me how to study; to serve better and to become more efficient. Hence, all the power and opportunity and the success I may attain, I owe to dear old

Lincoln.—Anna B. Lucas, Junior High Class '16.

Lincoln Institute has given me new inspiration in all of my studies. It has taught me how to observe and profit by each day's work in class and the true advices of my instructors.

What I have gotten from my studies thus far will enable me to reach a higher standard of efficiency for more serious study later on. It has given me the key with which I may obtain success if I pursue to the end.

Lincoln Institute has taught me the different problems that I will meet in the future and how to solve them.

The enthusiastic talks by the President in chapel services have aided me to the extent that I seem to have a stronger will power and also a desire to be true to my promises as a faithful student and to those who believe in my future.—William Armstrong.

During the four years that I have been a student here, the instructions received from Dr. B. F. Allen and the other members of the faculty have been most helpful. Oftener than they knew, the seed sown fell on good ground and will eventually bring forth abundant fruit. Because I believe tributes should be given while they can be appreciated, I feel that I am obligated to tell what Lincoln Institute has done and is doing for me. First, the lecture given by our President at the beginning of my first year, "The Value of an Ideal," resulted in my having a definite aim, which has been the object of all my efforts. Then, having an aim, or an ideal, it is Lincoln Institute that is preparing me to obtain my goal by strengthening me intellectually, morally and spiritually. Although the other members of the faculty have played their parts well in my literary and industrial training, I feel most grateful to our President; for it was from him, especially during this, my senior year, that I have gained those lessons that shall never fall into the plane of subconsciousness, but shall ever remain focal to keep me true to

myself and to Lincoln Institute.—Mary E. Hicks.

Words fail to convey and express what Lincoln Institute has done for me. I have spent five of the happiest years of my life within her beautiful walls. Lincoln Institute has helped me to discover myself and to correct my weak points.

I have been developed, and strengthened physically, intellectually and morally as well as spiritually. Lincoln Institute is responsible for my having a high and lofty aim and a fixed purpose in life. She has trained and prepared me for life, so I will be a help not only to myself, but also to others.

Lincoln Institute has given me a large number of true and loyal friends throughout the State. After spending six useful and pleasant years here, I will go out a better citizen, scholar and Christian.

I praise God and our kind-hearted President, Dr. B. F. Allen, for making it possible for me to earn my way through school thus far. I consider his a Divine privilege. My success in life will depend upon the firm foundation which was laid here. Words are inadequate to express my appreciation.—Harvey J. Simms.

To say what Lincoln Institute is doing for me in a few words and a small space would be impossible, and would be doing an injustice to our beloved President, the faculty and to myself. I can only give a suggestion of the countless good things to be received at Lincoln Institute, and a faint idea of what it is doing and has done for me. In fact, the half can never be told; every one will have to taste its cup of blessing in order to appreciate its quality and richness.

Lincoln is the foundation upon which the structure of my future life will be built. Each daily chapel talk and class room talk likewise are solid stepping stones to success.

The contact with Dr. Allen is in itself a fortune to any one.

After spending three years in this

institution, which is so well equipped, it is impossible for me to make a complete failure in life. The literary teachings as well as the industrial instructions have been carried on by the ablest faculty of the age.

Nor has the social life been neglected. We have been taught by example and precept to live peaceably among people.

To Dr. Allen I am greatly indebted and shall show my appreciation by always being a loyal Lincolnite.—Vence Franklin.

Lincoln Institute has helped me along many lines. First, it is increasing my mental ability in order that I might compete with the men of the professional world. It has made me better morally because as long as one remains here he comes in contact with a class of men and women who are ambitious and who ever work to attain a standard above the average.

A student who comes here to school, no matter what his aim is, if he be the right kind of a person, will be imbued with the Lincoln spirit and become an enthusiastic worker. He will also co-operate with the President and his faculty in letting outsiders know of the great work that is going on here.—Homer Robbins.

The following is the schedule for commencement at Lincoln Institute:

May 31, 8:00—Closing Exercises of the Training School.

June 1, 8:00 p. m.—Junior Play, "Strongheart."

June 2, 8:00 p. m.—Exhibition of the Musical Department.

June 4, 3:00 p. m.—Baccalaureate Services, Sermon by Rev. M. W. Adams, Ph. D., Dean, Atlanta University.

June 4, 8:00 p. m.—Sermon to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., Rev. John Goins, D. D., Pastor Second Baptist Church, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 5, 10:00 a. m.—Meeting of the Alumni Association.

June 6, 8:00 p. m.—Annual Closing Exercises by the Literary Societies.

Address, Mrs. F. H. Givens, Baptist A VISIT TO THE SOUTHWESTERN
Missionary of Missouri.

PART OF THE STATE.

June 7—Graduating Exercises by President Allen delivered the diploma to the graduating classes at Carthage and Joplin on Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19 inst. He was well

June 8, 8:00 a. m.—Senior Class Exercises. Address by Dr. Charles E. Bentley, D. D. S., Chicago, Ill. The Negro schools at Carthage and

June 8, 3:00 p. m.—Reception to Joplin are among the best if not the very best equipped schools in Missouri and Mrs. B. F. Allen. for the education of the Negro.

June 9, 8:00 p. m.—Graduating Exercises. Address by President B. F. Allen, A. M. LL. D. Conferring of Prof. H. V. Wallace, class of 1903 and his accomplished wife, Genoa Anderson, of the same class, with two assistants, are holding the fort at Carthage. Wallace has been in Carthage

The following class honors were given out recently by the faculty:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Full Course, Cum Laude.

1st, Velma Odessa Queen, Hannibal, Mo.

2nd, Mary Ella Hicks, Huntsville, Mo.

3rd, Mary Louvenia Ritchey, St. Joseph, Mo.

Honorable Mention.

Ruth Zellia Perkins, Macon, Mo.

Jesse Cornelius Lucas, Sweet Springs, Mo.

Fannie Waite, Joplin, Mo.

Christina Elizabeth Irving, Louisiana, Mo.

Maggie Beatrice Lee, Palmyra, Mo.

MANUAL DEPARTMENT.

Half Course.

1st, Carroll Colton-Damel, Jefferson City, Mo.

2nd, Catherine Lucinda Fletcher, Arcadia, Mo.

3rd, Leora Jessie Jennings, Warrensburg, Mo.

Honorable Mention.

Anna Mae Tucker, Louisiana, Mo.

Anna Beatrice Lucas, Sweet Springs, Mo.

Samuel McKinley Townsend, Bonne Terre, Mo.

Rufus Thomas, Gilliam, Mo.

Allen in both places. At Joplin the exercises of the Negro school were held in the auditorium of the high school for white people.

President Allen came home loud in his praises of Southwest Missouri.

Pre-Commencement Exercises at Lincoln Institute.

Junior Sunday at chapel has become one of the special features that mark the closing of the school year. The Juniors occupy the front seats in chapel and are given an opportunity to tell what the Institute has done for them and to indicate how they intend to spend the vacation. Dr. Allen conducts these services in a most helpful and impressive manner. Every student in the school as well as the members of the Junior class must have realized, as never before, the deep significance of life and receive a new impression of eternal values.

The hymns selected were the grand hymns of the church, and each one, sung at the opportune moment, lifted the heart nearer God. The expressions of appreciation and of purpose on the part of the students will not only help each student to keep true to his ideals, but are also a source of gratification and inspiration to the teachers and President Allen, as they indicate that their labor has not been in vain. Frequently the worker rises from his work so weary that he does not see the beauty and the greatness of his accomplishment; the assurance that the daily expenditure of life blood (for the true teacher gives himself to his task) has not been fruitless, and that his disciples are thoroughly imbued with the purpose to seek truth and to propagate it, is the highest compensation that can be given any teacher. The lives that show growth in purposefulness and in power furnish the educator his greatest joy and his highest incentives to noble and better service.

Parents and citizens would be helped by attendance at services of this character. MISS THERESA SMITH.

cause of prejudice we shall eventually prove worthy of the consideration shown. We are not beggars of that which belongs to our neighbors, nor do we covet that which is not ours. We simply desire to be rid of proscription, criminality and other encumbrances which now hamper us. And to be able to accomplish so much that lies within easy reach, without, at the same time, interfering in the least with that which belongs to others, we desire that our children and that our children's children, following in our footsteps, shall be able to maintain relations without friction with a strong and dominant race and in every way possible by worth of character and of life in the practical spheres prove a vast aid to the white race. All that is left to us is to appeal to those in authority and control. We believe that our request is reasonable. Can we not be heard before the tribunal in part of an august race whose monuments of liberty encircle the globe? We ask nothing more than a true Kentuckian would ask of another, a free, untrammelled chance in

the race of life. If a fair trial is given us it will never be an occasion of regret on the part of our white friends.

Respectfully,

ALBERT A. ANDREWS.
E. A. CLARK.
S. O. JOHNSON.
J. A. C. LATIMORE.
JAMES E. SIMPSON.
C. B. ALLEN.
W. H. STEWARD.
W. L. EVANS.
C. H. PARRISH.

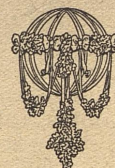
Done by order of mass meeting of colored citizens of Louisville, held March 24, 1914.

Acknowledgement of this note, or a word of advice will be thankfully received. Address

Committee,
847 Sixth Street,
City.

An Appeal

To the Friendly White
People of Louisville,
Kentucky



United we stand



Divided we fall

An Appeal to the Friendly White People of Louisville, Ky.

We beg leave to call your attention to the ordinance recently introduced in the City Council having as its purpose the checking of colored people in the acquisition of homes in the city of Louisville, which if enacted will force the colored people to live in dirty alleys and red-light districts, where crime and disease are bred. Some of these places of ill repute are palatial and within the sight of some of the most prominent churches among our people.

To make a law forcing them to remain in these congested, unsanitary and immoral districts will seriously retard our progress. It will cripple and dwarf our children, and place another odious and unnecessary proscription upon us. Many of us have served in your families for years with satisfaction and there has arisen that bond of friendship between us which can only come through years of faithful associa-

tion. This law will break up these relations, forcing many of us to find employment in another city, where we may have the right of life, property and the pursuit of happiness, and our children's environment may be that which will enable them to contribute their part to good citizenship.

We do not believe that you are willing to allow a few unfriendly white citizens to work so great a wrong upon the colored citizens, the majority of whom constitute your most valuable labor asset and who are anxious to emulate you in all those high ideals in which you are famed the world over as Kentuckians, brave, loyal, hospitable and fair to the humblest Kentuckian, white or black.

We earnestly beg that you will come to our rescue by using your influence against the enactment of a law so unjust and humiliating to us. Will you not speak, write or telephone to the Councilmen, the Aldermen and the Mayor and ask them to please let us alone, since we are law-

abiding and making an honest effort to make the most of ourselves?

You know and we know that largely the colored people are a helpless people, not because we have not inherent strength to accomplish, but by reason of only fifty years of freedom and the numerous restrictions already imposed because of our previous condition of servitude and our present inability to reach the authorities and the many conditions from which we suffer.

We have no personal representative in the Council to plead our cause, few white people in authority have patience to listen to our woes. Remember that in this proposed segregation law the only charge against us is that we seek to acquire property on good streets with modern improvements, sanitation and police protection. This ordinance proposes to hold us in the gutter, and then blame us for not rising. We are willing to make any sacrifice to check the criminality among our people, and feel assured if no more proscriptive laws are made against us be-

Lowville

VOICES OF THE SUMMER



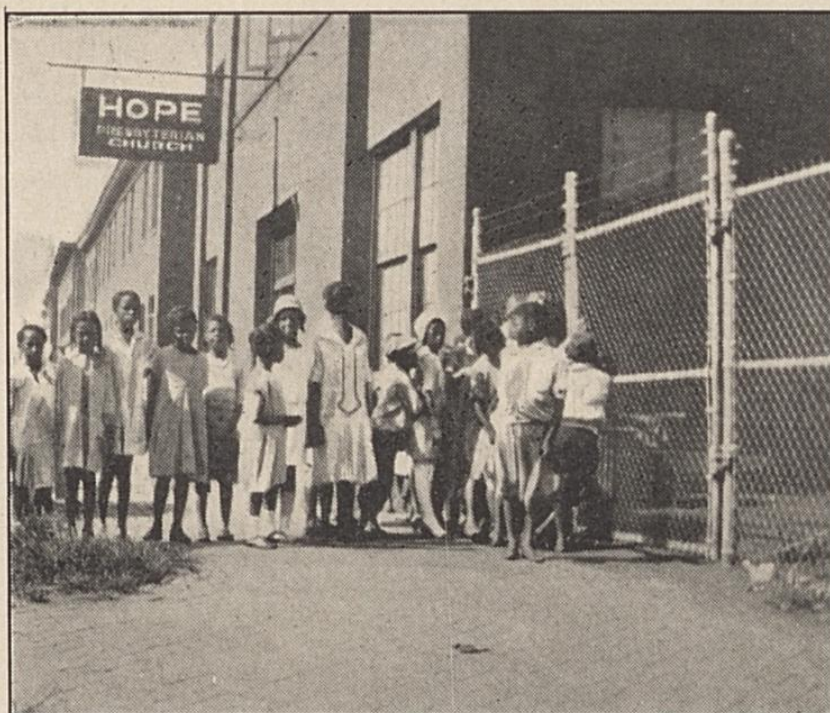
*"In a House by the Side
of the Road"*

VOICES OF THE SUMMER

"In a House by the Side of the Road"

"WHEN WILL VACATION SCHOOL START?"

It is the third week of June, school is over, the stress and excitement of promotion are gone, there has been one long week of vacation and active little minds wonder what on earth to do with themselves. And so, to the "house by the side of the road" comes the first voice of the summer, "when will Vacation Bible School begin?"



July—the call of Vacation Bible School—and from streets and alleys a hum of some 200 voices responds. Subdued voices, swelling as they enter the playground, into the crescendo of laughter and shouts. Happy childhood aglee—as faster fly the swings, swifter go the see-saws and down the sliding board glides the ever-waiting line of children.

A spirited march from an unseen piano summons the children into the various assembly rooms, the busy teachers bring order out of chaos, and then is heard the shuffle of feet on the double flight of stairs.

In the assembly rooms—the sweet voices of children in song to the Father, the voices of the teachers telling the stories from the Good Book, the hushed voices of souls at prayer, and in unison, the uplift of wonderful John 14—"In my Father's House are many mansions." Surely a fit symphony of the summer.

One day the song-leader's voice—"Virginia, throw that gum out of the window," and the delighted giggle from the school as two Virginias solemnly arise and march to the window to get rid of their chewing gum.

So for five happy, busy weeks over 200 children are kept from sights and sounds that mar the soul, and receptive minds and capable hands are trained in the pure, wholesome atmosphere of Christian environment.



August—boisterous, riotous voices—voices of children at play. "It's my time to swing." "Look! see what we made in the sand-pile, a swimming pool," and several tin cans are doing

service in that capacity in childhood's imagination. The clang of horse shoes in the game of quoits, the tap-tap of the little ping-pong ball and spirited repartee from the players and audience; the hush of story-telling time; the hour of music when mirthful voices sing of "Mrs. Shady, a widow lady," and "When grandma was a baby"—a time of pure fun; busy fingers making vases out of bottles and jars with Gesso Craft and admiring remarks as the moulders spread on the paint, if not very artistically, yet most gorgeously. Shouts also, from the baseball diamond, mingle with the softer cadences of girls' voices in the singing of their games.

In the room by the side of the road—a minor note—"Can you cut a shroud for my aunt? They cost so much to buy." Then the snip of scissors and the hum of the sewing machine and hushed voices as busy needles fly.

One morning—an old woman, who has worked so much and so long that she can no longer satisfy her employers because of age and infirmity—"Could you find me some work to do? Work is so scarce. My rent is due Tuesday. I can manage to make a dime or two, enough to buy a little something to eat, but I can't get enough money together to pay my rent."

A blind woman—"Could you manage to can some tomatoes for me? Things are so high." And then, one evening, the voices of some young women and deft fingers fly over the tomatoes. When they leave, 30 good-looking jars of canned tomatoes stand ready to be distributed to three life-worn, old and solitary women. These are the girls who took for their class slogan, "We mean business."

A visit to this old blind woman—a tale of a worn-out mattress, an inadequate stove, a leaking tea kettle, worries over bodily ailments, falling plaster—all common complaints to all of us, but with her no hope of remedy. And ah, the murmured blessing when burdens are lightened, these are the beautiful voices.

Several girls during the summer—"Can you get me a job?" and sometimes a call over the telephone answers this question.

A face at the alley window—"Nannie is starting to school this year, would you mind cutting some dresses for her? Grandfather gave her goods for five." Then five busy days when this sixteen-year-old sister planned and made up the little clothes most attractively. Nannie



had always had her dresses unfashionably long. When asked how she would like to have her last dress made, she said, "Make it short." Then one afternoon, a breathless little exclamation behind me, "Look," and there stood Nannie, transformed into a smiling, modern little girl, with her sister in the background, proudly looking on. The next week, it was—"Could you cut my mother a dress?"

Every first and third Friday night of the month—the voices of a dozen or more young married women or girls of marriageable age, planning work to be done in their Sunday school class, canning, embroidering pretty things for their homes, learning how to conduct a business meeting and a devotional service, planning socials for the winter, singing in the Sunday School Choir and bringing new or old members to Sunday school every Sunday. This is one of the “Te Deums” of the summer.



One Monday, out of a clear sky—“Three of our girls are going away to school.” Follow five days of getting ready—top to toe, and skin out. Days filled with work for the three girls and anyone we could press into service. Three voices bubbling over with joy and wonder, surmises and surprises. One night a handkerchief shower, given by several Sunday school classes; games and personal songs sung to three embarrassed but secretly proud girls. Finally, off on the train, all dressed up and laden with lunch by different friends; three wistful good-byes and a satisfactory knowledge on the part of those left, that these girls were safe for the winter in a wholesome, Christian school.

Summer is ended—and in the “House by the Side of the Road” whispers of winter voices are being heard that will but echo those just gone.

“Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by.
The men who are good and the men who are bad
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner’s seat,
Nor hurl the cynic’s ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.”

Edith Gramig



Presbyterian Colored Missions

JOHN LITTLE, Supt.
314 South Hancock Street
Louisville, Ky.

Member of The Community Chest

COMMITTEE

REINHOLD ANDERSON	OWEN R. MANN
L. C. BARNETT	E. H. MARCUS
T. A. COURTENAY	GEORGE MELDRUM
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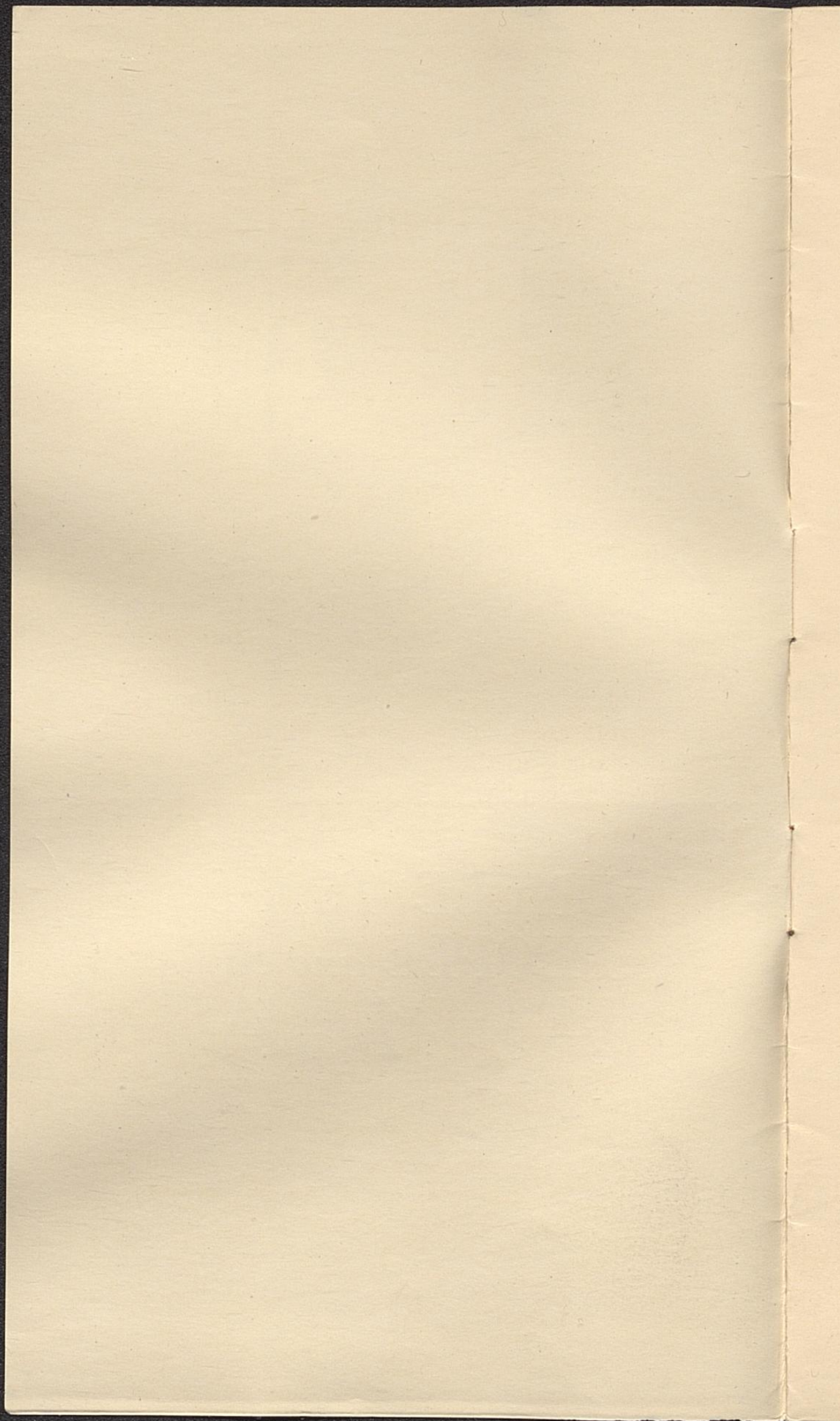
Correspondence is invited with the Superintendent. The Missions are always open to any visitor, stranger, or friend who desires to inspect the work.

JOHN LITTLE, Supt.,
314 S. Hancock Street,
Louisville, Ky.

Telephone No. East 3217



UNCLE TOM'S
PEOPLE *and the*
A. M. A.



Uncle Tom's People and the A. M. A.

*A Small Place
in a
Great Story.*

No one who has read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can forget Eliza Harris, the slave girl, who, with her child in her arms, crossed the swollen Ohio in mid-winter upon floundering masses of floating ice, springing from cake to cake until she had gained the northern shore. Yet not even the free soil of Ohio could make her safe from her pursuers, for the "Fugitive Slave Law" of those cruel days gave a master full authority to follow an escaped slave to any part of the land and there to arrest and bring him back to captivity.

Mrs. Stowe therefore proceeds to tell how the beautiful quadroon, joined by her husband and assisted by great-hearted Quakers, pushed on across the state, using the celebrated "underground railway route;" how at Sandusky, having once more eluded their pursuers, the fugitives took a Lake Erie steamer to the Canadian village of Amherstburg where, under the British flag they were at last safe from slave catchers and constables. "The little party" goes the story, "was soon guided to the hospitable abode of a good missionary whom Christian charity has placed

here as a shepherd to the outcast and the wandering who are constantly finding an asylum on this shore."

At this point fiction touches history. The name of that "good missionary" was Reverend David Hotchkiss. The "Christian charity" which had placed him there with his good wife was The American Missionary Association and the "hospitable abode" in which George Harris and Eliza with their little child Harry, were welcomed was one of a number of relief stations established and maintained by the Association in southern Canada for the benefit of just such fugitive slaves, who in those days were gathering by thousands along the Canadian border.

A Wobbling Corner Stone The American Missionary Association was founded upon the doctrine that all men are created equal; not equal in estate, of course, or in native endowments, or in capacity; but equal in their essential human nature—equal before the law, equally entitled to freedom and to justice. This doctrine of human equality to which the Declaration of Independence gives such noble utterance, was one of the corner stones of the republic. Everybody believed it in those days. It was repeated ten thousand times, in sermon, essay, poem, oration, editorial, until it became the tritest of household words. Yet all the time there were under the Stars and Stripes two great races which

were commonly regarded as exceptions to the rule. "All men" was not made to include either the Indian man or the Negro man. These persons, it was held, were not human in the same high sense in which the white man is human, nor entitled to the same full human rights as he. The celebrated saying, "The black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," expressed, and for that matter still expresses, the sentiment of a large and influential part of the American people. Here lay the doctrinal basis of slavery. Upon such ground men justified themselves in possessing as personal property, and in buying and selling, irrespective of family ties, men, women and children of African blood. Upon such ground they also justified the attempt in which millions of money were vainly spent, to make slaves of the red men of America. Another portion, probably the great majority of the people, though they had no personal part in slavery, and would never have accepted as their own the views upon which it was based, were nevertheless faint in its condemnation, exceedingly fearful of offending the slave-holders and inclined to wash their hands of all responsibility in the matter. Even among the churches of Jesus Christ there were not a few which defended the practice of slave-holding, while many others were silent in its face. Most of the Christian missionary societies were equally mute. Some of these, while issuing numerous tracts against novel reading, dancing, and

the like, refused to say a single word against the monstrous sin of human slavery. On the other hand, there was a stalwart anti-slavery group with representatives in pretty much every church and community which ceased not day or night to denounce human slavery as one of the supreme crimes of man against his fellow man.

*Our Founders and
Their Great Creed*

It was a company of such ardent friends of freedom which, seventy-five years ago founded The American Missionary Association. They held that no society can properly represent the faith and teachings of Christ and at the same time countenance slave-holding. They therefore determined to set on foot a missionary enterprise which, unembarrassed by the possession of, or the desire for, tainted money, wrung from the bondman's unrequited toil could without fear or favor speak out boldly against the darkest, most degrading sin of the age. These men not only hated the institution but were touched with keenest sympathy for its victim. They therefore at every opportunity, as at Amherstburg, stretched out a strong and willing hand for his relief.

The early work of the Association was done at many points—among the American Indians, the neglected white people of the southern mountains, at various stations in Asia, Africa, the Sandwich Is-

lands and the West Indies, as well as among the fugitives in Canada. It was, however, still in its youth when the Civil War and the consequent emancipation of the slaves opened its major field and presented its greatest opportunity. Beginning at Fortress Monroe with the founding of the famous Hampton Institute, the Association proceeded to plant and maintain schools for freedmen by scores all over the south. It was an heroic service at first—difficult, perilous, sacrificial. Those were the days when race prejudice ran high and the brave young teachers, most of them women, who ventured to undertake this fine crusade of Christian love and pity were, in most cases, misunderstood and were usually slandered, ostracized and persecuted. Sometimes their very lives were in danger, but they were nothing daunted. The majority of those early schools were of necessity elementary, 90% of the negroes being illiterate, but very early in the day secondary schools were begun and colleges were planned, the greater part of which are still fruitful and flourishing after half a century's splendid service.

Objectives In its effort for Negro education the Association had two main objectives: first, it aimed to prove that the colored man is a real man—not sub-human—and that, given a fair chance, he would show the same capacity for mental and moral development which appears in the white races. This proposi-

tion has now been demonstrated to be true ten thousand times over in our schools.

A second aim was to fit the ex-slave for the new sphere of freedom and responsibility that lay before him. To this end it was deemed immensely important that he should early learn to know the dignity of labor. His former masters, depending upon their slaves for manual toil, had for the most part lived in what seemed to the Negroes to be idleness. The notion had therefore naturally become current among them that labor is essentially slavish and that to be free means to be idle. Our Association schools, accordingly, insisted from the outset that idleness and not industry is the dishonorable thing. They required all their students to contribute to their own support by honest work. These schools were among the very first in this country to introduce as a part of their curriculum manual training and domestic science. In the country schools special stress was laid upon the theory and practice of agriculture, for it was recognized that most Negroes were destined to be tillers of the soil. We made it a point that our graduates should be good farmers whose cultivated acres should be models to the whole community about them.

Another point for which the Association has firmly stood from the beginning is this, that among Negroes, as well as white men, no great progress or large prosperity is possible except through the

presence and influence of thoroughly trained leaders. It therefore steadily refused to limit its instruction to elementary and industrial work and insisted that every school should be "open at the top" in order that certain of the brightest, most promising students, might go on and up to academic and college courses and thus become as educated men fit for the work of preachers, physicians, lawyers and journalists. These policies have been consistently pursued for upwards of fifty years, and have proved exceedingly fruitful.

The example set by The American Missionary Association was swiftly followed by other missionary societies; and individuals of large means and generous hands have given freely for the founding and support of educational institutions, until a great system of schools supported mainly by northern philanthropy has spread all over the southland, out of which have come practically all the present leaders of the Negro race and from which have sprung their chief ideals and aspirations. A great deal is also beginning to be done in educational lines by the white people of the south for their colored neighbors.

A New Day Recent years have been marked by very striking changes in the conditions of our fellow citizens of African blood. The great war opened to them the door of new and amazing opportunities. Having been instructed

by its discipline and its experiences, having put their shoulders under its burdens, endured its hardships and sufferings, fought in its battles and shed their blood among its heroes, these men have returned by tens of thousands to their homes, to every little hamlet all over the land where colored folks are dwelling, as missionaries, proclaiming a new gospel of ambition and self-respect. At the same time the labor famine in the north caused by the war has set in motion a great migratory movement from the cotton fields to the industrial centers, so that the race problem, no longer local, has become national. The colored man now finds himself as never before an economic factor in the national life. He is in demand; his wages are vastly increased and with this increase of wage has naturally come a corresponding increase of self-esteem and self-reliance. One of the most striking features of the new order of things is a noble ambition on the part of our colored friends to share in the financial responsibility for their own religious and educational institutions.

The Present Situation The four million freed-men have now increased to ten and one-half millions.

Almost exactly one-tenth of our population is of African blood. In so vast a number there is room for two opposite tendencies to continue side by side. On the one hand there is the upward and onward stream of progress. On the other, in many regions of the south are to be found plantation Ne-

groes of the old type who continue to live a decadent rather than a progressive life, idle, immoral, without ambition, neglected and forlorn. A population of this kind is a constant breeder of criminals, wild men without the power of self-restraint, insensible to moral influences, a constant peril to themselves and a menace to the whole community. Such conditions as have been recently described by Mr. Howard Snyder in the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century Magazine," are doubtless to be found in many parts of the country. The only remedy is a Christian education, a discipline that trains head, heart and hands together. Such dark, neglected regions must be reached by properly equipped and taught elementary schools. Educators and philanthropists of southern as well as northern blood have long ago recognized this fact. They feel its urgency more keenly every year. Our A. M. A. schools were never quite so important as now, for they have at last become what we have from the first been seeking to make them, namely, training places for leaders among the colored people. The elementary schools so necessary for the salvation and development of the people must be taught either by those whom we and other societies of our sort shall send or else by those whom our graduates have themselves prepared for such work.

*Smouldering Fires
Break Out Again*

The notable achievements of the colored race in the late war, together with its economic and industrial progress, have resulted in rekindling in the hearts of the baser elements of both races antagonisms of former years. Now for this unfortunate situation there is no solution like that which we offer. There are no peacemakers like our schools and churches. Every region which the A. M. A. has touched with its healing hand has been blessed by a consequent notable spirit of good will and kindness between the races. It has well been said that not one of our graduates nor any student who has for any length of time been under our influence has ever been found among the lawless and the peacebreakers of any community.

An Appeal

In the seventy-fifth year of its existence, a year of much more than ordinary financial stress and strain, the Association confidently seeks the continued support of the churches which it represents in this great mission field, of its old friends and of all who love their fellowmen.

We appeal most of all to the young people of the land, that they stand by a work so nobly planned and so ably carried on by their fathers. If the late war made one thing more plain than another, it was this fact, that the young Americans of to-day, both the boys and the girls, are no

whit behind those of an earlier generation in all the highest, finest human qualities. Their prompt and eager response to the nation's call, their dauntless courage, their splendid efficiency, their whole-hearted devotion to the cause of freedom and democracy were not surpassed by the heroes of Bunker Hill or Gettysburg.

If, on the one hand, modern days have brought a recrudescence of race antagonism, if the old ugly spirit of arrogance, hatred and contempt is blazing up again; on the other hand we thank God for a new birth of idealism, of devotion to the interest of human welfare, of chivalry, of knightly determination, to play towards the lowly, neglected and oppressed a big brother's kindly part.

Young folks of America,

It is up to you!

SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES

Sustained by The American Missionary
Association

Colleges:

- *Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
- Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
- Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.
- Straight College, New Orleans, La.
- Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.
- *Howard University, Washington, D. C.
(Theological Department.)

Secondary Schools.

ALABAMA:

- Trinity School, Athens.
- Burrell School, Florence.
- Lincoln Normal, Marion.
- Emerson Institute, Mobile.

FLORIDA:

- Fessenden Academy, Fessenden.

GEORGIA:

- Knox Institute, Athens.
- Dorchester Academy, McIntosh.
- Ballard Normal, Macon.
- Allen Normal, Thomasville.

KENTUCKY:

- Chandler Normal, Lexington.

NORTH CAROLINA:

- Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks.
- Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain.
- Peabody Academy, Troy.

*Affiliated

The American Missionary Association

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

DISTRICT OFFICES

Eastern District
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Western District
19 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Pacific District
423 Phelan Building
San Francisco, Cal.

7:30 P. M.

Dr. Wm. J. Hutchins, President of Berea College, Presiding.

Devotional Exercises Dr. Samuel Callen
Pastor, Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, Louisville

Music Lincoln Institute Quartette

Address Dr. George E. Haynes
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York

"The Compelling Power of Good Will in Race Relations"

Music M. E. Church Quartette

Address Dr. I. Garland Penn
Sect'y Board of Education for Negroes of the M. E. Church, Cincinnati, O.

"The Larger Educational Outlook for the Colored People of the South"

Address Dr. W. W. Alexander
Director, Inter-racial Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

"Progress in Building Better Race Relations"

Saturday, 9:00 A. M.

Col. P. H. Callahan, Presiding.

Devotional Exercises Dr. M. B. Lanier
Dean of Theological Dept., Simmons University, Louisville

Address Mrs. J. B. Judah, Louisville

"How Can the Living Conditions of the Negro Population Be Improved?"

Discussion opened by Mr. E. A. Carter
Ex. Secretary Urban League, Louisville

Address Miss Alice Lloyd, Maysville

"Woman's Part in the Improvement of Race Relations"

Discussion opened by Mrs. Lavinia Sneed, Louisville

Addresses Hon. Augustus E. Willson and Atty. W. H. Wright
Louisville

"Uneven-Handed Justice in the Courts"

Discussion opened by Atty. N. M. Willis
Louisville

Address Bishop George C. Clement
Louisville

"How Can the White and Colored People of Kentucky Co-operate in Reducing Crime and in Securing Proper Punishment for Criminals Where Both Races Are Involved?"

Report of the Findings Committee Dr. A. E. Thomson
Lincoln Ridge

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Rev. W. H. Steward, Louisville
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Dr. W. J. Weston, Paducah

Third State Inter-Racial Conference for Kentucky

Criminal Court Room

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Jefferson Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets

Louisville, Kentucky

DECEMBER 15 AND 16, 1922

THE COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

416 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. J. Eagen, Chairman

Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director

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345 Association Building, Louisville, Ky.

Gov. Edwin P. Morrow, Honorary Chairman

P. C. Dix, State Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Active Chairman

Dr. James Bond, Director
214 Pythian Temple, Louisville

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Mrs. Wilson Ballard, Louisville
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Rev. J. A. Hill, Louisville

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Prof. John F. Smith Judge J. B. Snyder Atty. H. W. Bond
Gov. Edwin P. Morrow Prof. H. F. Jones Prof. W. E. Newsom
Rev. I. Garland Penn

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Dean R. L. McCready Prof. J. W. Bell Prof. W. H. Fouse
Pres. G. P. Russell Prof. F. M. Wood Miss Olivia Orr
Miss Marie L. Roberts Prof. W. B. Matthews

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Dr. Royal W. Grubbs

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Mr. R. R. Giltner

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Rev. John Little Mr. W. H. Steward Atty. H. W. Bond
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Dr. John L. Weber Mrs. W. J. Piggott Rev. J. M. Mundy
Dr. W. W. Landrum Prof. J. E. Wood Rev. H. R. Munford
Mrs. H. L. Cockerham Rev. J. Welby Broadbuss Rev. R. F. Broadbuss

PROGRAM OF THE THIRD STATE INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE

December 15-16, 1922

Under the Auspices of the State Y. M. C. A.

THEME:

"SOME KENTUCKY PROBLEMS REQUIRING INTER-
RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN THEIR SOLUTION"

December 15, 1:00 P. M.

Governor Edwin P. Morrow, Presiding.

Devotional Exercises Dr. Noah Williams
Pastor of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, Louisville

Report of the year's work Dr. James Bond
Director, Inter-racial Commission for Kentucky

Opening Address Gov. Edwin P. Morrow
Honorary Chairman

"European Side Lights on Our Race Problems"

Address Mr. P. C. Dix
State Secretary, Y. M. C. A.

Address Professor Joseph S. Cotter
Louisville

"Grant and Lee," and "Ned's Psalm of Life for the Negro,"

Address Professor F. M. Wood
Supervisor, Colored Schools, Paris

"Problems of Negro Schools"

Address Mr. Lewis Humphrey
Editor, The Evening Post, Louisville

"Contribution of the Press to Right Race Relations",

Discussion opened by Rev. W. H. Steward,
Editor, The American Baptist, Louisville

"The Importance of the Introduction in Kentucky Colleges of
Courses on Race Relations" Dr. C. S. Gardner
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville

Discussion opened by Prof. P. W. L. Jones,
K. N. I. Institute, Frankfort

Program continued on next Page

Mrs. Leanna Mathis, Macon	350 00
Mrs. Mattie Cain, Arlington	350 00
Mrs. Hattie Prince, Sandersville	50 00
Mrs. Alice Wells, Augusta	50 00
Mrs. Rosa Banks and son, Brunswick.....	350 00
Mrs. Bessie Lee, Atlanta	350 00
Mrs. Ella Yapp, Fitzgerald	150 00
A. W. Jones (Wm. G. Jones, guardian), Appling	350 00
Charlotte and Sara Pierce, Savannah.....	350 00
Mrs. Georgia Clark, Social Circle	100 00
Mrs. Mary Harvey and daughter, Quitman	350 00
Mrs. Addie Grant, Brunswick	350 00
Mrs. Mona Jackson, Diffie	350 00
Mrs. Annie Steward, Rays Mills.....	50 00
Mrs. Mattie Armstrong, Brunswick	350 00
Mrs. Callie B. Tomlin, Waycross.....	350 00
Mrs. Clara Dowdell and son, Huntington.....	350 00
Mrs. Winnie Greer, Douglas	300 00
Mrs. Susie Butler, Atlanta	350 00
K. tie, Ruby and Willie Lawrence (wife and children), Wadley	250 00
Mrs. Emma Glenn, Cuthbert	350 00
Mrs. Easter Harris, Columbus	300 00
Mrs. Ola Crawford, Camilla	300 00
Mrs. Ogeretta Johnson, Macon	350 00
Bertha Mills, Milltown	350 00
Mrs. Georgia Williams, Brunswick	350 00
Mrs. Josephine Butler, Macon	350 00
Mrs. Mary Daniels and Mamie Turner, wife and daughter, Upatoie	150 00
Maggie Crowell and Pipp Crowell, Willett.....	350 00
Mrs. Susie A. Houston, Savannah.....	350 00
Mrs. Louise Perry, Macon	350 00
Mrs. Annie Owens and Sallie Mae Sutton, wife and niece, Washington	350 00
Mrs. Rhodie Prindle, Darien	350 00
P. A. Sims, administrator, Atlanta	350 00
Mrs. Lula Pierce, Savannah	350 00
Mrs. Maria Carter, Fort Gaines.....	350 00
Mrs. Eliza Stephens, Macon	350 00
Mrs. Bethena Crocker, Eastman	350 00
Mrs. Emma Wotts, Cartersville	150 00
Mrs. Minnie Williams, Westwood	100 00
Mrs. Mary Washington, Albany	350 00
Mrs. Annie Verge, Macon	150 00
Mrs. Mamie L. Williams, Savannah.....	350 00
Mrs. R. L. Mitchell, Vienna	350 00
Mrs. Alsey Paul, Atlanta	350 00
Mrs. Lula J. Washington, Macon.....	350 00
Mrs. Christian Rutland, Vienna	300 00
Mrs. Lessie J. Twiggs, Swainsboro.....	350 00
Mrs. Mary L. Mulholland, Cordele.....	50 00
Mrs. Mary Lee Mitchell, Atlanta.....	350 00
Mrs. Emma Vickers, Thomasville	350 00
Mrs. Minnie L. Johnson, Atlanta	150 00
Mrs. Christianna Latler, Cordele	350 00
Nathan Roberts, Savannah	350 00
Mrs. Mary Harden, Atlanta	200 00

Total\$36,400 00

RESOURCES OF ENDOWMENT BUREAU.

Cash Money in Banks	\$ 42,179 44
Real Estate, Pythian Temple	80,000 00
Total	\$122,179 44

For information concerning the Pythian's standing
you are referred to the following banks:

Atlanta State Savings Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
Merchants Savings Bank, Savannah.
Wage Earners' Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.
Peoples Bank, Savannah, Ga.
Chatham Bank, Savannah, Ga.
Commercial City Bank, Americus, Ga.
Bainbridge State Bank, Bainbridge, Ga.

For information concerning joining any Lodge,
write or see any member.

For information concerning organizing a new
Lodge, write or call on the Deputy of your county, or

G. R. HUTTO, Grand Chancellor.

No. 255 Water St., Bainbridge, Ga.

BE A BOOSTER

FOR GEORGIA'S

Largest, Strongest and
Richest Society

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

— OF —

North America, South America, Europe, Asia,
Africa and Australia,

JURISDICTION OF GEORGIA

(Incorporated)



It covers Georgia as the water
cover the mighty depths. A
Booster is beautiful, lovely and
fair. The World HATES A
KNOCKER.

Not Equal By Any Insurance

It Gives Protection While You Live

A Protection For the Widow and

Orphans When You Are Dead

The Ladies and Children Have Adopted
The Motto:

"SLEDGE-HAMMER THE
PYTHAN KNOCKER"

FOR ONLY 3 14 CENTS A DAY.

A nurse every night while you are sick.
Three Dollars Sick Benefit every week you are sick.
A Cheerful, Agreeable and Inspiring Friendship while you are well.

A Leading, Helping Hand to the needy and the worthy.

From \$500 to \$2,000 upon the death of your child, wife, unmarried sister or widowed mother.

A Casket and Funeral Procession for the dead and THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for your WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

ALL FOR 3 14 CENTS PER DAY.

It means Health and Life to a tired wife, mother, sister or daughter who has attended a sick husband, father, brother or son during the day, to be relieved each night by a chivalrous and trusty Knight.

It is a sad, sad scene, indeed, to walk into a home where lies, silent in death, the husband, the father, son or brother, upon whom the little family was dependent for support, and there see the little children crying for bread, and there is no meal in the barrel. The house renter comes for the rent; there is no money with which to pay it, and there all the family is trying to make arrangements for the black clothes to wear at the funeral, with no money with which to do it, and that father, son, husband or brother has died out of all fraternal organizations. It is a cold, dreary, blank world that stares that family in the face.

But if he was a member in good standing at the time of his death in the Knights of Pythias, with a THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR POLICY, what great hopes are held out to that little family.

DO NOT PUT OFF JOINING ANY LONGER.

The insurance ran out on the dwelling of Brother John Smith. He said, "I will pay it up next week." Before the next week came fire had destroyed the dwelling, with all of its contents.

A brother in Bainbridge was suspended from his Lodge. He said, "I am going to re-nstate in two or three weeks." Before the week was ended he was cold and silent in death, and his sick wife was left to suffer until cruel death was kind enough to take her out of her suffering.

DO NOT DELAY, FOR THERE IS DANGER IN DELAY.

The strong arm of the Knights of Pythias has kindly and promptly administered to the widows and orphans of deceased Pythians—bringing a ray of sunshine from beyond the dark clouds; enabling them to pay off mortgages, build homes and buy land, etc., throughout Georgia, yea, from the turbulent waters of the Chattahoochee River on the West to the muddy waters of the Savannah River on the East, from Rabun's Gap on the North to Tybee's Light-house on the South.

This campaign is for FIVE THOUSAND new members for this term.

No healthy, progressive man between the ages of 19 and 45 can afford to be left out of the Knights of Pythias during this campaign.

No wife, sister, daughter or mother can afford to have her son, husband, father or brother left out of the Knights during this campaign.

Four Hundred and Eighty healthy and prosperous Pythian Lodges now in the State.

JOIN ONE OF THEM.

A Deputy Grand Chancellor in every county. Institute a new Lodge in each county, each hamlet and each town.

Read the list below of the claims paid by the Knights of Pythias, and compare it with all others. Can it be equalled? No part payments. No long time waiting. The Knights of Pythias pay the widows every THIRTY DAYS.

These claims have been paid in the last six months, beginning July 31, 1915, ending December 31, 1915:

Mrs. L. P. Harris, Helena ----- \$ 350 00

Mrs. Ada Croomes, St. Mary's -----	100 00
Mrs. Ella Watson, Shack -----	250 00
Mrs. Dollie B. Edwards and Ethel Edwards, wife and daughter, Milan -----	350 00
Mrs. E. A. Allen, Macon -----	200 00
Mrs. Cornelia Jackson (Wm. Sullivan, adm.), Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Charity Warren, Sparta -----	250 00
Mrs. Susie Gains, Cordele -----	300 00
Mrs. Maggie Moreland, Carrolton -----	350 00
Mrs. Lucinda Snell, Harrison -----	350 00
Seventy Head, Flovilla -----	100 00
Mrs. Luvine Nobles, Savannah -----	300 00
Mrs. Chaney Mallory, Bainbridge -----	100 00
Miss Anna K. Coffey (Julia O'Ferrell, adm.), Atlanta -----	250 00
Mrs. Susie Butler, Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Anna Hayes, Savannah -----	350 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Milner, Rockmart -----	150 00
Mrs. Catherine Cooper, Brunswick -----	350 00
Mrs. Hannah McGill, Milan -----	350 00
Robert L. Tatum, adm. for Jennie Bell and Willie Henry Tatum, children, Cuthbert -----	350 00
Mrs. Tillie Beringer and son, Willet -----	350 00
Miss Fannie Owens, Athens -----	350 00
Mrs. Lucy E. Jones, Atlanta -----	150 00
Mrs. Temple Williams, Brunswick -----	350 00
Mrs. Jane Blue, Brunswick -----	350 00
Mrs. Edith Pugh, Moultrie -----	350 00
Amanda, Bettie, Mann, Hattie and Emory Robinson, children, Marshallville -----	300 00
Charles A. Ford, adm. for Dorothy, Claud, Vivian and George Clark, Milledgeville -----	350 00
Mrs. Bettie King Cordele -----	200 00
Mrs. Hattie Smith, Macon -----	350 00
Mrs. Mary Donaldson, Attapulgis -----	350 00
Mrs. Anna Adams, Cordele -----	150 00
Mrs. Adella Williams, Augusta -----	300 00
Mrs. Armintha Harvey and Bertha Wright, wife and daughter, Pelham -----	350 00
Mrs. Lucy Eichelberger, Augusta -----	350 00
Mrs. Rosa Lee and Jacob Powell, wife and son, Statesboro -----	200 00
Mrs. Amanda Ross, Dawson -----	250 00
Mrs. Julia A. Perry, Warrenton -----	350 00
Mrs. Mary G. Jackson, Augusta -----	350 00
Mrs. Charity France, Cuthbert -----	100 00
Mrs. Maud Amos, Dublin -----	200 00
Mrs. Ella Moore, Boston -----	200 00
Annie Massey and Susie Fields, Sparta -----	350 00
Mrs. Mary Taylor, Covington -----	350 00
Mrs. Annie Wiggins, Milledgeville -----	350 00
Mrs. Laura Wimbush, Cordele -----	100 00
Mrs. Anna Nixon, Americus -----	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, Montezuma -----	350 00
Mrs. Lizzie Miller, Macon -----	350 00
Mrs. Rosa Cobb and son, Valdosta -----	350 00
Mrs. Celia Aikens, Sale City -----	100 00
Mrs. Mattie Stanton, Atlanta -----	250 00
Miss Corine Johnson, Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Hattie Coleman and Olivia Stafford, wife and daughter, Atlanta -----	200 00
Mrs. Annie Wiley, Cartersville -----	200 00
Mrs. Ann Hall, Albany -----	350 00
Mrs. Matilda J. Floyd, Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Delia Beckham, Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Ida Martin Brunswick -----	350 00
Mrs. Annie Sharp, Quitman -----	350 00
Mrs. Jennie James, Brunswick -----	150 00
Mrs. Mary Harden, Atlanta -----	350 00
Mrs. Ora Crosby, Baxley -----	350 00
Mrs. Cora Jones, Eastman -----	350 00
Mrs. Ellen Hampton, Waynesboro -----	150 00
Mrs. Katie M. Jones, Baxley -----	350 00
Mrs. Lula Gordon, Savannah -----	150 00
Frank Jackson, Bartow -----	200 00
Mrs. Louisa Davis and Constantine Davis, wife and daughter, Greensboro -----	350 00
W. H. Williams, Warrenton -----	250 00
Mrs. Sallie Yancey, Augusta -----	350 00
Mrs. Dora Yarborough, Atlanta -----	50 00
Mrs. Nettie Harkness, Jackson -----	350 00
Mrs. Mary Coleman, Cartersville -----	350 00

LEGAL DEFENSE

In 1925 and up to Sept. 27, 1926, the N. A. A. C. P. raised for legal defense a special fund amounting to \$75,426.77.

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS, three times held in Europe, was initiated by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the editor of "The Crisis."

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

During a single year a total of 1,002,988 pieces of literature, including "The Crisis," were sent out by the N. A. A. C. P.

"Thirty Years of Lynching," compiled and published by the N. A. A. C. P., is the standard statistical work on this subject.

In the year 1926 officers of the N. A. A. C. P. traveled 76,983 miles, or a distance equivalent to three times the circumference of the globe. More than 6,000 big meetings and numerous smaller ones have been held by the N. A. A. C. P. 502 public meetings were addressed by officers of the N. A. A. C. P. in 1926.

The press publicity of the N. A. A. C. P. reaches the chief news distributing agencies and the most important white newspapers of the United States, and the N. A. A. C. P. news releases have been published in every part of the world, including the European countries and Japan. A regular weekly press service on matters affecting race relations goes to 250 colored newspapers of the United States.

"THE SHAME OF AMERICA" ADVERTISE-
MENT in full- and half-page display was placed in Northern, Southern and Western newspapers of widest circulation. It reached upwards of 5,000,000 people unfamiliar with the important facts and figures about lynching, not only in the United States but abroad.

COMMON JUSTICE AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEGRO ARE AS ESSENTIAL FOR WHITE AMERICA AS FOR BLACK AMERICA

The N. A. A. C. P. proceeds on the reasonable assumption that the documents upon which the world's greatest experiment in human freedom is based are to be taken literally and exactly at their face value.

It invites the cooperation of every American, white and black, in helping to make them literally and exactly true in their application to the America of today.

It is with the intention of realizing the democracy that is preached as completely as possible in the democracy that is practiced that the N. A. A. C. P. ON ITS SEVENTEEN-YEAR RECORD asks for your cooperation and support.

This responsibility is one no American can evade. It concerns the life of democracy and the nation.

The N. A. A. C. P. is supported by membership fees and contributions. Contributions are not limited to any amount. Memberships are as follows:

Annual.....	\$1.00
Blue certificate.....	5.00
Gold certificate.....	10.00
Contributing.....	25.00 or more
Donors.....	100 and upwards

If you are interested in the N. A. A. C. P. write for further information.

If there is no branch in your community write the National Office for information and authority to organize one.

If you cannot yourself work, then help the N. A. A. C. P. to do it by sending your contribution by check or postal money order to

J. E. SPINGARN, Treasurer

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-
MENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Join or Contribute

Tear along this line and mail

J. E. SPINGARN,
Treasurer, N. A. A. C. P.
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

I ENCLOSE MY { CHECK
MONEY ORDER

FOR \$..... TO FURTHER
THE WORK OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



THE N.A.A.C.P.

[National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People]

Its
History
Achievements
Purposes

Why You Should Join

Published by

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City
1927

WHY THE N. A. A. C. P.

More than 4,000 lynchings in 40 years. Scores burned alive.

84 WOMEN LYNCHED.

"Jim Crow" on the railways, Segregation, Disfranchisement, Peonage, and the Ku Klux Klan.

THE OBJECT: JUSTICE

This Association exists in order to combat the spirit of persecution which confronts the colored people of this land, safeguard their full civil, legal and political rights, and secure for them equality of opportunity with all other citizens.

TO MAKE 12,000,000 AMERICANS

Physically free from Peonage;
Mentally free from Ignorance;
Politically free from Disfranchisement;
Socially free from Insult.

THE N. A. A. C. P. BEGAN

As a small committee in 1909 with a Lincoln's Birthday call, written by Oswald Garrison Villard and signed by 54 persons including Mary White Ovington, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Bishop Alexander Walters, Charles Edward Russell, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, John E. Milholland, Francis J. Grimké, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and others still active.

IN SEVENTEEN YEARS

From a small committee the N. A. A. C. P. has grown to a powerful nation-wide organization with branches in 44 states and the District of Columbia and gross expenditures during 1926 of \$78,834.27.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

1. RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION ordinance passed in Louisville, Kentucky, was declared unconstitutional by unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court November 5, 1917, the case having been conducted for the N. A. A. C. P. by its president, Moorfield Storey. LOUISIANA SEGREGATION case won before U. S. Supreme Court in 1927. On basis of Louisville decision of 1917, segregation by ordinance has been defeated in Louisiana; Dallas, Texas; Indianapolis; and Norfolk, Va.

2. When the GRANDFATHER CLAUSES in state constitutions disfranchising Negroes came before the United States Supreme Court and were declared unconstitutional, in 1915, the only brief filed by any private individual or organization was submitted for the N. A. A. C. P. by Moorfield Storey.

3. AGAINST PEONAGE the N. A. A. C. P. fought more than 4 years and, spending \$15,000, saved the lives of 12 men sentenced to death in connection with the Arkansas riots of 1919. The United States Supreme Court reversed convictions of 6 of the men after argument for them by Mr. Storey. The other six were liberated by decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court. All of the 67 men sentenced to long prison terms have been freed.

4. DR. O. H. SWEET and 10 other defendants, in Detroit, charged with first degree murder in protecting the Sweet home from a riotous mob, were successfully defended by the N. A. A. C. P. Clarence Darrow was retained as chief attorney, the first trial resulting in jury disagreement, the second trial bringing acquittal of Henry Sweet against whom the State felt it had the strongest case. Total amount expended on both trials was \$37,849.

5. Congressional investigation followed the N. A. A. C. P. exposé of abuses in the American occupation of the black republic of HAITI. The exposé roused country-wide attention, was commented on internationally and resulted in abatement of the worst excesses.

6. DISFRANCHISEMENT of colored voters in Southern "white primaries" was decisively defeated by unanimous decision, 1927, of the U. S. Supreme Court in Nixon vs. Herndon (Texas White Primary Case) fought through lower courts and Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P. The Supreme Court's opinion in this case was a strong reaffirmation of the Negro's fundamental rights as a citizen.

LYNCING

The N. A. A. C. P. began the first systematic, intensive and organized fight against lynching in the United States. During this campaign, in 1916, an anti-lynching fund of \$10,000 was raised. Between 1916 and 1925 the N. A. A. C. P. spent upwards of \$45,000 in the fight against lynching. Investigators for the N. A. A. C. P. often at risk of their lives, have visited the scenes of lynching, obtained the facts, sometimes establishing the innocence of the victim, and have published the facts to the world. The first National Conference on Lynching was promoted by the N. A. A. C. P. and held in New York in May of 1919. The anti-lynching campaign of the Association culminated in the passage by the House of Representatives on January 26, 1922, of the DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL by a vote of 230 to 119 and in a favorable report of the Bill by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. The Bill was abandoned owing to filibuster by Southern senators. In the fight on the Dyer Bill the N. A. A. C. P. organized and presented a MEMORIAL TO THE SENATE, signed by 24 State Governors, 39 Mayors of Cities, 88 bishops and prominent churchmen, College Presidents, 2 former U. S. Attorneys General, 19 State Supreme Court Justices and others. The Association's daring investigation of the lynching of a colored woman and two men at Aiken, S. C., in October, 1920, substantiated by the New York World, the facts being published to the world in front page newspaper dispatches, constituted one of the most effective blows ever struck at lynching in this country.

KU KLUX KLAN

The N. A. A. C. P. began a campaign of publicity against the Ku Klux Klan which was taken up by the New York World. The N. A. A. C. P. placed its facts at the disposal of the World, and continued the campaign. "The Birth of a Nation" film, glorifying the Klan and used as Klan propaganda, has been barred in California, in the city of Boston, and elsewhere, after representations to city and state authorities by the N. A. A. C. P.

LEGISLATION

Anti-intermarriage laws, segregation, and other discriminatory laws have been steadily opposed in state legislatures. The New York Civil Rights law was drafted by N. A. A. C. P. lawyers. It has been upheld in the courts and has been made the model in other states.

24th INFANTRY

Upon receipt of news in New York of the Houston, Texas, riot of 1917, the N. A. A. C. P. sent a trained investigator to the scene. She reported that the trouble had originated in persecution of the colored 24th Infantrymen by local whites. Petition to President Wilson on Oct. 27, 1917, brought presidential review of sixteen cases and the commutation from death sentences to life imprisonment for ten of the colored soldiers. 50,000 signatures signed to a petition presented to President Harding in 1921, brought freedom for five of the imprisoned men. A third petition signed by 125,454 names was presented to President Coolidge on Feb. 7, 1924, asking pardon for the 54 men still in prison. A board of officers appointed shortly thereafter was directed to review their cases. As a result all sentences were commuted and on March 19, 1927, the War Department reported only 20 of the 54 men still confined, of whom 18 will be released in 1927 and 2 in 1928.

SEGREGATION has been opposed in theatres, motion picture theatres, schools, restaurants, railways and other public places. Many cases have been fought by branches of the N. A. A. C. P., and individuals have been advised of their legal rights.

is yet safe from the fury of the mob, South or North. Negro homes and churches are still destroyed by bomb and torch, scores are driven from their homes by threats of violence, men and women are beaten and tortured. In 1926 sixteen were lynched, two of them irresponsible lunatics. Two of the sixteen were burned at the stake—one of them at the preaching hour on Sunday morning. A like number were lynched in 1927. No wonder Negroes are beginning to question our civilization and even our Christianity! No wonder the same question is staring our missionaries in the face in every foreign land!

5. Every community owes to the Negro a fair provision of public utilities. Street paving, water mains, lights and sewers—the common heritage of our urban population—must not be denied this large group merely because it happens to be dark in color and without political power. The dominant group cannot maintain its self-respect while pursuing a policy so arbitrary and cruel.

In so far as separation of the races seems necessary, we must put it on the basis of difference and mutual protection, not on that of assumed superiority and inferiority. Up to this time we have made the color line horizontal, the white man above it, the Negro below. If we are to be even measurably Christian about this business of separation, we must “tilt up the color line” to a vertical position, with equal rights and opportunities extended to those on either side of it, living racially separate but with mutual respect and confidence.

6. Finally, the white man owes to the Negro, as to all other human beings, an attitude of active sympathy and good will. This surely is what Jesus meant by the universal love of neighbors which he enjoined. If I rightly interpret the mind of Negroes, just the assurance of such an attitude toward them on the part of white people would do more than anything else to lift the shadow from their lives, take the sting of bitterness from their souls, and set them singing with the spontaneous joy that is their natural heritage. Not only so, but it would make easy and natural the solution of many of the problems that now perplex us. Surely such an attitude is not too much to ask!

AMERICA'S OBLIGATION TO THE NEGRO



Commission on Interracial Cooperation

409 PALMER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.



LET it be said at the outset that Americans owe to the Negro nothing which they do not owe equally to themselves—to their own self-respect and their sense of fairness and justice. The Negro's very presence among us, by our volition, not his own, and primarily for our convenience rather than for his welfare; his vast contribution to the economic development and wealth of the country, especially the South; the fact that his condition today, good or bad—even his character—is in great measure what the white man has made them; the inevitable influence of those conditions upon ourselves; the sense of responsibility which a people so fortunate as we cannot escape—all these considerations lay upon us a peculiar obligation to be not only just, but generous, in our treatment of the Negro in our midst.

In general this obligation rests upon the basic Christian emphasis on human values.

In the sight of Jesus and of every faithful disciple of His, every human being is sacred—one of God's children. Christianity admits no other basis of human relations. The Negro is a human being. If we are to be Christians we must recognize his infinite worth as such and shape our attitude toward him accordingly. This principle honestly applied carries a number of implications:

1. It means respect for the Negro's personality—both for what he is and for what he may become. A little reflection will show that on both grounds there is ample ground for respect. Even in its primitive African savagery, the race manifests traits that command our admiration. The fidelity of Livingstone's native bearers who, after his death, voluntarily carried his body fifteen hundred miles to the sea that it might be sent home, is worthy to be recorded among earth's golden deeds. Missionaries to Africa are high in their praise of the honesty and fidelity of the native Christians. The loyalty of the Negro to his white folks during the Civil War—a record which Henry W. Grady says was not marred by a single breach of trust—is unmatched in history. The character and achievements of Negroes like Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in education, like Dunbar and Cullen and a score of others in poetry,

like Carver and Just in science, like Hayes and Burleigh and Coleridge Taylor in music, like Bannister and Tanner in painting, Williams and Robeson on the stage, Spaulding and the Malones in business, attest the possibilities of the race to attain and achieve nobly.

2. We must cease thinking of Negroes primarily in terms of our own convenience, as a race divinely doomed to perpetual servitude to the white man's will. In the Christian philosophy every human being is an end in itself—never the mere means to some other's end. Slavery violated that principle, and slavery is gone. But there are still those who oppose the education of Negroes on the assumption that it will make them less submissive servants. There are some who still hold Negroes in practical peonage, others who take advantage of their ignorance and helplessness, and many who use them merely as chattels and conveniences. These conditions too must pass, as slavery did.

This means also that we must cease putting stumbling blocks in the Negro's way and setting limits to his possibilities. No man has the right to say to any other, "You may progress just so far, but no further." Am I God, that I should assume such authority over any of His children? As Bishop F. F. Reese, of Savannah, has well said, "The Negro is entitled to make, under God, the best of himself of which he is capable; and no prejudice, contempt, or injustice on the part of the white man should hinder or handicap him."

3. But this obligation goes further yet. It is positive as well as negative. As the dominant race we must give the Negro fair opportunity for self-development. This applies particularly in the matter of education. We are doing much for Negro education, to be sure; in the light of all the circumstances our policy in this regard has been commendable. However, so long as our expenditures for public education average from two to twenty times as much for the white child as for the colored, we can hardly flatter ourselves that our duty is done.

4. We owe it to the Negro and to ourselves to protect his property and his life. Neither

on a study of the Negro homes of Atlanta. The conditions which they found in certain sections were heartbreaking—tumble-down tenements, congested houses, unpaved, dark streets, and lack of the commonest facilities for sanitation and decent living. In one crowded section they found three small children, one of them a baby, locked out of the house by the mother, who turned them into the street every morning when she went away to work, fearing to leave them inside lest they be burned to death. The need of a day nursery was evident and imperative. The committee purchased a building and established one. The sanitary laws of the city were examined, to see what could be done toward the permanent improvement of housing conditions.

All the colored schools were visited and in many cases deplorable overcrowding was found. These conditions were immediately taken up with the school authorities. Repeated visits were made to Washington Park, a Negro recreational center, and the needs of additional equipment and proper oversight were brought to the attention of the Park Commission. Other objectives have been the appointment of Negro probation officers and the improvement of the county detention home for delinquent Negro boys. Similar work is being done in a great many communities.

* * *

For several years the Commission's department of woman's work was ably led by Mrs. Luke Johnson, who organized it. On her resignation as its director, Mrs. Johnson was succeeded by Mrs. Maud Henderson, of Alabama, and she in turn by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Texas, the present head of the department. They and the thousands of public-spirited, high-minded women who are helping to work out this problem in the direction of mutual confidence and cooperation, are doing a public service, the value of which cannot be estimated.

SOUTHERN WOMEN and the SOUTH'S RACE PROBLEM

BY
ROBERT B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR



COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
COOPERATION

409 PALMER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GA.

IN THE South's entire history there has probably been no sociological development more unique and important than the recent movement for interracial cooperation, which took organic form in Atlanta in 1919, with the creation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

The purpose of this organization and its affiliated state and local committees is to bring about BETTER UNDERSTANDING, JUSTICE AND FAIR DEALING between the white and colored races. The Commission believes that the white race, as the more fortunate group and the one responsible for the Negro's presence in America, is under obligation to be both just and generous toward the latter. It believes further that the welfare and even the racial integrity of the two groups can be effectively preserved in no other way.

The results of this policy, as worked out by hundreds of interracial committees, have attracted nationwide and even international attention. Though the Commission has made no effort to organize outside the South, similar committees have recently been set up in many northern states and cities where there are considerable Negro populations. The plan is even being put into effect in South Africa.

* * *

In this movement SOUTHERN WOMEN have been a most important factor. At the call of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a hundred women, leaders in their respective circles, met in Memphis in October, 1920, for the purpose of considering the situation. Four representative Negro women were invited to interpret to the meeting the viewpoint and the needs of colored women and children.

A profound impression was made upon the group and out of the meeting came a remarkable statement, expressing "A DEEP SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY to the womanhood and childhood of the Negro race and a great desire for a Christian settlement of the problems that overshadow the homes of both races." The statement recommended the conservation of the life and health of Negro children through day nurseries, kindergartens, clinics and

playgrounds; the study of Negro housing and sanitary conditions with a view to their improvement; equitable provision of educational opportunities; improved conditions of travel; justice in the courts; and with especial emphasis, the suppression of lynching. A Continuation Committee of seven was created, representing respectively the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Disciples Churches, the Y. W. C. A., and the Women's Clubs.

* * *

The Memphis meeting having pledged its cooperation to the Interracial Commission, the members of the Continuation Committee were elected to membership in the Commission, which in turn set up a department of woman's work, headed by Mrs. Luke G. Johnson of Atlanta, who at once began organizing the women of the South. Strong state committees of women, all in positions of influence and leadership, have been set up in eleven states, in most of which they are doing good work. Each of these committees has formulated and given to the public a vigorous pronouncement in behalf of interracial justice and good will, and in unmeasured condemnation of lynching. Coming from hundreds of the most representative and respected women, these statements have done much to create a new public conscience relative to these questions.

The cooperation of the great denominational bodies of women has been sought and plans have been worked out in some of them for the creation of committees on race relations in all the local societies. The method of these committees is first to find out the conditions and needs of Negro women and children through studies of their homes, schools, sanitation and health, and then to lay out plans for such improvement as may be needed. Just now (1929) the attention of these groups is being directed especially to a study of Negro school conditions in their respective communities.

* * *

The work of the Atlanta Women's Interracial Committee may be cited as typical. This committee, made up of thirty women of the highest standing, set out

lation of plans to meet specific situations. It should function as a sub-committee of the General Committee and all its plans and activities should be approved by that group. These committees of women usually interest themselves especially in the conditions affecting Negro women and children—health, welfare, home conditions, schools, churches, etc. The advice and help of the colored members of this committee will be found invaluable in making these studies.

The functions of an interracial committee should be corrective, preventive, constructive, and educational. It should always be on the alert to anticipate and prevent friction, and should earnestly seek to find out and correct any conditions of neglect or injustice affecting the Negro population in the community. The Negro members of the committee should be encouraged to bring such conditions to the committee's attention. If action for relief is required it should be undertaken cooperatively, if practicable.

Often the correction of these conditions will require **constructive efforts** also, as for example, the provision of better school facilities, the improvement of Negro housing areas with pavements, sewers, etc., the provision of parks, playgrounds, hospital facilities, and many other necessities supposed to be available for all the members of the community. The standing and influence of the committee should be such that it will be accepted in the community, and even by the officials, as the recognized clearing house for all matters affecting the relation of the two races.

The educational function of the committee can be exercised through the arrangement of programs as suggested in a previous paragraph and through the distribution of literature. In this way the committee should seek to touch the community at large.



THE LOCAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

Suggestions As To Its Organization and Program

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
409 Palmer Building
ATLANTA, GA.

A **LOCAL COMMITTEE on Interracial Co-operation** results from a feeling of *community responsibility*. It roots in the realization that the welfare and happiness of all the people within a community are essential to the prosperity of that community; and deeper yet in the conviction that a Christian civilization should assure to everyone the opportunity for full development. When the good people of a community realize that there is in their midst a disadvantaged group whose opportunity for development is limited at many points, their conception of religion and of American citizenship will not permit them willingly to accept these conditions as final.

In every community in the South, no matter how small, there is a group of white people who think seriously and sanely on the relation of the white and Negro races to each other. They realize that their attitude toward the Negro is a test of their religion and of their sense of justice and fair play, which is another way of saying, a test of their American citizenship. **The first step in setting up a local committee** on Interracial Cooperation is to bring this group together in a conference with three or four leading Negro men and women, to discuss problems of common welfare, and to seek methods for handling these problems for the common good.

In the selection of the **six to ten white men and women** who should be members of this group no great difficulty presents itself, since any man or woman who has been active in the civic and religious life of a community knows those whose attitude is sympathetic and whose leadership inspires confidence. These, both men and women, should be brought into the movement.

The wise selection of the Negro group is not so easy. Few white people know who hold positions of leadership among the Negroes. For this reason it is highly undesirable for the white leaders alone to determine who shall constitute the Negro group. Furthermore, only by being chosen by their own people can the Negro members be made to feel their responsibility to their race, as well as to the community at large. Hence the Negro members should be selected, if possible, by a repre-

sentative group of colored leaders—school teachers, preachers, doctors, lawyers, and business people. In getting together this original group the city or county superintendent of schools may well be consulted for the names of the Negro school principal, the Jeanes teacher, and the home and farm demonstration agents. Five or six colored men and women should be chosen who can be counted upon as race leaders in the town or county.

The purpose of a local committee on Interracial Cooperation is to study conditions affecting the lives of the Negroes of the community, and to develop suggestions and plans for their improvement. The committee should undertake also a program of education which will result in more intelligent, humane attitudes on the part of each race toward the other.

No special rules can be laid down for the government of the committee. A minimum of organization is usually sufficient—chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and such sub-committees as may be found necessary. There should be a relatively small Executive Committee, and a standing Committee on Woman's Work consisting of the women of the two groups. It is highly desirable but not always necessary that the General Committee meet regularly. In case regular meetings are not held the Executive Committee should keep in close touch with conditions through contact with the colored members, so that situations requiring attention may be brought promptly before the General Committee for action.

The meetings of the General Committee should be concerned primarily with local conditions that need looking after, but may be made more interesting and helpful by the occasional presentation of programs of an educational sort. This will be of especial value in case meetings are held regularly. Some individual or committee should be made responsible for the preparation of these programs. Suggestions and materials for such programs can be had from the Commission headquarters, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta.

The Standing Committee of Women should meet at regular intervals for a program of study, investigation, discussion, and formu-

THE RACIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA

By Will Winton Alexander



COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
409 PALMER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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The Racial Situation in America

By WILL W. ALEXANDER,

Director Commission on Interracial Cooperation

It should not be supposed that prejudice and antagonism constitute the universal American attitude toward the Negro. Thoughtful Americans, North and South, are not swayed by these sentiments. In America's experience with Negroes they see nothing to justify hysteria or pessimism as to the ultimate outcome. On the contrary, they see much to encourage the hope that racial differences will yet be found not a menace to civilization, but a means for its enrichment; not a cause of conflict, but an opportunity for fellowship in the common tasks of human welfare.

During their stay in America Negroes have made progress favorably comparable to that of any other racial group in history. James Bryce, Britain's great ambassador at Washington, has said, indeed, that no other group has ever done so well in so short a time. The tabular exhibit below tells part of the story.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN AMERICA SINCE THE CIVIL WAR

Lines of Progress	1866	1926
ECONOMIC—		
Homes Owned	12,000	650,000
Farms Operated	20,000	1,000,000
Businesses Conducted	2,100	60,000
Wealth Accumulated	\$20,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
EDUCATIONAL—		
Per Cent Literate	10	80
Colleges and Normal Schools	15	500
Students in Public Schools	100,000	2,000,000
Teachers in All Schools	600	44,000
Property for Higher Education	\$60,000	\$30,000,000
Annual Expenditures for Education	\$700,000	\$28,000,000
Raised by Negroes for this purpose	\$80,000	\$2,000,000
RELIGIOUS—		
Number of Churches	700	45,000
Number of Communicants	600,000	4,800,000
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000	46,000
Sunday School Pupils	50,000	2,250,000
Value of Church Property	\$1,500,000	\$90,000,000

This indicates that in the American Negro there is good human material; that his response to the forces that uplift is the normal human response; that any inertia evident among the masses seems to be the normal human lag and inertia; and that the American Negro has shown his ability to make good.

The educational processes have not been in operation long enough or with sufficient thoroughness to indicate finally what special capacities American Negroes may possess. However, they have shown an inclination to the arts that has already enriched our national life. This has had its most promising expression in music and poetry. There have been significant outcroppings also in painting, sculpture and dramatics. With almost no opportunity Negroes have done conspicuous work in science. Prof. George Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, has startled the world with his original and valuable contributions to the science of agricultural chemistry. Other contributions may be expected in this field as opportunities open.

Not the least encouraging aspect of Negro life in America is the emphasis placed by Negro leaders on education and religion as the forces which can contribute most to the advancement of the race. The great reduction of illiteracy since emancipation is explained by the fact that education has been preached everywhere by Negro leaders and Negro parents. Even the poorest families, handicapped in every conceivable way, have thrown themselves into the struggle. School administrators testify that Negroes as a rule seem more eager for education than the under-privileged whites.

It would be easy to point to the shortcomings of the Negro church. It is but fair to say, however, that in almost every instance these find a parallel in white churches. The Negro ministry is becoming better educated. The program of the church is being enriched. Buildings are being improved, services are more orderly and dignified, and denominational exclusiveness is beginning to wane. A people who turn to education and religion as the best means for their advancement are not likely to become a menace to civilization. Indeed, an ignorant native white population would be a greater menace to America than an educated Negro population.

The Negro is an integral part of America. He has been here from the beginning. Remove him from the story, and it is no longer the story of America. As far back as Thomas Jefferson there were those who looked with alarm upon the menace of the Negro to American institutions. Slavery undoubtedly was a menace, but the menace was in slavery itself and not in the color of the slaves. The Negro as a freedman has been held up by politicians and alarmists as a menace to America. It has not worked out that way. Negro freedmen were illiterate; the menace was in their illiteracy and not in their race. Methods of suppression have been applied to Negroes; such methods are a deadly menace to democracy. The masses of Negroes are easily misled by designing politicians; but this is not racial; so are ignorant whites. Does

not the greater blame rest on the political leadership that stoops to exploit ignorance? For every political blunder that American Negroes have made one might safely undertake to find a group of white Americans who are responsible. An ignorant Negro vote is a menace, not because it is Negro, but because ignorance is easily manipulated by designing men. This is not a race question. It can be solved not by looking with alarm upon the Negro, but by building more and better schools and by repudiating unworthy political methods.

The Negro has contributed much to American progress. His hands have been busy laying the material foundations of our civilization. In the construction of railroads, the opening of mines, the erection of buildings, the cultivation of the soil, Negro labor has been a very large factor. A just conception of the social value of labor would accord the race a much higher standing than we have yet been willing to give it.

But manual labor has not been the Negro's only contribution. His songs have already been mentioned. Less well known is his record of patriotism. The first American to fall in the struggle for American independence was Crispus Attucks, a Negro. To the end of the Revolution Negroes fought and died for American liberty. In every war since, they have willingly and with honor taken their places in military service. Andrew Jackson publicly commended the part played by Negro soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans. Their record in the Civil War was creditable from whichever side it may be viewed. The loyalty of the slave to his Southern "white folks" during that trying period was one of the marvels of history. In the World War the spirit shown by the Negroes, both at home and abroad, was above reproach. German propaganda was powerless against them. In proportion to their means they gave as freely as any other group. Of those who went overseas—and there was some 200,000 of them—General Pershing said:

"The only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training, and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

Probably there will come a civilization that will attribute less value to military service. At present, however, it is counted the surest evidence of loyalty and patriotism. By this accredited standard the American Negro, in hours of national crisis, has proved himself not a menace, but a loyal, self-sacrificing American citizen.

While the condition of Negroes in America is steadily improving, the race still labors under not a few burdensome handicaps and disabilities. Though provisions for Negro education are increasing rapidly, the ratio of public outlay per child still averages four or five times as much for white children as for colored. For higher education Negroes must depend largely upon institutions supported by benevolent boards and individuals.

Public utilities, such as parks, playgrounds, pools, libraries, are provided but sparingly for city-dwelling Negroes in the South. The streets in colored sections are not infrequently found unpaved, ill-lighted and without sewers. Perhaps in not many communities have Negroes an equal chance before the law, where, if anywhere in the world, men ought to be equal. Indiscriminate arrests, ready police clubs, and petit courts where men are esteemed guilty until they prove themselves innocent, are the means by which injustices innumerable are inflicted. Mob violence and lynching, though all too common still, nevertheless appear to be waning rapidly before an awakened public conscience.

Segregation in many forms still holds general sway, particularly in the South—separation in schools, places of entertainment and public recreation, common carriers, hotels, etc. Residential segregation is common, in most cases by tacit understanding, in others by city ordinances, which are now being tested legally and which in two recent cases have been declared unconstitutional by the courts. Public sentiment not infrequently operates also to exclude Negroes from certain professions and trades, makes access to the means of culture difficult for them, and denies them participation in many forms of public service.

Advocates of segregation defend it on the ground that artificial barriers are necessary for the maintenance of racial integrity. There are others who hold that in so far as segregation is made a badge of inferiority, it defeats the very purpose it professes to serve, in that it breaks down respect for the Negro's personality, retards the development of self-respect, and makes inevitably for illicit amalgamation. One can explain on no other ground the large measure of intermingling of blood that has already taken place. It is pointed out also that in the West Indies, where enforced segregation does not exist, racial intermixture through marriage and otherwise is no greater than here.

So much for the darker aspects of America's race problem. They are numerous enough and dark enough, beyond question. Yet when one considers the historical background and the slowness with which great social changes take place, they are quite comprehensible. Happily there are many gleams of light. Progress is being made at a rate that is most encouraging to anyone who

has a sense of perspective. Church councils are all demanding that the principles of Jesus be applied to these questions. Thousands of church groups are seeking to understand and to realize this ideal. Multitudes of college students, destined to be the leaders of the next generation, are dropping off age-long accretions of prejudice and looking at this question intelligently and honestly. Negro leaders are being listened to with profound interest. The newspapers, almost without exception, are voicing the plea for justice. Interracial committees throughout the country are working together for mutual understanding and helpfulness.

The goal is yet a long way ahead. There are vast barriers of ignorance, misconception and prejudice still blocking the path. Yet in the light of present trends it is possible for the eye of faith to look forward to a day when understanding, justice and good will shall prevail between the white and colored races in America.

R. B. ELEAZER
Educational Director

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
Director Woman's Work

T. J. WOOFER, JR.
Research Adviser

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
409 Palmer Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

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the best white and colored people, who frankly face and discuss all points of friction or danger, and seek to obviate them. The Negro members are encouraged to lay bare any grievances or injustices from which they feel they are suffering, or any needs of which they are keenly sensible. The committee hears the case with open mind, goes into it frankly and sympathetically, and takes such action as the facts seem to demand.

In addition, a vast amount of educational work has been done to promote better interracial understanding and attitudes. Close contacts have been maintained with the great church groups through representatives on the Commission, by the presentation of the interracial message to conventions, conferences, synods, and the like, and through the church press. Courses on race relations are being conducted in sixty southern white colleges. The subject has been presented at every important southern conference of college men and women, and speakers, white and colored, have been sent into most of the colleges and well received.

A press service is maintained which reaches 2000 newspapers and magazines. The aim of this service is to interpret to each race the best thought and effort of the other and thus to foster mutual understanding, appreciation, and good will. From results in hand it is estimated that at least fifteen million people are being reached in this way.

No phase of the work has been more notable than the enlistment of southern womanhood. In nearly every State a group of women in positions of leadership and influence has been organized to cooperate with the state committee and to promote efforts along interracial lines in their respective civic and religious organizations. In every case, these women have made strong pronouncements against mob violence and in favor of even-handed justice for the Negro, particularly in matters primarily affecting the welfare of women and children. Hundreds of local women's groups are working to the same end.

It should not be understood from the above that the race problem in the South has been solved. Only a beginning has been made; but it is a hopeful beginning. A method has been found that works—the method of conference and cooperation. A road has been discovered which, if consistently followed, will surely lead us out—the road to the hearts of men.

AN ADVENTURE

In

GOOD WILL



The Interracial Commission Its Origin and Work

By
ROBERT B. ELEAZER
Educational Director

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
409 Palmer Building
ATLANTA, GA.

A WEEK before the Armistice which ended the Great War a traveler in the South would have been struck with the wonderful solidarity of the population, white and colored. In support of the war they were united as never before. Two hundred thousand Negro youth were fighting for the flag in France and many more were preparing to go over. The millions back at home were responding heartily to every war-time appeal, and in proportion to their means quite as generously as any other group.

The white people were unstinted in their praise of the Negro's loyalty, while the Negro, encouraged by the stirring utterances of President Wilson and the democratic ideals of the war, felt that in the future things would not be quite the same. He looked for more of sympathy, less of prejudice and injustice, a fuller guarantee of his constitutional right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Race antagonism was forgotten in devotion to a common cause.

A week after the Armistice one might have observed a subtle but ominous change. Distrust was beginning to get abroad. What would be the attitude of the Negro troops when they returned from France? Incendiary rumors filled the air, and by the time the soldiers began to return, suspicion and fear had taken deep hold upon both races. Mob violence, which had greatly declined during the war, burst out afresh. In city after city race riots flamed up, with casualties on both sides. The tension tightened everywhere, and the nation awaited the outcome with dread suspense.

It was in this crisis the Commission on Interracial Cooperation came into existence. Oppressed with the ominous possibilities of the situation, a small group of Southern leaders met day after day in Atlanta, earnestly seeking some means of averting the threatened calamity by bringing to the front the constructive Christian leadership of both races. At the center of this group were John J. Eagan, manufacturer and churchman, Rev. W. W. Alexander, who, as a representative of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council, was in close touch with the returning Negro troops, and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of a leading Atlanta church.

Out of the thought and prayer of these men and others like them the Commission on Interracial

Cooperation was born early in 1919. Its membership was made up of leading educators, ministers, and business and professional men from every State in the South, including a number of outstanding Negroes.

The situation was desperate and the effort to cover the field with a close and effective organization was pushed at top speed. State committees were organized throughout the South and men were put in the field to set up as quickly as possible a local interracial committee in every community where the problem was acute. It was a staggering task and fraught with peculiar difficulties, but with the cooperation of the Y. M. C. A. staff and the War Work Council it was accomplished in record time.

The result fully justified the effort. A better spirit immediately appeared. Suspicion and distrust began to give way to understanding and confidence. The forces of law and order were encouraged and strengthened. The fires of hate were checked and the threatened conflagration was averted, largely, without doubt, through the agencies set in motion by the Commission.

Having proved its efficacy in the crisis which called it into being, it was felt that the Commission should enter upon the task of permanently improving race relations throughout the South. To this end committees have been set up in every Southern State and in 800 counties. In many communities their efforts have been notably successful. Assistance has been rendered in hundreds of educational enterprises for Negroes, involving millions of dollars; health campaigns have been promoted in every State, hospitals and tuberculosis camps established, clinics opened to colored children, public nurses employed; lynchings have been prevented, and in a few cases members of lynching mobs have been prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary; legal aid has been extended to Negroes in scores of cases in which they were being intimidated, persecuted, or exploited; sewers, street paving, water, lights, library facilities, rest rooms and other civic advantages have been secured for Negro communities; parks, playgrounds, pools, and other provisions for recreation have been established; Negro welfare agencies have been included in community chests; day nurseries and social centers conducted; colored probation officers secured—these are among a multitude of actual results achieved. In Atlanta, for example, the interracial committee brought about an agreement by which \$1,250,000 out of a single bond issue was expended for new Negro schools, including a fine high school, costing \$300,000.

The method of securing these ends is to bring together in each community representatives of

POEM

"COME CLEAN, MY LAD"

When the game is on and your friends about,
And you could put your rival out
By a trick that's mean, but wouldn't be seen;
Come Clean, My Lad, Come Clean.

When exams are called and you want to pass,
And you know how you could lead your class,
But the plan's not square — you know it's mean;
Come Clean, My Lad, Come Clean.

With the boss away you've a chance to slirk,
Not lose your pay — not have to work.
He'll neither fire you nor vent his spleen;
Come Clean, My Lad, Come Clean.

When you're all alone with no one about,
And not a soul would find it out,
You're tempted to do a thing that's mean;
Come Clean, My Lad, Come Clean.

For a home awaits, and a girl that's true,
And Church and State have need of you,
They must have your best — on you they lean;
Come Clean, My Lad, Come Clean.

CENTRAL HI "Y" CLUB



ITS PURPOSE:

To create, maintain and extend throughout the school and community high standards of Christian character.

ITS SLOGANS:

1. Clean Speech
2. Clean Scholarship
3. Clean Athletics
4. Clean Living

You can't win big victories on technical rules!
You win on rules, PLUS CHARACTER. And the relative proportion comes pretty near being a pinch of rules to a pound of character.

Chestnut Street Branch
Young Men's Christian Association

920 WEST CHESTNUT STREET

LOUISVILLE,

KENTUCKY.

HI "Y" SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES FEBRUARY-JUNE, 1935

Feb. 4—Club meeting.
Feb. 11—"Lincoln Program"
Feb. 18—Topic—"How Shall a Fellow Spend His Spare Time."
Feb. 25—"Washington Programme"
March 4—General Discussion—"Shall a Boy Tell His Parents Everything?"
March 11—"Value of Higher Education"—Mr. Benjamin Allen, Mammoth Insurance Co.
March 15—Forum, "Hi-Y Day"—A. S. Wilson
Y. M. C. A.
March 17—St. Patrick's Day, A Party
March 18—Topics—Popularity
March 28—Basket Ball Game—"Y" Juniors vs. Hi "Y"
April 1—Hi "Y" Initiation Ceremony
April 8—Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr., Central HI School
April 15—Volley Ball Game—"Y" Juniors vs. Hi "Y"
April 22—Hi "Y" Social
May 3—"Go to Sunday School Campaign"
May 6—Short Talk—Mr. C. H. Paerish, Jr.
May 13—Debate
May 20—Topic—"Wholesome Recreation"
June 3—"A Theatre Party"
June 10—Topic—"A Boy's Relationship with a Girl"—Mr. J. O. Blanton
June 17—Clean Speech Campaign
June 24—"A Farewell Social in Honor of the Seniors"

CLUB MEETING EACH WEDNESDAY AT 5:30
GYM CLASS EACH FRIDAY AT 5:30

HI "Y" CLUB ROSTER

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Charles Taylor	Vice President
Herbert Craig	Recording Secretary
James A. Clement	Financial Secretary
James R. Riveus	Treasurer
Raymond B. Bowman	Club Reporter
Lyman G. Collins	Sergeant-At-Arms

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Gaddie, Robert	Taylor, John
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Lawson, Lamont	Willis, Bennonia C.

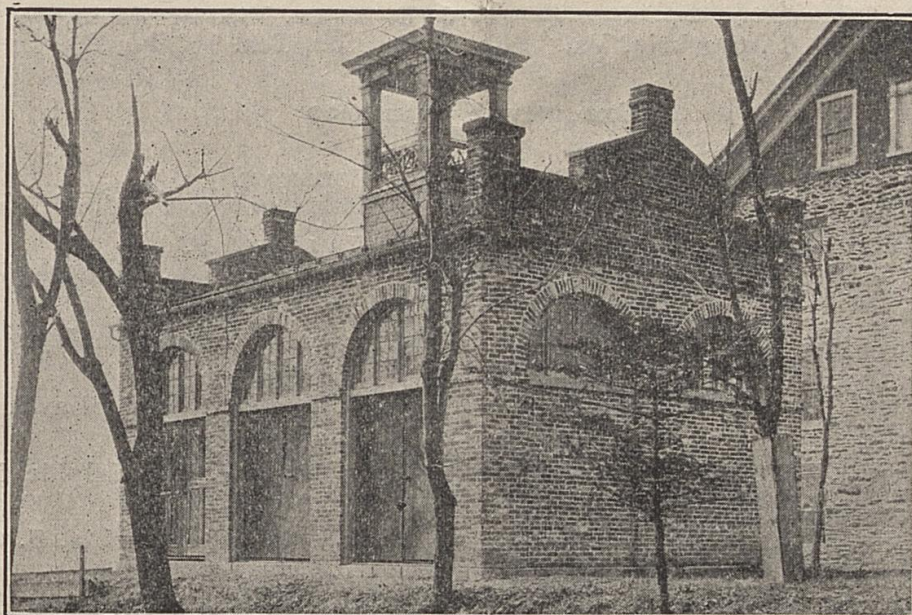
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**PROGRAM
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
TEACHERS IN COLORED
SCHOOLS**



JOHN BROWN'S FORT—MUSEUM, STORER COLLEGE,
HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia,

July 31, August 1, 2, 3, 1918.

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Coleman College, Gibsland, La.

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High School, Louisville, Ky.

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Public Schools, Columbia, S. C.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. E. DAY,
B.T. Washington High, Sepulpa, Okla.

W. W. SAUNDERS,
Charleston, W. Va.

Ways and Means Committee

N. B. Young
J. R. E. Lee

W. E. Day, Chairman
John Hope
Silas X. Floyd

W. T. B. Williams
J. S. Clark

FOREWORD

Notwithstanding the railroad rates are higher than ever before, every teacher in the country should make a sacrifice and attend the present meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Never before in the history of the organization has there been such demand for getting together. The necessity arises from the fact that while the war goes on the spirit of education must not only not lag but must be carried forward with greater determination than ever before. Every educational organization in the country has taken this view of the situation, including the most effective organizations which we have; the Superintendents' Division of the N. E. A.; the National Organization for the Promotion of Vocational Education and the National Educational Association proper. We must not do otherwise.

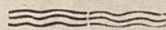
This year the Association will hold its meeting at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Va. For many reasons, it is hard to find a more ideal spot for the purpose. Harper's Ferry is now the mecca of thousands of tourists who each year come to view the spot immortalized by John Brown. The old fire-engine house which he used as a fort is now exactly rebuilt on the Storer College grounds. Charles Town, the place of his execution, is only eight miles away. To read from the Storer College Library the history of John Brown on the very spot where the principal part of this history was enacted, is a new inspiration to any lover of liberty and truth. Monuments, slabs, and landmarks of the Civil War battle lines, skirmishes, and heroic sacrifices, are found on numerous roads and hills nearby, the historic battle ground of Antietam may be reached in an hour's drive.

Harper's Ferry is on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and only about 50 miles west of Washington, D. C., the Capital of the Nation. Teachers going from the South and West will have an opportunity to pass through the entire State of West Virginia, where they may behold some of the most beautiful scenery in America. The State is often designated "The Switzerland of America."

Those who go over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad should stop off at Charleston, the Capital of the State, and visit the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, the leading educational institution in the State for the education of Negro youth. This section has recently attracted world-wide attention from the fact that the United States government has selected it in which to build projectile and powder plants.

There are no Jim Crow car laws in West Virginia, and teachers may ride on any part of the train they desire.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.



ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be to harmonize and unite the agencies at work for the elevation of the Negro people; to arouse a deeper educational interest among them; to encourage good citizenship, and to ascertain and publish statistics showing the educational status of the race.

ARTICLE III.—DEPARTMENTS.

The Association shall consist of the following departments: (1) of kindergarten training; (2) of public elementary and rural schools; (3) of high schools; (4) of agricultural and mechanical schools; (5) of colleges and universities; (6) of social study; (7) of school administration; (8) of normal schools, and (9) of libraries. Either of these may be abolished or others added by a majority at any annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be two classes of members: Active (who may become life members), Associate and Honorary (conditions prescribed in by-laws.)

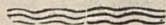
ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a president, secretary, assistant secretary, corresponding secretary, registrar, treasurer, and executive committee, composed of one member from each state represented, in addition to the officers of the Association named in by-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a unanimous vote of the members present, or if the amendment has been submitted to the Association at the preceding annual session, it may be passed by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

BY - L A W S.



ARTICLE I.—ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. All persons actively engaged in educational work or associated with educational movements, institutions, libraries or educational publications shall be eligible to active membership.

Sec. 2. Any eligible person may become an active member by the payment of the annual dues of \$1.00 for the current year.

Sec. 3. The annual dues shall be \$1.00 a year, to be paid at the annual meeting or before October 1 of the current year.

Sec. 4. Active members only shall have the right to vote and hold office in the Association.

Sec. 5. No active member shall be dropped from the roll of members unless he request the same in writing.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 6. Any active member may become a life member by the payment at one time of the sum of \$10, which shall constitute a life membership fee.

ASSOCIATED MEMBERS.

Sec. 7. Any person who is interested in educational work may become an associated member by paying the annual membership fee of \$1.00.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Sec. 8. Any person who has done eminent service as an educator, or in the uplift of the race, may, by majority vote, be elected as an honorary member. Honorary members shall pay no dues.

ROLL.

Sec. 9. A careful roll of active, associate and honorary members shall be published in the journal of each year's proceedings.

ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The officers shall be elected by ballot unless otherwise ordered on the morning of the third day's session, by a majority vote of the active members present, and shall continue in office until the close of the subsequent annual session or until their successors are elected.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall be composed of the president, first vice president, secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and one member from each state represented.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the executive committee is to be elected. The secretary of the Association shall be the secretary of the executive committee.

ARTICLE III.--DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The duties of officers shall be the same as are usually performed by such officers.

Sec. 2. All accounts shall be audited by a committee of three appointed by the president at the opening of each annual session, and the same shall report before adjournment.

ARTICLE IV.--DEPARTMENTS.

Sec. 1. Each department shall be composed of members of the Association who are especially interested in the particular subject in that department.

Sec. 2. Each department shall have a president, vice president, secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. Each department shall hold one formal department meeting during the annual convention of the Association for the discussion of subjects along its particular line. It shall also hold one business meeting during the annual convention session. Round-table meetings may also be held at the direction of the officers.

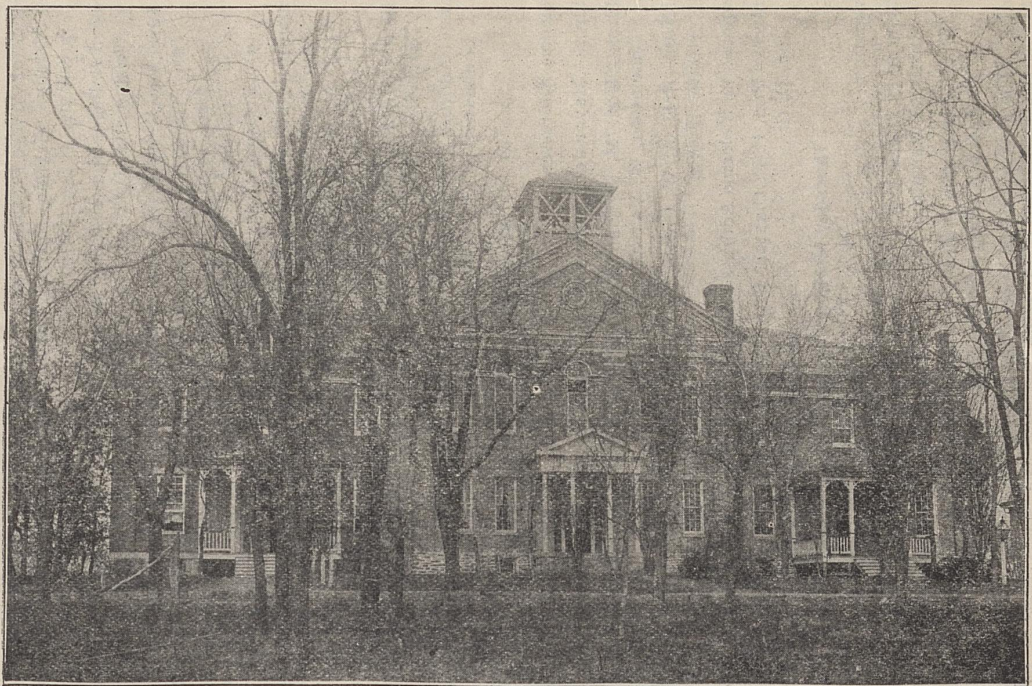
Sec. 4. The program of the department meetings shall be arranged and conducted by the respective presidents under the general direction of the president of the Association.

ARTICLE V.--MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of the Association shall be held at such time and such place as may be determined by the Association or executive committee.

ARTICLE VI.--AMENDMENTS.

The by-laws may be amended in the same manner as prescribed for the amendment of the constitution.



ANTHONY MEMORIAL HALL, STORER COLLEGE, HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA

PROGRAM

Wednesday, July 31, 2 P. M.

Invocation.

Council of College Presidents and School Principals—President John M. Gandy, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., presiding.

“Negro Colleges and the War”,—Prof. Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Discussion—

- (a) President W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
- (b) President H. L. McCrorey, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
- (c) President John Hope, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

“Intercollegiate Athletics—Are They Helpful?”—Principal G. C. Wilkerson, Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

- (b) Mr. E. B. Henderson, Physical Director, Dunbar and Armstrong High Schools, Washington, D. C.

“History of Harper’s Ferry,—President H. T. McDonald, Storer College, Harper’s Ferry, W. Va.

Annual Address—President J. S. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Wednesday, July 31, 8 P. M.

Welcome Addresses.

Address—Mayor John Faherty, Harper’s Ferry, W. Va.

Address—Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Charleston, W. Va.

Address—Prof. A. W. Curtis, President W. Va. Teachers’ Association, Institute, W. Va.

Response to Welcome Address—Rev. Silas X. Floyd, Augusta, Ga.

Address—Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Thursday Morning, August 1, 9:00 o’clock.

Invocation.

“Elementary Education”—Conducted by Mr. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

- (a) “Kindergarten Training a Necessity in Negro Education”, Mrs. N. T. Myers, Kindergarten Director, Washington, D. C.
- (b) “The Playground in Negro Education”, Miss Anita J. Turner, Assistant Director of Physical Training and Supervisor of Playgrounds, Washington, D. C.

- (c) "The Cultivation of Thrift in the Elementary School", Miss Mary J. Washington, Teacher in the Public Schools, Atlantic City, N. J.
- (d) "How to Make Discipline Effective and Educative", Mrs. E. B. Fletcher, Model Teacher, Washington, D. C.
- (e) "Best Methods of Teaching Reading and Arithmetic", Miss E. F. G. Merritt, Supervisor of Primary Instruction, Washington, D. C.
- (f) "Best Methods of Teaching Geography", Miss M. Edith Cooper, Supervisor of Practice Teaching, Baltimore, Md.
- (g) "Practical Training in Civics in the Elementary School", Miss Charlotte Slowe, Supervisor Manual Training, Elkton, Maryland.

Address—Mr. Geo. E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Report on Negro Education—Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C.

Thursday Afternoon, August 1, 2 o'clock.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS.

- (1) **LAND GRANT COLLEGES**,—President Byrd Prillerman, W. Va. Normal and Industrial Institute, Institute, W. Va., presiding.
 - 1. Meeting called to order by Chairman Byrd Prillerman, West Va.
 - 2. Brief Report by a Representative from each School—
(Effect of the War on the School—War Activities)
 - 3. Increased Emphasis on Agricultural Education.
Prof. J. H. Bluford, North Carolina.
President W. S. Buchanan, Alabama.
 - 4. Importance of Gardening as a Phase of Agricultural Education.
Prof. C. K. Graham, Virginia.
Prof. J. E. Smith, Maryland.
 - 5. The Housing and Boarding Problem of the Land Grant College.
President W. J. Hale, Tennessee.
President G. P. Russell, Kentucky.
President B. F. Allen, Missouri.
 - 6. Operation of the Smith-Hughes Act.
President James B. Dudley, North Carolina.
President R. S. Wilkinson, South Carolina.
 - 7. To What Extent Should Foreign Languages be Taught in the Land Grant Colleges?
President R. R. Wright, Georgia.
President N. B. Young, Florida.

Note—Speakers under No. 2 will be limited to five minutes, and other speakers to ten minutes.

(2) **COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS OF MECHANIC ARTS.**—Prof. W. H. A. Howard, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., Presiding.

- (a) Music.
- (b) Paper—"How Should the Demand for Trained Industrial Teachers be Supplied?"—Mr. J. S. Hines, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
- (c) Paper—"A Survey of the Work of the Federal Vocational Board."—President R. S. Wilkinson, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- (d) Music.
- (e) Paper—"The Scope and Value of the Smith-Hughes Bill as Applied to Mechanic Arts."—Mr. W. A. Aery, Hampton N. and A. Institute, Hampton, Va.
- (f) Paper—"A Higher Ethical Standard for the Artisan"—Mr. L. B. Thompson, Director of Mechanic Arts, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga.
- (g) Music.
- (h) Paper—"To What Extent Should Industrial Education Proceed Along
 - (1) Trade Teaching,
 - (2) Technical Teaching?"Mr. R. R. Taylor, Director of Industries, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
- (i) General Discussion.
 - (a) "Should an Effort be Made to Standardize the Industrial Teaching in the Schools and Colleges?"
 - (b) "How Should Deficient Industrial Records be Disposed of in Our Schools?"

(Fifteen minutes will be devoted to each paper and forty-five minutes to the general discussion.

Address—Mr. Lewis H. Carris, Assistant Director of Industrial Education of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

(3) **FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN NEGRO EDUCATION.**

- (a) Smith-Lever Work.
 - (1) Mr. J. B. Pierce, Farm Demonstrator, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 - (2) Mr. T. M. Campbell, District Agent Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
 - (3) Prof. B. F. Hubert, Director of Agriculture and Agricultural Extension, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- (b) Smith-Hughes Work.

(1) Mr. C. H. Lane, Federal Agent for Negro Education,
Atlanta, Ga.

(c) Home Makers' Club.

(1) Miss Maggie A. Nance, Baton Rouge, La.

(d) "Domestic Science in the Curriculum of Schools."—Mrs. E. N.
Maberry, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Thursday Evening, August 1, 8 o'clock.

Address—Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce, Assistant Supt. of Public Schools of the
District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Address—Dr. James H. Dillard, Jeanes-Slater Funds, Charlottesville, Va.

Address—His Excellency, Governor John J. Cornwell, Charleston, W. Va.

Friday Morning, August 2, 9 o'clock.

"Training Teachers"—President Leslie P. Hill, Cheyney Training School,
Cheyney, Pa.

Address—Dr. F. A. McKenzie, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Paper—Prof. J. R. P. Brock, Public Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Adaptation of the Schools to the Needs of the Community"—Presi-
dent W. R. Valentine, Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown,
N. J.

Discussion.

(a) City Schools—Principal J. R. E. Lee, Lincoln High School,
Kansas City, Mo.

(b) Rural Schools—Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

"The Work and Importance of Community Training Schools"

(a) Mr. James L. Sibley, State Agent for Negro Schools, Montgom-
ery, Ala.

"The Importance of Better Salaries for Colored Teachers."

Friday Afternoon, August 2, 2 o'clock.

"Secondary Education."—Conference led by Principal Mason A. Hawkins,
Baltimore High School, Baltimore, Md.

General Subject—"New Problems and New Responsibilities Imposed Upon
High Schools by the War."

Part 1.

Meeting Called to Order by—President J. S. Clark.

Introductory Remarks—Principal Mason A. Hawkins.

Address—"Needed Modifications in Courses of Study", Principal F. L.
Williams.

Address—"A Message From the People"—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of
The Crisis.
Chorus—Patriotic Songs—Audience.

Part 2.

Address—"The Sort of Teaching the Hour Requires"—Principal J. R. E.
Lee, Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.
Address—"Civic and Patriotic Activities as a Part of High School Work"
Mr. R. C. Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington,
D. C.
Address—A Message from the Department of Education—Mr. P. P. Claxton,
Commissioner of Education.

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Part I.

Leaders:

Prof. T. W. Turner, Howard
University, Washington, D. C.

Principal W. B. Matthews,
Louisville, Ky.

Part 2.

Principal G. C. Wilkinson,
Dunbar High School,
Washington, D. C.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE: Time and Place to be announced.

Leaders:

Mr. A. H. Glenn
Mr. R. N. Mattingly

Participants in discussion:
Mr. C. S. Shippen
Miss M. Kirkman
Mr. C. G. Woodson
Dr. S. W. Brown

Address—President S. G. Atkins, Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem,
N. C.

Friday evening, August 2, 8 o'clock.

Address—Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
Address—Dean William Pickens, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Saturday Morning, August 3, 9 o'clock.

Summary of Educational Progress for the Year—Mr. W. T. B. Williams,
Field Director Jeans-Slater Fund, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Business Session.

The Community

Louisville

May, 1918



"Hold the Home Lines"

Team Work by Charities, Philanthropies and Welfare Activities

Acting through a central office to serve Louisville by advancing the financial, educational and social effectiveness of the cooperating organizations.

Twenty-six organizations.

Five hundred directors.

Thirty-five hundred subscribers.

Fifty thousand people served in every kind of need.

Contribution budget, 1918, \$228,291.

That is the

Louisville Federation of Social Agencies

510 Starks Building

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICERS:

Charles W. Allen, President
A. A. Bigelow, First Vice President
E. S. Tachau, Second Vice President
Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Third Vice President
E. H. Hilliard, Treasurer
Stuart Chevalier, Secretary
Elwood Street, Director

The Federated Social Agencies.

(Letters in parentheses serve as key to table of contents on next two pages.)

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
(A) Associated Charities.....	215 E. Walnut St.
(B) Babies' Milk Fund Association.....	215 E. Walnut St.
(C) Children's Free Hospital.....	226 E. Chestnut St.
(D) Children's Protective Association.....	215 E. Walnut St.
(E) Consumers' League of Kentucky.....	215 E. Walnut St.
(F) District Nurse Association.....	215 E. Walnut St.
(G) East End Day Nursery.....	409 Lampton St.
(H) Federation of Jewish Charities.....	529 S. First St.
(I) Fresh Air Home.....	Forest, Ky.
(J) Henrie Barret Montfort Home.....	405 W. Broadway
(K) Home for Friendless Women.....	512 W. Kentucky St.
(L) Home of the Innocents.....	108 W. Broadway
(M) Kentucky Child Labor Association....	City Hall, Louisville, Ky.
(N) Kentucky Humane Society.....	City Hall, Louisville, Ky.
(O) King's Daughters Home for Incurables.....	Stevens Ave. & Norris Place.
(P) Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....	R. D. 2, Station E.
(Q) Louisville Flower Mission.....	622 S. Second St.
(R) Louisville Santa Claus Association.....	1048 Cherokee Road
(S) Louisville Wesley House.....	809 E. Main St.
(T) Loyalty Charity Club.....	510 S. 16th St.
(U) Neighborhood House.....	428 S. First St.
(V) Presbyterian Colored Mission.....	Hancock & Roselane.
(W) Salvation Army.....	216 E. Chestnut St.
(X) St. Thomas Orphans' Home....	Newburg Road & Gerlach Ave.
(Y) St. Vincent Orphans' Home.....	2120 Payne St.
(Z) Union Gospel Mission.....	114 E. Jefferson St.
(SSX) Social Service Exchange.....	510 Starks Building.
(L.F.S.A.) Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.....	510 Starks Building.

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The Babies' Milk Fund nurse teaches mother how to modify baby's milk.

The Community

Louisville

May, 1918

PUBLISHED BY THE
Louisville Federation of Social Agencies

What Happened to John.

A card index does not seem a likely place to hunt for an H. I. (Human Interest) story; but if the index happens to belong to the Babies' Milk Fund, and if you happen to be running over the files by the side of a visiting nurse with a "seeing eye," just a card, telling that John Smith lives at 800 Sycamore Street, that his wife is Martha, and that Mary is six, and Bennie four, and (in a deeper colored ink) that Arthur is two and (in very fresh ink) that Thelma is six weeks old, will furnish the groundwork for not one, but many stories.

In the first place there's John. As long ago as 1915 the Juvenile Court found occasion to be displeased with him, and was not at all backward about telling him that he was drinking too much for the good of his family, not to mention himself; nor did the Court mind assuming the responsibility of expending John's salary for him, so that a proper amount would find its way to 800 Sycamore Street, instead of to the corner saloon.

Of course, all this was not done in a day. The Juvenile Court had many other neglectful husbands besides John Smith to round up; and so to make sure, until John's salary began to be paid into Court, that the children would be cared for, the Probation Officer called on the Babies' Milk Fund for help in re-establishing the home.

There was not much to begin work with. Little by little, John had drunk up not only all his wages but almost all his possessions. There were no clothes, or what could rightly be called clothes, for the children to wear, no pans

to cook food in, no dish to serve food in, and no food either to cook or serve.

And Martha, poor Martha!—through John's neglect, even his abuse (for he had often struck her)—she had reached the place where she didn't much care about anything. Her feelings were as dull as her eyes, and her eyes were the color of lead. She was pitifully alone, enduring that isolation that is sometimes the heaviest burden that poverty brings.

The nurse from the Babies' Milk Fund came in, as Martha's friend; "She knew a little more about babies and the way children should be fed perhaps, than Martha did, and couldn't she show her the easiest, quickest way to make some rompers for Bennie? And didn't Martha think it would be better to do this way or that?" It is wonderful how quickly an interest in living can be brought back even to a "down-and-outer," if she feels that one single person in the world is caring whether she makes a success of things or not. The nurse really cared and Martha knew that she had found a friend.

The Babies' Milk Fund could furnish the nurse and the milk for the baby, and could exact the services of a friendly visitor from its executive committee, through whom clothing and newly half-soled shoes found their way to Martha and the children; but before John's salary could be paid into Court for the first week, a supply of food also was necessary.

Here was the place for the Associated Charities to be called in. A week's supply of flour and lard and bacon and beans appeared and John's home was materially, at least, on the way toward re-establishment. The only thing that stood in the way of a completed job was the corner saloon. And here again came the opportunity for the Associated Charities, whose visitor, in this particular case, was a man. Quite by chance, of course, he would drop in to see John Smith after working hours; they would talk shop, talk politics, talk anything to keep John's

mind working in a normal way and to win his confidence. John, like Martha, had found a friend who cared.

The corner saloon gradually lost its appeal, John's self-respect was re-awakened; he realized that he had acted like a brute and had the courage to say so, and to try to right the wrong.

Now for six months he has walked the path that is straight. The difference in the home at 800 Sycamore Street seems a miracle to those who do not know, but to those who do, it is only the natural outcome of holding out a friendly, helping hand.

Congratulations from Cincinnati.

Dear Mr. Street:—

Permit me to congratulate the social service organizations of Louisville, also the giving public, in having established the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

After three years of work in the Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies, which is a federation of the Social Agencies of our city, I am convinced that we have improved the social work of this city to a very great extent. We have increased the number of givers from 3,000 to 12,000. We have nearly doubled the funds given to social work. Each organization (and we now have 29 of them) is enthusiastic about the federated plan. Givers are content and are inclined to give more willingly and in larger amounts than at any time in the previous history of the city. We have been able to reduce the cost of solicitation from fifteen per cent to a trifle over five per cent of the funds collected; but it is on the social service side that we have done our greatest good in the city. Through educational work, community programs, etc., we have been able to develop a community conscience and a community interest in doing thoroughly and well the social service work in the city.

Cordially yours,

C. M. BOOKMAN,

Director Cincinnati Council of Social Agencies.

Brother Replaces Brother.



Charles W. Allen

Great as was the regret of the Board of Presidents of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies at the resignation of President Arthur Allen on account of severe and long-continued illness, its joy is also great in being able to secure, as his successor, his brother, Charles W. Allen.

Arthur D. Allen is chiefly responsible for the formation of the Federation in Louisville. Nearly three years ago, as chairman of the finance committee of the Associated Charities, he began to work toward federation of the city's accredited social agencies in financial, educational and social co-operation. Finally,

a year ago, he was appointed chairman of a Board of Trade Committee which brought about the consummation of the Federation last November. Even at that time, however, he was suffering from the illness which in a very few weeks forced him to leave the city for treatment and recuperation. His sorrow at being forced to relinquish the presidency of the Federation is no greater than that of his colleagues in being deprived of his inspired leadership and devoted service.

The plight of the new Federation, then standing somewhat insecurely on its shaky and untried baby legs, might indeed have been serious, had not Charles W. Allen consented to take up the burden unwillingly laid down by his brother. His long service as chairman of the Charities Endorsement Committee of the Board of Trade and as a member of the Finance Committee of the Babies' Milk

Fund Association have peculiarly fitted him for the Federation presidency, with its problems both of financial supply and of co-ordinated social endeavor. He already has shown a fine enthusiasm and steady devotion to the responsibilities of the Federation's presidency, which augur well for continued progress under his leadership.

Other officers elected by the Federation's Board of Presidents are: First Vice-President, A. A. Bigelow; Second Vice-President, E. S. Tachau; Third Vice-President, Miss Jennie C. Benedict; Secretary, Stuart Chevalier; Treasurer, Edward H. Hilliard.

Do You Want a Speaker ?

Clubs, churches, societies, classes, and other groups desiring speakers on social or welfare topics have their choice of eighty speakers and twice as many subjects on a list just prepared by the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

These lists will be furnished on request; and the Federation will attempt to secure any speaker desired. Single engagements or whole series to cover a considerable number of engagements will be arranged. No charge will be made, either by the speaker or by the Federation.

A number of the talks are illustrated with lantern slides; all are by capable speakers, well informed in Louisville's welfare problems.

For further information telephone, write or call in person at the Federation office, 510 Starks Building, telephone Main or City 1993.

Resigns After 20 Years as Matron.

Great regret is felt among those who have been familiar with the work of the Home for Friendless Women, over the resignation of Miss Nettie A. Smith, who for over twenty years has been the efficient and sympathetic matron of the institution. Ill-health has forced a rest of some duration.

For the Prevention of Poverty.

Kentucky took a step from the dark ages of social legislation to the forefront among the states of the Union when the recent session of the State Legislature passed a law repealing the iniquitous pauper idiot act, which put a premium upon feeble-mindedness, and passed a law which is up to date in every respect.

A farm colony is to be established, comprising at least 500 acres, and the present institution at Frankfort is to be converted into a training school. Together the two are to be known as the State Institution for the Feeble-minded, and are to be under the State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions. For building purposes the institution is granted \$25,000 for two years, in addition to \$75 a year for each inmate. There is an additional annual appropriation of \$190 per inmate for maintenance.

The end of the pension system is provided for. Every pauper imbecile or feeble-minded person over six years of age and below eighteen if a male, or below forty-five if a female, is henceforth to be committed to the state institution, if there is room; if not, he may, until January 21, 1921, be placed in the care of a committee as formerly, but no pension is to be granted for any period beyond that date. Persons now in the care of committees will not be disturbed until the expiration of their present pensions.

The act renders it unlawful to aid or abet the marriage of any feeble-minded person in Kentucky. Anyone found guilty of doing so may be fined from \$50 to \$500. It is also made one of the special duties of health officers and public health nurses to institute proceedings to secure the proper segregation and custody of feeble-minded persons likely to become fathers or mothers of other feeble-minded persons.

There is no question but that this law will utterly revolutionize the care of the feeble-minded in Kentucky,

will remove one of the greatest causes of poverty, vice and crime, and will lessen what has been an extravagant burden on the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the law is that it was passed at the session of the Legislature at which it was introduced, and with only one modification from the original bill—the reduction of the superintendent's salary from \$5,000 to \$4,000 per year.

This quick action is due, in the first place, to an excellent survey of the condition of the feeble-minded in Kentucky, made last year by Dr. Thomas H. Haines, representing the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; in the second place, to the remarkable propaganda work conducted throughout the State during the past year, and at the recent legislative session by Dr. Alexander Johnson, field secretary for the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded; in the third place, to the untiring efforts of the State Commission on Provision for the Feeble-minded, made up of E. S. Tachau, chairman; Fred Levy, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, Dr. Henry E. Tuley, and Stuart Chevalier, all of Louisville; in the fourth place, to the untiring work of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the Louisville Woman's Club, among whose most active representatives have been Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Mrs. Helm Bruce, and Miss Frances Ingram; and, fifth, to the activity among medical men of Dr. Arch Dixon, of Henderson, Ky.

Publication of Dr. Haines' report and its mailing to members of the Legislature and other interested people was made possible by the financial backing of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

Mrs. Morton Returns from Florida.

Mrs. Douglas Morton, president of the Board of Managers of the Home for Friendless Women, has returned to Louisville after a much needed vacation in Florida.

Happy, Although Blind.



Miss Lafon and Billy.

Blind and orphaned from birth was little Billy Bunn. His father ran away from their wretched home in a southern Kentucky village before Billy was born. Billy's mother died when Billy was born. Billy's old grandmother, desperately poor though she was, did her best to care for the little fellow who never knew what it was to reach for a bright red rattle or to crow with joy at the sight of familiar faces.

When Billy was three years old, the newspaper in his home town published a little story about him. It came to the attention of Miss Mary Lafon, president of the Children's Free Hospital, in Louisville. Miss Lafon wrote, suggesting that treatment at the hospital might restore Billy's sight. The grandmother re-

plied that she had no money to pay the fare of anyone to accompany Billy to Louisville nor any clothes for him to wear. So Miss Lafon sent money and clothes, and Billy arrived at the Children's Free Hospital.

An operation was performed on Billy's eyes, but to no effect, for the sight was absolutely gone. Billy proved, however, to be such a bright little fellow, full of good spirits and intelligence, that he was kept at the hospital until he was six years old, when he was sent to the Kentucky Institute for the blind on Frankfort Avenue, where he now is.

Once Vice Den; Now Girls' Home

The work of Union Gospel Mission for more than 32 years has been that of restoring wasted lives, and preventing wrecks through effort for children and young girls. This gave to the present superintendent, Mrs. E. M. Cardwell, the vision that has been realized in the opening of the boarding home for young working girls at 102 E. Jefferson St.

For years, this building, which is within a few doors of the Mission, was the home of vice, and the sounds of revelry, music and dancing that could be heard night after night at the Mission spoke not only of wasted lives but wasted property. The fact that the latter has been redeemed to its present use, is in keeping with all the work of Union Gospel Mission.

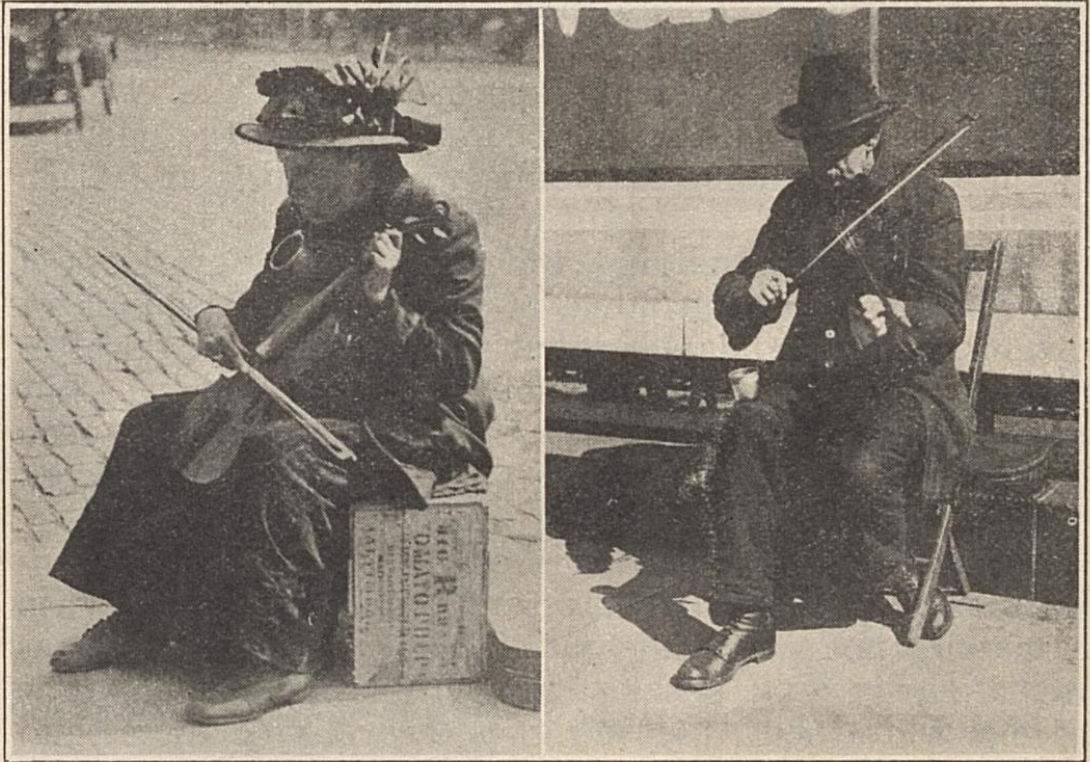
The home has been furnished by the women's organizations of the various Protestant churches of the city, in a manner not only substantial, but most attractive, as well. Everything speaks eloquently of home. The dainty white beds, the soft rugs, cosy living room, and dining room, the large, bright kitchen, and two well equipped bath rooms carry no suggestion of institutional life. Large halls, and over 30 windows give plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and ventilation.

The purpose is to give the girls real home training. Small wages will not bar any girl from the advantages of the home, but the need of the girl will decide each case.

Mrs. Cardwell's conviction that the world needs genuine mother hearts, led her to throw her life into the breach, and she is with the girls during their home hours, giving them her care and protection, together with the careful training. As the girls are away all day, she can devote that time to the Mission as usual.

One of the first girls to take advantage of the home, kneeling at Mrs. Cardwell's side, said "God is certainly good to me, and I feel that I ought to kneel down here by your side, and thank Him for this home."

To Beg or Not to Beg.



Thanks to the cordial co-operation of the police department a study of Louisville's beggars made by a special committee of the Board of Workers of the Federation has resulted recently in a great diminution of the begging evil.

The report made by this committee, which consisted of Douglas Roberts, superintendent of the Associated Charities; Mrs. E. M. Cardwell, superintendent of the Union Gospel Mission; and Fred Ladlow, Ensign of the Salvation Army, throws interesting light on the actual harmfulness of giving to beggars and demonstrates the importance of handling a city's unfortunates through organized endeavor rather than through individual alms.

This report follows:

Louisville, Ky., February 26, 1918.

Col. Ludlow F. Petty,

Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

The Committee on Mendicancy of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies submit for your consideration report of the results of its activities in the study of mendicants, in which they were assisted by the services of two of your men.

The committee has been impressed with two ideas:

1. That none of those mendicants need be on the streets when other resources either in the shape of work or of care by accredited social agencies are available.

2. That the solution of the mendicancy problem, which is so harmful both to the mendicant and to the community, lies very largely in the hands of the police. They alone can enforce the City Ordinance which states that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the limits of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, to beg for alms or to solicit charity for himself or others as a business; and the other city ordinance which states that it shall be "unlawful for any person or persons without visible means of support, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, herself or themselves, to loaf, congregate or loiter upon, along, in or through the public streets, thoroughfares, or highways of the City of Louisville, or for such person or persons to beg or solicit alms in the streets or on the highways of the City of Louisville." The police can readily make Louisville known as "hostile" to mendicants, which reputation will quickly spread, and those who think they can make an easy living off of the population will give Louisville a wide berth.

The social agencies of Louisville stand ready to co-operate with the Police Department in caring for mendicants. These agencies will gladly attempt to find work for those able to work, or provide pensions for those unable to work who stay at home and without other means of support, and will provide institutional care for those

requiring it. Good social treatment requires more than mere relief—it requires diagnosis and a plan based upon the individual needs of the person concerned. Such diagnosis and plan in co-operation with the Police Department the social agencies stand ready to provide.

The report includes notations on all mendicants who were rounded up by the police officers, as well as a few others who were seen individually by the committee.

You will note from the report that in no instance is there real need for begging. Community resources are afforded, and at present sufficient to care adequately for all cases which have come to hand or likely to appear.

The committee will be glad to answer questions about any individual case, and promises the fullest possible support of the 26 organizations in the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies in whatever endeavor the Police Department may make to clear up the present situation, which is discreditable to a city of the size and standing of Louisville.

Woman, 70 years old, colored, physical condition good for age. Woman was picked up by mendicancy squad as she was begging from passersby. Has good home with her daughter. Daughter refuses to give money to mother as she spends it all for whiskey. Daughter has promised to keep her off the street.

Man, 36 years old, white. One leg amputated above knee. Refused to give any information to committee. Stated that he was going to leave town. After he left committee, went out on street where he was promptly re-arrested for begging and given fine in police court. Recommendation: Man is able to take work and should be forced to do so. Committee will be glad to help in finding him position after his release from jail.

Man, 48 years old, white. Partly paralyzed on left side. Claimed to have been injured in an automobile accident, but information given committee about accident proved to be false. Was found to be living immorally with a well known police court character. Refused to

co-operate with committee and returned to begging. Committee swore out warrant for both man and woman, and each was given \$10 fine in police court. Recommendation: Man is able to take light work and should be forced to go to work on his release from jail. Committee will be glad to see to his maintenance and employment.

Man, 52 years old, white. Has ulcerated sores on feet and ankles. Has been selling pencils. A former heavy "dope" user. Was in the psycopathic ward of the hospital for treatment two years ago. Condition probably chronic. Position has been secured for him at light work (\$10 a month and room and board). Recommendation: Man should be self supporting, unless his physical condition deteriorates, and then he should go to Home for Aged and Infirm.

Man, 25 years old, white. Both legs amputated five inches below trunk. Has been selling lead pencils. Claimed to have come from Niagara Falls, N. Y. States he has been on road for two years going from city to city. Claimed to have \$12,500 coming from R. R. Co. Committee offered to see to his maintenance until work could be secured for him. Man states he has \$65 in bank. Told committee he would stay off the street, and returned the next day. Recommendation: Man should be forced to stop begging, and committee will take up question of returning him to Niagara Falls, where he claims to have a mother and brothers. He will probably leave town when forced to stop begging.

Woman, 45 years old, white. Blind in both eyes. Has been known to social agencies in Louisville and other cities for 18 years. In Columbus, Ohio, her legal residence, the police have taken all the mendicants off the street, and offered woman a pension. Now she goes to Columbus and gets the pension, and then to Indianapolis where she begs, then to Cincinnati, and then to Louisville, taking in the four cities in one year. Recommendation: Woman should be forced to stay in Columbus where she has a large enough pension to live comfortably. Louis-

ville should do its part by stopping her begging here. Committee will see to her return there, if made to stop begging.

Man, 27 years old, white. Both legs amputated below knee by R. R. accident. Suit against company brought \$10,000, lawyers and doctors getting about half. His father and mother bought a house on this money and are amply able to care for him. He is also able to take light work. Is now living with a sister who runs a large rooming house. He should be forced to go to work.

Man, 24 years old, white. Both legs amputated, abdominal trouble. Injured in industrial accident in Galveston. Efforts were made by Associated Charities in 1915 to return him to Galveston, but he refused to go. Efforts are now being made to get him under treatment for his abdominal trouble. He is now in the hospital with every chance for improvement. Will start shining shoes on return from hospital. Recommendation: Man ought to be self supporting under ordinary conditions. Committee will keep in close touch with him as he seems to be very hopeful.

Man, 22 years old, white. One leg amputated. Came here recently with his mother from Ohio. Had been begging on streets, but has now taken position in tobacco factory learning how to be a cigar maker. Recommendation: Committee will keep in touch with boy. It looks as though he has really determined to stop begging himself.

Man, 24 years old, white. Chronic tuberculosis. Has been in many hospitals in different parts of country. Long history of drink and dissipation. Will receive federal pension soon. Is grave menace to health of a community. Recommendation: Committee will see to maintenance until arrangements can be perfected for sanatorium care where he has a local residence.

Woman, 70 years old, white. Chronic beggar. Refuses to stop begging. Should be forced to do so. Recommendation: Should be in Home for Aged or in similar institution where she can be carefully watched and cared for.

Woman, 49 years old, white. Physical condition good. Sells pencils on street. Has abled bodied husband who should support her. Home condition bad, on account of drunkenness. Daughter was taken from family by the Juvenile Court on account of condition. Recommendation: Woman should be made to stay off streets and stop begging. There is no need for any financial or other assistance.

Man, 30 years old, colored. Nearly blind in both eyes. Can see a little. Lives with his cousin, who works in tobacco factory. Recommendation: Should stop begging and committee will see to maintenance until situation can be looked into.

Man, 40 years old, white. Partially blind. Lives home with family. Recommendation: Man could easily secure light employment and committee will make effort in that direction. There is no need for begging as there is sufficient income.

Man, 60 years old, white. Totally blind. Drinks and has abused family. Has brought into world four blind children and one mentally defective. All the children have been supported either by man's begging or by state institution. Recommendation: Committee recommends that man be forced to stop begging and go to Alms House. Family will then be put on pension by Associated Charities.

Credit to Whom Credit Is Due.

Credit should be given Cusick, the accommodating and genial photographer, for photographs of members of the Federation's executive committee, published in the last issue of the Community. Mr. Cusick's name was unintentionally omitted from beneath the pictures. We apologize, and hasten to express the hope that Mr. Cusick's patrons may ever grow more numerous, their photographs more handsome and Mr. Cusick's drawer of Liberty Bonds more full.

Why Mary Smiles Now.



Mary

When Mary was four months old, neighbors in the cheap down-town rooming house where she and her sister and two brothers lived, with their father and mother, reported to the Juvenile Court that the father and mother were shiftless and drunken, and that the children were badly neglected.

An officer from the Juvenile Court found the mother so drunk that she could not be aroused, and a note had to be written and left to tell that the children had been taken and put into better hands; Mary to the Children's Free Hospital; the boys to St. Thomas' Orphans Home; the sister to St. Vincent's Asylum.

It was planned that as soon as the father and mother would promise better treatment of their little ones, the children should be returned. This was done in a short time, after a most touching conference in the judge's office. Two days later the officer arrived to find the parents sleeping off the effects of a drunken spree, and the children nearly starved, for they had not been fed since the parents took them.

The children were promptly put in institutions, and the parents were forced to contribute toward their support. Mary was put in the Home of the Innocents, while the other children returned to the orphanages.

Since then, while the condition of the father and mother has become worse, if possible, the children have greatly prospered. All are well and happy, and Mary is the chubbiest and happiest of the lot.

This incident is but typical of the way the institutions in the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies stand guard to protect those who are neglected in any way whatsoever.

Making Good.

Three-sevenths of its year's work was accomplished in the first quarter of the year by the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

Toward its total budget of \$228,000 for 26 organizations \$97,780 had been secured up to April 1:—\$79,106 in subscriptions through the Federation office and \$18,674 in gifts direct to the federated organizations. Payments total \$63,701.

The demands of the organizations for current expenses have been met, and \$14,000 in loans and unpaid bills has been paid. This has been made possible by the good will of three organizations, the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Santa Claus Association and the Fresh Air Home, which, having raised money somewhat in anticipation of their immediate needs, turned into the Federation treasury \$2800. This money will of course be returned to these organizations as needed, but in the meantime it is relieving the financial pressure on other organizations. This is an excellent example of the way in which the federated plan mobilizes financial resources.

\$130,000 still is needed to carry the federated organizations through the year.

Teaches Practical Sewing.

Practical and systematically arranged from the basting stitch through to the completed dress is the sewing school of the Presbyterian Colored Mission. The course is arranged so that the children receive their instruction in the afternoons; and two evenings a week, the buildings are open to give the mothers and older girls practical help in their family sewing. The women pay for the material used, which is furnished them at wholesale prices.

During the past summer more than one hundred girls and women were making shirts for the soldiers. In several instances, the government officials, when they saw the excellent work, asked where the girls had received their instruction in sewing.

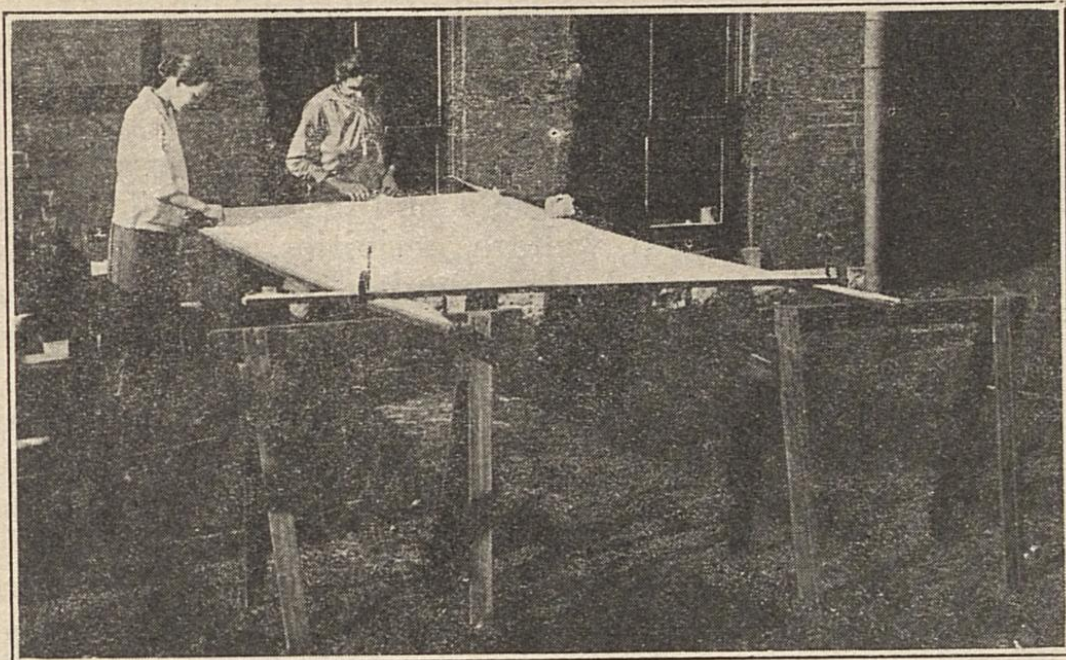
Progress in Social Efficiency.

The Social Service Exchange has been very active in seeking co-operation with new agencies and in perfecting its mechanism since it was transferred to the office of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, January first. In the past three months 4,624 inquiries have been received from 22 agencies, and 1,766 notices were sent to 25 agencies. Twelve new agencies have taken advantage of using such a central "charities clearing house."

Agencies inquiring of the exchange are: American Red Cross, Associated Charities, Attendance Department of the Board of Education, Babies' Milk Fund Association, Baptist Training School Settlement, Board of Tuberculosis Hospitals, Booker T. Washington Community Center, Cabbage Patch Settlement, Children's Free Hospital, Children's Protective Association, City Hospital—Social Service Department, Commission on Protective Work for Girls, Hazelwood Sanatorium, District Nurse Association, Federation of Jewish Charities, Fresh Air Home, Juvenile Court, Kentucky Child Labor Association, Legal Aid Committee of the Associated Charities, Flower Mission, Loyalty Charity Club, Neighborhood House, Police Court Matron, Salvation Army, Santa Claus Association, School Nurses, Stoddard-Johnston School, Union Gospel Mission, Wayfarers' Lodge and Wesley House.

The Social Service Exchange, a piece of community machinery financed by the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, records identifying information which will enable one social agency to learn of the interest of another agency in a family, and thereby share in the knowledge, experience and plans of others. The exchange conserves resources and advances efficiency in administration of charity. Co-operation with the exchange implies mutual trust and understanding between societies, avoids duplication of investigation, and removes the temptation of a family to become dependent upon several agencies for their livelihood.

Earn and Learn at Same Time.



Stretching Curtains after Washing.

Washing lace curtains for residents of the comfortable homes near Central Park is one of the unique activities of that unique institution, the Home for Friendless Women, 514 West Kentucky St.

The lace-curtain-washing industry not only brings in a welcome addition to the slender financial resources of the institution, but it also helps to train in household arts the unwed mothers who are the chief charge of the Home.

Presumably, the Home is devoted entirely to the care of unwed mothers and their children, but of late years the number applying has so diminished that space generally is available for the fulfilment of a secondary purpose—the temporary housing of girls who need shelter and protection from the dangers of the city. This latter service recently has been given impetus by co-operation with the Protective Parole Offices of the War Recreation Board.

Going to Kansas City?

The great annual event in the field of social endeavor, the National Conference of Social Work, will be held this year at Kansas City, May 15-22. This probably will be the most important of the 45 conferences which have been held, for the war, with its emphasis on Red Cross Home Service, on the care of refugees and cripples and on the conservation of social welfare activities at home, has tremendously increased the number of people either actively engaged in social service or actively interested in it.

Every paid or volunteer social worker in Louisville who by any means can arrange to attend the Conference should plan to do so. The knowledge of up-to-date social methods and the inspiring contact with the nation's greatest social workers and thinkers which can be gained only from the National Conference of Social Work are above price.

Among the subjects which will be discussed at Kansas City are these:—Child Welfare; Delinquents and Correction; Public Health; Public Agencies and Institutions; Family Welfare; Industrial and Economic Problems; Local Community Problems; Mental Hygiene; Organization of Social Forces; and Social Problems of the War and Reconstruction.

A traveling party from Louisville is being arranged. For details telephone or write Elwood Street at the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, 510 Starks Bldg.

Station Matrons Co-operate Well.

The superintendent of the Federation of Jewish Charities reports the splendid co-operation of the matrons of the railroad and interurban stations with the Federation. On several occasions women were properly housed and cared for by prompt communication from the stations.

Wayfarers' Lodge is Closed.

The Wayfarers' Lodge, conducted for over twenty-five years by the Associated Charities as a place of temporary shelter for stranded or homeless men or women, closed its doors temporarily on April 1st. Not since the industrial depression of two years ago has the lodge been more than partially filled. The number of men going from city to city in search of work has been reduced to a minimum by the amount of available employment in every city.

This action was taken by the Board of the Associated Charities only after consultation with other agencies equipped to handle stranded people. The Hope Rescue Mission has ample facilities for the care of stranded men, while the Salvation Army Citadel offers splendid shelter to women.

The Wayfarers' Lodge is a three story brick structure situated in the rear of the Social Service Building (formerly called Associated Charities Building), facing on Pearl Street. It is admirably adapted to its purpose.

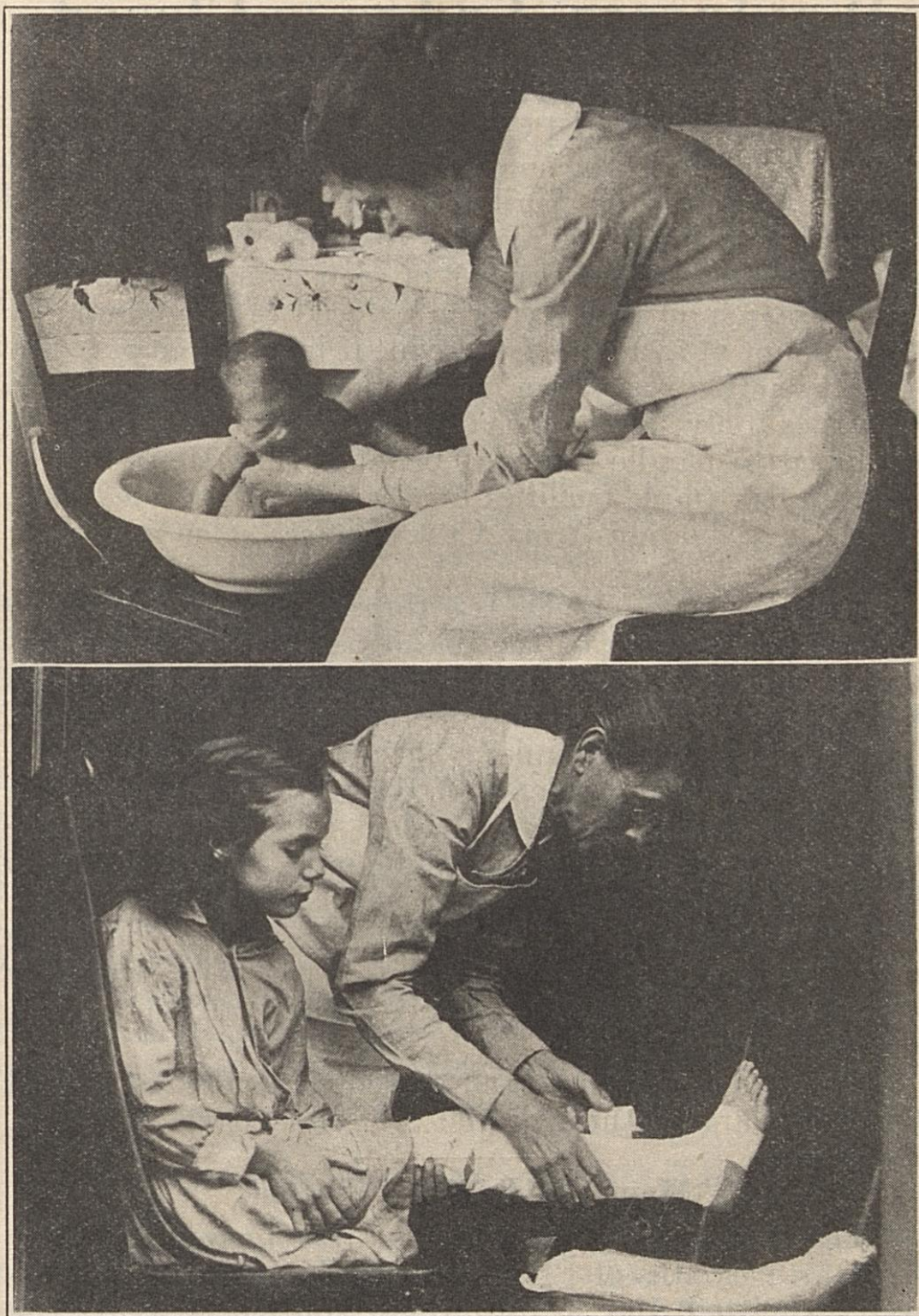
The wood shed occupies a space in the rear of the lot. Here unemployed residents of the city were given work chopping wood. Men who wished to stay at the lodge for a longer period than one night were required to chop in return for their lodging and meals.

The Associated Charities plan to re-open the lodge when necessary. The equipment is all being carefully stored, and the lodge can be re-opened within a short space of time.

The Lodge was built and presented to the Associated Charities largely through the gift and efforts of R. A. Robinson.

Many Children Are Treated.

The Children's Free Hospital was busy during the first three months of 1918. During January, 21 patients were admitted and 22 dismissed; during February, 13 admitted and 27 dismissed; during March, 44 admitted and 39 dismissed.



The District Nurse at work.

‘Both Well, Thank You!’

“How are Mrs. and her wee baby doing to-day?”

“Just splendidly” was the answer the District Nurse gave to a member of the District Nurse Association the other day.

Two visits a day to this desperately ill woman brought their reward, when on the sixteenth day the nurse could answer inquiries sanguinely.

With a temperature of 105 and no one to look after her in the daytime but some kind neighbor, this mother was greatly in need of nursing care. The nurse went the first thing each morning to bathe the patient and give her nourishment, then bathe the baby. Later in the day she went again to see the patient’s condition and carry out the doctor’s orders.

This mother had lost four little babies, but this one is going to live.

She said to the nurse “I told my husband that if it hadn’t been for you, I guess neither the baby nor I would be alive to-day.”

That is the kind of praise that inspires a nurse for her next difficult case.

Sometimes, however, it isn’t nursing care that is needed. It may be education for prevention or instruction in simple hygiene or, what is often more difficult, careful explanation of a prescribed treatment or operation and perhaps persuasion to submit to it in cases where it seems imperative.

This requires tact and patience. It usually involves several visits and in many instances means that the nurse accompanies the patient to the doctor’s office or clinic.

This is often the situation in the Juvenile Court cases. When the children are well enough to be up and around, well enough to “play hooky,” it is frequently difficult to convince the child or parent that there is any physical condition serious enough to require attention, or that a

physical weakness or defect may make a child a delinquent.

Take the case of Tom, aged ten. His truancy had become chronic. When the doctor looked him over, he found Tom's teeth in particularly bad shape. The nurse undertook to convince the boy and his mother that it would be necessary to have dental attention. She finally succeeded. One tooth was found to be in such a terrible condition that the dentist wondered how the boy had stood the pain which at first he would not acknowledge having suffered.

One root was extracted and five teeth were filled. One tooth required great care in order to save it. All his teeth were cleaned and Tom was presented with a tooth brush. Now he is so proud that he says he hates to eat because it soils his teeth.

But Tom has a healthy appetite now, and what is more is back in school with no truancy marks against him. Tom's brothers are now eager to have their teeth taken care of and the nurse is arranging for them.

Perhaps toothache, debility and truancy may not seem closely connected. On the contrary however, bad teeth, bad eyes, lack of nourishment, tuberculous condition, etc., all tend toward making the child backward at school and hence eager to escape from it.

These two instances are but typical of the constructive service rendered day in and day out by the District Nurse Association.

Milk Fund Supervises 1,000 Babies.

The 1,000 mark in number of babies under the supervision of the Babies' Milk Fund was passed during March. At the end of the month the figure was 1,009. During the month the nurses made 2,263 visits to and in behalf of these babies, weighed 432 of them, and taught home modification of milk in 31 homes.

The Prenatal Clinic of the Babies' Milk Fund Association also was busy with 137 visits.

As Ye Sow, So Shall Ye Reap.



Boys Sowing Grass Seed.

Several good friends of Neighborhood House have been most generous in supplying the settlement with trees, shrubbery and hardy plants this year. The State Forestry Commission supplied the House with twenty-five silver maples and ten sycamore trees. Mrs. Mary P. Gill of Harrods' Creek, Miss Helen Heick of Crescent Hill, Mrs. Sam Bush of Kenwood and Mrs. Hi Runyon of Catlettsburg, Ky., have supplied the house with several hundred shrubs and plants valued at about \$160.00.

Miss Frances Ingram, head resident of the settlement, has industriously done much of the planting about the yard and playground herself; while numerous small boys have been pressed into service to sow grass seed in the front yard, thereby learning both industry, self sacrifice and certain of the laws of natural life—much, it is to be hoped, to the advantage of their immortal souls.

A Blow at Commercialized Vice.

People interested in social problems in Louisville and the rest of Kentucky find cause for much rejoicing in the passage of the "injunction and abatement law," at the recent session of the state legislature. This law, will prove a powerful instrument in the hands of those fighting commercialized vice. It places the burden of responsibility on the property owner who permits the use of his premises for immoral purposes.

Although the immediate passage of the law resulted because of pressure brought to bear by the military authorities, nevertheless the work of moral and social workers in Louisville, who have for years seen in this evil a menace to the community, did much to further the legislation.

Canning Classes for Colored Women.

In order to carry out the patriotic slogan "Conserve your food," a cooking department, which was carried on with much success last summer at the Presbyterian Colored Mission, will be resumed this year.

Last summer the women were taught in season how to can vegetables and fruit. They seemed very anxious to receive this instruction. Nothing was given away, but the fruit and vegetables, which were purchased at wholesale at the public market, were retailed to the class at remarkably low figures.

One of the former pupils spent the summer under the State Department of Education giving instruction in canning in the rural schools in Jefferson county. More than twenty-three thousand quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned by the colored girls and women under her direction.

All Work for Uncle Sam.

"Stitch, stitch, tra-la-la-la," is the catchy little air that everybody is singing at Wesley House, for all fingers are busy just now helping Uncle Sam win the war. Patriotism is the keynote of all the activities this month.

Little Nell, who has rushed over from school, appears with dirty hands and tousled hair, and thinks the time wasted that she is asked to spend in getting her hands clean, so eager is she to begin her work. As she industriously works the button holes in a flannel skirt, teacher tells her and the other girls all about the little girls of Belgium for whom they are sewing. "Teacher, my mama thinks I am a silly girl to sew for somebody I don't know."

A knock on the door, and Susie, her brow all puckered, looking as if she did not know whether to laugh or cry, comes to ask teacher about her knitting. "I knit two and purled one, but it just won't come out right, and am not going to try any more." "O, never mind, Susie," says bright eyed Rose, "just look at mine, and I had to pull mine out many times." So teacher and Rose get the stitches straightened out, and Susie happily goes home with her socks.

From across the hall comes a noise like a hammer and saw. Are the boys stitching too, for Uncle Sam? No, but they are making the knitting needles for the girls to use.

During March 36 garments were turned in to the Belgian Relief Committee, socks and sweaters to Red Cross Headquarters, and six comfort bags to cheer the hearts of soldier friends.

These activities are under the supervision of the Board of City Missions, composed of representatives from all the Southern Methodist churches in the city. The following officers are serving this year—president, Mrs. J. H. Dickey; vice-president, Miss Virgie Wright; secretary,

Mrs. G. A. Nash; treasurer, Mrs. R. I. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lewis Bradley. In addition to these officers, the board is composed of the following superintendents of departments—Mrs. Wm. C. White, Girls' Work; Mrs. N. R. Kinzer, Boys' Work; Mrs. B. M. Rivers, Relief Work; Mrs. Huston Quin, Evangelistic; Mrs. Frank Smith, House Department; Mrs. E. J. Smith Supply Store; Miss Laura Peter, Entertainment.

Social Workers in War Service.

Several changes have been made recently in the staff of the Associated Charities. Miss Katherine Wither-
spoon, who had been supervisor of the Parkland District, was granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health. Miss Mary H. Burdett, supervisor of the Central District, resigned to accept a position with the Home Service Section of the local Red Cross chapter. Oscar B. Elbert, supervisor of the South East District, felt the call to the colors and resigned to enlist in the Marine Corps. Thus two of the workers have left to accept definite war service.

To fill these vacancies, Miss Meta Holdt arrived on March 15th from Cincinnati where she had been a visitor with the Associated Charities for nine months, and Miss Ada Hager, also of Cincinnati, and a visitor for the Associated Charities for three years, arrived on April 1st. Miss Holdt will take over the work of the Central District and fill the position vacated by Miss Burdett, while Miss Hager will take over the work of both the Southeast and Parkland Districts, combined into a new district called the Southern District.

Both Miss Holdt and Miss Hager are women of unusual ability, are social diagnosticians of proven worth, and are blessed with winning personalities.

As we go to press, we learn that Douglas Roberts, superintendent of the Associated Charities, has resigned to join the navy.

Twice-Born Men.

He was truly a hopeless looking figure as he stood at the door of the Salvation Army Citadel asking for help. A shoe on one foot, a gaiter on the other, umbrella covers for socks, trousers tied up with rope, dirty shirt, a six weeks' growth of beard on his face, made him a picture of dejected manhood. But the workers at the Citadel were not discouraged. They had worked with hopeless cases before.

They soon learned the man's story. He had been a painter, but was discharged because of his drinking habits. He became a familiar figure in the police courts and the jail. His wife had drifted with him and when the worker visited the home he found conditions most deplorable. The family had indeed become an object of charity when the husband applied for help.

Step by step, the workers of the Army helped these two to become good citizens. Eventually the drunkenness, which had become almost habitual with the husband, was conquered. The wife was encouraged to clean up the home. Now the man has his old job and is doing well.

"I can never thank the Salvation Army enough," said he not long ago, "for what it has done for me. I can go along the street now and not be afraid to look my friends in the face."

This is but one of the instances of helpful service rendered by the Salvation Army of Louisville.

Cares for Poor in Spite of Cost.

In order to keep tuberculous people living out in the country comfortable the Federation of Jewish Charities at one time during the severe spell had to pay \$7.90 a ton for coal.



Entrance to the Social Service Building.

“A Rose by Any Other Name.”

The name of the Associated Charities Building at 215 East Walnut Street has been changed to “Social Service Building.” This action was taken by the Central Council of the Associated Charities after decision to use the building entirely for the housing of the officers of social agencies.

In other cities the housing of social agencies in one building was found to secure more co-operation between agencies and make that co-operation easier. In New York, the United Charities Building houses exclusively agencies having for their purpose social betterment. In Chicago, the House of Social Service in the stock yards district houses the district office of the United Charities, a dispensary of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the sub station of the Visiting Nurse Association, the South Side Dental Clinic, and others. In Baltimore McCoy Hall houses the alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies and practically all its member organizations.

In the Social Service Building now, in addition to the offices of the Associated Charities, which occupies nearly all the first floor, are the offices of the Babies' Milk Fund Association, the District Nurse Association, the Louisville Women's City Club, the Consumers League of Kentucky, the Civilian Relief Department of the American Red Cross, and the Children's Protective Association.

The building was at one time one of the show houses of the city. It was built by the Tyler family, but is associated in the minds of the old Louisvillians with the Churchill family, for Col. Samuel B. Churchill and his family lived there a great many years. It was later purchased by Mrs. William B. Belknap and presented to the Associated Charities, then called the Louisville Charity Organization.

Where's the Money Going?

Concerning the Golden Rule Alliance, which is soliciting funds through collection boxes bearing this inscription, "Please give us a coin to help us build the home for blind girls," the following letter has been received from Edward M. Van Cleve, principal of the New York Institute for Education of the Blind:

"The stated objects of the Golden Rule Alliance are to conduct benevolent, philanthropic, educational, and charitable undertakings of every kind and nature. Its principal work has been to raise funds for the purpose of building a home for blind girls. Although the organization has been collecting money since January, 1913, for this purpose, we are unable to learn of any definite steps toward the establishment of such a home.

"A correspondent reports having received an unaudited and unsatisfactory classified financial statement for the year ending January 31, 1916. This indicates income of \$4,057.15, and expenditures of \$2,876.97. The total assets at the end of the year were given as \$4,294.08; \$2,445.54 in 'Equipment,' and \$1,848.54 in cash. We have obtained no satisfactory information as to the location and nature of this equipment.

"In view of the fact that we have never been able to secure a satisfactory audited financial statement, and that little actual progress appears to have been made in the four years of its existence by the organization toward establishing the proposed home, we do not recommend it for support.

"This organization was investigated by the District Attorney's office of New York about six months ago, and although legal evidence sufficient for conviction was not obtained, the report of the District Attorney was very unfavorable."

Combines Religion and Social Work.

The Presbyterian Colored Missions of Louisville were organized primarily as a religious institution. For nineteen years the workers have directed their efforts to teaching the colored people the practical application of the principles of Christian living.

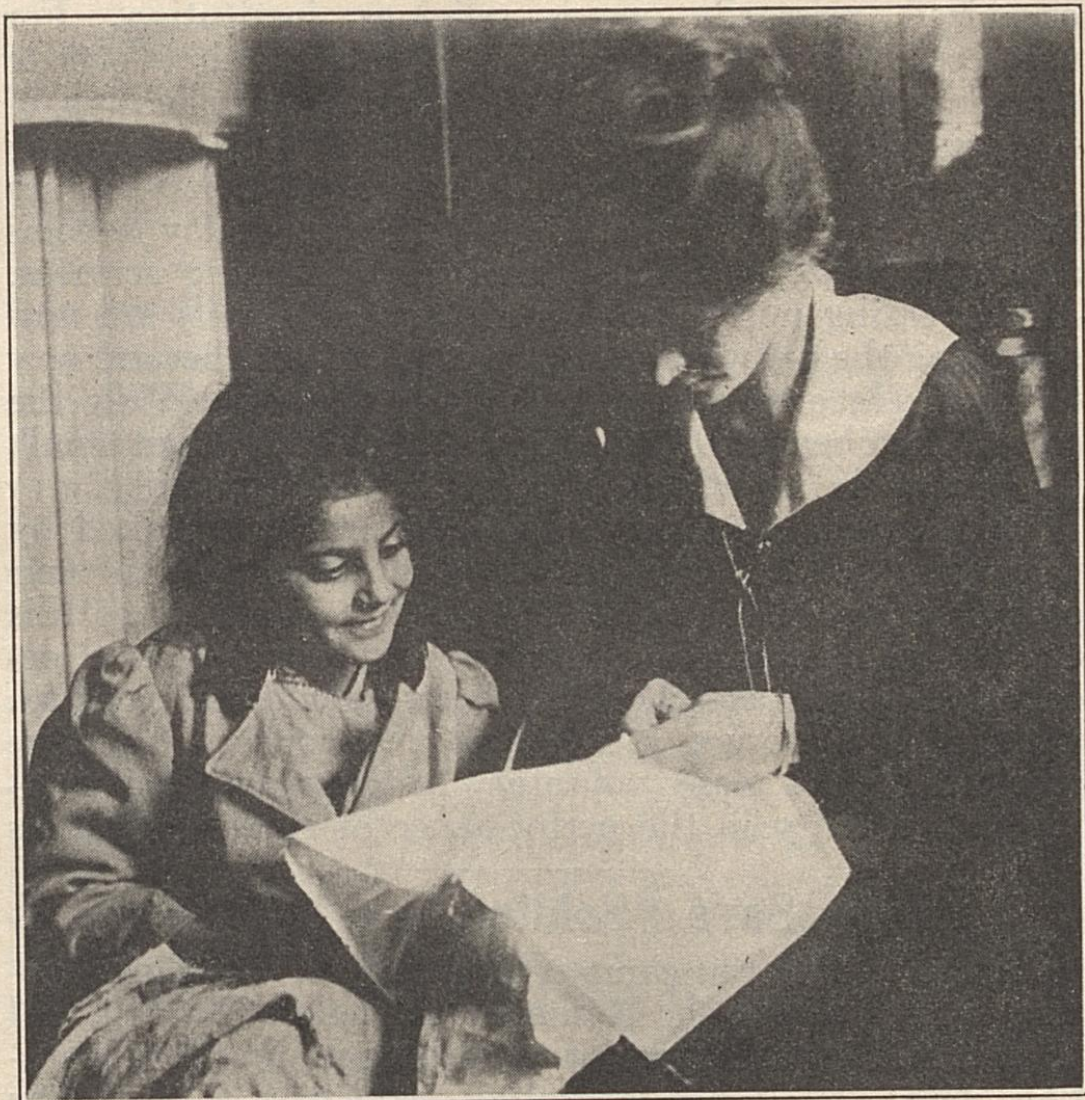
On each Sunday in the year five religious services are held in our two mission stations. In the Sunday schools are 733 pupils; and 459 attend the preaching services. An increasing number of Sunday school pupils are now attending the preaching and some of this number are now found in three services on the Sabbath day. While the official membership of the church has always been small, the church is an influential body in the community.

The crystallization of their character as marked by their joining the church has also been illustrated in their economic life in the community. The members of this church are engaged in a number of different gainful occupations, such as school teachers, chauffeurs, janitors, workers in factories, laundresses and cooks. We have received a great many voluntary testimonials, commending their fidelity in the performance of their daily tasks in life.

Help Save "Soldier-Mad" Girls.

As part of the war camp community service, the Salvation Army Citadel, the Home for Friendless Women, and the Union Gospel Mission, are working in direct co-operation with Dr. North, executive secretary of the War Recreation Board and Mrs. Margaret Thoroman, Protective Patrol Worker on a plan for arranging facilities for the temporary housing of girls found in dangerous circumstances or questionable circumstances. Mrs. Thoroman and Dr. North explained the need for such help for girls who are not "bad," but might become bad unless help were promptly given, at a meeting of the heads of the organizations interested in the office of the Federation of Social Agencies. The heads of the organizations promised to receive girls at any hour of the day or night.

Mission Aids Many People.



A Sewing Lesson at Union Gospel Mission.

A great variety of assistance was rendered those in various kinds of need in the last year, according to Mrs. E. M. Cardwell, superintendent of the Union Gospel Mission. Her report follows:—

Social Service: Day Nursery, attendance, 4,576; Sewing School, attendance, 1,286; visits in homes, 708; visits to hospitals, 120; follow up letters written, 586.

Giving Service: Religious literature, etc., distribu-

tion, 8,147; lodgings given and provided at nominal cost, 3,167; meals given and provided at nominal cost, 13,881; garments given, 873; loaves of bread given, 561; Bibles and Testaments given, 66; Christmas baskets, 18.

Spiritual Services: Religious services, attendance, 11,339; Sunday School, attendance, 3,013; mother's club, attendance, 1,158; cottage prayer meeting, attendance, 345; day nursery morning hour, attendance, 555; W. C. T. U., attendance, 178; special prayer meeting held, attendance, 19; funerals arranged, 4.

Transfer Service: Sent to other institutions, 50; hospital or doctor, 94; Hope Rescue Mission, 14; home, 25; Associated Charities, 32; Wayfarers' Lodge, 36; Received from Associated Charities, 32; Juvenile Court, 22; Salvation Army, 4; Hope Rescue Mission, 5; Y. W. C. A., 9; City Hospital, 36; Other courts, 2.

Industrial Service: Calls for help and counsel, 2,033; calls for househelp, 554; employment found, 261; appeals for help, 1,735.

Helped Over the Rough Spots.

At one time an earnest appeal came to the Loyalty Charity Club from a minister who had lived but a short time in the city and who had suffered severe hardships. There were a wife and children. Rent was unpaid. The small savings had been spent in transportation. The husband came here for study in a local institution and had a promise of a job in a factory. The job did not mature and with no money left, his plight was pitiable.

The Club found that the family health was good, that they were above the ordinary as far as education was concerned.

Rent was paid, food furnished and a weekly pension was given until the man secured work. This covered a period of three weeks.

The family is now self supporting and prosperous. The husband graduated from the institution and now has charge of a nearby church.

They have never since been forced to seek aid,

Mending Soles and Souls.

The mending of old shoes is taught in the shoe-making class of the Presbyterian Colored Mission, Hancock and Jefferson Streets. Small boys of all ages and sizes are busily engaged on two nights of the week in patching soles and making over all sorts of run down heels. Not only do they doctor their own shoes, but they scour the immediate neighborhood for all the old inhabitants of the shoe world and find a great pleasure in doing them over into presentable members of the shoe community.

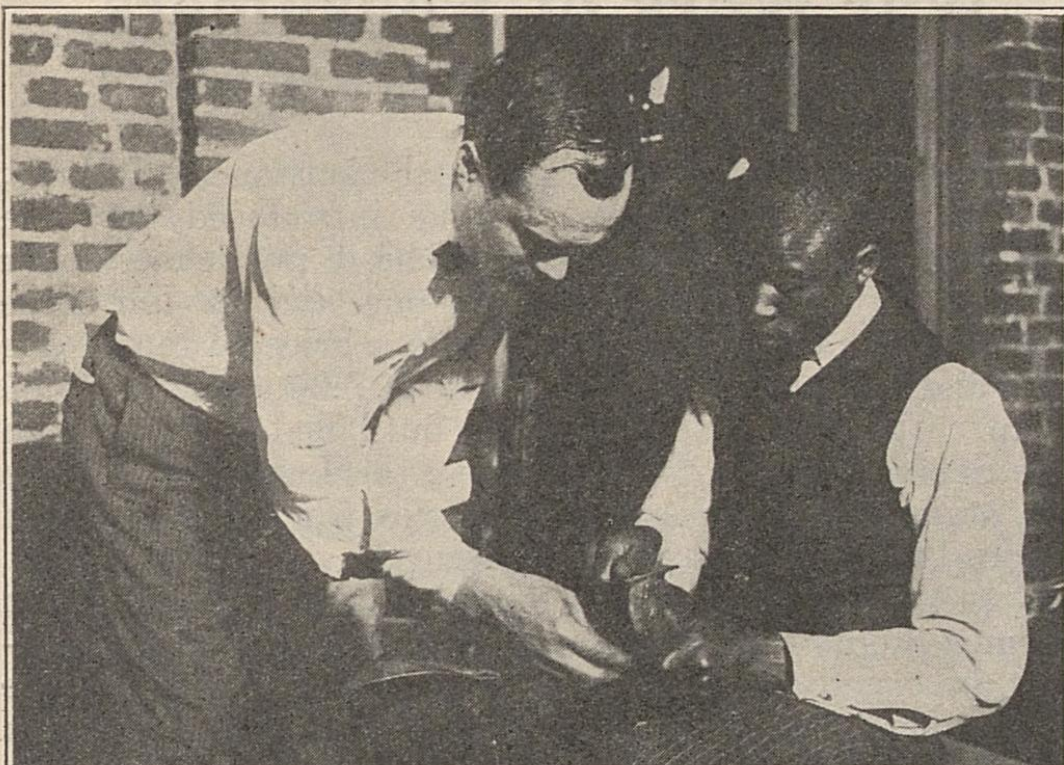
The boys are under the supervision of an expert shoemaker, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, who patiently works with the beginners and speeds the expert members of the class out into the world of good positions.

The economy of the work appeals to the boys. A pair of shoes can be resoled and reheeled for the small sum of fifty cents. The same work in a shop would cost \$1.50.

The equipment of the class represents a very small initial outlay. Some old dry goods boxes were offered to the superintendent of the Mission, John Little. These were made into shoe making benches by the boys themselves, and after each bench had been equipped with the necessary articles in shoe repairing, the class was ready for work.

This has proved to be one of the most practical departments ever added to the work of the mission. The class meets in the basement of the building, which, with its electric lights and warm stove, is a popular place on winter nights. When the cold weather reigned in Louisville last winter, many a small boy came in with his feet wrapped in strips of rags or incased in carpet slippers, his shoes under his arm, and waited patiently until his soles were mended.

As part of their bit in war time, the boys have mended many pairs of shoes which have been sent to the Belgian children.



Above—Learning to Trim the Sole.
Below—Soles Repaired While You Wait.

War Work of Consumers' League.

At the request of the National Consumers' League, the Kentucky Consumers' League introduced into the 1918 General Assembly a bill to prohibit public messenger service to women under twenty-one and to limit the hours of women over twenty-one in service to ten in one day and to the hours falling between 7:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. This bill passed the House but failed to get through the Senate. Since it is not a law, the League will strive by arguments to dissuade industries from using women under twenty-one as public messengers.

A special committee is studying the work, in which women are now replacing men. If the processes and output are exactly the same as when men were employed, the Consumers' League is urging the same wage for the women as fair both to the women and to the men who are now fighting for their country and should not be called upon to return to a lower standard of pay after the war. If the work is especially heavy or dangerous to morals, older men are suggested to employers instead of women.

In Kentucky as in most of the states, the Council of National Defense has called upon the Consumers' League members to compose largely the National Committee on Women in Industry, which is now working under Mr. Samuel Gomper's Commission of Labor to maintain standards which have long been held by the Consumers' League and which are now officially adopted by the heads of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments of the Government.

The Consumers' League of Kentucky is organized for the purpose of co-operating with women workers throughout the State to achieve the following ends for women workers:

To make enough for to-day's living and yet not impair the power to meet to-morrow's needs.

To do the world's work well and retain a maximum of physical health.

To meet the stern demands of an industrial machine and yet cultivate initiative in action and independence of thought required of responsible human beings in any democracy.

The League is standing on guard at this time ready to oppose any relaxation of labor laws that may lengthen the working day, put too heavy tasks upon women physically or risk the morals of young women.

Nation-Wide Interest in Federation.

The Louisville Federation of Social Agencies is a charter member of the American Association for Community Organization, recently formed in Chicago, and its director, Elwood Street, is a vice-president of the new body. The general purpose of the Association is the promotion of the principles of co-operation among social service agencies, expressed in Louisville through the Federation of Social Agencies.

Eighteen cities already have Federations; and other cities are asking for information. The new Association will attempt to supply this information and when possible, the trained directors so essential to the success of Federation.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the National Conference of Social Work, in Kansas City, May 15-22.

Negroes Do Own Charity.

The need of more relief among the poor negroes of Louisville, the desirability of having negro women as investigators for their own people and the love for community work lead to the organization of the Loyalty Charity Club twelve years ago. Between four and five hundred dollars has been spent each year for charity. One-tenth of this sum has been donated by white sympathizers. The club is an incorporated body, and is governed by negro women.

Miss Hutton Goes to France.



Miss Hutton.

In the departure of Miss Hutton, its head surgical nurse, The Children's Free Hospital has suffered a real loss. She left on April the fifth for Camp Meade, bound for France, where such as she are so much needed, and where she will make a place for herself as she has made here in the hearts of all with whom her lot was cast.

Many a tiny patient at the Hospital will ask longingly after "Miss Huttie," and many a little head will remember the tender and loving care with which she ministered to their every need.

Miss Hutton came to the Hospital in the lifetime of Dr. Vance, and through his recommendation direct from her training at Norton Infirmary. At one time for several months she was acting superintendent until Miss Dunn could come. The operating and surgical ward needed Miss Hutton, and there she has been so faithful and competent that to fill her place will be difficult. She will be missed by all who came within the sunshine of her smile, and we do not doubt but that "Somewhere in France" she will prove her worth to those who fight.

Two graduate nurses from the Children's Free Hospital have left. Miss Cherry, who now is in France, and Miss Lips, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Trains War Workers.

A war time activity of the Associated Charities has been the training of volunteers for the Red Cross Home Service. The fourth of a series of courses under the chairmanship of Superintendent Douglas Roberts is now in progress.

These courses tend to give a real insight into the meaning and purposes of family rehabilitation and to give a brief outline of the processes. Actual field work is given in connection with the Associated Charities, the Juvenile Court, and the Federation of Jewish Charities. Required reading is a feature of the course.

Some sixty-five women received training in the earlier courses, and fifteen more are in the present course. Among the lecturers for this present class have been Dr. C. C. North, formerly Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University, now Secretary for the War Recreation Board of Louisville; James L. Fieser, Division Director for Civilian Relief for the Lake Division of the American Red Cross, Douglas Roberts, superintendent of the Louisville Associated Charities, Miss Elizabeth Shaver, supervisor of the Babies' Milk Fund Association, Miss Ada S. Woolfolk, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court; Miss Dorothy E. Wysor, superintendent of the Associated Charities of Lexington; and Elwood Street, Director of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

Board of Trade Foregoes "Fine Dinner."

One of the most pleasing bits of co-operation which the Federation yet has experienced is found in the gifts of \$124.85 received on March 27 from the Board of Trade. This sum is made up of the fines paid by Board of Trade directors for failure to attend meetings. Ordinarily, it is devoted to an annual dinner; but this year the directors voted to have the money distributed, instead, by the Federation of Social Agencies. This gift is welcome not only because of its generous size, but also because of the spirit of good will shown to the Federation.

All Agree in Approving Federation.

At eleven minutes after eight o'clock in the evening of Thursday, February 28, 1918, A. A. Bigelow stepped onto the platform of the auditorium in the Louisville Free Public Library, thumped on the desk with his fist, and called to order a meeting doubly historic.

In the first place, it was the first annual meeting of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, youngest federation in the country (only three months old, but lusty). In the second place, Mr. Bigelow introduced four speakers who, it is generally agreed, gave the best program ever presented at a meeting in Louisville of those interested in social work.

Through these speakers, the city's business and religious interests, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, lined up solidly in support of the new Federation. Excerpts from these speeches follow:

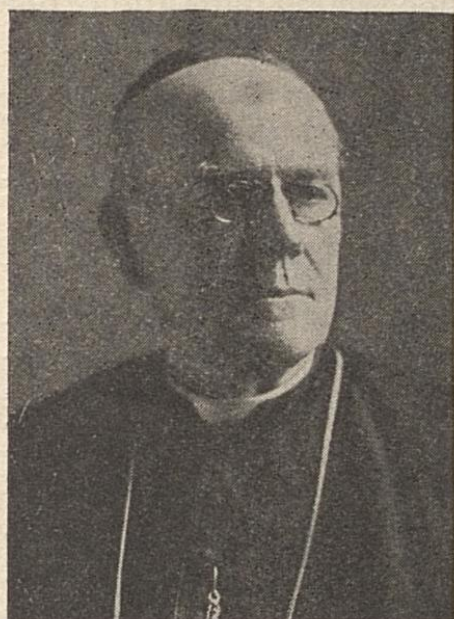


John J. Saunders

John J. Saunders, first vice-president of the Louisville Board of Trade, said, "**The Board of Trade is anxious to see the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies succeed.** It is proud of this new organization, for which it feels in large part responsible. It is entitled to the confidence of every business man in Louisville. It gives assurance that our charities are conducted in a business-like manner. It subjects a business man to one appeal, and in that way, by giving at one time, we are able to give to twenty-six charities at once. The Board of

Trade is very much interested in the Federation, and is

anxious to see it reach the very highest success for which anybody can wish."

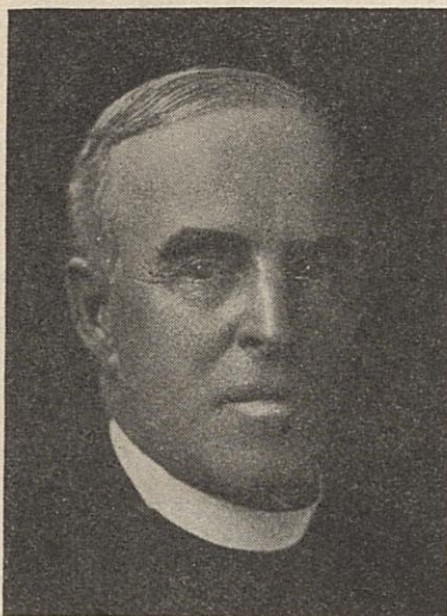


Bishop O'Donaghue

"The practice of charity does not interfere with a man's religious belief, and yet it is religious in the sense that the love of one's neighbor is necessary for every truly religious man," said Rt. Rev. Denis O'Donaghue, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville. "I rejoice that we have come to the time when we agree that we must give aid without demanding that those who are helped say the Ten Commandments or the Lord's Prayer. One of the ways in which religion manifests itself is in charity to one's neighbor."

"I approve of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies because it is not merely humanitarian, but systematic as well. I can promise that our people will cooperate in every way possible with the good work of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, which we hope will have full and complete success."

"The Louisville Federation of Social Agencies has already demonstrated its value to Louisville," said Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky. "Every right-minded citizen ought to support it. It stands for a great name, but it is bigger than that name. It saves its member organizations from anxiety. It is probably the only means by which our institutions would be



Bishop Woodcock

able to meet the high cost of living which has increased their expenses from 25 per cent to 50 per cent over the expenses of last year. It is making unnecessary, balls and other entertainments which take the larger part of their receipts to pay the expenses. It is successful because it provides for the cheaper collection and distribution of funds, and because the givers are not troubled or disturbed by repeated appeals.

"I wish to make a plea for social patriotism and loyalty to the needy, homeless and sick right here in Louisville. We must do for those in Armenia, Servia, Poland and Belgium until it hurts and keeps on hurting; but don't make this giving a substitute for those whom I might speak of as belonging to your own household. Let us show a loyalty to those obligations which existed before the war, exist during the war and will continue after the war. Let us make a big enough sacrifice so that out of our own sufficiency, we may give enough for all the needs; otherwise our very generosity to those abroad may constitute a robbery to those at home.

"This Federation represents charity with a soul in it. It is an organism, one that lives, that has a heart and a soul in it, plus knowledge that knows how to do the work."



Rabbi Rauch

"The problem and the causes of charity are viewed differently now from what they were in the past," said Rabbi Joseph Rauch of the Temple Adath Israel. "When my distant and remote ancestors, anteceding those of Bishop O'Donaghue and Bishop Woodcock by quite a few thousand years, began to give serious thought to the poor and needy, they hit upon a very simple remedy. They said that those

who have shall give to those who have not. A law was made compelling all who were able to meet their philanthropic obligations. It was the first charity income tax law on the world's statute books. It worked. It met the problem.

"Centuries later the more scholarly people of Israel began to look for causes of poverty and misery. Living in an age when religion permeated every phase of life and when everything was studied from a religious viewpoint, it was inevitable that they should reach the conclusion that all misfortune was caused by sin. In a general way they were right. I mean by this that if sin be taken in the sense of injustice and maladjustment, then it is certainly responsible for all the evils in the world, including poverty. Where they erred was in applying this principle to every individual case.

"The most significant contribution that sociology has made to the study of the problem of poverty is that poverty is not necessarily due to the fault of the individual. We believe today that inadequate remuneration of labor, poor housing conditions, corrupt administration, defective education, malnutrition, each and every one beyond the control of the individual, are sure to produce poverty with all her train of side miseries. In other words, a common evil may be underlying the entire social organism, and poverty is only the visible ugly pimple betraying an inner diseased condition; the remedy for all this lies in substituting a common good. The aim today is so to reconstruct society that it will not only put an end to the poverty we have, but will make its recurrence impossible, or at least will reduce it to a minimum.

"That the Jewish people were the first to see this is admitted by all fair-minded students. Their scattered condition through the world compelled them to look at their misfortune from a world viewpoint. Because they had to cope with a common evil they endeavored to create a common and effective good with which to meet it. Necessity, the mother of so many blessings, was also the

matrix in which was fashioned for us the federation idea. It was the only way in which we could hope to do our duty towards those who needed our help.

"The rapidity with which the federation idea has spread among us is almost incredible. In the work of charity we sank our individual differences and obliterated social distinctions. All recognized that the common good concerted action as well as liberal giving. We also learned very soon that the sympathetic heart needed the help of the scientifically trained head. No one appreciates more than the Jewish people the place of sympathy, kindness, love and helpfulness in the domain of philanthropy. But their level-headedness soon made them realize the value of the trained worker and modern scientific methods. In the Jewish Federation of Charities the greatest efforts were always laid on making a happy and successful combination of the two. It was felt that only in this way could an effective good be created that would meet the existing oppressive evil.

"You can therefore understand very readily my attitude as well as my pleasure when the dream of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies came to a reality. It is putting it very mildly to say that I was heartily in accord with the idea and that I was eager to do what little I could to help it establish itself, for the poor and needy of the city, be they of whatever race or faith, or no faith, constitute our united problem; and, whether we wish it or no, we must face it. It is my conviction that the more united we shall be the better work will be accomplished. There have been an inexcusable waste and a very costly overlapping in the past, both of which will be largely eliminated under the present system. It will not come over night. It will be the result of painstaking labor and constant watchfulness. It will call for hard work and expert judgment on the part of the directing heads and considerable patience on the part of the community. I am sure we shall do our part and shall expect the same from those who have the work in hand."

A Happy Day at the Nursery.



"Wash Together,
Friends Forever."

If you want to spend the day with a happy child go to the East End Day Nursery for Colored Children, 409 Lampton Street, and follow little Marian through her busy day. Early in the morning, almost before Marian has opened her eyes, her mother, who is a cook in a home near Central Park leaves her drowsy charge at the nursery. With the other children, who have also been brought by busy mothers, little Marian has a jolly breakfast of good wholesome breakfast food and glasses of milk. The clinking of the glasses

and the spoons and the laughter of the small guests make Marian and her small friends forget home and mother for a while.

After breakfast, the small babies are hustled in to the white cribs for the morning nap while the older brothers and sisters, including our Marian are off to school. Promptly at noon the children gather around the dinner table for another joyous session and of course since Marian is wide awake now she can enter into the fun which is going on with much more zest than early in the morning.

Then comes an important part of the day at the nursery. All the toys the place affords are hauled forth. Naturally the girls want to play "house," wash dishes, cook imaginary pies, "like mother's," or adopt one of the many dolls and give it a mother's care. The boys, scorning such feminine joys, take to the swing in the yard.

Then evening comes on with its sleepy time. If Marian is still awake, she is given a light supper. If she

is asleep, she is carried gently to one of the beds to wait for mother. And a very thankful mother she is who carries her sleepy burden home for the night. "I always know she's safe," said Marian's mother to the matron, "And to us mothers that have to work that's a joy, I can tell you."

Nurses Render Varied Service.

The District Nurses were very busy during March. They had to care for 154 cases which remained over from February, and were called into 295 new situations, so that their total of patients for the month was 449. Their visits to and in behalf of these patients totaled 1,748.

Aside from the maternity ward, which numbered 39 cases, the most frequent cause of calling the nurses in was tuberculosis, with 15 patients. The next most frequent was pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia with 14 cases. Next came acute bronchitis with 11 patients, and rheumatism with 10. Forty different kinds of ailments were treated by the nurses during the month.

This is some index of the wide variety of experience and judgment which must be exercised by the nurses.

Helped Poor in Many Ways.

Two hundred and sixty-five families were helped in a variety of ways by the Salvation Army in the first three months of 1918, according to Ensign Fred Ladlow. On the practical side the items included in Ensign Ladlow's report are most interesting: 15 tons of coal, 654 meals, 178 garments, 6 pairs of shoes, and 6 people given transportation; 44 street meetings have been held; 201 children have been in the nursery, and 353 hours have been spent in visiting persons in need of help.

All the facilities of the Salvation Army rooms have been used to full capacity.

Mrs. Krakaur Is Chosen.



Mrs. Lula D. Krakaur.

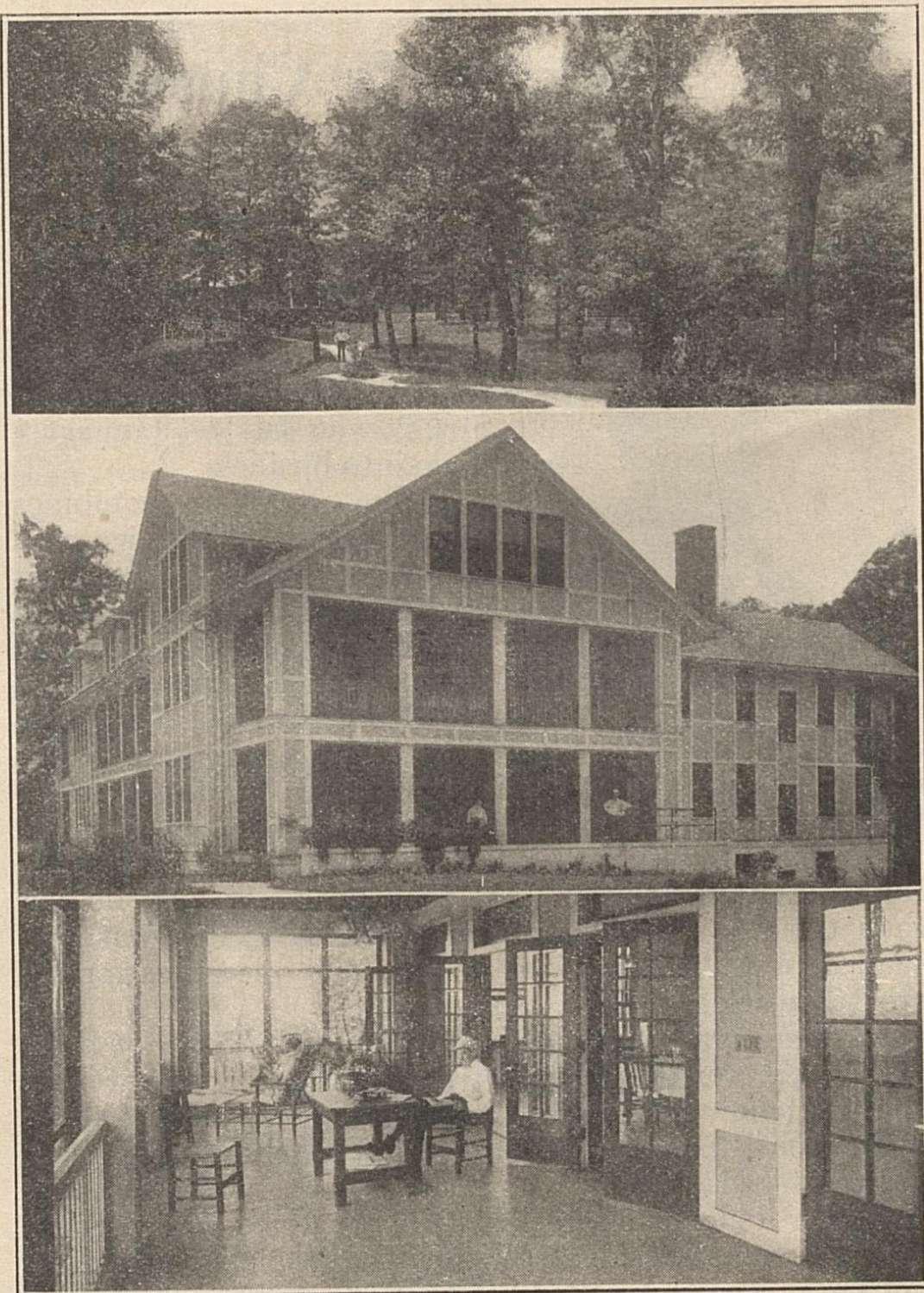
Our congratulations are extended to the Federation of Jewish Charities for their good fortune in securing the services of Mrs. Lula D. Krakaur as superintendent and secretary, to succeed Mr. Charles Strull, who left on January 1 to go into business.

Mrs. Krakaur combines several years of service as a volunteer work in the Jewish Federation, with much executive ability, good common sense, and deep sympathy.

After Mr. Strull's retirement, Mrs. Krakaur served as acting superintendent, while candidates for the position from various cities were interviewed. So capably did Mrs. Krakaur serve, that the Board of Directors quickly came to the conclusion that they need not look farther than their own door-yard; and Mrs. Krakaur was persuaded to make a sacrifice of her home pleasures for the greater service of the community.

We welcome Mrs. Krakaur to the fellowship of those who are professionally devoted to promoting the welfare of their fellow beings; and look forward to being able to report consistent progress in the Jewish Federation under her capable leadership.

Other officers elected by the Federation of Jewish Charities are President, Victor Burger; Vice-president, Sol Levy; Treasurer, Barnett Linker.



Top—Cottage and Grounds at Hazelwood.
 Middle—Administration Building.
 Bottom—Porch and Dining Room.

“A Certain Rich Lady——”

A certain rich lady had two beautiful children. Needing a nurse she inquired of her friends where she could find a young girl who was kind and gentle and fond of children. In due time a beautiful girl of fifteen was sent her; tall and graceful, with the bloom of the peach in each cheek, and with large lustrous brown eyes. The girl was engaged. She discharged her duties faithfully.

The children became very much attached to her. She proved so trustworthy that the children were left more and more in her care. She slept in the same room with them and the little girl very often slept in the bed with her. During the spring and summer of 1917 the maid had a cough which gradually grew worse. This was thought to be a simple cold and she continued to care for the children as usual. About the last of August the maid had a hemorrhage. She was admitted to Hazelwood Sanatorium in the middle of September with both lungs badly involved and a large number of tubercle bacilli in her sputum. She was transferred to another institution a month later and died in January.

Of course the rich lady's children received an infection. It would be impossible to escape it under the circumstances, but let us hope they did not receive a massive infection. With good care, and if they grow up well informed about tuberculosis, they may never develop active cases of the disease. This is one time when “to be forewarned is to be forearmed.”

A young man was admitted to Hazelwood Sanatorium early in October in a dying condition and discharged October 21, 1917, upon advice. He died January 10, 1918, at home. He said he had good health up to two and one half years ago when he had pneumonia and pleurisy with effusion in both sides. He lost a sister about a year ago with tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, and a year or two before that another sister from meningitis, probably of tuberculous origin. Fifteen days after the father had

buried this youth he brought to the Sanitarium his other son with a plea to do anything to save him. This boy showed signs of tuberculous activity three years ago. Upon examination the whole left lung was involved. If his right holds, the Sanitarium will probably save him.

The point here does not concern the children, but the father. He has not paused to ask why and when and wherefore, but has accepted his losses like a fatalist. He has learned no lesson from his harrowing experiences. The enemy is within his own household, and it will surely take either himself or his wife; probably both.

These instances demonstrate the insidious nature of tuberculosis and the danger of not caring for it in its early stage. The disease can be arrested and cured, if brought under treatment early enough.

It is for those who can be cured, primarily, that Hazelwood Sanitarium is conducted by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. In the light of this purpose, the following analysis of the Sanitarium's work during 1917 will be particularly interesting:

Incipient cases received 24 or 17.1 per cent; moderately advanced, 47 or 33.6 per cent; far advanced, 67 or 47.8 per cent; unclassified, 2 or 1.4 per cent. Total received, 140 or 99.9 per cent.

Of these 140 patients 50 or 35.7 per cent were favorable for treatment; 10 or 7.1 per cent were fair; 17 or 12.1 per cent were good. Total 77 or 54.9 per cent.

Of the balance, 42 or 30 per cent were unfavorable for treatment; 21 or 15 per cent were doubtful. Total 63 or 45 per cent.

During the year, 151 patients were discharged. Of these 24 or 15.9 per cent were incipient; 36 or 23.8 per cent were moderately advanced; 91 or 60.2 per cent were far advanced. Total 151 or 99.9 per cent.

Twenty-six patients died or 17.2 per cent of the whole. One of these was incipient, two moderately advanced and 23 far advanced. Thus 25.2 per cent of all the far advanced died at the institution. A number of them en-

tered the institution in a moribund condition and died in a few days.

The following results were obtained in 151 cases discharged:

Of the 151 patients discharged fifty were in the hospital less than 30 days and so considered untreated; incipient and moderately advanced each numbered 12, far advanced 31.

Of the 12 incipient, 2 were apparently arrested; 4, quiescent; 5, improved; 1, died (complications).

Of the 24 moderately advanced 1 was arrested; 1, apparently arrested; 4, quiescent; 12, improved; 4, unimproved; 2, died.

Of the 60 far advanced, 1 was apparently arrested; 6, quiescent; 18, improved; 21, unimproved, 13, died.

Only 17 per cent of the cases sought treatment in the most favorable stage. The balance of 81 per cent were admitted in the second and third stages of the disease and of these 45 per cent were unfavorable. These same conditions obtain from year to year; they are not local, but almost universal and they will not be remedied until we have a city and statewide, thorough-going tuberculosis survey. If we want to reach incipient cases, and we do, we must go out and look for them.

Cares for Negro Poor.

The Loyalty Charity Club aims to better social and civic conditions among the colored people of Louisville. The club not only sends out negro women as investigators but is also governed by negro women. Between four and five hundred dollars annually has been spent by the officers of the club in alleviating the suffering of the negro poor. Most of this sum has been donated by sympathizers in the white race.

Macaroni Crop Is Promising.

The boys' knitting class of Neighborhood House is no more. It has re-organized itself into a thrift garden club with headquarters in the vacant lot at Second and Walnut. It was perfectly satisfactory to sit and knit by the fire when winter winds howled outside; but what real boy wants to click knitting needles or count stitches when the call of the spade and hoe enters his blood? And now that gardening wears such a patriotic camouflage, every boy in the neighborhood is willing to wear blisters on his hands and boast of an ache in his back.

Naturally it has taken many hours of heated discussions and lively arguments which almost resulted in broken friendships, to decide on the crops.

"Beans for mine," announced one small boy when the choice was made.

"Aw—you'd better plant macaroni instead of beans, you eat so much of it," commented his friend, who probably thought of a war garden as a sort of new fangled Aladdin's garden.

In order to initiate the boys into the mysteries of planting and to inculcate in them some respect for growing shrubs and plants, a grass seed expedition was recently undertaken at Neighborhood House, at which time the club sowed grass seed and planted shrubs. Trees have been planted also, each bearing an appropriate legend concerning the care of young trees with the moral plainly pointing to the fact that unless the tree is allowed to grow its own sweet way, no small boy weary with the toil of base ball in mid July may rest beneath its sheltering branches.

The candidates for admission to the Thrift Garden have survived the ordeal and the supervisor of gardens feels now that the boys can be turned loose in a garden space without the fear that tender onions and lettuce may be mistaken for weeds by the too ardent wielders of the hoe and plow.

Our Newest Member.

To know thoroughly any one of the social agencies of Louisville means to come in touch in some measure with all, so effectively do they work together. A recent incident taken from the files of the Children's Protective Association illustrates this co-operation.

A Babies' Milk Fund Nurse appealed to the Children's Protective Association on behalf of a delicate infant, who, she had learned, was booked to appear on the stage of the Gayety Theater in a sensational melodrama. The case was promptly investigated, the proper authorities invoked and the ten months' old baby saved from so premature an appearance before the footlights.

The Children's Protective Association came into existence five years ago when some of the workers among children in the city felt the need of an organization whose object should be the social welfare of the child, which would co-operate with and supplement the work of agencies already existing. After consideration of various plans, from the Big Sister movement to a Children's Bureau, the present association was formed.

At first financed by the Juvenile Court with an office at the Court House the Children's Protective Association gave itself almost exclusively to probation work, but some months ago it became an independent organization and a member of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies. It now has an office in the Social Service Building, with two full time workers, two half time workers, and a group of volunteer helpers. It has one hundred and sixty members: Mrs. Patty B. Semple is president and Mrs. Harry Bishop director.

Broadly considered this work falls into two divisions: first, case work in which the needs of the individual child are dealt with; second, the study and amelioration of conditions. The latter, while offering less of the thrill of human interest than the first, is of primary importance.

For example, when, not long ago, the City Council

was petitioned to pass an ordinance permitting public dancing in cabarets and rathskellers, which several years before had been prohibited in an effort to divorce the sale of liquor and dancing, the Association, knowing the menace this would be to girls who attend dance halls, by means of appeals through the Press and to clubs, created such a volume of public opinion against the measure that it was withdrawn.

Last summer the reduction in the budget of the Park Board meant the closing of half the playgrounds. The Children's Protective Association, realizing the incalculable value of supervised play, shouldered the burden and with the hearty co-operation of the Park Board raised enough money to keep open seven old playgrounds, to establish a new one in a needy district, and to maintain a vacation school.

Varied stories of appealing interest are to be found in the files of the Association. A happy one is that of a young girl removed from harmful surroundings, and given a chance to go to school, who is now, after several years, filling a position as secretary where she is protected and encouraged to make the best of herself.

A crippled boy for whom the Association was asked to procure employment was found to have a genuine gift for music and to care for nothing else. Through the generosity of a friend of the work he has been given an opportunity to develop his talent.

Another boy who, it was afterwards discovered, had run away from six homes, was picked up on the street one night cold and hungry, and sent to the Detention Home. What to do with this bright, attractive boy with no staying qualities was a problem. Blackwells, Oklahoma, was suggested. There on a ranch of three thousand acres, David seems to have found the life that suits him. He writes back a contented letter to his friends in Louisville.

Less happy but not hopeless is the story of the girl of fifteen who came to the city in the company of an older girl and two soldiers and was found in a questionable

hotel. The case was reported by a Station Matron. The girl was brought before the Juvenile Court, sent to the Detention Home and later returned to her father repentant.

The Children's Protective Association receives frequent appeals to find lost girls. The Army Camp and the consequent presence of many strangers in the city has added to its problems, and the phase of work most prominent at present is that for the adolescent girl.

Vacation Bible School Popular.

The Daily Vacation Bible School, one of the most successful departments at the Presbyterian Colored Missions, will be opened again this summer.

Last year, the record of the school was most commendable, and the exhibit shown at the end of the summer proved the efficiency of the work. The Missions won the pennant over all vacation Bible schools in the city as a reward for the largest average daily attendance.

The work included sewing, crocheting, kindergarten work, wood work, hammock weaving, chair caning, and shoe repairing.

One special class in sewing completed in a week sixty dresses for the Red Cross to send to the Belgian children. Besides the industrial work, the children received each day an instructive talk on some Bible theme. They also learned a number of good secular songs, together with several classic church hymns.

Additions to Friendless Women Board.

New members recently added to the Board of Managers of the Home for Friendless Women are Mrs. Charles Pettet Robinson, 1407 South Third St., Mrs. Edward Rowland, 301 Peterson Ave., Mrs. C. D. Major, 417 Kensington Ct., and Mrs. Maud McClure, 334 East Broadway.

Eases Existence of Incurables.

Statewide service is rendered by the King's Daughters Home for Incurable Invalids. Only 22 of the 42 patients in the Home April 1 were from Louisville. The rest of them were from sixteen other cities and towns of Kentucky.

Eighteen different ailments were responsible for the presence of these invalids in the Home. The two most potent causes were paralysis and rheumatism, with six victims each. Arteriosclerosis and infantile paralysis counted four each. No other cause claimed more than three of those to whom the Home is rendering such devoted service.

Fourteen of the inmates were men; 25, women; and 3, children. The waiting list numbers 35.

Teaches Use of Flour Substitutes.

As visits in the homes in the neighborhood in which Neighborhood House is located disclosed the fact that the women were at a loss to know what to do with the cereals which they had to buy when they purchased wheat flour, Miss Hesther Lowrie, the Government Food Demonstrator, was called on to give a demonstration in the preparation of war breads for their enlightenment. A number of the women have reported using these recipes since the demonstration.

Plans are now being laid for the establishment of a community kitchen at Neighborhood House. Mr. Douglas Roberts, of the Associated Charities, has requested the privilege of sending his families living in this part of the city to Neighborhood House for instruction in the preparation of war foods. Other organizations in this vicinity could be invited also to bring groups to Neighborhood House.

They Do Say——



1 *Standiford Photo*

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3 *Steffens Photo*

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1. **W. Garnett Munn, president, Associated Charities:**—I heartily endorse the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, and recommend that all our contributors send their gifts to its central office. It provides more adequate funds for the federated organizations, and promotes their co-operation in the care of those in distress.

2. **Miss Lilla N. Breed, acting president, Babies' Milk Fund Association:**—The Federation, relieving our directors of financial worry, permits us to devote more time to consideration of the needs of our service on behalf of sick babies. We feel that the Federation is a great success.

3. **Miss Mary Lafon, president, Children's Free Hospital:**—I am much interested in the Federation's possibilities for increasing the interest of the public in the work of the Children's Free Hospital and the other federated organizations, and in securing more widespread support for the work we are doing.

4. **Mrs. R. P. Halleck, president, Consumers' League:**—The Federation is a big help in constructive community-planning.

5. **Miss Jennie C. Benedict, president, District Nurse Association:**—The Federation means a big saving in the time of givers and of volunteer solicitors; in the cost of collecting and distributing charitable funds; and in the expenditure of efforts on behalf of those in distress.



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7 Cusick Photo

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10 Steffens Photo

6. **Victor J. Burger, president, Federation of Jewish Charities:**—Louisville was one of the first communities to federate its Jewish charities, and it is the very first to merge the Jewish federation with the general federation. This is a communal matter which we should all get behind. Those who have not sent in their subscriptions to the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies should do so at once, and tell others to do likewise.

7. **Stuart Chevalier, president, Fresh Air Home:**—I consider the organization of the Federation of Social Agencies the greatest forward movement the city has ever undertaken for financing its local charities, for adding to their general efficiency, and for avoiding expensive duplications of effort.

8. **Mrs. Douglas Morton, president, Home for Friendless Women:**—The Board of Managers of the Home for Friendless Women not only believe the charitable and social organizations that compose the Federation will be greatly benefited by the Federation, but that it will prove a great help to all citizens and business men of Louisville. We therefore endorse it most heartily.

9. **Mrs. T. J. Minary, president, Henrie Barret Montfort Home:**—The social side of the Federation interests us far more than the financial. We are glad to have the chance for co-operation in our common work for civic betterment, which is provided by the Federation.

10. **Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, president, Home of the Innocents:**—The Federation has already demon-



11 *Cusick Photo*

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14 *Cusick Photo*

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strated its value to Louisville. Every right-minded citizen ought to support it. It saves its member organizations from anxiety regarding funds. It is making unnecessary, balls, entertainments, and similar expensive methods of raising money. It relieves the givers from repeated solicitations for funds. It is not an organization, but an organism, with a heart and a soul, plus knowledge that knows how to do the work.

11. **Huston Quin, president, Kentucky Child Labor Association:**—I have been quite enthusiastic about the Federation of Social Agencies, and about the federated basis of soliciting funds in the city, for I have been more or less interested in a number of campaigns. The Federation saves the time of the solicitor and of the solicited. I believe it will be welcomed by the many persons contributing to the various organizations in this city.

12. **Mrs. William Jefferson, president, King's Daughters' Home for Incurables:**—We are particularly pleased with the Federation, because it can economically handle small as well as large gifts. No one need say that his gift is too small; for the Federation, combining many gifts of all sizes, can put them all to work. The Federation stands for democracy in social service.

13. **Byron Hilliard, president, Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association:**—The Federation of Social Agencies assures the economic collection and expenditure of funds. I am sure it will be a big help to all the federated organizations and their givers.



16 Cusick Photo 17 Steffens Photo

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20 Rieger Photo

14. **Mrs. Samuel Leidigh, president, Louisville Flower Mission:**—I consider the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies one of our city's best assets. To be in touch with organizations of similar purpose in promoting the moral and physical advancement of our needy citizens; to be able to avail ourselves of their combined knowledge of the city's needs; and to know that our efforts thus are made more efficient, is an incentive to our work.

15. **Mrs. J. H. Dickey, president, Louisville Wesley House:**—A very careful study of the purposes and working plans of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies calls forth my hearty endorsement. Efficiency and economy—the outstanding features in the Federation policy—and the solidarity it furnishes to the efforts of those who would build up and improve the social structure about us, are some of the factors that will make the co-operative plan a tremendous success here as it is in other cities.

16. **Emil S. Tachau, president, Neighborhood House:**—The Louisville Federation of Social Agencies is the greatest step in the history of welfare work in Louisville. It means a large degree of co-operation in financial, educational, and social work which would be otherwise unobtainable.

17. **O. L. Reid, president, Presbyterian Colored Mission:**—I welcome the work of the Federation of Social Agencies. It will undoubtedly result in a great conservation of our forces. To me there is especial pleasure in the thought that so many of the fine social agencies of our city are now working together in organized co-operation, all for the same good ends.

18. **D. F. Murphy, president, St. Thomas' and St. Vincent's Orphan Homes:**—I wish to express our hearty approval of the Federation. It brings relief to the giver and to the organization.

19. **Dr. Ben L. Bruner, chairman, Salvation Army:**—We are mightily pleased with our membership in the Federation. It has brought about pleasant co-operation with other agencies, has made possible more thorough service to our needy families, and has lightened our financial burdens.

20. **W. E. Pilcher, president, Union Gospel Mission:**—The plan appeals to one's sense of conservation of effort and finances, and at the same time secures the largest benefit to those who are in need of assistance.

An Unfading Memorial.

Practicing the principle of conservation, the Louisville Section, Council of Jewish Women, six years ago, established a committee on Memorial Funds. It is the duty of this committee to establish the custom of sending memorial gifts of money for charity to take the place of the present day lavish expenditure for flowers on the occasion of death in the community. This committee receives sums of money accompanied by card of donor; sends cards to the bereaved family who in turn send their own cards of thanks; and expends the money for such charity as is determined on after consultation with the family of the deceased.

The committee has passed through its experimental stage, and has in a concrete form proved its worth to the community. Through support given it by the ever growing number of contributors, hospitals and many eleemosynary institutions have been the gainers. Especially is this noticeable when no flowers are requested.

The committee stands ready to serve any number of the Louisville community. What more beautiful tribute can be paid the dead than a memorial helpful to the living?

Constitution of the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be "Louisville Federation of Social Agencies."

ARTICLE II.

The objects and powers of this corporation shall be:

(1) To simplify the raising of funds by providing a single agency through which solicitation and collection may be made for all organizations which are or hereafter may become members of this corporation, and thus to save the time of those solicited and those soliciting.

(2) To endeavor to eliminate all plans of money raising under which a large part of the amount contributed by the public is absorbed in expense and commission, and of which a small part only reached the organization's treasury.

(3) To standardize the accounting and work of member organizations.

(4) To prevent duplication of activities.

(5) To bring about a better mutual understanding among member organizations, to foster a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, and by creating a wider public interest through greater publicity, to provide increased funds by means of which each organization may be enabled to do more adequate work, and to do such further social work as may be deemed necessary or wise in the furtherance of the welfare of the City of Louisville.

(6) To borrow money and to receive, hold, mortgage, and convey real and personal property in pursuance of the purpose of this organization.

ARTICLE III.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Presidents. The By-Laws shall prescribe rules fixing the number, qualification, and manner of election of members of this Board.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Board of Workers which shall be advisory to the Board of Presidents. The By-Laws shall prescribe rules fixing the number, qualification, and manner of election of the Board.

ARTICLE V.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

ARTICLE VI.

The corporation shall exist for a period of fifty years, unless sooner dissolved in the manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

The corporation shall have no capital stock, and shall not be operated for private pecuniary profit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The seal of the corporation shall be a circle containing the following words: "Louisville Federation of Social Agencies, November, 1917."

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—BOARD OF PRESIDENTS.

The Board of Presidents shall meet at least monthly, and shall consist of the Presidents or chief executive officers of member organizations and of a certain number of additional persons elected at large from subscribers; to be designated and elected in the following manner:

(1) On or before January first of each year, each member organization shall certify to the Secretary of this Federation the name of its President or chief executive officer whom it has designated as its representative on the Board of Presidents. (Where an existing Federation becomes a member, the Presidents of its constituent organizations actually maintaining their identities shall also be members of the Board of Presidents.) Any change of Presidents by a member organization during any current year likewise shall be certified to the Secretary, and such newly elected President shall take the place of his predecessor on this Board. If the chief executive officer of a member organization is a paid worker in another organization, or is a member of this Board representing another member organization, then the next ranking executive officer shall be designated. No person shall be designated who is a paid employee of a member organization.

(2) When the number of such members shall be determined, an additional number of persons to be as nearly as possible equal to one-third of the designated members shall be elected in the following manner:

The President of the Federation annually shall appoint a committee to nominate persons for elective membership on the Board. The Committee shall consist of nine members, four from the existing Board of Presidents and five from subscribers. This committee, at least fifteen days before the annual meeting, shall certify to the Secretary its list of nominees, which list shall be open to the inspection of any subscriber. Nominations for elective membership may also be made by not less than ten subscribers, who, at least five days before the annual meeting, shall certify the names of their nominees to the Secretary, which list shall be open to the inspection of any subscriber. No person shall be eligible to fill an elective place on the Board who is a paid employee of any organization engaged in social work, or who is an executive officer of a member organization. Notice of the annual meeting shall be published at least three days in advance and shall contain a list of the nominees for elective membership on the Board made by the Nominating Committee and also those made by subscribers.

Every subscriber contributing \$5.00 or more for the current year to the Federation shall have the right to vote and the election shall be by ballot, and every ballot must contain the names of as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled.

(3) The Board of Presidents may fill for the remainder of the term any vacancy in the elective membership of the Board.

(4) Special meetings of the Board of Presidents may be called by the President at any time or upon the written request of ten members of the Board of Presidents, and at least five days' notice of such meeting shall be given by mail.

(5) A quorum shall consist of one-third of the Board of Presidents.

ARTICLE II.—BOARD OF WORKERS.

On or before the first day of January of each year, each member organization shall certify to the Secretary of the Federation the name of its principal salaried worker whom it has designated as its representative on the Board of Workers. (Where an existing Federation becomes a member, the principal salaried workers of its constituent organizations actually maintaining their identities shall also be members of this Board.) Organizations having no salaried worker may designate any active worker as a member of this Board. Any changes in the personnel of workers during any current year shall likewise be certified to the Secretary, and the new appointee shall take his predecessor's place on the Board of Workers. This Board shall be advisory to the Board of Presidents, shall meet at least monthly, shall study the work and needs of member organizations, and shall carefully consider their annual budgets and make recommendations to the Board of Presidents.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The incoming Board of Presidents shall elect annually in February from among its own members, a President, and not more than three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The last two offices may be filled by one person. The Board of Presidents shall employ a paid director in charge of the activities of the Federation.

ARTICLE IV.—COMMITTEES.

(1) Executive Committee.

The President shall appoint annually from members of the Board of Presidents an Executive Committee, consisting of five persons in addition to the President and Secretary, who shall be ex-officio members of this Committee. This Committee shall have the power to perform all the functions of the Board of Presidents, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall report all its actions to the Board of Presidents at the regular meetings of the Board of Presidents.

(2) Budget Committee.

The President shall appoint annually a Budget Committee, consisting of seven members of the Board of Presidents, at least four of whom shall be names from the elective membership of the Board. This Committee shall consider the budgets of member organizations, shall confer with the Board of Workers and with member organizations respecting same, and shall present a report on budgets to the Board of Presidents.

(3) Committee on Admissions.

The President shall appoint annually a Committee on Admissions, consisting of seven members of the Board of Presidents.

(4) Each member organization shall be represented on the Finance Committee either by its representative on the Board of Presidents or by such other person as the President of the member organization shall designate.

(5) Committee on Social Work and Methods.

The President shall appoint annually a Committee on Social Work and Methods, consisting of seven persons. The Board of Presidents and the Board of Workers shall be represented on this Committee.

(6) Committee on Publicity.

Within thirty days after the annual meeting of the Federation, each member organization shall designate to the Secretary of the Federation a person to serve on the Committee on Publicity. It will be this Committee's duty in co-operation with the Director to supply material for the interpretation of the several organizations to the community.

(7) Temporary Committees.

The Board of Presidents may provide additional temporary committees, but shall not provide any permanent regular committee except by amendment to the By-Laws.

(8) The Director shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

ARTICLE V.—SOLICITATION AND DESIGNATION BY DONORS.

(1) Funds will be solicited by the Federation for all member organizations, and no member organization may make separate solicitation, but certain methods of money raising by approval of the Board of Presidents may be continued.

(2) Donors may give to the General Fund of the Federation or may designate the member organization or organizations to which their subscriptions shall go, or may do both.

However, if during any year any organization may have designated to it in subscriptions an amount in excess of its expenditure during the year 1917, such excess shall be paid into the general fund, and shall be treated in the same manner in subsequent years. If the funds collected in any year by the Federation compel a ratable reduction, as provided in Article VI, Section 3, of these By-Laws, then any member organization may make a canvass for funds for its own use among non-contributors to the Federation, for such an amount as is necessary to make good the proportioned reduction in its revenue; but if such member organization should in a canvass of this kind secure more funds than it should have received from the Federation, then such excess shall go into the General Fund, provided, however, that no canvass may be made by any member organization within either one month before or one month after the regular campaign of the Federation for its funds for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE VI.—BUDGETS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

(1) The fiscal year of the Federation shall be from January first to December thirty-first, and each member organization shall arrange to have a like fiscal year.

(2) On or before October first of each year, each member organization shall present to the Board of Presidents its budget showing its reasonable requirements for the ensuing fiscal year. All budgets shall be referred to the Budget Committee, whose duty it will be to consider them carefully, consulting with the Board of Workers, with respect to them, and if necessary, consulting any member organization. A written report shall be submitted by the Budget Committee to the Board of Presidents at its meeting in October. No increase shall be allowed in any budget until after an examination of the proposed budget by the Board of Workers in conference with the Budget Committee of the Board of Presidents, nor until after such increase shall be ratified at a regular meeting of the Board of Presidents by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, there being a quorum present, at said meeting, which shall be the regular meeting next succeeding that at which the proposed budget was submitted, and notice that the budget is to be voted upon having been sent all members of the Board of Presidents.

(3) Each member organization for the first fiscal year of the Federation and each succeeding fiscal year shall receive from the funds of the Federation an amount which shall insure its having for the year an amount at least equal to the sum of its income through subscriptions and donations from the public in Jefferson County, Kentucky, plus the deficit actually accruing in its operations during the calendar year, 1917. If, in any fiscal year after the first fiscal year of the Federation, the total current contribution to the Federation shall be less than the contribution of the first fiscal year of the Federation, the decrease shall be apportioned ratably among member organizations. If in any fiscal year the total contributions to the Federation shall exceed the contribution to all member organizations during the calendar year, 1917, then such increase shall be distributed according to the discretion of the Board of Presidents.

(4) Nothing in these By-Laws shall be interpreted to interfere with the receiving, holding, and expenditure of bequests or gifts to endowment or other permanent funds by the member organizations which they now have or which they may hereafter receive.

ARTICLE VII.—AUDIT AND PUBLICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Federation shall be audited annually by a certified public accountant and the report published.

ARTICLE VIII.—MEMBERSHIP.

The following organizations are declared members of this Federation: Associated Charities, Babies' Milk Fund Association, Children's Free Hospital, Children's Protective Association, Consumers' League, District Nurse Association, East End Day Nursery, Federation of Jewish Charities, Fresh Air Home, Henrie Barret Montfort Home, Home for Friendless Women, Home of the Innocents, Kentucky Child Labor Association, Kentucky Humane Society, King's Daughters Home for Incurables, Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Louis-

ville Flower Mission, Louisville Santa Claus Association, Louisville Wesley House, Loyalty Charity Club, Neighborhood House, Presbyterian Colored Mission, Salvation Army, St. Thomas Orphans' Home, St. Vincent Orphans' Home, Union Gospel Mission.

Thereafter other organizations may be admitted to membership provided they have at the time of application the endorsement of the Board of Trade Charities Endorsement Committee, and provided they conform to such standards as the Board of Presidents may prescribe. The application for admission shall be made at a regular meeting of the Board of Presidents, and shall be referred to the Committee on Admissions for investigation and report. No application shall be accepted except after such report has been made to the Board of Presidents at a regular meeting, nor unless the consideration of such application be made an order of business and notice of it be sent to members of the Board of Presidents, nor shall such applicant be elected except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Presidents at a meeting where a quorum is present.

No aid shall be extended any member organization which, after the first day of December, 1917, in the City of Louisville, shall give any ball, bazaar, fair, or other entertainment for which tickets are offered for sale, or which by any means whatsoever, except through the agency of this Federation, shall attempt to raise money by a scheme or device, or shall solicit contributions, when such means are in conflict with the rules now or hereafter to be made by this Federation, unless the consent of this Federation to do any one of the foregoing things to raise money shall have been first secured from the Board of Presidents by a resolution proposed at a regular meeting and adopted at the next succeeding meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting, there being a quorum present, and provided also that notice of the intention to request such permission shall be given to members of the Board of Presidents in writing at least five days before the said meeting at which such request shall be proposed, and a like notice given before the meeting at which the same is to be considered:

Provided that member organizations upon plans first approved by the Board of Presidents may solicit contributions towards a permanent endowment fund, a building fund, or fund to reduce a mortgage or funded debt.

If any member organization shall refuse or neglect to comply with the regulations now or which hereafter may be prescribed by this Federation for the conduct of a member organization in respect to the manner of keeping its books and accounts and making its report, or as to the manner of soliciting and raising funds as the same shall be established from time to time by the Board of Presidents, or where in the opinion of the Board of Presidents any member organization is not efficiently conducting its affairs, or where the purpose for which any member organization is organized has ceased to exist, then such member organization shall be subject to expulsion from the Federation, provided that charges

shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Board of Presidents, and notice thereof shall be sent to the offending organization,, and the time fixed at a subsequent regular meeting to hear and pass upon such charges, and provided further that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the actual membership of the Board of Presidents shall be required and such expelled organization shall not be entitled to any of the rights or benefits accruing from or through this organization.

It is understood, however, in interpreting this section, that the Board of Presidents will not undertake to interfere with the internal management of any member organization while it remains a member of this Federation.

Nothing herein, however, shall be construed as preventing the re-admission of such organization upon the Board of Presidents being satisfied that the organization thereafter will abide by the rules of the Federation.

ARTICLE IX.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Federation shall be held in the month of February, the day, time and place to be annually fixed by the Board of Presidents. The order of business shall be:

(1) The reading of the annual report of the President of the Federation, which shall include a resume of the activities of each member organization.

(2) Unfinished business.

(3) New business.

(4) Election of officers.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended when amendment is proposed in writing by at least five members of the Board of Presidents, and offered at a regular meeting. The same shall lay over until the next regular meeting, notice of the amendment to be contained in the notice of said meeting. No amendment shall be adopted except by majority vote of those present at a meeting where there is a quorum.

Telephone Companies Help Federation.

Our hearty thanks are extended to the Cumberland and Home Telephone Companies for their courtesy in distributing descriptive leaflets for the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies. On April 1 the Cumberland Telephone Company inserted the leaflets in all their 15,000 bill envelopes; the Home Telephone Company, in the 3,000 envelopes in which bills were sent for toll service. Their other bills are sent on postal cards. This is a most valuable piece of publicity. The companies have promised the same privilege for their bills which are mailed May 1.

Advice from Baltimore.

Dear Mr. Street:

Congratulations to Louisville upon the establishment of its Federation of Social Agencies, and to you upon the opportunity that opens before you as Director.

My experience alongside of you as Assistant Secretary of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy combined with my present work as Director of the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies of Baltimore, convinces me that no form of organization of the social work of a community offers so much promise of effective work as does a federation, provided only that the federation can secure backing and leadership with broad vision, the spirit of co-operation, and the willingness to do the necessary hard work to put over a big program.

Let me in just a word sketch the results accomplished by the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies in Baltimore during the two and a half years since it was organized. Contributions for Alliance agencies in 1914, the last year before the formation of the Alliance, totaled \$165,000, reported by the agencies as given by 3,755 subscribers. The year 1915 was the transition year during which the Alliance was organized. In 1916 the receipts of Alliance agencies from contributions were \$231,000, while the Alliance had on its books 4,298 subscribers. This year, 1917, contributions are \$275,000, which is \$110,000 or 66 2-3 per cent larger than three years ago, while the number of subscribers to the Baltimore Fund (a union last spring in a financial campaign of the Alliance and the Baltimore Chapter of the Red Cross) had grown to 6,100.

In matters of business organization and method substantial progress has been made. We have been very fortunate in bringing the central offices of a number of our agencies together in one building; each agency has more adequate office space than it ever had before at less ex-

pense, and with a great increase in co-operation and efficiency.

More money, a larger list of contributors, better business methods, a widening public interest in social problems, a closer organization of social forces—all are means to an end. The end is better service to the community; not simply more and better relief work, more and better medical, recreational, and educational work. All these are included in the larger aim of a more effective attack than ever before on poverty and disease and crime; not on symptoms and results only, but upon underlying conditions and causes.

“To study all that each agency knows about poverty and its causes, then to combine all proper forces in constructive measures so as to reduce the amount of suffering by attacking the causes” is the way our Alliance has stated its principal job. To this end all the work accomplished thus far is simply a preliminary.

At the present time we are making a statistical study (with an appropriation of \$5,000 which the Alliance secured from the city) of the case records of all of our agencies, as well as the city departments and other societies not in the Alliance, for the years 1916 and 1917. We are organizing, too, for a careful study of the standards of all our work, the development of closer co-operation, and the working out of constructive programs.

If there is one word above all others that I would say to a community starting out upon the federation idea it is that co-operative collection of funds, however important, must be only incidental to real co-operation of all social agencies on a community wide basis. If federation has any lasting significance as a method of work, it surely is in the opportunity it provides for leadership of a community in the careful study of social and living conditions, with a view to well organized community-wide effort at improvement.

A unified attack on problems of poverty and suffering is fundamental to the federation idea. It is furthermore

a principle which commands respect and money. This is simply another way of saying that if the federation yields real community service it will not only succeed financially, but will benefit the city to so great an extent that it will wonder how it ever got along without it.

Sincerely yours,

ROSCOE C. EDLUND,

Director Baltimore Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies.

It's True in Louisville, Too.

BECAUSE of the competition of war needs, we lack money for the home needs of our poor. We also lack men, for social work in Buffalo could show a service flag covered with stars. It has been said that the prayer of a strong man never is that his burden may be less but that his strength may be more. We need more strength and more resources for the work that must be done if we are to make America safe for democracy, and win our war against poverty. In this war we cannot afford to lower our standards.

The poor vote. It is, therefore, good citizenship for the taxpayers to give them good schools, good health, and good opportunities generally for improvement. It is also good economy, for the city poor aid fell from \$100,636 in 1877, the year this society was formed, to \$29,295 in 1880; and even in 1916 it was \$63,340, or far less than in the little Buffalo of forty years ago. There is also less poverty by count now, though the city is larger and has a larger proportion of immigrants; and this is true though incipient poverty is now recognized and counted, which formerly was ignored.

All this is due more to community work, which attacks the causes of poverty, than to relief. The community work is catalogued on the following pages, not for display but as a pledge of more. We want to remove all weights from the lowest of mankind until they can rise to the full stature of which they are capable. Not until then will there be an end of poverty.

FREDERIC ALMY.

*From the Fortieth Annual Report of
the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo.*

The Cradle vs. the Trench.

Which would you rather be, a new-born babe or a soldier in the trenches? In which condition would your chances of living a year be greater? This sounds like a foolish question, says G. E. Earnshaw in *The Infants' Department* (Chicago), according to the *Literary Digest*. One would naturally suppose that a baby, sheltered in the home and tended constantly by loving hands, would have a better chance of living than a soldier in active service. And yet the contrary is true. The perils of shot and shell, of bayonet thrusts and bursting hand-grenades, of disease from exposure or infection—all these exact a toll of life considerably less than that paid by the nurseries. Says Mr. Earnshaw:

“Let us compare the losses. In a statement recently made public, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, says: ‘Up to June first the losses of the British expeditionary forces from deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about seven per cent. of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war.’ The war began three years ago, hence this total loss of seven per cent ‘since the beginning of the war’ means a yearly loss of but little more than two per cent.

“The accuracy of this statement is strikingly confirmed by the published statement of an English insurance company—the London Prudential—which shows that out of a total of two million British soldiers insured, the losses during the present war have amounted to thirty per 1,000 per annum; but since the deaths in times of peace among men of the same age amount to ten per 1,000 per annum, we must deduct the normal mortality (10 per 1,000) from the war-losses (30 per 1,000), leaving war responsible for only twenty deaths a year in each group of 1,000 men in service. Twenty deaths per 1,000 is two deaths per 100, or two per cent, as stated by Secretary Baker. This is the toll of war.

"Let us see now what happens in the nurseries. Out of every seven babies born one dies before it is a year old. One in seven is more than fourteen in the hundred. So the soldier braving disease and death in the camp and on the battle-field has a seven times better chance of life than the new-born baby.

"Out of 2,500,000 babies born every year in the United States more than 350,000 die before they are a year old. Of the same number of soldiers only 50,000 will die in a year as a result of their exposure to the risks of war.

"Terrible as is the toll of life exacted by war the losses suffered by our infant population through improper foods and clothing, the ignorance of midwives, and—alas!—of mothers also, is yet more terrible. To our shame be it said that our soldiers on the field of battle are safer than our infants in their cradles.

"It is not possible, of course, to save the life of every little one that is born; but infant-welfare experts estimate that at least fifty per cent. of the deaths are preventable. This is proved by the fact that in other countries the death-rate in the first year of life has been reduced to less than half the death-rate in the United States. Also, by the fact that in certain cities in the United States infant mortality has been reduced to a point that is less than half the average for the whole country."

It might be added, of course, that every soldier has to pass both the perils of the cradle and the trench, since every soldier has first to be a baby, while every baby does not necessarily become a soldier, and hence may face but one of the two dangers.

Such a state of affairs as this gives the best possible reason for the existence of such organizations as the Babies' Milk Fund Association.

**“This Is the Time
of Sacrifice,
but Not
the Sacrifice
of the Helpless.”**

One Solicitation Instead of Twenty-Six

A contribution to the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies does these things:

Saves the time of the giver.

Saves the time of volunteer solicitors.

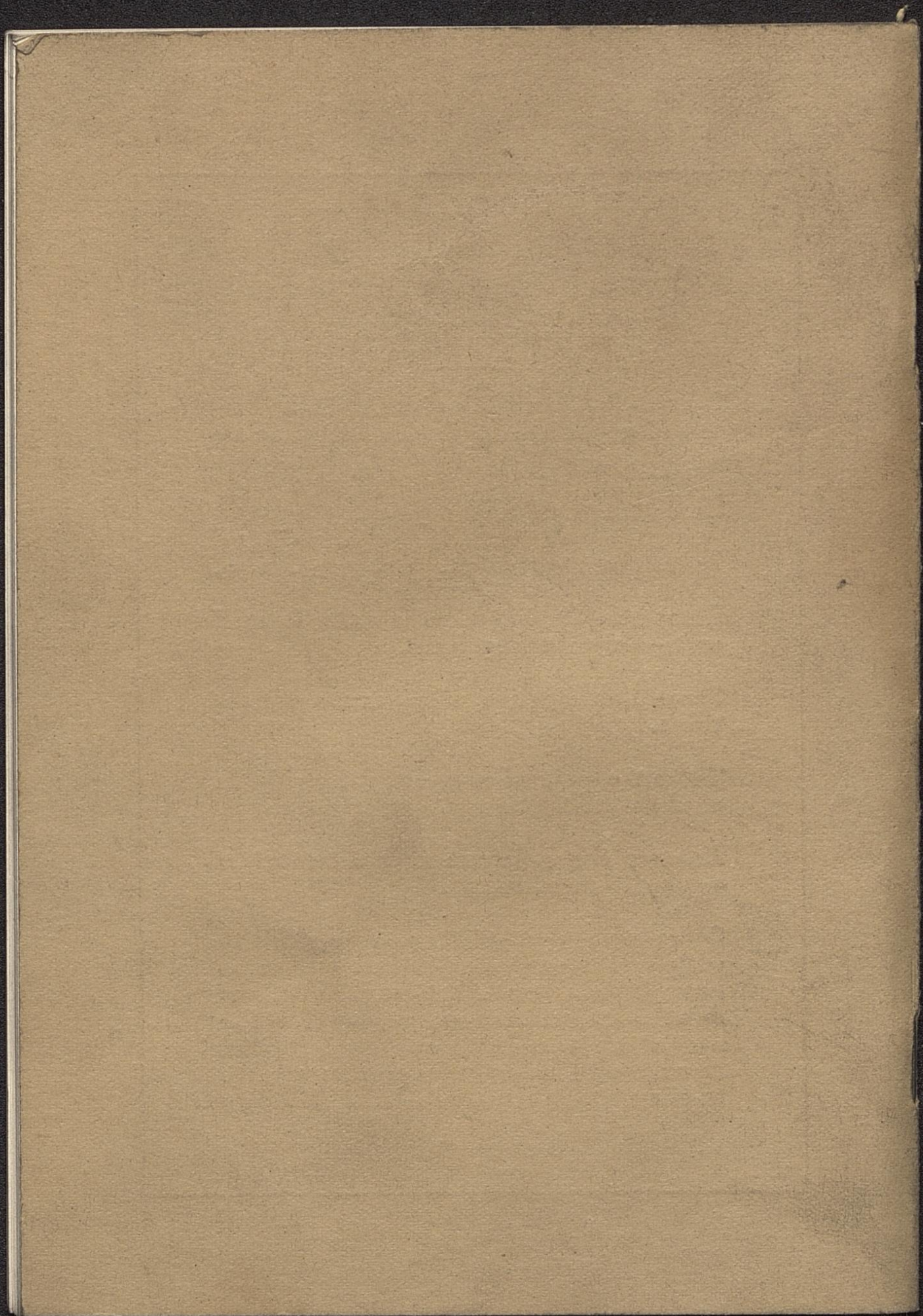
Saves the many-times reduplicated cost of separate appeals.

Saves the expense of separate collections.

Saves the cost of extravagant methods of charitable finance.

Assures the efficient and economical expenditure of funds.

Gives the contributor a certificate which he can show as evidence that he has made a contribution planned in relation to his own income and to the needs of the 26 Federated Social Agencies in their co-operative service to the needy people of Louisville.



The Coal Mining Industry Offers a Most Profitable Field for Investment. Your future income depends largely on the investments which you make today. Wealth and Independence are the result of wise and skillful investment. An investment is considered safe in proportion as it represents security to the investor in tangible assets. Land improved or containing undeveloped resources is considered the best security obtainable.

One good investment is worth more than the savings of a Life Time.

It is the keen-brained man who gets in at the start of an enterprise who makes most of the money. Those who come in later are the ones who help him make it.

All Self-made men began as small investors.

Get in as soon as you can.

Mr. H. S. Sterling, the President of the Big Four Coal Land Development Company, has had 35 years experience in the coal business, having owned and operated mines of his own for the past seventeen years, and he has made a success in the coal business. The other officers of the company are successful business men of high standing.

Big Four Coal Land Development Co.

PLAN

The Big Four Coal Land Development Company offers to the Public an opportunity to buy a limited amount of Common Stock, par value \$100 per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Resources and Profits to be Derived from Their Development

Total Acreage in entire Mining Tract..2190 Acres
Number of seams of Coal underlying Tract 7 Seams
Total thickness of Coal.....37 ft. 5 in.
Tonnage of Coal per Acre41,390 Tons
Total Tonnage in entire Tract.....92,852,500

Production of Mines Estimated on Daily

Output of 3,000 Tons

Per Day. 3,000 Tons
Monthly Output (26 Working Days) . 78,000 Tons
Yearly Output 936,000 Tons
Duration of the Life of the Mines
averaging 3,000 Tons per Day is.... 99 Years

What an investment in these Lands will Pay

on Coal alone estimated at

\$1 per Ton Profit

Per Day\$ 3,000.00
Per Month 78,000.00
Per Year 936,000.00

A net profit of \$936,000 on a capitalization of \$500,000 is quite an attractive return on investment.

Millions of Dollars will be made for Investors in this Company by the development of the timber and other Resources of these Lands.

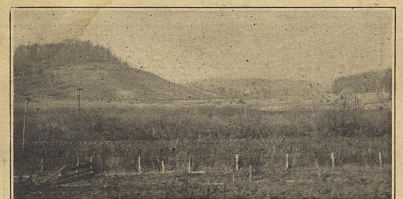
Are you investing your money in any business offering better security, surer returns or greater prospects?

Profitable Investment Coal Lands

The Birch River Tract of Coal and Timber Lands

WEBSTER COUNTY, W. VA.

2190 Acres, underlaid with seven separate seams of Coal. Containing millions of feet of saw timber. Oil and gas prospects extremely good. Producing wells in immediate vicinity.



Big Four Coal Land Development Co.

INCORPORATED

CAPITAL \$500,000

602-3 House Building

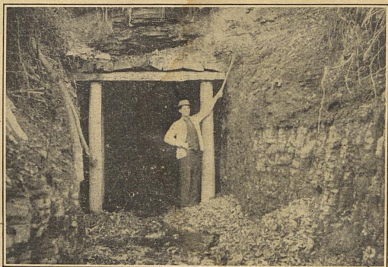
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bell Phone

Court 3796

This picture shows opening in No. 5 Block Seam

Height of Coal, 8 ft. 2 inches.



THIS SEAM OF COAL WILL PRODUCE
12,800 TONS PER ACRE

This seam is worth many times entire
cost of property

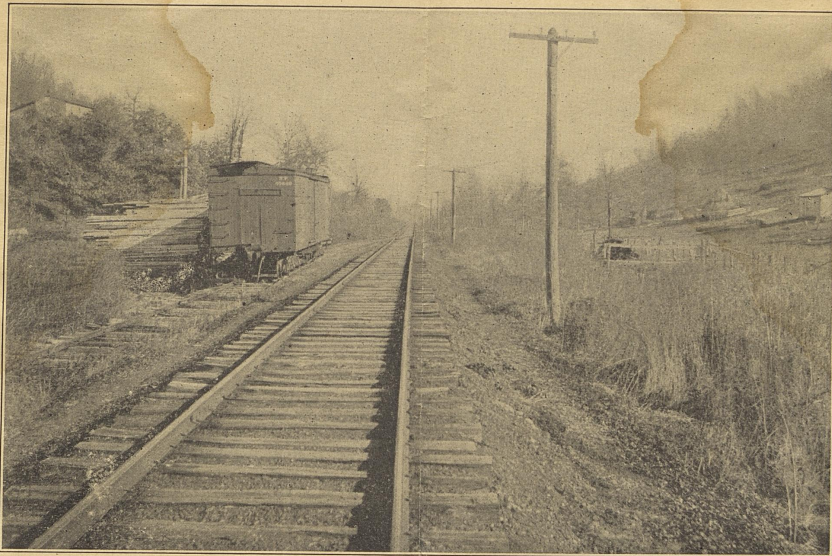


This picture shows Coal taken from above
opening in No. 5 Block Seam

BIG FOUR COAL LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Owning the Largest Holdings of Any Coal Mining Company in the World Owned and Operated
by Colored People.

Offers you an opportunity to share in its Millions of Dollars of Wealth in the Richest Mineral Sec-
tion of West Virginia.



The picture above shows view of B. & O. Railroad running tangent to property, looking towards
the town of Cowen, one mile distant.

SEAMS, HEIGHT AND TONNAGE OF COAL UNDERLYING PROPERTY

SEAM	Height	Estimated Tonnage
No. 5 Block	8 ft. 2 in.	10,240,000
Coalburg	4 ft. 3 in.	5,610,000
Cedar Grove	5 ft.	11,250,000
Little Eagle	3 ft. 1 in.	9,200,000
Main Eagle	4 ft. 1 in.	13,300,000
New River	5 ft. 6 in.	18,065,000
Pocohontas	7 ft.	25,185,000

All seams are low sulphur gas coals. Main Eagle Seam extremely low in sulphur and ash. Fine
Smithing Coal.