



Weather Forecast—Partly cloudy tonight; Friday cloudy, & partly warmer, probably rain.

THE NEWS LEADER

EXCLUSIVE AFTERNOON ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Circulation Yesterday 45,198 No Incomplete Extras Included.

CRABBE PROHIBITION WETS AND DRYS

LATEST RETURNS UPSET CLAIM OF BIG DRY VICTORY

Chances Favor Wets on Crabbe Prohibition Enforcement Bill and Drys Appear to Be Winners on Federal Ratification Proposition—Interest in Kentucky Centered on Outcome of Wet and Dry Vote, Still in Doubt—Ritchie Apparent Winner in Maryland.

(By Associated Press.) Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 6.—Governor Edward I. Edwards announced today that he would use all lawful methods to prevent prohibition in New Jersey.

(By Associated Press.) Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Returns from Tuesday's election compiled at the secretary of state's office today from fifty-five of the eighty-eight counties indicate that the results on the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and the Crabbe prohibition enforcement bill will be close, with chances favoring the drys on the ratification and the wets on the Crabbe bill, according to Chief States Attorney Johnson.

Lead Shown by Returns. These fifty-five counties, thirty-three of which are complete and twenty-two incomplete, give the wets a lead of 22,229 on the ratification, the drys a lead of 22,229 on the Crabbe bill, the drys a lead of 22,229 on the ratification and the wets a lead of 22,229 on the Crabbe bill.

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY SAYS BIGGLEY WIGGLEY CASE BASED ON ANTI-TRUST LAW

Charge of Selling Sugar in Combination With Other Commodities Predicted on Various Sections of Statute Enacted at Recent Special Session of General Assembly.

Indictment of the Plant-Liford Company, Inc., trading as the Biggley Wiggley store, for requiring customers to make other purchases in order to obtain sugar after the grand jury had served notice that the practice must cease, was based, according to Commonwealth Attorney Wiggley, on section A of section 1 of the Virginia anti-trust law forbidding the creating or carrying out of restrictions in trade or business.

It is not known upon exactly what grounds Greeshaw was ordered taken to the hospital for the criminal insanity at Marion, but the accused is not, legally, a criminal, having been convicted of no offense, said at the time of his trial that he was not insane.

It is suggested that the state might counter agreement among two or more individuals in the same firm as constituting a monopoly in the meaning of the statute. The anti-trust law defines monopoly as "A trust or monopoly is a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons."

CONFEDERATE VETERAN PRAISES BOY SCOUTS. "Boy Scouts contributed so much to the success of the occasion that they largely helped to render it a ceremony of delightful memory," Chief Charles J. Anderson, Chief Marshal of the Unveiling of the Jackson Monument.

NEW PRESCRIPTION FOR KEEPING YOUNG

(By Associated Press.) London, Nov. 6.—Dr. Joseph Old, known internationally as a physician and a writer, has published a prescription for keeping old age at bay.

SAVY GREENSHAW TREATED TOO LIGHTLY

Status at Marion of Young Man Tried for Burning University Hall May Be Investigated by Board.

When the general hospital board met at Williamsburg Wednesday it will probably discuss the case of the young man who burned the University Hall at the University of Virginia.

Case Not Prosecuted. At the conclusion of the last trial before Judge John W. Fishburne, in the corporation court of Charlottesville, Va., in the preceding term, resulted in a hung jury, the court ordered the case nolle prosequi.

CITY SCHOOLS WILL BE CLOSED ARMISTICE DAY. All public schools of the city will be closed next Tuesday in order that the pupils may participate in Armistice Day festivities.

DR. CALSHWILL SPEAKS ON ARGENT'S PAINTING. Dr. E. C. Calshaw has returned to the city and will deliver his paper on "The Constellation of Argents" at the meeting of the Boston Club.

RESULT IN BAY STATE STIFFEN BACKS OF THOSE WHO FEARED STAND UP

Defeat Administered to Lawlessness in Massachusetts Teaches Lesson to Democratic Officials Who Saw Danger in Administration's Attitude in Fighting Strikes.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Nov. 6.—Everybody is happy over the elections in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland, especially the Democrats.

Most gratifying, too, from a central standpoint is the fact that neither side won a landslide. For party politicians are apt to regard election victories as a completed election result, with either side will make both parties in either side.

LEGION POST HERE OFFERS SERVICES TO GOVERNOR. Members Declare Readiness to Act in Event of Any Disorder.

Acquires the Old Pizzini Property for \$45,000—An Investment. Thomas P. Bryan and wife have sold to W. W. Foster for \$45,000 property at the southeast corner of Grace and Eighth streets.

W. W. FOSTER BUYS GRACE AND 8TH CORNER. Acquires the Old Pizzini Property for \$45,000—An Investment.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Marriage licenses were issued today to Robert F. Fisher and Helen Stella Bailey, Charles W. Noland and Helen P. Wilkins Samuel E. White, Jr., and Henry Brodhead and Annie Austin Martin.

COL. J. E. WILLARD LANDS IN NEW YORK. Colonel Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain, landed in New York today. Colonel Willard formerly lived in Richmond and will visit this city on his way to New York.

ARMISTICE DAY PARADE DRAWS

Finding it impossible to obtain a complete list of all organizations in Richmond that engaged in war work, to whom invitations could be extended, an invitation is hereby extended to all such organizations to participate in the armistice parade at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Armistice Day and to notify G. Jeter Jones, Merchants National bank, immediately.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS SUNDAY

Richmond Union Men Will Protest Against Coal Strike Injunction and Dispute. A mass meeting has been called by H. A. White, president of the Central Trade and Labor Council, and Thomas H. Morton, president of the Richmond Federation of Railway Shop Employees.

PLEAS FOR RELIEF MADE BY FEDERAL WESTERN STATES. Chicago, Nov. 6.—The dispute between bituminous coal mine operators and miners which has resulted in virtual cessation of production throughout the country last Friday night, has been settled.

FIRST LIEUTENANT R. B. BULLOCK OF RICHMOND, UNDER ARREST ON CHARGE OF COMMITTING BIGAMY

Federal Authorities Allege Man With Wife and Five Children Here Married and Brought to This Country as His Bride French Girl Bearing Name of Louise Charte. Officer Has Been Stationed at Fortress Monroe Since That Time.

OBSEVE APPLE DAY, HOSPITALS GET FRUIT. One Hundred and Thirty Barrels Distributed in Virginia Institutions.

COL. J. E. WILLARD LANDS IN NEW YORK. Colonel Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain, landed in New York today.

MINERS PREPARE TO FIGHT FRESH COURT PETITION

Attorneys for Men Now on Strike Expected to Enter Motion at Indianapolis Saturday Asking Dismissal of Entire Proceedings Instituted by Government—Further Steps Taken to Reduce Menace of Threatened Coal Shortage as Dispute Continues Deadlocked.

(By Associated Press.) Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—Attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America today filed a motion in federal court for dissolution of the restraining order to prevent strikers of the "union" from issuing instructions to the striking miners, it was learned today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—The arrival of G. B. Ames, assistant attorney general in charge of the government's injunction proceedings against the striking coal miners of the country, is expected to usher in the next developments in the strike situation here.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America have practically completed their plans for defense against the government's action, and it is understood, will enter a motion which asks that a temporary injunction be issued Saturday, asking that the entire proceedings be dismissed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The dispute between bituminous coal mine operators and miners which has resulted in virtual cessation of production throughout the country last Friday night, has been settled. There is no indication that mine workers' heads have receded from their stand for a meeting with operators to negotiate a wage agreement before calling off the strike.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America had sought a temporary injunction to be issued Saturday, asking that the entire proceedings be dismissed.

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-- Convention Number --  
**THE BULLETIN**

Kentucky Federation Women's Clubs  
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, MAY 23, 1922

Vol. 3—No. 8

LEXINGTON, KY., APRIL, 1922

25c THE YEAR

### RULES CONCERNING RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolutions presented must have bearing on subjects considered a part of the interests of the Federation.
2. Each Resolution presented must be typewritten, and bear the signature of the person offering it. Two copies should be handed to the Committee—one for a working copy, the other for filing.
3. No Resolution may be offered which has not the endorsement of a Federated Club, or a Committee or Department or Division of the State Federation. All resolutions falling under Departmental work shall first be endorsed by that Division, and presented through the Divisional Chairman with her official signature. A resolution so offered by a Division shall not be changed by the Resolution Committee without consultation with the Division Chairman.
4. In case of overlapping Resolutions, the one most clearly and concisely expressing the object of the Resolution, and most in line with the general policy of the Federation, will be considered by the Committee.
5. All Resolutions received by the Committee that come within the above mentioned rules must be read before the Committee, and a majority vote of the Committee shall be required to present any Resolution of the Convention.
6. In case a Resolution is rejected by the Committee, the maker of the resolution may present it from the floor by consent of a majority vote of the house.

### RULES OF CONVENTION

Committee: Mrs. Benjamin W. Bayless, Chairman.

1. Delegates and visitors will please refrain from wearing hats while in attendance upon all meetings in Convention Hall or at Department Conferences.
2. Provided strict silence is maintained, members may enter Convention Hall while a meeting is in progress, but shall not be seated, except in seats near the door, during an address, the reading of a paper or report or the rendering of a musical number.
3. Inability to hear a speaker may be shown by raising the hand.
4. Announcements of a vital nature may be made from the platform; all others must be placed on the bulletin board.
5. No delegate shall represent more than one organization, nor be entitled to more than one vote.
6. No proxies shall be allowed.
7. A speaker is asked to announce her name and town when addressing the Chair.
8. Speakers shall be limited to two minutes in all business meetings; time may be extended by unanimous consent of the House.
9. A member may speak but twice on the same question.
10. A time keeper shall be appointed by the President to notify speaker when the time-limit is reached.
11. Main motions must be written, and sent to the Recording Secretary.
12. A Resolution shall not be delegated until it has been referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported by that Committee.
13. No motion shall be allowed as a question of privilege except one relating to the rights and privileges of The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.
14. A vote may be reconsidered only at the meeting at which the vote was taken or at the next business meeting thereafter.

### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Edward C. Wendt, Chairman.

As Mrs. P. V. Pennybacker, the General Federation chairman, is asking each state to undertake three lines of work, the American Citizenship Department of the Kentucky Federation has a really definite program laid out.

1. To assist in the Americanization of the immigrant, whether it be teaching him, or her, our language; or in organizing Citizenship classes for those who have expressed their intention of becoming American citizens; or in initiating such neighborly activities as may bring the immigrant into touch with the American home, and into an understanding of American ideals.

Also, upon the day when the privilege of citizenship is to be conferred by the Court upon the successful applicants, the club women are to assist in making the ceremony just as impressive as possible.

Our officials admit that the process of naturalization is generally lacking in dignity, with a consequent belittling of the ceremony.

However, by cooperating with the officials, we may add much to the impressiveness of the scene. The room could be appropriately decorated, the wives and friends of the applicants ought to be present, and after an earnest charge by the judge, each new citizen and his wife should be warmly welcomed by the citizens present.

2. We are asked to make July 4th a great Citizenship day.

There are several suggested programs, which include a parade of all patriotic organizations of both men and women, with a place of honor for the new citizens.

There would be a central point where all would meet for a Community Sing, and several short addresses.— or a program may be arranged, according to the tastes, or resources, of the community.

BUT, whatever the program, the principal event will be the recognition of the new citizen,—whether the native born who has just achieved his majority, or the foreign born who has been recently naturalized.

3. The non-voting citizen, both male and female, is proving by his and her indifference a serious menace to good citizenship and a hindrance to clean government.

Judge Wade of Iowa has prepared a tabulated statement showing "that last year barely fifty per cent. of the voters of the United States went to the polls."

Under the new registration laws of Kentucky, the first state-wide registration will take place July 10th and 11th, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. of each day.

report will close with an abbreviated and modified outline of a course that has been used most successfully in a large Night School, where the students have only the one hour per evening. This short course is so arranged as to be handled in twelve lessons, or talks.

### GOVERNMENT

I. Why do we need Government? The kinds of Government.

Absolute Monarchy Limited Monarchy Republic.

II. Our National Government. Divisions: Federal, State, County, City, Township, Village.

Branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

III. Membership of the three Branches, qualification, term of office, salary, election duties and powers.

IV. State Government. The State Constitution. Powers of the State.

V. The three State Branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

VI. The County Government. Relation to the State

County Officers and their duties.

VII. County Courts.

VIII. City Government. The City Charter Our Form of City Government.

IX. City Officers. City Departments City Courts.

X. How we are taxed.

XI. The Political Parties. The Election Laws.

XII. Our Constitution and its recent Amendments.

It is impossible to have one leader for the full course, a different leader might be secured for each meeting.

One winter, a Newark, New Jersey, Club secured the services of various speakers,—lawyers, physicians, judges, business men,—and had always interesting meetings, and some that were exceedingly lively.

### REPORT OF DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

Mrs. James A. Leech, Chairman.

The only response from the Governors came from the 9th District. The following members of the committee have done their work well: Mrs. Beardsley, of the 8th District, and Mrs. Kash, of the 11th District, both having communicated with every club in their care. Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Brown have each replied to letters with some reports. My earnest thanks are expressed to them for their interest and co-operation. It is most encouraging to note the varied and wise efforts which have been made in many clubs in the true community spirit. The promise is for a great harvest in the future. It is only fair to say that the reorganization of the Federation Departments has caused some confusion, the Civics work not being understood as belonging under the Community Service head.

Berea, Progress Club.—Equipped and supported, supervised public play ground. The proceeds of a Christmas bazaar used for clothing and food for needy families. Funds are ready for a public rest room. Furnished a loom for Greendale girls who are being taught to weave.

Berea, Progress Club.—Furnished new equipment, supervised, for a lunch

room. Cleaned and refurnished school walls. Had an annual health and dental clinic with physical examination of school children. Held monthly service in hospital, supplying reading matter and Christmas packages. Co-operate in seven Community Centers where the children need special help in their studies. Gave seven Bibles as prizes, and gave books as a nucleus for a library. Have marked our streets and Dixie Highway in part of the county.

Corbin, Woman's Club.—Co-operated with all town efforts for civic betterment. Secured improved postal facilities with a promise of a Federal Building. Worked with the American Legion for social help for ex-service men, helping also in the honor show the body of a soldier returned from France. For movie service had Julius Caesar presented at a small admission, thus giving opportunity for many to be present. Secured from the State University a course in clothing and military efficiency free to all town people.

Free sewing lessons were given to 7th grade children. Assisted drive for hospital funds, contributing to the same. Co-operated with the county food administration agent. Have urged upon the city administration clean up days. Have worked for fly prevention.

Covington Clubs co-operate with the established Community Center.

Danville Woman's Club.—Remembered with pleasure for the cordial reception and hospitality of last year at Federation Hostess.

Had splendid results from clean-up week. Oiling the streets made a permanent thing under direction of the club. Had the care of beautifying the public park. Have Tag Day for extra source of income. Brought the Redpath Chautauqua as civic help, with success. Have contributed to town library and community work, having members on the advisory board of the latter work. Maintain a fine Community House with paid social worker. Contribute to city hospital. Had interesting observance of Armistice Day. Have planted Memorial Trees for ex-service men. Have contributed to the Near East Relief fund. Have co-operated with work for Center College.

Send Christmas boxes to ex-service men. Gave a play for the Community House. Sent letters to Congressmen and State Legislators for and against bills as they were agreed to or opposed by the State Federation.

Harlan.—Civic League.—Sponsored and made possible a local Y. W. C. A. Brought the Redpath Chautauqua to the city. Fostered a county demonstration at the County Fair. Co-operated with the Health Unit in a campaign against rats. Assisted the Mayor in extensive work for clean-up week. Supplied school children with flower seed, offering prizes for the most beautiful gardens.

Lancaster, Woman's Club.—Gave large contribution to public play ground. Furnished soup to needy school children. Gave assistance to Dramatic Club. Had a Bird lecture and sent letters to Congressmen and State Legislators for and against bills as they were agreed to or opposed by the State Federation.

Lawrenceburg.—Pierian Club.—Have purchased a lot for a Club House which will include an auditorium. United with public school children in giving an Operetta. Sold soft drinks at the Fair Grounds for financial benefit, and used the opportunity for being social to visitors.

Middlesboro.—Woman's Club.—Contributed books and magazines to Salvation Army Reading Room. Co-operated with Red Cross workers in Roll Call. Solicited money for Carnegie Library. Assisted the work in the town library. Had annual drive for Orphan Girls' Home. Co-operated

with the Health Unit in general clean-up of the city.

Mt. Vernon, Woman's Club.—Helped to get a Lyceum course for the winter. Secured a tracoma clinic. Had a Community Sing on Armistice Day.

North Middletown, Woman's Club.—The club united with all county clubs in having a great observance of Armistice Day at Paris in which all civic bodies there had a part. There was a notable parade with floats illustrating patriotic history. Prizes were given for the most effective float. The citizens furnished a generous dinner to ex-service men following the parade.

North Middletown had also a separate celebration of the day in a fine patriotic concert in which trained children from nine to twelve took part. The club has equipped, financed and managed a penny school luncheon making it more than pay its way in health and funds.

Paris, Bourbon Co. Woman's Club.—The great interest is in a Memorial Hall in honor of gold starred soldiers, which shall be used perpetually for a Community House. The club has made large contributions to the already purchased house. Co-operation has been given to all public school enterprises; to the Commercial Club; the Board of Health; and National Community Service upon request for this service. Have successfully advocated the re-establishment of an all time trust officer. Have supported the effort for clean-up day and community singing. The club requested the Mayor to call off a low dance exhibition to which he responded. The club responded to requests from the Farmers Bureau and Commercial Club for service in furnishing a dinner.

General Report.—The Club counts in the community.

Louisville Clubs.

The Woman's Emergency Club no longer holds meetings, its work being done by other clubs at present. Three other clubs are unrecorded because of lacking returns from their officers.

Altrusa Club.—Regular program meetings are held, the most notable from a Federation standpoint being the Memorial Service for Mrs. Desha Breckinridge in November. Phases of her life were given voice by various members with Miss Lutie Stearns of Wisconsin as the main speaker.

Alumnae Club.—Initiative work for the School Bond Issue was the first work of the year. A joint picnic with the students of the Boys' High School was given to spread the interest in this Bond Issue. At the State Fair grounds a booth was cared for to secure the distribution of literature and have talks with visitors about this vital school question. Many clubs assisted in this booth. The Club co-operated with the National Health Exposition by furnishing a rest room where food values were illustrated by charts. Scales were ready for taking weight. From a cake and candy sale funds were raised to refurbish the rest room of the Girls' High School. Various lectures have been given by health experts. Thirty-five sets of text books were sent for tubercular children at Hazelwood for use in the fresh air school. A visit to the Institute for the Blind is included in the year's program.

Business Women's Club.—Beside the Woman's Exchange which furnishes such a boon to many women, the opening of the old reception room for a transient habitation for strangers has been a wonderful help to homeless women. The rooms for regular occupants are always full with a waiting list.

Council of Jewish Women.—The (Concluded on page 8)

### REPORT OF DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION

Mrs. Massie Allen, Chairman

The main object of this committee is to extend and develop library interest. We adopted as our slogan several years ago, "A library of some kind in every club town." The committee's effort has been to reach this goal. Letters were sent to the presidents of the clubs in every town with a list of a library of any kind and the result was twelve traveling libraries were placed under the supervision of clubs at Bardwell, Brandenburg, Cadiz, Calhoun, Falmouth, Franklin, Ghent, Scottsville, Harlan, Millersburg, Olmstead and Smithland. It is hoped that these will develop into free public libraries. At the present time, we have one hundred and seventy-eight towns in which there are federated clubs. Fifty-three of these now have libraries of some kind if only traveling libraries.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Kentucky Library Commission.

Your chairman attended the meeting of the Kentucky Library Association, from which she derived a great inspiration.

At the district meetings throughout the state, clubs were urged, by the district chairmen, to have active library committees to promote library interests. Excellent reports have come from various districts.

A number of clubs have devoted an afternoon to library programs. Your chairman has recommended and sent literature to be used for these programs. She has answered every inquiry coming to this department.

At Woodburn, the Woman's Study Club has opened a library and is raising a library building fund.

In December, the Middlesboro Library was organized under the direction of the Commission. The town council voted \$60.00 a month for maintenance and the collection of 1900 volumes was opened.

The Danville Library opened the Paul Dunbar Branch (colored) in March.

The Woman's Club of North Middletown, by asking each member who wrote a paper during the year to buy her own reference books and donate them to the club, is forming the nucleus of a library.

That so many clubs have responded to letters issued by the chairman, she feels that a continued effort would be productive of great good, educationally, in the state and in the establishment of many libraries.

Club women can help to place the local library in its proper position as an educational institution, the closest adjunct of the public school and the most efficient instrument in adult education, by becoming familiar with local conditions and arousing public sentiment to the point that adequate support and efficient service will be demanded. Remember that the future of our country depends upon the average intelligence of its citizens.

The community with a library adequately supported and efficiently conducted is a happier community and is contributing to the common good. Let us have a library year in Kentucky and see that free book privilege is placed within easy reach of every Kentuckian.

Respectfully submitted,  
Nell Huston Allen,  
Chairman Division Library Extension

REPORT OF DIVISION OF HOME ECONOMICS

Miss Maybelle Cornell, Chairman

The work of the Home Economics Division has been divided among four activities; the ascertaining of the extent of home economics work in the clubs; the supplying of speakers for special occasions; the program work and supply of these when requested and the nutrition class.

There are 16 federated clubs in the state of Kentucky having home economics departments, and 6 clubs with out having home economics departments that however devote one or more meetings annually to this subject.

Over 30 lectures, often accompanied by demonstrations, have been given for as many clubs under the direction of this division of the Department of Applied Education. These have been on Nutrition, Food Selection, Costume Design, Millinery, Clothing, Efficiency, Clothing Selection, Textile Legislation, Interior Decoration, and general home economics subjects.

It has been found that all women do not want to take up the same course of study, hence it was thought best to have on hand several programs to meet the various needs with suggested topics for papers and with reference materials by reliable authors in books, and free bulletin material. Two specialized programs are available, one on nutrition classes, which will be discussed later, and one on child welfare study. The latter deals with the prenatal and post-natal care of the mother and child as regards food, clothing and general health. A general outline of study has been compiled for these home economics sections meeting once a month, and wishing to study the many phases of home making, namely clothing, household bedding, cleaning, nutrition, interior decoration and child welfare. Still another general program has been drawn up for clubs wishing to meet weekly and study a systematic course of home improvement. There are 36 different outlines for day's programs taking up sanitation, landscaping, efficiency equipment, arrangement of kitchens, serving of meals, interior decoration, balanced meals, etc. This division hopes to have several more programs available by next fall.

In the report of May, 1921, the chairman stated that it was planned to start nutrition work under the auspices of local home economics departments. It was decided that it would be well to try the work in one place for a year before offering it to all of the clubs. The location of such work must need be where there was a competent chairman of home economics, cooperating between that department and local school authorities, doctors and nurses, and a safe milk supply.

Early in August the Paducah Woman's Club declared its desire to conduct a nutrition class, and began enthusiastically the arduous work of preparation with Mrs. David Yeiser, chairman of Home Economics in charge. Assisted by the support and help of Mrs. J. W. Hills, president of the Woman's Club, the Home Economics Department obtained the cooperation of the superintendent of Paducah schools, the teachers of McKinley school, doctors, public health nurses, as well as a dairymaid from that city. The work was checked by a nutrition specialist from the home economics division. The result of the work may be seen from the following report.

Report of Nutrition Work

"The nutrition class at the McKinley school, Paducah, was started December 1. The scales were bought and presented to the school by the Home Economics Department of the Woman's Club, and the milk was given by a dairymaid. Twenty-four quarts of milk have been furnished daily to the school and the children have had a mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch of milk. The milk is carefully inspected and is thoroughly sanitary and suitable for the children to drink.

All of the children of the school were weighed and it was found that 47 per cent. of them were below normal weight. There were 36 children in the school who were more

Summary of Report of Nutrition Work Conducted at McKinley School, Paducah, Kentucky, Dec. 1, 1921—April 18, '22

Table with columns: Name, Age, Ht. In., Norm. Wt., Act. Wt., Norm. Gain, % Gain, No. Weighs., Remarks. Rows include children like P. Rudolph, D. Rudolph, R. Vincent, etc.

Average gain in weight 4 lbs. Average % 8.3. No. in class—23. NOTE: \*Had these children not left school, and conditions being average, they would have in all possibility been normal. \*\*It is anticipated that these children will be normal by June 1, when the class will be discontinued.

than 10 per cent. under weight, but as 21 of these had remediable physical defects, we started to form the nutrition class of 15 children who had no physical defects which would contribute to their conditions of malnutrition such as diseased tonsils, adenoids, bad teeth and similar defects. Our plan was altered somewhat, however, because the teachers and public health nurse felt that in those cases where there was little hope of having the defects cared for, the children should be provided with the milk anyway, for they would surely get some benefit from the milk. This was true, of course, but these children have not gained quite so rapidly as have those whose bodies were in condition to make the most of the food they received. However, all of the children have been very much benefited by the nutrition class. We are dealing, of course, with a group of children, the majority of whom have very little encouragement from their homes in any move to better their own health; the food they receive at home is undoubtedly poor quality and unvaried. Their health habits are not carefully supervised; their rest periods are not regulated, and their bodies and clothes are not kept clean. All of these things enter in the question of nutrition very largely, but in my opinion it speaks very well indeed for the nutrition work that has been done, that in spite of these conditions the children have gained in weight. All of the children except two have responded well to the work of the class and have gained. One of these boys is thirteen years old, and is very much addicted to the use of cigarettes. The other child seems to be really ill, altho he comes to school regularly.

Since the nutrition class was started a hot lunch has been put into the school to take care of the mid-day meal of the children during the cold weather. Miss Robert, the principal, says that she feels the response of the parents to the school lunch project was in a great measure due to the nutrition class, for the parents saw that the school was making that effort to get the children into better physical condition."

Considering the many handicaps under which the work was conducted the results are most satisfying. The chairman urges other clubs to follow in the footsteps of the Woman's Club of Paducah, and establish a nutrition class in their community. This may be done by sponsoring one themselves, by inspiring the establish-

ment of such a class to be conducted by the home economics teacher, home demonstration agent, school or public health nurse or other health agencies, or by helping to make effective such constructive nutrition work as is already started. In any case club women can give their moral support, personal assistance and financial aid to help children to live more normal, healthy lives. We, as women, live in the next generation thru the children of today—let us make them better equipped to face life than is this generation.

The home economics division will gladly give written instructions, professional advice, and personal help to any club that wishes to embrace this opportunity to forward better citizenship.

REPORT OF THRIFT COMMITTEE

Mrs. C. C. Southgate, Chairman

The aim of the Thrift Committee this past year was to renew the friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Thrift, whom we knew so intimately during the war.

The State Thrift Chairman has followed the lines laid down by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and co-operated with the United States Treasury Dept. at Washington, D. C. Every District Governor was reached by a letter, and responded with a Thrift Chairman for her district, except one. I will not tell on her, for out of her district, in spite of her silence, came the most splendid and satisfactory report that I had.

All letters from club women have been answered promptly and literature sent out as requested. Our service this year was chiefly suggesting: 1. A Thrift Day program in every club to co-operate with the National Thrift Week Campaign by buying one twenty-five cent savings stamp. 2. To encourage thrift instruction in the public schools at all times as a vital part of a child's education. 3. To encourage women to invest in Thrift Stamps, War Savings Stamps, and to hold their bonds.

The new program of thrift for 1921-

22, prepared for the Dept. of Application by the Savings Division of the Treasury Dept. at Washington were sent to all the Federated Clubs with a letter from the State Chairman asking them to please remember the two resolutions passed at the Danville Convention, being found in the Year Book.

Just the exact number that observed this is not available, but many reported splendid programs held by their clubs. The State Chairman visited only a few clubs in person, but thoroughly enjoyed those and felt more than repaid for any effort on her part.

The outline for the Thrift program was:

- 1. Thrift in Health
2. Thrift in Time
3. Thrift in Material
4. Thrift in Money

Our record for the new year is to have a savings account in every Federated Club in the state. As soon as plans are completed they will be sent to each club president in time for the fall program.

Thru the report to the Department of Applied Education of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Chairman of Thrift, would like to express her deep and sincere sympathy for those dearest and most loved by her own Dept. Chairman and sister club woman, Mrs. F. L. McVey.

The Art Department spent much time in trying to learn just what had been done and what was necessary, and in securing District Chairmen.

It was desired by the Art Department to investigate and concentrate on the School Art Problem—and planned accordingly, but it was a case of "The best laid plans of mice and men", for, after the investigation, it was found that conditions were such that it was necessary for all plans to be changed.

In January, February and March the lecture "Jules Guerin and His Work" with an exhibit of Prints of his pictures made a pleasing and successful circuit which was thoroughly enjoyed by Clubs securing them.

In March the Garden Slides sent out

by the General Federation were in Kentucky and all who were fortunate enough to engage them during this period were delighted. These beautiful colored slides, views of wonderful gardens found in different parts of the world, were not only greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all who saw them, but were educational as well.

In April the Art in the Home Slides made a successful circuit. In Owensboro the Art Department devoted one afternoon a week to talks on, and study of, Interior Decoration in preparation for the coming of these slides.

The work of cataloging the Art Treasures of Kentucky progressed nicely and when completed will be a credit to the State. It was quite surprising to often find Antiques of real value in the most unexpected places. Much praise should be given Mrs. Frank P. Lowry, Chairman of this work, for her untiring efforts to make this catalogue as accurate as possible.

A number of Clubs have reported very delightful meetings. Paducah especially has a live Art Department with an excellent Chairman. They bought a \$1500 picture and have paid for it by giving a bazaar, recitals, etc. They have had a number of open meetings and have used the Guerin Prints, Garden Slides, Art in the Home Slides, as well as others obtained from different sources.

Madisonville also has an Art Department worthy of special mention. They have shown Art Slides every Saturday afternoon, charging the small fee of 10 cents. This money being used to further the Art work and has proved very successful. They were kind enough to invite your Art Chairman to an open session last January, but unfortunately, she was unable to attend. The report from this meeting was very interesting.

A number of Clubs reported delightful meetings when they gave the exhibit of Guerin Prints, several giving a tea in connection with this exhibit. Another had the room decorated as a studio and made quite a social event of the occasion.

Another new Club held an exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts work—the collection shown being considered the second finest in the United States. They also had another afternoon when they exhibited Miniatures painted by a Kentucky woman.

Two Clubs are preparing to give an Art entertainment in May—Living Pictures.

The Woman's Club of Woodford County is preparing for a delightful open garden meeting at Spring Farm, in early June.

Erlanger had the school children as their guests to see the Garden Slides. This was a move in the right direction; for very Club should consider it their privilege and pleasure to bring the children in touch with all the beautiful art treasures possible, for, "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," and we cannot hope to have a general public appreciation of Art in all its phases until the children are trained to know and love the beautiful things in life where ever they may be found.

The Board very graciously granted the Art Department the privilege of purchasing a set of the Art Institute Prints, which are to be sent free of charge (except expressage) to any Club desiring to use them. These are beautifully colored Prints, reproductions of pictures in the Art Institute—forty-two in number, with information on each. They are to be used as Art propaganda and each Club is urged to request to use these Prints (regardless of the fact that they may not have an Art Department) and put them on display where they will reach the greatest number of people.

In February the Chairman sent out some questionnaires to each Club—unfortunately not even half of the number were returned; but from those returned the following report has been made: Clubs having Art Departments.....46 Clubs having organized Art Departments this year.....11 Clubs promising to have at least one Art Program next year.....35 Clubs promising to have more than one Art Program next year.....5 Clubs desiring to use the Art Institute Prints.....30 Clubs having had Art lectures this year.....15 Clubs desiring to have an Art lecture next year.....20 Clubs having the use of a Balopticon.....13

Clubs that will consider buying one Art teachers in the Kentucky schools.....7 Choice of Exhibits for next year. American paintings, pictures of Madonnas, Art in the Home Slides, Garden Slides, Pottery, Historical Pictures, Sculpture.

It is very gratifying that eleven new Art Departments have been organized this year and that thirty-five Clubs have promised to give at least one Art program next year.

The Eleventh District is the banner district in organizing new Art Departments three new ones having been organized this year.

I cannot close this report without giving a word of praise for the District Chairmen. Most of them have worked hard and conscientiously in their District trying to secure the interest of the Clubs in the Art Problem, and in many instances have succeeded remarkably well. It has been a pleasure to work with them and to meet and know some of them personally.

I also wish to thank the Chairman of Fine Arts, Mrs. John Crenshaw, for her unfailing kindness, sympathy and assistance and her ever ready word of praise and appreciation. It has made the work more enjoyable and worth while.

The work was entirely new to your State Chairman, but, through the kindness and help of the former Chairman, Mrs. Alle S. Dickson, it has not been very hard. She was ever ready with explanations and helpful suggestions which were fully appreciated.

In closing may I make this plea—Will every Club lend a hand and help the Art Department try to raise the Art standard of Kentucky?

Mrs. Lewis Streng, Chairman

REPORT OF LITERATURE DIVISION

Mrs. Lewis Streng, Chairman

At the last annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs this division was created, a branch of the Department of Fine Arts; a state chairman was appointed and district chairmen in nine of the districts. Nominations for appointees in the two remaining districts have not been received. Through the district chairman, the department has endeavored to keep in touch with the work of the federated clubs throughout the state. Outlines of programs have been furnished where requested altho it is regretted that such calls have been too infrequent.

The state chairman is trying to follow the literary work of the various clubs and desires to be fully advised with a view to acting as clearing house for such information. In this manner, as well as through the suggestions of the departments of the national body, she will be ready to afford assistance to any of the clubs in the state. It is hoped in this way to arouse greater interest in this department of women's activities.

The foregoing is not intended to convey the idea that literary work is lagging in Kentucky Women's Clubs. Quite to the contrary is the actual condition. The programs received indicate splendid interest. Space does not permit even abstracts but the scope is very broad. One season's programs for fortnightly meetings contain papers on women throughout history—one woman having been selected as the topic for each meeting. Another club has selected the various phases of Kentucky's history as typified by her famous men and women. The appeal of the individual is recognized in these programs. It is then simple to proceed from the specific to the general.

The national organizations thru the Department of Literature has published a most attractive bulletin containing programs on the Modern Drama. These can be obtained thru the district chairman and it is hoped that many of the literary clubs will find helpful material when planning their programs for the coming year.

In conclusion, your chairman repeats the earnest desire of the Department to be of all possible assistance along the line suggested and would greatly appreciate helpful suggestions as to the future policy of the handling of this branch of our activities.

Clubs having Art Departments.....46 Clubs having organized Art Departments this year.....11 Clubs promising to have at least one Art Program next year.....35 Clubs promising to have more than one Art Program next year.....5 Clubs desiring to use the Art Institute Prints.....30 Clubs having had Art lectures this year.....15 Clubs desiring to have an Art lecture next year.....20 Clubs having the use of a Balopticon.....13

## REPORT of DIVISION of CONSERVATION of NATURAL RESOURCES

Miss Anne L. Gullion, Chairman

In giving outlines of plans for the club year that is so soon to close, it may be said that an earnest endeavor has been made to set forth the general scope of the purpose and activities of the Division of Conservation, with the end in view of arousing our clubs to an increased appreciation of the use, development and preservation of the natural resources of our own State. The proposed plans of the Division has been hampered, to some extent, by finding that the study of Conservation has been dropped from the programs of some of the clubs as during the past two years this Department has not been included in the departmental work of the Federation.

Consequently, the re-establishment of Conservation among the departments, according to the new reorganization plans of the Federation, has brought with it the need of new plans of work, the appointing of committees, which along with other details that have come up as the work progresses, has made this club year seem all too short a time to satisfactorily effect the organization desired. The goal which is set is the interest of every club enlisted in an organized effort that will turn plans into accomplishment, and bring about a general appreciation of this essential movement.

A helpful factor is the securing of District Chairmen, who have enthusiasm and leadership—who will formulate plan and arouse public opinion. A willing and efficient chairman in each District helps so materially in prevailing on clubs to take up their share of work, as outlined under the Division heads:

One of the most encouraging features is the marked interest in our natural resources—a growing realization of their importance being apparent. The increasing number of requests for help in planning study, as well as inquires concerning other phases of work mean that our club women are becoming actively concerned about the needed conservation of resources of their own state, as well as their home city or community. Evidence is given that many are realizing that here in Kentucky there is danger involved in the alarming depletion of trees, treegrowths being destroyed many times faster than they are being replaced; that only about ten percent of the water power is being used, while we wastefully deplete the supplies of coal and petroleum; that soil erosion from denudation of forested slopes is annually carrying thousands of Kentucky's richest acres into the rivers; that we are utilizing such a small proportion of the eighteen-hundred miles of Kentucky's navigable streams, although the cost of transportation is yet so high as to materially affect the cost of living.

The main work of this Division concerns such vital internal problems as these, touching, as they do, the very economic foundation of our State's future, constituting a summons to service. Our thoughtful women are realizing that the creation of popular sentiment toward needed constructive legislation is the real task at hand; that we must embrace this wonderful opportunity to render service to our State, knowing that we cannot plan effectively unless we face squarely such issues as these.

The outlines suggested by the General Federation Chairman has been followed to a great extent. First, Education; second, legislation. With the additional power of accomplishment, which the coming of full citizenship brings, the first of these methods—legislation, naturally comes into greater prominence. The need of protective legislation is being keenly felt by hosts of Kentuckians interested in the State's natural resources. Our club women will be called upon to favor or oppose bills relating to these questions. For this reason, the Division has urged the use of available

material for study, as programs both interesting and informing, are in the reach of every club, and many of these have been sent out.

Your Chairman has sent to clubs during the year, 128 circular letters, and outlines of study. Numbers of replies have been made to inquiries concerning programs and other helps. Also, quite a number of cards have been used, principally, concerning Arbor Day and Bird Day.

As the Division of Conservation touches many phases of endeavor, including Waterways, Forestry-Parks, Birds, Flowers, Soils, Minerals, Natural Scenery, Roads, Nature Study, the work presented is so general and varied in character that it is confidently believed there is no club in the Kentucky Federation that cannot consistently and profitably give some phase of the Division's activities a place on its program.

Co-operation has been given in the action of the General Federation to assist in the protection of our National Parks from commercial invasion. At the last meeting of the State Board of Directors, a resolution was adopted endorsing the policy of the General Federation in the complete conservation of our National Parks and Monuments. Concerning interesting clubs in an appreciation of Kentucky's wonderful natural scenery, an opportunity has been presented to the clubs in urging the conservation of places of great natural beauty or historic interest, and securing these for State, County and Community Parks.

Special work emphasized has been Conservation Day, Arbor Day, Bird-Flower Day. The birthday of John Burroughs is the date unanimously recommended by the last Biennial as Bird Day. A few clubs report a "Nature Day" program, with studies of birds and wild flowers. For material toward making these attractive programs, we are indebted to the General Federation Chairman, Mrs. William R. Myers, of Los Angeles, who has sent out such helpful outlines and bibliography.

The observance of Arbor Day has become very general on the part of the clubs and recently, it has been the means of arousing interest in roadside tree planting. The suggestion that trees for planting could be secured from the nurseries of the State Department of Agriculture placed an available supply of trees, at a nominal cost, within the reach of every club. The American Legion has co-operated in the planting of memorial trees. Splendid "Tree Planting Programs" were furnished by the American Forestry Association. All these splendid study outlines show the folly of permitting the wanton destruction of our trees and call attention to the necessity of a State-Wide planting program.

The promotion of Nature Study has become one of the most important features of the work. A letter from Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chairman of Nature Study, Division of Conservation, makes a strong appeal that this subject be made an integral part of every school course, with credits given as for other recognized subjects. Also, the necessity of clubs giving this subject a place on their program was strongly advocated. A request that a Chairman of Nature Study be appointed under the Conservation Division has come to each State Federation and this appointment for this State Federation will be made by the close of the present club year. These plans were given publicity through the State press, but further work has been hampered. As Mrs. Sherman wrote recently that an adequate supply of suitable outlines and leaflets could not be secured until a later date.

The one out-standing aim of the Division of Conservation, during the present year, has been an effort to secure a place for some phase of Conservation work on the program of every club, if not a course of study; at least one day. Where clubs accede to this request, the marked results is the increased number of inquiries concerning program material.

Your Chairman feels that the burden of her message is to emphasize these all-important questions in this essential movement, as Conservation in its various phases is fast becoming a part of common thought.

Appreciation is expressed for the friendly messages which have come from many correspondents bringing fresh encouragement. The mutual help and better acquaintance thus gained increases that sense of com-

radeship which gives more effectiveness to what we are trying to do.

The Division of Conservation of Natural Resources offer the following recommendations (to clubs planning work for the coming year):

(1) Make a definite effort to secure a place for, at least, one program, if not a course of study, on Conservation subjects during the year's work.

(2) Co-operate in plans for an educational campaign to re-instate the State Forestry Department, a Conservation Commission, or some legislative body, empowered to protect the State's natural resources.

(3) Assist in the movement to plant shade trees, or Memorial trees, present programs planned to arouse interest in the subjects of good roads, of beautifying the highways by tree-planting—a wealth of material being available for these programs. Observe Arbor Day.

(4) Emphasize the economic value of birds, with Bird Day programs, given on John Burroughs' birthday. Obtain information from the State Game Warden, in securing list of birds, protected by law, publishing this list in county papers; place a copy of the Uniform Model Bird-Protection law in libraries and school buildings.

(5) Clubs requested to write to their representatives in Congress in regard to legislation for the protection of our National Parks from invading commercial interests.

(6) Increase interest in Nature Study by learning to what extent Natural Science and Nature Study is being taught in the schools of your city or community; urge that this Study be given a permanent place in the curriculum of all elementary grade schools, to have a graded course of study, and credit as for other standardized subjects.

## REPORTS OF DISTRICT CHAIRMAN

### Second District

Numerous letters have been written and have recently investigated conditions at the Daviess County Infirmary, and am glad to report that it ranks among the best equipped, not only of the State but throughout the Country.

The farm has an up-to-date home, has running water with showers for the inmates, has its own lighting plant, is kept absolutely clean and wholesome food is served.

The County Physician makes weekly visits, or more frequent if needed. In event of a death, a minister conducts a service, something that has not been done in the past.

The twenty-two inmates are kept employed at such work as they are able to do. It is interesting to note that of this number only three are women. Conditions at the County Jail are not what they should be. Young girls are allowed to associate with criminals. White and colored mix and mingle throughout the day. I have heard that food is not good and poorly served. There is a great need of a detention home.

Very respectfully submitted,  
(Mrs.) J. D. Reeves.

### Sixth District

The bond issue voted by Campbell County for a new school building carried by a great majority and the members of the South Highland Mothers and Teachers Club have realized their dream for a new school building. The members of our Club have been untiring in their work to help put this \$75,000.00 bond issue over the top, and we all feel that we have been well repaid. I also wish to report that we have added to our library a set of books called the "Book of Knowledge" and installed a moving picture machine which is used in the school work; have added ten new members to our roll, and we all look forward to one of the biggest years the Club has ever known. We also have quite a sum of money on hand which we expect to use to help beautify the new school grounds and install playground equipment. During the past year we have had excellent speakers present at our meetings and their topics were very helpful and educating.

### Seventh District

I visited our County jail and found the premises very clean and sanitary. Our County Jailor is serving his second term in office and seems a very good and kind man for the place. There were nine in the jail, two negroes for stealing, and seven white, two for shooting, one man killed, and the other badly wounded. One for breaking jail, one stealing an automobile, and others for different things, some for bootlegging. This year has an increase over last year, then there were only two, one a white man sentenced to the Reformatory and the other a trusty. We have no County farm and the County cares for the worst cases and our P. N. H. is a busy woman looking to the good of the poor.

### Tenth District

Reports that Club members have written numerous letters to State and National Representatives endorsing and urging their support for legislation endorsed by the Federation.

### Eleventh District

During the year I have sent four communications each to the ten Clubs of the eleventh district. I have urged the creation of a Legislative Department in each Club, and requested their co-operation with your work as State Chairman and their indorsement of all legislation, both State and National, sponsored by the Federation, and have begged for a report from each one. You must realize my disappointment that only three Clubs out of ten have responded. Perhaps others will, and if so you will hear from me at once. It has been a pleasure to make the effort and I trust the seed sown will produce fruit another year. The Middleboro and Harlan Club have no department of legislation, but the remaining seven have not given me this much information.

### Report on Legislation From Corbin Women's Club

In the Legislative Department we have written letters to our U. S. Senators and Congressmen and to the State Senators and Representatives urging the legislation suggested by the Federation and have always received cordial support from those whom we have written. Our women have served as jurors and election officers and in this way politics have been purified to the extent that our elections have been quiet and legally held. We have sought clean up days from the Council and have urged fly extermination with City aid.

The Mt. Vernon Women's Club has just sent a report on legislation. Although it is brief I am so happy to get it for in all my years of Club work it is the first time I have known of them sending a report of their work. The Clubs of my district are almost a mania with me and I appreciate even a spark of spirit. Mt. Vernon is an important center and has a citizenship that can form a very useful organization. They report having worked and made speeches for the School amendments. I know the other Clubs have been useful but are just dilatory in making a report.

### Chairman Sub-Committee Reporting

Mrs. W. M. McCarty, Owensboro, Ky.—Blind School, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. W. J. Stone, Frankfort, Ky.—State University, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. J. Q. A. McDowell, Danville, Ky.—Deaf and Dumb Institute, Danville, Ky.

Mrs. John E. Slaughter, Louisville, Ky.—Confederate Soldiers Home, Pewee Valley.

Mrs. John Stoffer, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Feeble-minded Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

District Vice-Chairmen Reporting

Mrs. J. D. Reeves, Owensboro, Ky. 2nd. District.

Mrs. Laura Shaw, Ft. Thomas, Ky.—6th. District.

Mrs. Robert Morehead, Lexington, Ky.—7th. District.

Mrs. Edward Hornsberger, Jenkins, Ky.—10th. District.

Mrs. Sam. Kash, Corbin, Ky.—11th. District.

Your Chairman acknowledges with gratitude the unfailing courtesy and earnest work of the members of the committee. After eight years in the department of Civil Service much improvement is seen in the management of our State Institutions. The saving grace and great blessing of

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work, work that fills idle hands with something to fashion, to take pleasure in, to occupy the time is being supplied to the inmates of all our institutions, with helpful education and training to make the most of any latent talent.

Our institutions are overcrowded and this fact alone makes the work of care and instruction difficult.

Our educational institutions, especially our University has been the subject of much criticism. Personally I am opposed to officious meddling by the laity with purely educational matters. On the other hand the faith of our fathers should be safeguarded. My opinion is: That it is the manner, the method more than the text books. Cynical men of little faith ruin more of our youth than text books, it is the interpretation more than anything else.

Your Chairman recommends that the Club Women center their interest in the work for delinquent women and girls, the work for the abolition of the County Jail System.

These need no argument to convince intelligent women of needed interest and reform for these subjects.

## REPORT of BUREAU of INFORMATION

Mrs. Jeanie D. McKee, Chairman

From June, 1921, to May 1922, reports from thirty-five Clubs for programs or for data on various subjects were received.

Because of lack of time in which to secure the desired material, several requests were not answered.

In January the work of organizing a Volunteer Speakers Bureau was undertaken. Letters setting forth the object and aims of the new enterprise were sent to the one hundred and seventy-eight Clubs in the Federation. Up to date seventeen responses have been received. Eight Clubs have signified their willingness to co-operate in this movement, sending the names of fourteen speakers, with the subjects on which they are prepared to speak. Nine Clubs have stated their inability to furnish speakers, at the same time expressing a desire to avail themselves of the service offered by the Bureau.

It is too early to predict the outcome of this venture, but in the opinion of your Chairman, if properly worked up, it will prove of great value to the Clubs.

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THE BULLETIN  
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF  
WOMEN'S CLUBS

Josephine Grauman Marks, Editor  
Bessie Tal Conkright, Asst. Editor

Entered as Second-class Mail Matter,  
under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

REPORT OF DEPT. of  
LEGISLATION

Kate G. Semple, Chairman

Your Chairman took over the work  
of this department October first and  
immediately following the Board  
meeting October eighteenth in Lexing-  
ton, began preparation for the  
writer's work.

At the Board meeting it was de-  
cided that legislative efforts should  
be exclusively devoted to four meas-  
ures—an increased appropriation for  
the University of Kentucky; an in-  
creased appropriation for the Board  
of Charities and Corrections; an  
amendment to the Housing Law ex-  
tending its provisions to cities of the  
second, third and fourth classes, and  
a bill, to be introduced as a Federa-  
tion measure, raising the age of con-  
sent from sixteen to eighteen years.

Upon agreement, the work in the As-  
sembly for the passage of these  
measures was to be divided as fol-  
lows:—for the University appropria-  
tion, Miss Cromwell, of the Depart-  
ment of Applied Education; for the  
Board of Charities and Corrections  
the chairman of Legislation; for the  
Housing Amendment, Mrs. J. B. Judah,  
who had sponsored the original bill,  
for the Age of Consent bill, Miss Lloyd  
of the Social Hygiene Department.

Three hundred dollars was ap-  
propriated by the Executive Com-  
mittee for the use of the Department  
of Legislation. At an informal meet-  
ing of the Legislative Committee in  
October, at which Miss Lloyd, Miss  
Cromwell and the Chairman were present,  
it was decided that one hundred  
dollars was to be placed to the credit  
of Miss Lloyd by the Federation Treas-  
urer and that the remaining money  
was to be expended to further the  
other three bills. One hundred and  
fifty dollars which had been placed to  
the personal credit of the Chairman as  
an "emergency fund" was, at her re-  
quest, made at the January Board  
meeting, returned to the Federation  
treasury to be checked upon in the  
routine way prescribed by the By-  
Laws.

It was also agreed at the Committee  
meeting that the three hundred dollars  
was to be used only for printing,  
postage, telephone and telegraph ex-  
penses; all personal expenses were to  
be borne by the four members of the  
Committee. The work done to  
further the passage of the four bills,  
and their ultimate fate, is given in  
the following reports.

Appropriation For University of Ken-  
tucky, Miss Ada May Cromwell

As a member of your Committee on  
Legislation, I beg to submit the following  
report:

I attended the sessions of the  
Legislature forty three days, work-  
ing in the interest of all educational  
measures, but especially for the Uni-  
versity, since that was the Federation  
bill. I spent for transportation (two  
trips to Lexington especially for the  
bill).....\$4.52  
Telegrams and telephone calls to  
members of Committee when  
work demanded it.....5.70  
Typing letters to Club President 2.10  
Stamps for same.....3.18  
Four copies of Legislative Digest  
one each.....4.00  
Postage on letters to members  
prior to session......58

Respectfully submitted,  
Ada May Cromwell  
N. B. This account has been OKed  
by Mrs. Reynolds and paid by Treas-  
urer.

Amendment to Housing Law, Mrs. J.  
B. Judah

The passage of an amendment to  
the State Housing Law of 1920, to  
include cities of the second, third and  
fourth class, seemed very possible  
since all clubs in the Federation had  
had two years in which to give the

subject consideration and understand-  
ing, and since Lexington, a city of  
the second class, sadly in need of such  
legislation, was ready to take the in-  
itiative in presenting and pushing the  
bill and, most important of all, since  
the State Democratic program of  
Legislative work included the exten-  
sion of the Housing Law. There were  
some four or five provisions in the  
law that had met with opposition on  
the part of certain contractors and  
builders; several justly and several  
through misunderstanding and mis-  
representation.

Eager to make the law acceptable  
and workable, amendments to that  
effect were agreed upon by all con-  
cerned and were ready to be present-  
ed to the Legislature, together with  
the amendment to extend to cities  
other than the first class.

Like lightning from a clear sky  
came the news that the Democratic  
leader of the Senate (from Louisville)  
had introduced a bill to repeal the  
Housing Law of 1920, which the  
Senate did most promptly.

The bill was held up in the House  
and strenuous efforts made to have  
the amendments, which met all of the ob-  
jections ever raised against the law,  
accepted in place of the repeal.

Efforts were futile. The law was  
repealed. Being repealed for the city  
of the first class it naturally could not  
be extended to cities other than those  
of that class. Therefore, the Ken-  
tucky State Federation still has before  
it the problem of unsanitary housing  
conditions in Kentucky with the effect  
of these conditions on the health,  
morality and efficiency of its citizens.

Is the Federation willing to abandon  
the movement to raise the standard  
of housing and living conditions in  
Kentucky, because of a temporary de-  
feat, or is it ready to take up the  
work from a different and possibly  
simpler angle?

If the latter, I urge careful con-  
sideration of the plan to be presented  
through the resolution committee. I  
also urge consideration of the ques-  
tion of resolutions as part of a political  
parties' legislative program, when  
such resolutions delude the public and  
are not binding upon the party.

Appropriation For the State Board of  
Charities and Corrections, Mrs.  
Charles B. Semple

Immediately upon taking over the  
work assigned, an elaborate and far-  
reaching campaign for publicity of  
the work of the State Board was  
planned and, as far as possible, car-  
ried out.

Letters were sent to each club  
president asking that time be given  
for a speaker on the subject at one  
of the club program meetings. A  
similar request was made of each Dis-  
trict Governor for time at the dis-  
trict meetings. A questionnaire was  
sent to "hold-overs" and candidates  
for election to the Legislature in  
which they were asked to state "yes"  
or "no" as to whether they would  
support the full amount of the appropria-  
tion to be asked for the use of  
the State Board.

Letters were also sent to all the  
men's and women's organizations in  
Jefferson County and Louisville and  
to all the men's organizations through-  
out the State, asking the privilege of  
sending a speaker to their clubs.

Inclosed in each communication was  
the pamphlet "Do You Know?" which  
gave, briefly, information on the vari-  
ous needs and conditions of the  
State institutions and the reforma-  
tions undertaken by the Board.

Approximately 1114 communications  
were sent out.

Through the co-operation of the  
State Board an exhibit of the indus-  
trial work instituted in the last year  
and a half in the Insane Hospitals, the  
Feeble Minded Institute and the  
Greendale schools of Reform, was  
made, and this with a number of  
stereopticon slides, added greatly to  
the interest of the talks made by the  
speakers.

Press publicity was stressed from  
November to the time for convening  
the Assembly. Four hundred and  
ninety seven newspapers were sent es-  
pecially prepared articles for publi-  
cation and notices of speakers and  
meetings were generously given in the  
various local papers.

The Chairman is glad of the op-  
portunity to acknowledge an in-  
debtedness to Miss Mildred Anderson,  
of Louisville, for the press publicity  
of such splendid character for which  
she was wholly responsible.

During the publicity campaign fifty-

six addresses were made by the six or  
seven persons who were available for  
this purpose. The speakers were sent  
to the following localities: Harlan,  
Bloomfield, Lawrenceburg, Versailles,  
Ashland, Pineville, Warsaw, Elizabethtown,  
Leitchfield, Lebanon, Middletown,  
Winchester, Owensboro, Pikeville,  
Henderson, Lexington, Bowling  
Green, Princeton, Berea, Hopkinsville,  
Paducah, Pevee Valley, Crestwood,  
Frankfort and Louisville.

From October to March 15th, the  
Legislative Chairman expended for  
printing, postage, telegrams, tele-  
phone calls and mimeographing, one  
hundred and nine dollars and seventy  
one cents.

Before going into the work at  
Frankfort, your Chairman had been  
warned that a fight on the newly es-  
tablished Board of Charities and Cor-  
rections was to be expected at the  
session of the Legislature; that it  
would be futile to hope that this  
Board, which had so unmistakably  
demonstrated that the institutions  
were out of politics, would be per-  
mitted to continue its work without  
attacks from politicians of both parties  
discharged employees and contractors.

The Board had declared that ap-  
pointments were to be made for merit  
only—and it must be remembered that  
the Board has in its gifts approximately  
a thousand positions formerly held  
as "political plums."

It had done away with favoritism in  
the matter of insurance—a big item  
of expenditure—and the policies are  
now equally distributed among all  
the companies in the state.

It had standardized all supplies of  
whatever nature and a real system of  
competitive bidding established.

Outside influence in the matter of  
obtaining paroles for convicts had be-  
come entirely a thing of the past;  
paroles now depend wholly upon the  
records of the prisoners for good be-  
havior, physical fitness and the ability  
to hold jobs that are provided for  
them.

It had become recognized that no  
amount of political or personal pres-  
sure was sufficient to sway the Board  
one particle from its policy of making  
the institutions places of possible re-  
form for the criminal and of curative  
value to the insane—every yard of  
the State has now an equal chance  
regardless of family or party in-  
fluence.

The fight started very early in the  
session both in the House and Senate.  
Senator Bill No. 8, introduced by  
Senator Hiram Brock, in effect would  
have bound the Board to the contract  
system of labor for all able bodied  
convicts and the result of its passage  
would have been that approximately  
two hundred men, engaged in service  
for the State in such positions as  
cooks, runners, truck drivers, farm  
laborers, clerks and assistants, would  
be placed under contract at eighty  
cents a day and their jobs for the  
State filled by outside men who would  
have had to be paid from three to  
five dollars a day. The overhead ex-  
penses of the prisons would have  
been increased to more than one  
hundred thousand dollars annually.

The declared purpose of the bill  
was to prohibit convict labor on the  
public roads,—long a matter of de-  
batable public policy but required  
under a law which had long been on  
the statutes, but had the Brock bill  
been drawn up, by and for the con-  
tractors who employ prison labor, it  
could not better have furthered their  
interests. A substitute bill was offer-  
ed and passed which accomplished the  
declared purpose of the original bill  
and still left to the initiative of the  
State Board the employment of the  
convicts in the penitentiaries.

Another bill of the greatest moment,  
also introduced by Senator Brock,  
was the now famous Senate Bill No.  
38.

This bill required residential qual-  
ifications for the members of the  
Board of Charities and Corrections,  
the Commissioner of Institutions, the  
Superintendents, and attendants in the  
state institutions.

It seemed almost incredible that  
such a measure could be introduced  
and seriously considered in a day  
when the thoughtful world acknowl-  
edged that the care and treatment of  
the men and women who become  
wards of the State was a matter of  
highly specialized training and a  
matter to be considered from a stand-  
point of sound economics if not alone  
from one of common humanity.

"Kentucky jobs for Kentuckians,"  
one heard it on all sides—a slogan  
that threatened the welfare of some

seven thousand Kentuckians in our  
prisons, feeble-minded and insane hos-  
pitals, and in the reform schools for  
girls and boys.

Your Chairman immediately asked  
for a hearing before the Committee  
on Charitable and Penal Institutions  
to which the bill has been referred and  
the request was granted.

Mesdames Mengel, McVay, Hutchin-  
son, Collins, Semple and Misses Bears  
and Lloyd spoke in protest urging an  
unfavorable report on the grounds that  
the only qualification to be considered  
was fitness for the job; that fitness  
meant training and experience; that  
the spoils system which had prevail-  
ed in our institutions had not made for  
training and that as a result of it  
there were few men or women "Ken-  
tuckians" who were available for the  
positions of responsibility. It was  
urged that these ought and must be  
filled by the BEST the State could  
afford regardless of residence.

It was at once recognized that the  
bill was an attack upon the appoint-  
ment by the Board of the Commissioner  
of Institutions, a man who came to  
the difficult task of reorganizing the  
institutions with thirty years of  
experience along the lines most need-  
ed here and who had every qualifica-  
tion except "residence" for the work.

Despite our protest and all other  
efforts to have the bill killed in com-  
mittee, it was reported out favorably.  
Pressure was brought to bear on the  
senate democrats who caucused in  
opposition. The bill finally died in  
the Rules Committee after weeks of  
long-drawn out apprehension on the  
part of the friends of the state in-  
stitutions.

There were a number of other  
measures adverse to the powers and  
policies of the Board but the only one  
which was passed was one known as the  
"Anti-parole Bill" which had to do  
with the non-paroling of prisoners  
convicted of certain crimes. This  
would have greatly increased the per-  
manent population of the already  
over-crowded prisons; made morale  
and discipline difficult to maintain and  
almost certainly would have reacted  
in decreased production in contract  
shops.

This bill had been introduced in the  
House and passed there early in the  
session and was in the Orders of the  
Day when the Rules Committee took  
charge in the Senate. It is very  
characteristic of the uncertainties of  
legislative life that when confidently  
believing that the bill was dead, it  
was suddenly called from the Com-  
mittee at four o'clock in the afternoon  
of the last day of the session and  
passed with hardly a dissenting vote.  
It was vetoed by the Governor.

The so-called Investigating Com-  
mittee was the result of a resolution  
introduced by Mr. C. A. Nelson, who  
had some time in the past occupied a  
position as guard in one of the prisons,  
and was composed of Representatives  
C. A. Nelson, G. L. Durr, E. E. Nelson,  
Oscar Vest and Senators Welch, At-  
wood and Ryan.

The whole inquiry (inquiry is used  
euphemistically) was directed into the  
expenditures of the Board along cer-  
tain lines undoubtedly determined up-  
on, long before the hearings, as being  
extravagant and unnecessary.

Not one of the seven men went in-  
to any one of the seven institutions  
before or during the hearings.

Not one expressed any interest in,  
or asked any question, as to what had  
been done for the physical or mental  
or moral welfare of the inmates in the  
institutions.

The investigation was a farce that  
sorely tried the patience of the men  
and women who had wanted and  
hoped for an honest, unprejudiced in-  
vestigation and constructive criticism.

The published report is deliberately  
misleading in that the answers made  
by the Board to the charges are not  
in any instance reflected in the state-  
ments in the report.

Representative E. E. Nelson and  
Senator Ryan refused to sign the re-  
port. The question of an adequate ap-  
propriation was uppermost during the  
whole of the session. The Board had  
submitted a budget of one million,  
four hundred fifty thousand dollars  
and earnings, which were estimated at  
four hundred thousand yearly. The  
Budget Commission recommended an  
appropriation of a million two hun-  
dred fifty thousand and earnings.

The Governor urged the Assembly to  
appropriate two hundred thousand  
dollars additional. This the Senate  
voted but the House refused to con-  
cur. The Governor vetoed the ap-

propriation and the Board will auto-  
matically receive the appropriation  
granted by the 1920 legislature of  
one million, nine hundred thousand.

Because of the Adverse legislation  
introduced, every bit of time, energy  
and ability was expended in the effort  
to avert a defeat rather than in  
effort to promote and on this account  
because of the possible effect on the  
maintenance appropriation, the bill  
for the appropriation for the separate  
school for girls was held in abeyance.

We were exceedingly fortunate,  
when it was finally introduced Feb-  
ruary 27th, to have Senator R. C.  
Simmons sponsor it. It was referred,  
of course, to the Rules Committee and  
your chairman was given a hearing—  
a courtesy greatly appreciated as un-  
usual at that late time in the session.

It was called out of Committee just  
five days before the end of the session  
and after a debate of nearly two  
hours was defeated.

The Chairman was given the  
privilege of speaking for ten minutes  
on the floor of the Senate during the  
debate—another unusual privilege at  
that hurried time. The bill was several  
times amended with the Chairman's  
consent.

As originally written it provided for  
an appropriation of one hundred  
thousand dollars for buildings on the  
adult feeble-minded farm colony; three  
hundred thousand dollars for a separ-  
ate school for girls and authority to  
dispose of the Pine Bluff property and  
the proceeds to be applied to the  
equipment of the school.

Those of you who were familiar  
with the trend of the last Assembly—  
particularly with the disposition to-  
ward "economy" will agree that it  
was something in the nature of a  
victory to have the bill even debated.  
It was expected that a motion to  
repeal would immediately follow the  
reading of the bill and that it would  
carry with practically no votes against  
it.

One bill, sponsored by the State  
Board, and of importance, committed  
children to the Reform Schools during  
minority, subject to parole at the  
discretion of the Board, was passed.

Your chairman spent practically the  
whole of the session in Frankfort.  
It was a stormy and exciting time.  
I know of no experience which would  
be so valuable to the women of the  
state as attendance at a session of  
the State Assembly. If it is true that  
the people get what they deserve it  
is the way of legislation we truly are  
not in the least deserving.

We have the power to send there  
men and women who are state-mind-  
ed in their intelligence, conscientious  
and with vision. If WE are state-  
minded and conscientious we will see  
to it that our next assemblies are  
composed of members who will rep-  
resent us truly—and the time to be-  
gin work to that end is now.

In summing up the work, adventures  
and experiences of the winter these  
conclusions have been reached:—(1)  
that concentration on a very few  
measures is the wisest possible course  
to pursue; (2) that the best method  
in handling measures is to place re-  
sponsibility for each one upon an in-  
dividual; (3) that the Federation will  
remain a power so long as it fosters  
and promotes legislation that is es-  
sential and of state wide importance.

REPORT OF PRESS  
and PUBLICITY  
DEPARTMENT

Josephine Grauman Marks, Chairman

While the Chairman of all the De-  
partments in the Kentucky Federation  
of Women's Clubs work laboriously on  
their annual reports, the P. A. P.  
Chairman sits back smilingly and con-  
tently, letting the Bulletin speak  
for itself.

It boasts that of the inspiration it has  
been to the striving young club in  
Bluegrass or Pennyrile, in mountain  
or Beargrass region; or in the source  
of information it has been to the more  
mature club.

It boasts that it has grown during  
the past club year from a sheet of  
eight columns to a pamphlet of forty  
two columns.

It prides itself upon the fact that it  
is placed monthly on the tables of  
every public library in Kentucky;  
that it is enjoyed by the President of  
every State Federation the General

Federation, as well as the State  
Chairman of Publicity; that it is read  
by the President of every Federated  
Club in the State, besides by hundreds  
of women who are paying twenty-  
five cents per year to receive its  
benefits.

As far-reaching as has been the  
Bulletin, yet during the three years  
that your Chairman has served you,  
this department of the Kentucky Fed-  
eration has not cost a single penny  
to the state organization.

Unaided, the Press Chairman has  
procured sufficient advertisements to  
maintain her department, but she feels  
that the responsibility should be  
shared by the club women in the state,  
and since the Bulletin has become  
such a valuable advertising medium,  
she urges in this report, that each  
District Press Chairman make it a  
part of her next year's duties to pro-  
cure one advertisement. Two of the  
former advertisers doubled their  
space this year. What stronger argu-  
ment could be presented than this, to  
prove that IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin is indeed your Chair-  
man's labor of love to the club women  
of Kentucky.

When she has a chance to glance  
in her mirror (which is not often),  
she smiles at the grey hairs which are  
crowding out the black, and smiles  
again at the wrinkles which are  
gathering on her brow, because she  
realizes they are caused by Bulletin  
troubles, and Bulletin troubles are  
really such pleasant ones, because  
you Kentucky club women are so very  
appreciative of her feeble efforts.

Your Chairman has given the best  
service at her command to make the  
Bulletin what it is.

Miss Conkright has been faithful  
in her duty in keeping you in touch  
with the Lexington clubs, and the Dis-  
trict Chairman have spurred on the  
Club Press Subchairmen to tell you  
what has been done by the clubs in  
their territory. It takes many spokes  
to make a good Press wheel to run  
smoothly over the roads of Kentucky  
clubdom.

After launching a campaign for a  
hundred-percent membership subscrip-  
tion list, only one club in the state  
was on the honor roll, that at Fulton,  
but many were encouragingly respon-  
sive. We earnestly hope that our suc-  
cessor will find some means of having  
her fondest hopes realized,—that  
every club woman in the state become  
a Bulletin reader, and that every club  
in the commonwealth send a monthly  
account of its accomplishments to the  
editor of the official organ.

The Board of Directors of the Ken-  
tucky Federation, recognizing the in-  
estimable value of the Bulletin, passed  
a resolution at the mid-winter session,  
requesting every club in Kentucky to  
set aside the first meeting in October  
as BULLETIN DAY, when the merits  
of the sheet shall be discussed, and  
each club woman urged to subscribe.

The club women of Kentucky have  
made the Bulletin what it is, and  
your Chairman wishes to impress up-  
on you in her strongest language, that  
the paper is your paper, that its  
columns are your columns,—that its  
one supreme purpose is to inspire all  
clubs to higher and greater activities,  
and if this purpose is being carried  
out, she feels that her efforts have  
not been in vain.

REPORT OF HEALTH DIVISION

Mrs. J. S. Sampson, Chairman

The clubs of the State were request-  
ed to have at least one health program  
during the year's work, two if possi-  
ble. In most instances, this has  
been done. The district health chair-  
man co-operated with the chairman  
responsible for the sale of Christmas  
tuberculosis seals and helped raise an  
apportionment in the various counties  
of the state. This was done with the  
approval of the National Tuberculosis  
Association.

During the year a number of clubs  
have "adopted" nurses—that is have  
become interested in a nurse in train-  
ing, or influenced some one to enter  
the work. There is an alarming  
scarcity of nurses and it will be part  
of the work of the clubs throughout  
the state to assume a responsibility  
to help remedy this trouble.

The state program for this and  
next year will include a plan to in-  
clude a new understanding of health  
in the membership of the Federation  
and to co-operate with the policy of  
Women's Foundation.

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Lloyd, Chairman.

Since both organizations had the same chairman and the same program the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the Kentucky League of Women Voters authorized the chairman to form a joint committee on Social Hygiene for the work of the year 1921-1922.

In the fall and early winter much time was spent in endeavoring so to change the Age of Consent Law presented to the 1920 Legislature as to preserve its merits and yet to remove valid objections to its passage.

A history of the Age of Consent Law in Kentucky since 1891, a statement of the argument for the proposed new law, and much other matter on the subject was prepared and printed.

Not less than 2,000 letters and communications were sent to Club and League members, Prosecuting Attorneys, Legislators and prominent citizens throughout the State with the purpose of arousing active effort in support of the bill.

Two Board meetings of the Federation were attended, two League meetings, and a Democratic rally in Louisville on November 30, for the purpose of enlisting the interest of legislators in the Age of Consent Law.

While the law is somewhat weakened in two points by amendment, and marred but not materially injured in two points, it is an excellent law and worth all it has cost in time, effort and money.

Work With the Legislature. Almost every day that body was in session from January 2 to March 15 was spent with the Legislature arranging committee hearings, answering questions, meeting objections and combating hurtful amendments.

Expenses To May 23. The cost of the Joint Committee to date has been \$643.53. It has been met as follows: Federation, Transportation to Board meetings, \$5.16; allowed all Chairmen, \$15.00; on account printing for the Age of Consent Law, \$170.11; League, 15.00; Friends of the Bill, 264.25; Chairman, 174.01; Total, \$643.53.

Realizing from experience with the Legislature in 1914, '16, '18 and '20, that the appropriations for the bill made by the two organizations would not cover the cost of a successful campaign and being unable to supply all the deficit, the chairman asked and obtained from the League of Women Voters permission to receive contributions to the cause in the name of the League, since being a young organization it was not yet in position to make a large appropriation.

Twenty-two excellent citizens much interested in the bill, in sums ranging from 75 cents to \$50.00 contributed \$264.25. The cost of the bill in 1920 was \$313.23, of which sum the Chairman furnished \$217.23.

pointed out and some of the members of the Committee had heard from the women at home, the bill was, on February 1, recommitted. From that day to February 8 when, after much more persuasion, a second committee hearing was held, effort was made by proponents of the bill to build up a sentiment in the committee against all hurtful amendments, but without success.

This was avoided the danger of having the committee amendment come before the House; but this was entailed the delay of waiting until the last days of the session before the House could consider Senate Bills. The time was used by your chairman, as all the preceding days had been used: in building up sentiment for the bill and against emasculating amendments.

At 10 o'clock in the afternoon of March 14 the day before adjournment, the bill came up for passage. By that time the great accumulation of waiting bills made it necessary to limit discussion of all bills to five minutes on each side. So many hours and days had been given to Old Ring, Evolution, and purely political bills that there was no time left for deliberate consideration of any measure.

A Good Law. Nevertheless the law as enacted is a good law and is a great step in advance. The major provisions in the bill were left unharmed. The law as enacted:

- 1. Fixes the age at 18 years.
2. Includes both sexes.
3. Grades penalties according to the age of the complaining witness.
4. Fixes lighter penalties for offenders under the age of 21 years.
5. Authorizes the court or jury to hear testimony in mitigation of the charge when the complaining witness if or over the age of 16 years and the defendant is under 21 years of age.
6. Testimony in mitigation of the charge is not competent when the complaining witness is under the age of 16 years or the defendant is over the age of 21 years.

While the law is somewhat weakened in two points by amendment, and marred but not materially injured in two points, it is an excellent law and worth all it has cost in time, effort and money. Since March 15 activities have been directed toward adjusting expenses, corresponding with committee members with respect to future work and a program for the ensuing year, and, in answer to many and widespread questions, to the preparation and distribution of a statement of the form in which the bill passed. The last service was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Desha Brockbridge, who had run off and presented to your chairman 600 copies of the page of the Herald for March 23 which carried the statement.

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\$391.24, and regards it as an excellent investment even if that sum is never reduced.

Co-operation.

The most heartening feature of the work of passing the bill was the splendid cooperation. At least fifty men and women wrote that requests to send letters and telegrams had been complied with by the writer or a club, and many wrote two and three times. It is certain that many sent letters and telegrams who did not write to the Chairman, since legislators frequently spoke of receiving such letters and telegrams.

The consideration and respect with which legislators spoke of the Woman's Club at home and the influence of the Club, made clear how important a factor the federated club is and how necessary it is that there should be a federated club in every county.

But perhaps the most gratifying feature was the readiness with which other organizations and individual men and women followed the initiative and lead of the Federation and the League, and co-operated to secure an end that was of equal interest to every good citizen.

The bill had the helpful support of representatives of the State Board of

Health, the Kentucky Children's Home Society, the Churchmen's Federation of Louisville, the Kentucky Conference of Social Workers, and Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the Lexington Y. M. C. A., the Louisville and Lexington Y. W. C. A., the State University, the editors and owners of two of the largest newspapers in the state, the War Mothers, the Lexington W. C. T. U., the Lexington Parent Teachers Association, the Yvette Co. Cooperative Association, prominent Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Judges, Police Judges, the Lexington Police Woman, prominent churchmen and churchwomen, college men, and many other good citizens.

In certain crises the Franklin County War Mothers rendered valuable assistance, coming in larger numbers than any other organization. The Franklin County War Mother was your Chairman's most constant helper. The State War Mother came over from Winchester twice in the interest of the bill.

Numerous S. O. S. calls were sent out in various directions and always somebody responded, enough to save the day.

The experience of the campaign was a revelation of the opportunity of the Federation to initiate, lead, promote, and gather to the support of its un-

TRY THE INVESTMENT STAMP PLAN FOR ACCUMULATING

PEOPLE who have tried the investment stamp plan declare that \$100 is accumulated almost before they realize it, and without missing the money they have put away. The Investment Stamp Plan developed by this company is something new. The stamps may be purchased at our office or at any of our pay stations. They may be cashed at full value at any time, or converted into the Company's securities and earn interest for the purchaser from the day he buys each stamp. Ask us for complete information.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT Louisville Gas & Electric Co. Incorporated in Kentucky

R. M. HUGHES & CO. HIGH GRADE Vinegar and Cider Producers of the Celebrated "Monogram Vinegar" Protected by Trade Mark No. 36,492 10th and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM of the 28th Annual Convention

Tuesday Morning, May 23 10:00 o'clock Latham Hotel Presidents Parlor, Executive Committee Meeting. Tuesday Afternoon, May 23 1:30 o'clock Latham Hotel, Presidents Parlor, Executive Committee Meeting. 4:00 o'clock Latham Hotel - Resolutions Committee Meetings, Nominations Committee Meeting. 4:00 o'clock Latham Hotel - REGISTRATION. Tuesday Evening, May 23 8 o'clock Elks Home - Reception. Wednesday Morning, May 24 9 o'clock Christian Church - FORMAL OPENING OF THE 28th ANNUAL CONVENTION, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds and Mrs. James C. Layne presiding. Called to order by President. Invocation. Music. Mrs. L. E. Foster, Soprano; Miss Mary Dudley, Pianist. Address of Welcome: On behalf of the Hostess City, Mayor J. J. Metcalfe. On behalf of the Woman's Club, Mrs. R. L. O'Leary, President Hopkinsville Woman's Club. Response, Mrs. Thurman Dixon. Reports of the Executive Committee - Credentials Committee - Resolutions Committee - Mrs. Benjamin Bayless; Annual Convention Program, Mrs. R. L. O'Leary; Resolutions, Mrs. R. B. Phillips. Report of Officers - First Vice President, Mrs. James C. Layne; Second Vice President, Mrs. Lewis N. Davis; Third Vice President, Mrs. Creel Brown; Fourth Vice President, Mrs. Stanley Reed; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin W. Bayless; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Warren; Treasurer, Mrs. Alice S. Dickson; Auditor, Mrs. John Gray; General Federation Directors for Kentucky, Mrs. Lafon Riker. President's Report, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds. Announcements. In Memoriam Members Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs May 1921, May 1922. Adjournment 12:30 o'clock. Wednesday Afternoon, May 24 1:30 o'clock Christian Church, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds and Mrs. L. N. Davis, presiding. Reports: First District, Mrs. R. L. Johnson; Second District, Mrs. D. W. Parry; Third District, Mrs. M. C. Millet; New York Society Kentucky Women, Mrs. L. E. Barnes. Music. Adjournment 2:30 o'clock. Wednesday Afternoon, May 24 2:30 o'clock - DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE (place of conference to be announced on bulletin board) Fine Arts, Chairman, Mrs. John Crenshaw; Applied Education, Chairman, Miss Ada May Cromwell; Public Welfare, Chairman, Miss Francis Ingram; Americanization, Chairman, Mrs. Edwin Wendt. Wednesday Afternoon, May 24 4:00 o'clock - Visit to Western Hospital. Wednesday Evening, May 24 7:30 o'clock - Christian Church, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds and Mrs. Creel Brown, presiding. Invocation. Music, Mrs. Frank Burns, Pianist. Address: Court van Tolstol, Russia. Interpretative Reading: The Trumpeters Brothelod, Ballard, Walter Hugo, Music, Francis Thompson, Poem, Austin Dobson; At Parting, Words, Frederick Peterson, Music, James H. Rogers; Pierrot, Words, Sara Teasdale, Music, Newton Crawford; The Wounded Birch, Words, Tolstol, Music, Gretchen; Bereave, Words, Jacques Normand, Music, E. Guitard; Death of Jeanne d'Arc, Words, Casimir Detarigne, Music, Tschakowsky; Mrs. Herbert Bronner, assisted by Mrs. Newton Crawford. The Piano: "Obligations of Culture," Mr. Lacey Rice, Nashville, Tenn.

dertaking the co-operation of all the best element, organized and unorganized, in the State.

As a matter of historic interest and to make the record complete it should be here written that the same stateswoman who as President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association was one of the group of women who, in 1853, began the struggle to raise the Age of Consent to 18 years, was the one who, at a critical moment, saved the Bill in 1922.

About the middle of the session physically depleted, worn out with many discouragements, your chairman went to Miss Laura Clay bankrupt in mind, body and estate and all but ready to surrender, Miss Clay, who had been a wise counsellor all during the session, put courage in the Chairman's heart, strength in her elbow and money in her purse. Your Chairman went back to Frankfort and stayed on the job until the Senate concurred in the House Amendment at 11:20 A. M. March 15. It is a pleasure to give honor where honor is due. Besides it furnishes a wholesome example of courage of conviction and life long tenacity of purpose.

Influence of Women's Clubs. The members of both branches of the general assembly expressed great respect and consideration for the wishes of the Woman's Club in their home communities and for the letters received from their women constituents, notwithstanding their frequent and vehement expressions of disapproval of modern dress and fallings of modern mothers. Present day conditions made doubly hard the passing of the bill.

Women Owe Respect to the Opinions of Men.

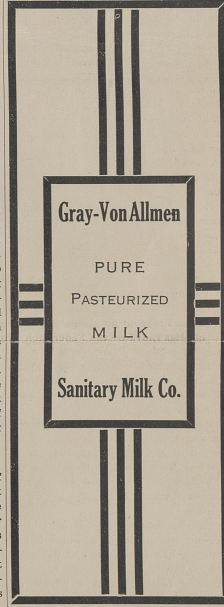
Sixty days spent with the legislature results in the conviction that Kentucky women should accept with large appreciation the Age of Consent Law from the 104 men and one woman who voted for it, and that in return Kentucky women should give heed to the very excellent type of Kentucky men who in their heart of hearts deplore present day tendencies in dress and social customs, and that Kentucky women should co-operate with this splendid type of Kentucky men to restore a social order that will be more reassuring of the perpetuity of the best traditions and institutions of the race.

Work of Organized Women.

This law aims to repress wrong-doing by punishing the wrongdoer. Organized women can do much to help enforce the law; they can also do much to create an environment that will reduce as far as possible the temptation to do wrong.

Organized women can do much to remove the appeal to the inflammable sex instincts of youth in season and out of season, in books, magazines, newspapers, illustrations, advertisements, jazz music, risque songs, commercialized amusements, dress, the dance and social customs. Many factors enter into maintaining a wholesome social order. Repressive legislation has its place; but withal a minor place.

The Social Hygiene Committee submits for the approval of the Federation



the following recommendations:

Recommendations for the Social Hygiene Committee.

The function of social hygiene is to preserve and strengthen the family as the basic social unit. Its activities are both constructive and remedial. It seeks:

- To bring about the best adaptation of the sex factor in human life to the growth, happiness and character of the individual and the good of society; To encourage all means which tend to build up healthy, happy and socially wholesome life; To eliminate all factors which tend to weaken or destroy the home and oppose the best development of the individual.

As practical measures to promote these ends, the Social Hygiene Committee recommends the following program:

- 1. Education.
2. Recreation.
3. Law Enforcement.
4. Legislation.

Since the realization of the purposes of social hygiene requires widespread interest and action, in order to carry out the foregoing program, the committee recommends that the Federation consider a policy that will enlist the interest of as large a number of groups and individuals as possible and promote co-operation in any form in which it may be offered.

Under present day conditions the strain upon the family and wholesome social life is very great. It is a live issue, and large co-operation is needed and can be secured if the way is open.

Since the report was made a change has come in the policy of the committee

## REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS DIVISION

Mrs. James S. Darnell, Chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

Industry is essentially a problem of human power. One important element in this problem is the question of pooling all this power for the good of the industry, and all those engaged therein, while still securing the maximum production. Thus it appears that one of the most important phases of the labor problem today is the question of hours.

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

The human machine is subject to fatigue, the non-living machine is not. Fatigue, like pain, is one of the great safety valves of the human machine. It is protective. It is a physical defense. Aside from physical labor, among the chief causes of fatigue is speed. The telephone service may well be cited as an example of the work requiring speed, the average daily hours are 8½ with overtime Sunday work, working thru loss of relief, these are often exceeded, 255 calls per hour or 2½ per minute seems an example of real speed and yet—the peak level often exceeds this.

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

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

In order that the laboring man or woman may live their lives, they must satisfy something more than the instinct of self-preservation. Their very souls are hungry and thirsty to satisfy these instincts. To use the working man's arms and legs and ignore that he has a brain is to ruin him as a craftsman and degrade him as a man. When the workers are permitted to exercise their natural instincts, especially on creative workmanship and of exploration and invention, we see the human machine at its best, functioning with the min-

imum of strain and therefore the minimum of fatigue, and incidentally with increased happiness, as Ruskin says, "There is no Wealth but Life."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The number of white women employed in these industries at the time of the survey, was made, was 8,786 and 1,145 colored women making a total of 9,931.

In selecting the week for which the payroll records were taken an attempt was made to secure figures for the recent week, which was representative of the usual working hours of the firm. For instance a week in which there had been a holiday such as Thanksgiving or Armistice day was not chosen, but rather one in which weekly hours would be more normal.

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

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

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

The Bureau at Washington says: "Such hours as these are not only a menace to the health of the women themselves, but to their efficient em-

ployment in industry, and to the well-being of the community of which they form a part. That this drain on strength and vitality, the unavoidable accompaniment of long working hours, is not essential to successful production, is illustrated by the fact, that many establishments were found to be operating on much shorter hours."

According to figures in this report, the earnings of the women ranged all the way from \$1.00 up to \$60.00 per week; these two extremes represent of course, unusual cases. One half of the white women were receiving less than \$11.05 per week, even in these industries which ranked highest in weekly earnings, large numbers of the women were receiving less than a living wage. As in the telephone exchange, and metal-goods manufacturing, where one-half of the women received less than \$14.30. At the other end of the scale were establishments manufacturing wooden boxes, where one-half of the white women earned less than \$7.50 a week, and in the 5 and 10-cent stores where one-half of the women earned less than \$8.75. Wages of colored women were on an even lower scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

General lighting was found unsatisfactory in 45 plants.

Seating was inadequate in 87 establishments, 11 had no seats at all, except, occasionally boxes for the women workers, 46 had provided the wrong kind of seat, 38 establishments reported as being inadequate in the matter of fire protection, 22 had failed to provide fire escapes where they were required for safety. In some cases exits were obstructed, aisles were narrow and stairways winding, narrow and very steep.

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

Toilet facilities were inadequate in 134 establishments; in 4 of these the women employed were compelled to use the one used by the men.

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

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

Hospital room was found in only 8 establishments. A first aid in 121. In a great number of these no definite person was in charge of administering aid in case of emergency. A nurse was found in only 2 plants, and a doctor in one.

I sent to Woman's Bureau at Washington a list of Federated Clubs in Kentucky requesting them to send copy of report in full to each Club. Good women of Kentucky now that

we really know what conditions are, let us work with a purpose.

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

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

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

## AMERICANIZATION AND TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Edmund M. Post, Paducah,  
Division Chairman.

The Department of Americanization and Training in Citizenship has both the Vision and The Programme to offer you, for accomplishment in Kentucky.

In Americanization, the work varies according to its opportunities. The foreign-born (30,000 in the state) usually segregate in the cities. Louisville being the center, while the smaller towns have their share.

The Night School (under the auspices of the Board of Education, The Parent-Teachers' Leagues, and the Board of Trade) and the Neighborhood House where the fundamentals of English are taught, the Committees from the various Women's Clubs on Education, Home Economics, and Civics, who give lessons in cooking, sewing and Community Life, all these agencies co-operate to make an American Citizen of the foreign born.

The fine programme for Citizenship Day sent by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs which is to be observed July 4th, in Louisville, will have Miss Frances Ingram, of Neighborhood House, as chairman for this patriotic celebration. Miss Ingram's splendid Americanism is one of Kentucky's great assets. All the federated clubs of Louisville are expected to take part.

The day is to be observed throughout the State, and all "New Citizens," the native born, who are 21 and the foreign born, are welcomed into this great privilege, who have become naturalized.

In the visual education of Americanization bring to your community the patriotic films—"The Making of An American," "The Man Without a Country," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Seventh Son." (These films can be had from our official distributors at 220 W. 42nd St., N. Y. City.)

In the training in citizenship, the programme for study—"Know Your Own Community," sent by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, is the most comprehensive one I have seen. So plain that any Club can direct it and still it can be enlarged upon for a greater number. It has been mailed to our Club Presidents with the hope that in choosing your study for the coming year, you will give this your most earnest consideration. At the First District Meeting held in Princeton, where 11 of the 13 counties were represented by Delegates, these programmes were distributed, and we hope for good results.

The future of Kentucky's Welfare rests in the "New Voters' hands—That 'little scrap of paper,' the ballot. To be a loyal American, a loyal Kentuckian, the voter must be educated; "There is no Crime but Ignorance." The Women of Kentucky must awake to their responsibility.

The Club women are the vanguard of the Army, who must lead our beloved Commonwealth onward and upward—in the march of Progress. Will you share the vision and the programme?

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## REPORT OF DIVISION OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Chairman.

We have discovered that Kentucky history is a cultivated taste, and we are now contrasting our effort to get the work started with our present effort to keep up with it. Very few clubs answered the Questionnaire the first year, but those that did caught the inspiration, and from that small beginning the work has grown so rapidly your chairman wishes that like All Gaul—she could be "divided into three parts,"—one to answer letters, one to provide ways and means, to preserve the valuable material brought to light, and one to study and write while the opportunity is at hand. The work this year has been carried forward by its own momentum. Local history chairmen have developed local history pride. Wherever History Day has been observed, it has become an annual custom, and by securing the tags from articles so exhibited, your Chairman is acquiring worth-while information as to the relics of value in Kentucky. We have been active in operation all over the State. In some counties the interest has grown into County Historical Associations, at which carefully prepared papers from source material are read and frequently published in local newspapers, thus securing, preserving, and disseminating historical information. Local history scrapbooks are being kept for schools and libraries into which such articles are pasted, serving their purpose also in preserving items of history and increasing an interest in it. Individuals as well as clubs are studying every available Kentucky history and begging your chairman and the Library Commission for more material and a suggested course of reading on the subject. Librarians are commenting everywhere upon the calls for books relating to Kentucky history. A number of clubs have responded to last year's call, to locate historic sites along the national highways. Wherever this has been done and short sketches of each provided, it has been easy to induce automobile and picnic parties to meet at such places, thus definitely locating them in the minds of many people, until such time as they can be permanently marked. In some instances clubs have offered prizes to school children for historical essays, upon such places visited. A further use of this information thus acquired will be proposed in our plan of work for next year. Locating Historic Site, Historic Pilgrimages, and Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous People have proved most enchanting ways to arouse an interest in local history. Quite a number of valuable gifts have been secured for the Kentucky Historical Society.

Clubs all over Kentucky have requested copies of the Danville Political Club, a historical play dramatized by this department at the Danville Convention. Your chairman regrets that her days have been limited to 24 hours each, and there has never been time available to put the play into condition for general use for clubs desiring to stage it. However, she so desires to do this. She hopes to find time in the near future.

As keeper of the Archives of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, your Chairman is making another effort to secure the Year Books missing from the file. If any members have any of the following she will appreciate it if they will mail them to her:

- 1896 Second Annual Meeting in Versailles.
- 1897 Third Annual Meeting in Harrodsburg.
- 1907 Thirteenth Annual Meeting in Shelbyville.
- 1914 Twentieth Annual Meeting in Louisville.
- 1915 Twenty-first Annual Meeting in Lexington.

The good accomplished through the series of lectures given for the benefit of the Student Loan Fund has been at least four-fold. It has made it possible to present lectures bearing upon Kentucky's early history, illustrated with slides of rare value, to clubs scattered over the State, an unusual opportunity for arousing state-wide interest in matters historical. (2) It has brought thoughtful, intelligent club women into closer touch with the University and its needs, opening a way in which any who wish may help

the cause of education in Kentucky in a very practical way. (3) It will add \$1,000.00 to the Student Loan Fund—a fund which is loaned to deserving boys and girls who are working their way through college, and who can often be helped through to graduation by timely loans of nominal sums, and every trained college man and woman in Kentucky is an asset now. (4) It has been a joy to your chairman who has found it a means of acquiring as well as disseminating historical information. Under ideal conditions she has visited places of interest and learned much at first hand which will prove useful to this department in future. Among the clubs visited it was evident that North Middletown, Stanford, Middlesboro, and Maysville were doing excellent work in locating sites; The Woman's Club of Henderson in gathering together information concerning Audubon, looking toward an Audubon Museum at that place; that clubs at Barbourville were centering their attention upon Dr. Thomas Walker's house, the first house built by a white man in what is now the State of Kentucky; that Winchester was keenly interested and claiming that Clark County was the cradle of Kentucky history; that Georgetown had made the best list of historic sites along the Dixie Highway, and was gathering histories and historical material for the library there; that Paducah had been active in interesting the school children and in doing research work concerning the land grant of George Rogers Clark, and in marking the grave of Thomas Jefferson's sister, Lucy Jefferson Lewis. The club at Elizabethtown is marking the house where Lincoln lived. Other clubs over the State are doing equally interesting work. This is just a sample.

The clubs where these lectures were given and the sums contributed by them to the Student's Loan Fund for the University of Kentucky, are as follows:

Woman's Club of the University of Kentucky	\$567.51
Woman's Club of North Middletown	10.00
Woman's Club of Stanford	14.24
Woman's Club of Madisonville	25.00
Woman's Club of Henderson	12.02
Woman's Club of Owensboro	13.16
Woman's Club of Paducah	15.41
The M. C. Club of Winchester	13.00
Woman's Club of Middlesboro	15.00
Woman's Club of Harlan	10.00
Civic League of Barbourville	10.00
Woman's Club of Barbourville	25.00
Woman's Improvement Club of Corbin	10.00
Woman's Club of Frankfort	10.00
Mason County Woman's Club and Washington Study Club	36.40
Woman's Club of Georgetown	20.00
Woman's Club of Bloomfield	10.00
Woman's Club of Springfield	10.00
Woman's Club of Lebanon	19.00
Personal Gifts	19.00

Other clubs have dates ahead, and to all of these the Department of History is grateful for co-operation and support.

## REPORT OF DIVISION OF EDUCATION

Miss Ada May Cromwell, Chairman.

The appointment to the Chairmanship of the Division of Education of one wholly without the pale of school interest, other than that of the average citizen, had at least one advantage, when that Chairman applied herself to an investigation of the educational affairs of the State she went at it sans blind bridle, sans rose colored glasses.

She submits, therefore, to the Federation a report compiled sans either the salient fact that stands out like a red rose bush on a green lawn is that Kentucky stands forty-fifth in the educational status of the states, because of:

- a. Politics, due to the fact that the Superintendent of Public Instruction must be a party politician in order to secure this office, the only stipulated qualifications for such official being that he shall be thirty years of age and never have fought a duel.
- b. Bad state organization of schools and worse administration.
- c. Poorly prepared teachers.
- d. Insufficient financial support, and
- e. Lack of public interest, pride, and sentiment in public school affairs.

However, were all these causes elimin-

ated and our State Board of Education left as it is, i. e., composed of state officials whose other duties render it absolutely impossible for them to give the requisite time and attention to school affairs, with our text book adoptions a gamble, and that not even a dignified game but a regular "come seven come eleven" snap finger clap game, Kentucky would still incompetently hold her own a station 45.

Such were conditions when your Chairman was appointed in June, 1921 and such practically are conditions today, a hard fought campaign and a session of the legislature, notwithstanding. We feel, however, that these efforts being not only a part of the Federations activities but also a part in Kentucky's own history should be recorded.

Just prior to our last annual meeting the Legislature had voted to submit to the people two constitutional amendments, each having to do with our school laws.

1. Providing for the removal of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction out of politics and making it an appointive office.
2. Providing for a more democratic distribution of the school funds where by the child in the poorer county might share somewhat in the advantage of the child of the richer counties.

The Federation at the Danville meeting adopted resolutions indorsing these amendments to the State constitution, your Chairman, therefore, upon her appointment in June found the work mapped out for her. After carefully selecting a state wide committee of club women we decided to unite our Educational Association and the State Department of Education, in working for the amendments.

Throughout the campaign unceasingly, tirelessly, hopefully, tenaciously, blithely, endlessly and recklessly we worked and in all these ways and some more we failed.

The amendments were defeated but we were not. Still co-operating with prepared a constructive educational program and faced the Legislature. There were times when we felt like backing out but we never did and in the end we came out with part of our hopes realized and part of them crushed.

We realized: A system of teachers training schools in place of the old antiquated teacher institutes. Extended term of common schools—7 months; Two new normal schools and minor improvements as to trustees and members of county boards. We lost that which would have meant most to the children of Kentucky that is, our bill providing for a qualified State Board of Education and a competent qualified Text Book Commission working under provisions that would forever prevent a repetition of the Text Book scandal which shamed our fair state in 1919.

It is the sincere belief of your Chairman that until we have remedied these two evils little can be done to help Kentucky's public schools. If the matter of text books alone was considered we would go too far and have done with it. No school system can rise higher than its text books and until we investigate and find the best books and put them into the hands of the children we are hopelessly side tracked at "45."

As your Chairman, I have found the work illuminating and interesting. In furtherance of the work I have visited eleven counties and many schools, in co-operation with the State Department of Education sent out over twelve thousand letters in behalf of the amendments and the legislative work, attended several joint conferences of the State Department and K. E. A. and also an annual meeting in April of the K. E. A. at Louisville.

One comes away from such a meeting as that with a larger vision and awakened to the fact that we cheat ourselves out of a great blessing when we fail to get into sympathetic understanding with the teachers and heads of the institutions of our state, who, against odds, toll on year after year only to find—well, we are still at 45.

Someway we people in Kentucky have considered our schools as a thing apart, a kind of a side show which George could run while we gave our attention to serious things. Save the Mark!

There is no longer the shadow of an excuse for such indifference.

The greatest asset to Kentucky educational literature in recent years is the report of the Survey Commission. It is entitled "Public Education in Kentucky" and may be had for the asking either from your Chairman or from

the State Department at Frankfort. This survey was made by experts and represents a great outlay of time and money and is in reality a scientific analysis of the school problem of our state. The same system employed in other states has resulted in splendid progress and there is no reason why Kentucky should not benefit by this outlined program for upbuilding our educational system other than Kentucky's own indifference to conditions which shame her.

Your Chairman, therefore, recommends: first, a careful study of this book, since it contains a picture of Kentucky's schools as they are and as they should be.

Second: That the chairman of local clubs stress in their programs the need of revision of the school laws to the end that at the Primary and general elections the club women may support only such candidates for office as will interest themselves in the school laws and promise to aid in revision of same.

Third: That the Federation shall continue its co-operation with the K. E. A. and the State Department since in this union we indeed find strength.

Fourth: That the Committee on Education of each club make a specific work of placing in every rural school in the county a few good books which may be loaned to the children for home reading, the teachers to act as librarians and co-operate with club committees in the selection of additional books.

## REPORT OF PUBLIC WELFARE DEPT.

Frances Ingram, Chairman

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

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

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

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

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

mand. Children left homeless have no friendly authority with final responsibility for their care, and as a result fall into the hands of whoever happens to know and care enough to see that a permanent and satisfactory home is secured for them."

The Commission brought up-to-date the facts pertaining to child welfare in Kentucky and submitted a report to the Governor January 1, 1922. Altho the report showed that certain legislation was highly desirable, the Commission considered that it was not expedient to recommend such legislation for immediate enactment. However, it submitted to the Governor and General Assembly seven legislative proposals relating to children: four amending the following Acts; Juvenile Court, Child Labor, Desertion and Adoption; one recommending the passage of an Adult Probation Law, and one providing for a permanent Commission on Juvenile Courts and Probation and last, the most important, the establishment of a permanent Child Welfare Commission. Two of these acts were passed—two providing that the desertion of a pregnant wife by her husband shall be a felony and prescribing penalties therefor; the other the establishment of a permanent Child Welfare Commission of nine members.

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

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

The task of making a thorough and comprehensive study of child welfare conditions and problems in Kentucky, and of making recommendations based on such a study, is too difficult and too important to be hastily done. It takes time to collect and consider all the relevant facts. Conclusions should be reached slowly and recommendations should be based on careful consideration of all available data.

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

### (2) DIVISION OF HEALTH

The best indication during the past year that health work of the State has been put on a stable basis is the organization and successful operation of nine All-Time County Health Departments. The health programs of these departments have been very intensive. The County Health Officer and his staff of workers reach the people in their homes and the children in the schools in such a way as to insure better living conditions, more adequate facilities for the disposal of human waste, control over the spread of communicable diseases, and examination of school children for defects and the correction of those defects. They have established standards of efficiency in the inspection of food, dairies, and all establishments that serve the public. These and many other activities in the health departments have constituted real service, and one that the State Board of Health hopes will rapidly spread to other counties where a like community of interest in matters relating to public health may be instituted.

### a. Committee on Social Hygiene.

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

### (3) DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

a. Committee on Industrial and Business Relations.

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

Respectfully submitted, Frances Ingram, Chairman, Department of Public Welfare, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

## REPORT OF CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Mrs. Robert Cowley, Chairman

The Division of Child Welfare based its programme on the three essentials fundamental to child life.

1. The public protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Universal child health.
3. Abolition of child labor.

The plan of work is indicated by the following resolutions:

1. That every club in the state be asked to secure one pupil for a Training School for Nurses.
2. That the Clubs be urged to bring about the employment of a Public Health nurse in every county.
3. That the Clubs be urged to bring about the installation of a full time health officer in every county.
4. That the Federation ask the 1922 General Assembly for an increased appropriation for the State Board of Health that Kentucky might receive all benefits to be derived from the Shepard-Towner Bill.

The Increased Appropriation was passed in the Kentucky Legislature. Each club was requested to hold one Child Welfare programme during the year. The result of this wide discussion, in line with the general nation-wide discussion in newspapers and magazines of all kinds, has been a special application according to the need of time and place. Physical Examinations of school children, school lunches, play grounds, better baby contests and exhibits at town or county fairs. The use of the county fair by Child welfare committees is especially commended.

A limited number of copies of the pamphlet prepared by the Division of Child Welfare of the General Federation have been distributed as far as possible. This plan for Child Welfare should be in the hands of every President and Child Welfare Chairman.

Your Chairman attended the sessions of the Louisville Health Institute and noted the emphasis laid on the prevention of Tuberculosis in infancy and childhood. As much as a large percentage of children are infected with tuberculosis in early youth. Also the wide application of the Wasserman test for syphilis has made it possible to diagnose the disease in unsuspected maternal and infant cases and has thrown light on many of the mental and physical defects of childhood. The fact that the two Great Scourges of mankind are primarily diseases of childhood and that both of them lend themselves readily to preventive and curative measures, broadens the field of Child Welfare work and adds to its importance and value immensely.

The Chairman of the Department of Public Welfare, Miss Frances Ingram, is also Chairman of the Children's Code Commission and has brought great credit to this department and will bring great good to the weak and erring children of the state.

### REPORT of CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION

Mrs. C. C. McAdams, Chairman

Kentuckians have reason to be gratulated on marked improvement in her State institutions in the last year. This is due to three causes: first the desire on the part of those in charge to make a good showing before the State Legislature which convened this year; second the Board of Charities and Corrections desire to measure up to form, and an awakened civic consciousness. The improvement I believe will continue, much encouragement to work out needed changes in buildings and equipment will not be amiss, as appropriations must be carefully handled. The individual members of the Federation should acquaint themselves with the amount given these institutions, the salaries paid the persons in charge, the number cared for, in short it is your business to know, you pay the bills.

**The Kentucky School for Deaf** This school was established for the purpose of giving an education to all deaf children of the Commonwealth, and is the fourth of its kind in order of establishment in the United States. Nearly twenty-five hundred deaf children have been educated here during the history of the school which will celebrate its centennial next year. The past session has been very successful and the health of the children unusually good. Pupils of this school are given a course of instruction equal to the eighth grades of the public school and one year of high school work. Those who wish to attend college are allowed an additional year of preparation.

The trades taught the boys are printing, shoemaking and repairing, cabinet work, tailoring and gardening. The girls are taught plain sewing, dressmaking and all kinds of fancy needle work. They have the care of their bed rooms, are taught laundry work, and take care also of the pupils dining hall.

Upon recommendation of the State Budget Commission, the General Assembly recently made appropriations to purchase 64 acres of additional farming land, to enlarge the heating plant, to employ a supervising teacher and instructor of domestic science, freehand drawing and art, and physical culture. (These improvements were recommended by the Federation last year.) With these additional instructors the school, in so far as the faculty is concerned, will take rank with the very best schools in the south. A new school building, hospital and gymnasium are very much needed to bring the plant up to the standard of first class schools for the education of the deaf. The members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs who were in Danville last May and witnessed the exhibition of class work and saw the exhibit from the manual training department were given some idea of the work of the school and its aims. The interest of the Federation is much appreciated.

**Feeble Minded Institute**

Mrs. John Stoffer reports 216 women and girls and 229 men and boys. Found the buildings in very good repair and some parts freshly painted. The buildings are crowded and patients have to be refused admittance because of lack of room. Everything in the kitchen and wards looked clean and well cared for and the beds were well made. The patients are kept clean and seemed very happy. Each one has a locker where their clothes are kept after being mended. Every Monday morning shoes in need of repair are gathered up and taken to a little shop to be mended by the men capable of doing this work. Quantities of vegetables are raised and the surplus canned for winter use. The children are given milk twice a day. All the inmates capable of doing any work are given certain tasks to perform, such as sewing, mending, caring for the house, kitchen, garden, farm, etc. There are three teachers and the work they are doing is splendid. A small library has been started and the teachers read to the children during the reading hour. Some of course can read for themselves. I am sure any childrens books would be most acceptable if sent to the institu-

tion. A new motion picture machine has been installed and the children are looking forward to the movies. The things which most impressed me on my last visit was the extreme kindness and gentleness of those in charge to these poor unfortunates.

**School for the Blind** It was my pleasure to visit the school for the blind in Louisville this winter. As I went over the building from the kitchen to the fourth floor and viewed the opportunities for those who have been so unfortunate I wondered if the Club Women of Kentucky used their efforts in persuading parents who had children with this affliction to give them the advantage of this school.

A child should enter at six, further delay renders the education more difficult and incomplete. From the moment he reaches the school, the sense of touch must be persistently trained. The kindergarten course is taken up first by the young children, after the kindergarten course they take up every branch of study for a good education just as is offered to the seeing child, also instruction in manual training. If he has any musical talent it is scientifically cultivated, for he can compete with his seeing comrades on more equal terms in this occupation than in any other course, and if he shows any aptitude he is taught piano tuning.

The boys are taught in the workshop to cane chairs, make mops and brooms; the girls are taught to sew and a thorough course in domestic science. In one room they had five automatic sewing machines and a loom and this work was done beautifully as if they had perfect sight. In this course of study and development which extends over a period of eight to ten years, the child gains confidence in his ability, he is intelligent, an agreeable associate and prepared to earn a living for himself.

Miss Merrin is an excellent superintendent as kind and attentive as an ideal mother. The children are supplied with nutritious wholesome food and there is not a home in Kentucky where children receive more tender care.

A free education is the birthright of every child; to withhold such opportunity is a serious mistake. Fifty percent of blind children of Kentucky between the ages of six and sixteen are growing up in ignorance and without these advantages so freely offered by our State.

I want to ask the Club Women of Kentucky to see that each child in their communities with defective sight be given the advantages of this blind school.

**Confederate Home**

I am glad to report the Confederate Home has been entirely replaced since the fire and apparently in a splendid physical condition.

There are at the present writing 77 men there in all, 13 in the hospital, seven of these bedridden and there is a nurse in attendance.

The committee was there at the noon hour and the dinner was wholesome and appetizing, consisting of soup, greens with meat, potatoes, baked apple pie. In talking to the veterans they seemed cheerful and satisfied. The Home had a general air of prosperity and contentment.

**University of Kentucky**

Madam Chairman: In presenting my report as Chairman for the State University I will only state facts.

There are many adverse criticisms of the University coming under this department, if true, indefatigable energy and prayerful effort should be made to correct them; if untrue the University should be vindicated.

The bill in regard to the text books on science used by the University creating a doubt in the child mind of God and man and biblical authority, failing to pass did not exonerate the Legislature in accordance with the University. The argument was, the National Constitution should not act upon the bill. Mr. Drury who spoke against the bill condemned the University for such text books if taught. He stated "my heart bleeds for parents whose children are subjected to such teachings, but the Legislature is not the place to remedy or rectify our grievance. I beg of you not to take this step by voting for this bill, it is dangerous." And he then directed them in most positive language to the

correct source for action and relief which they should have. Truth should be the measuring rod for text books in all schools.

Governor Morrow favored me with a complimentary introductory letter to the faculty of the University. I have not visited the University, I deemed it best policy not to until matters in some way adjust themselves. I did extend my poor service to Prof. McVey. I regard our University under a cloud and it requires some action for alleviation upon our part.

We, as a committee, recommend if such text books are used, as an organization we condemn such books, if not, to request the Faculty to state positively such is untrue.

Respectfully submitted. Mrs. W. J. Stone, Chairman. Mrs. Chas. Morris Mrs. L. D. Stucker Mrs. O. L. Taylor Mrs. Walter Mathews Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, Committee

### REPORT OF FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. John Crenshaw, Chairman

The State Chairman of Fine Arts, acting as the clearing house for the Department, has promptly passed on to the Division Chairmen of Art, Music, and Literature, all communications that have reached her from the National Chairman; or any inquiries that have come to her from throughout the State.

In October she attended the Board meeting in Lexington, during which period, in her office of advisory member of the Department, she held a conference with the Division Chairmen at which time plans for the whole Department, and for the Divisions were discussed and outlined. The slogan chosen for the Department was "Publicity." It was felt the work of the Fine Arts Department was less known throughout the State than any of the other six Departments in the Federation.

With this idea in view the Chairman of Fine Arts was deputed to write a series of articles for the "Bulletin" showing the resources of each Division, and touching lightly on the work each Division hoped to accomplish. This was done.

Asked by the National Chairman of Music, Mrs. Oberdorfer, to have published in the local paper a clipping sent her in regard to the proposed tax on Musical instruments, she was able to accede to the request through the courtesy of the local press: adding a plea that all women interested write immediately to their Senators and Representatives at Washington. She was equally interested in our own Music Bill (sponsored by our Chairman of Music, Miss Sparks), and did for it, as well, her small best.

The Chairman of Fine Arts is especially proud of the work the Division Chairmen of Fine Arts have done, as demonstrated by the excellent reports of each Division which follows. She predicts a greater accomplishment next year.

### REPORT OF MUSIC DIVISION

Francis Sparks, Chairman

The Music Division is striving to make the study of music compulsory in our Public Schools and Universities. The Music Bill for which we worked very hard failed to pass the Legislature, but a Bill was passed compelling every school in the State to sing patriotic songs each day.

We are just pioneers in our study of music and we cannot hope to be an educated nation musically until music is included as a course of study in all schools.

The Department sent out a plan of work, approved by the National Chairman, to all the Clubs having a Music Department, also outlined special programs which were requested.

In the larger towns and cities we are not very useful, but we hope to have benefited the smaller ones. The most gratifying reports come from over the State which prove we are growing musically. Artists' Concerts have been given with great success

### REPORT of APPLIED EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Frank L. McVey, Chairman.

Beginning this year with the new plan of work adopted at the Danville Convention the division chairmen in the Department of Applied Education felt especially fortunate in having as their Department Chairman, Mrs. Frank L. McVey, who, with her trained mind and accurate knowledge of educational matters in Kentucky was especially fitted for the position.

Mrs. McVey outlined a very definite policy for this department covering a period of years, carefully laying the foundation for its gradual development. In these plans her division chairmen heartily concurred in them. Mrs. McVey took the minutes of the meeting herself and they are somewhere among her papers now. Unfortunately none of us recall her plans clearly enough to state them at this time.

Going to the hospital for what she supposed to be a minor operation, she had notifications sent out asking her division chairmen to send in reports from which she expected to compile this report as Chairman of the Department of Applied Education. Before our reports reached Lexington the State was shocked by the death of Mrs. McVey.

Realizing the importance of the work, we of her committee decided to gather the fragments together and send them in as requested by the Recording Secretary. We do this with tearful eyes and saddened hearts feeling our own inadequacy but hoping that a wise leader will be raised up to carry forward this most important task, some one with training and vision who will be a worthy successor to Mrs. Frank L. McVey.

Mrs. Charles Massie Allen Miss Ada May Cromwell Mrs. W. T. Lafferty Miss Maybelle Cornell Miss Anne Gullion Mrs. C. C. Southgate By Teresa Buchigmani, Secretary to President U. Ky.

in many of the towns. Community songs are also very popular. Our National Chairman hopes to have a Community Center for music in every town in the United States. Letters were sent to the Clubs asking an expression on the idea and undoubtedly any plan of the Chairman will be enthusiastically received. Our motto: "Let us make good music popular and popular music good," expresses to what end we are working.

**Plan of Work**

1. Music in Homes. Conduct a modified Music Memory Contest called the Home Memory Contest. Each mother using records or rolls that she may have, teaching the child the Composer and a short analysis of each composition. Devote eighteen minutes each evening to contest and at end of month have a written or oral examination. Encourage School Boards to give credits for all work done in Music. Encourage organizations of orchestras or bands.
2. Music in Clubs. Have three good programs during the year and one musical number at each meeting. Use an official songbook, to be ready to join in songs at Conventions and elsewhere.
3. Music in Schools. Get a Victrola and some good records in every school in the State. Music a regular part of the school study.
4. Concerts. Try to have at least one Artists' Recital during the year and encourage Home Talent in every possible way.
5. Musical Programs. These to be for Insane Asylums, Public Institutions etc.
6. Libraries. Music section in every library in the State.
7. A week for an intensive music campaign

### REPORT OF DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE.

(Continued from page 1)

club organized a ward for the School Bond Issue and worked for the two State Constitutional Amendments. A penny lunch is directed at one school. Books and magazines are distributed to institutions. English is taught to a group of foreigners including lessons in American citizenship. Retarded children in two public schools are coached for their promotion. Worked for all the bills endorsed by the State Federation by visits and letters to legislators. Each program includes a discussion of vital civic questions. There were given lectures on public health and assistance in the work of the National Public Health Exposition.

Crescent Hill, with three clubs for women, including one for school girls, have had full fellowship with each other in the co-operative work they have accomplished for their suburb. All the civic organizations have united for the beautifying and betterment of the community. The clubs had a Flag Raisings on Armistice Day on the grounds of the Branch Public Library.

Through the courtesy of the Louisville Water Company, the use of its grounds for a base ball diamond has been established.

The Community has purchased beautiful adjacent grounds to the Branch Library to avoid the place being used for commercial purposes. The alleys which have been long neglected have all been cleaned. The strip of ground called No Man's Land by the Railroad which was planted years ago and of late neglected has been put in good order. The eight clubs of the community unite to make it a healthy, happy, home-loving suburb.

**Literature Club.**—Organized for purely study work each year takes some civic work. This year working for the School Bond Issue and including letters to legislators in behalf of Federation bills.

**Monday Afternoon Club.**—A study club with current events on all programs. Organized a ward in behalf of the School Bond Issue and the two State Amendments, getting out a good vote for the same. Sent delegates to the Social Hygiene Conference. A good report followed. A legislative committee reported the progress of all bills National and State under Federation direction. Letters as requested were written, and some members visited the Capitol for committee work there. Have helped a Juvenile Court ward. Sent 100 per cent. to the Federation Endowment Fund.

**League of Parent-Teacher Associations.**—Organized work for the Bond Issue, given help to the schools in the parade of school children to arouse interest and knowledge concerning the same. Have established new associations and increased membership in old ones. An association contracts cars for the use of children who cannot afford it. Have created a students loan fund to make possible a continuance in school of such children as would otherwise have to go to work. Twenty-two children have been benefited through this fund which is administered with care and discretion.

**The Outdoor Art League.**—The club established a Park on the river front with a band concert. A story telling hour for 28 summer meetings gave great zest to the children's pleasure. A Park has been dedicated on Baxter Avenue at the Railroad station in honor of memory of Mrs. Henrietta Morgan Duke, where memorial trees have also been planted for Mrs. Charles P. Weaver, Mrs. Sarah Webb Maury, and Mrs. Evelyn Sheard Barnett. The club furnished speakers for the School Bond Issue and the State Amendments. Gave illustrated story of the work done to a daily paper for the Magazine section. Have had 300 notices in the daily papers. Public meetings have been held as follows: One on "Our City" addressed by the mayor, showing also slides of the planning done for Schools.

A stereopticon lecture was given by Mr. John Wister on English and French Gardens. An address by Mr. Charles Gates on his trip to Great Britain, France and Belgium. Miss Janet Rankin spoke at a luncheon meeting on the Minimum Wage. A lecture by Mr. Ross Crane, of the Art Institute, Chicago. A lecture by Mr. Frederic Weygold on "How Pictures

are Made," telling of a plan for an Art School. A lecture by Prof. Fankhouser of State University on "Conservation of Bird Life in Kentucky." An Audubon Circle was formed in the League. Steps were taken to form Bird Circles in the schools. Talk on Art Museums in other cities with slide illustrations by Mrs. Aubry Cossar. Following this talk the League subscribed \$1,000.00 toward founding an Art Museum.

Have taken charge of a plot of ground for planting as a park adjoining Ballard Mills and belonging to that firm.

Sent delegates to National Social Hygiene Conference. Had booth in Health Exposition. Had exhibit of Italian Mosaics and Statuettes in Central and Highland Branch Libraries. Co-operated in the weeks of the city campaign for cleaning and painting up. Have made efforts to have an old neglected cemetery made into a playground.

Have had a spring and plant and flower sale with moving pictures of same. Had a Red Cross station in the last drive. Sent \$25.00 to Federation Endowment.

**Sorosis Club.**—Organized for study but always does a bit of civic work. Have made a special fight against smoke. Had a booth in the Health Exposition where names of women were enrolled as a protest against the smoke nuisance of the city. Plans have been made to organize a Smoke Abatement League for further work.

**Tourist Club.**—Limited in membership and devoted to travel study. The civic work of interest is in behalf of the Pine Mountain School to which a contribution is sent in money or in purchases. Boxes of clothing and useful household articles are sent during the year.

**The Woman's Club.**—This year's Civic Committee's subject has been: "Woman Guardians of the Law and Community work for children." The October program gave a discussion of the School Bond Issue and the Two State Amendments. The April program was on Occupational Therapy in hospitals and institutions. This committee led in the establishment of the Bureau of Police Women, which now has its own office and three police women which number is to be increased when suitable women can be secured. The Community work for Children has established a new department. Twice monthly, on Saturday mornings, sixteen in all, have been given musical, story telling, or slide picture programs. They have been received with great interest and enthusiasm. The effort has been self-supporting, leaving a small balance in the Treasury.

**The Woman's City Club.**—Now in the Federation and welcomed. The State Health Exposition originated with this club and was pushed to a possibility by its energy and enterprise. It was carried on to success with great benefit to the city and state. As a united Community effort it deserves high commendation. A large outlay of effort has been given in co-operation with the city authorities in forward sanitation. An annual Flower show and sale have been held. Work was done for the School Bond Issue and State Amendments. Sanitary organization of the 8th grade pupils in the public schools, has been the new work undertaken.

**Notes.**—A Civic feature to be commended is the luncheon meeting of clubs before the business hour. This club has worked out a larger attendance, a greater feeling of individual acquaintance with the chance many women need of speaking though not in a public meeting. These social hours for club women are healthy signs of the home making ideal and help many a lonely woman.

**The Fort Thomas Club** sent no report but deserves mention for the noteworthy Memorial Meeting held in honor of Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, in November.

**Forward march!** The Club year is closing but there is a development just fitted for the summer months. We commend and urge these three lines: Community Music, especially in songs. More patriotic emphasis among club women themselves in being good Americans. A Community Church life for union summer services. Use this three-fold opportunity for community service and gain an impulse for your fall work.