

[Note of Dec 13, 1912 enclosed]

Newport, Jan 7, 1913.

My dear Miss Clay:

The enclosed note from Mrs. Little I received just before Christmas. It explains itself.

Am so busy between illness & visitors cannot write more now. Have done no more to the minutes, will try to in a few weeks.

Am pretty well myself. Hope you had a happy Christmas.

Very Sincerely

Emma M. Roebuck.

Warfield

Please tell Mrs. Bennett I will send her the books just as soon as I can get ^{the} copy the report of 1912 for the minutes.

National American Woman Suffrage Association

President, REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, Pa.
1st Vice-President, MISS JANE ADDAMS, Chicago
2nd Vice-President, MISS C. ANITA WHITNEY, Cal.
Corresponding Secretary, MRS. MARY WARE DENNETT, N. Y.

Recording Secretary, MRS. SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD, Boston
Treasurer, MRS. KATHERINE DEXTER MCCORMICK, Boston
1st Auditor, MRS. HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW, N. Y.
2nd Auditor, MRS. J. T. BOWEN, Chicago

Joint Inaugural Procession Committee

of the

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, N. A. W. S. A.
STATE EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF THE D. OF C.
D. C. WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
STANTON SUFFRAGE CLUB, D. C.
POLITICAL STUDY CLUB, D. C.
ANTHONY LEAGUE, D. C.
COLLEGE SUFFRAGE CLUB, D. C.

Members of Procession Committee

MISS ALICE PAUL, *Chairman* } Representing the Congressional Committee, N. A. W. S. A.
MISS LUCY BURNS, }
MRS. GLENNA SMITH TINNIN, *Pageant Sec'y* } Representing the D. of C. Suffrage Associations
MISS EMMA M. GILLETT, *Treasurer* }

HEADQUARTERS OF PROCESSION COMMITTEE:
1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 8, 1913.

Fellow Suffragist:-

A Woman Suffrage procession will take place in Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of Monday, March 3rd under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Suffrage Societies of the District of Columbia.

The procession has been planned for this time in order to take advantage of the host of spectators who will be gathered here from all parts of the country. Many will come from places where the suffrage movement is still weak. A great demonstration of strength, such as a procession affords, will probably do more than any other one thing to spread the suffrage cause in these regions.

This is the first time that a National Suffrage procession has been undertaken. It has a peculiar significance, not only because spectators will come from every part of the land, but also because it is to take place at the political center of the Nation.

We hope that suffragists throughout the country will feel a responsibility for making this national procession a success, and one which will bear comparison with the Inaugural parade

Jan 8, 1913

#2

on the following day.

As organizer of the delegations from the various States, I am writing to ask that your society send a contingent to the procession and a banner to be carried at the head of your group. Please have the enclosed pledges filled out and mailed as soon as possible. Can you let me know at once about how many women we can count upon from your Society and whether you can supply a banner?

We also hope that you will be able to send some contribution toward the cost of the procession, all contributions to be sent to Emma M. Gillett, Treasurer, 1420 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Neither the District of Columbia Societies nor the National Association assume any financial responsibility with regard to the procession, so that we must depend entirely on voluntary contributions sent to the Procession Committee.

Washington women are endeavoring to provide hospitality for as many marchers as possible. Any one wishing hospitality or information with regard to boarding houses should apply at once to Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, 1420 F St., N. W. The congestion of traffic at this time is so great that trains are frequently several hours late, so that our marchers should all aim to be here by Sunday, March 2nd.

Information may be obtained from local railroad officials as to reduced rates which are offered at this time.

Very sincerely,

GENEVIEVE F. STONE.

Organizer of Delegations from the States.

MRS. W. C. RUE, HARRODSBURG
MRS. H. E. OTTENHEIMER, LOUISVILLE
DR. LILLIAN SOUTH, BOWLING GREEN
MRS. MARY DOWLING BOND, LAWRENCEBUR
MRS. LINDA NEVILLE, LEXINGTON
MRS. GEORGE W. GRANT, LOUISVILLE

Health Committee
Kentucky Federation Women's Clubs
Mrs. Lafon Biker, Chairman.

Harrodsburg, Ky., January 11, 1913.

My dear Madam:

Last winter during the attack on the State Board of Health in the Legislature, which resulted in its complete vindication, the question was derisively asked: "What have the women of Kentucky to do with health matters?" This question has occurred to me many times since, and I have wondered if the members of our Clubs realize their responsibility for bad health conditions. The Vital Statistics Bureau, for whose creation the Federated Clubs are chiefly responsible, and which has well been called "Kentucky's Big Family Bible" because of the family records it keeps, has showed that 47 out of every 100 deaths in this State last year were from preventable diseases. The women of the State must do its nursing and its sorrowing in addition to furnishing their children and themselves as unnecessary sacrifices to these diseases. Do you not think it is time for you and all the rest of us to get busy and actually do something to keep disease away from our homes? Do you realize that the condition of the stables and out-houses on your and your neighbors' premises has as much to do with the causation of disease as all the other things put together and that bad conditions on the premises of your neighbors and tenants are almost as dangerous to your home as if it were not kept clean, and that these conditions make your house no cleaner than the filthiest place

[Jan 11, 1913]

within one-half mile of you?

There are practically no sanitary toilets in Kentucky outside of the sewered parts of the cities. The State Board of Health at Bowling Green will send you directions how to build and manage one in your yard if you write it. The State Laboratory at Bowling Green is the only one in the United States entirely conducted by women and all of them are members of our Clubs. This Laboratory has been given over to women as a recognition of their organized efforts. Entirely free of cost, they examine specimens of sputum for Consumption, or swabs from the throat for Diphtheria, or blood specimens for Typhoid Fever or Malaria, or specimens of the bowel movement for Hookworm and other parasites. It has occurred to this Committee that it would be splendid if each one of our 7000 members could send in specimens from the bowel movements of school children to the State Laboratory for examination. More than 30,000 such specimens have already been sent in by the physicians and examined. More than 40% of them showed that they had some sort of worms. This not only means 40% could not learn as much as they should at school and that they are hampered just that much in the race of life, but each of them endangers the other 60%, as these diseases spread from child to child.

I am enclosing a postal card addressed to the State Bacteriologist, who is also a member of this Committee, at Bowling Green, and, if you are willing to agree to get specimens from children, please sign the card and send it to her and, as soon as it is practicable she will send you a mailing case, already stamped,

[Jan 11, 1913]

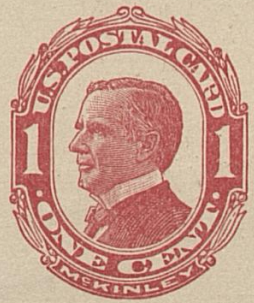
containing 10 little bottles, and it will be your part to get 10 school children among your acquaintances to furnish you specimens from their bowel movements that you may send to the Laboratory. If you will do this and help to stimulate the other members of your Club to do it, I believe we can accomplish more for the health of the next generation of Kentucky than has ever been even attempted by any other organization in the United States. May we not count on you?

Sincerely,

Martina G. Riker

Chairman.

[Jan 11, 1913]



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS ONLY

DR. LILLIAN H. SOUTH,
BOWLING GREEN,
KY.

149 Cedar Street,
Bangor, Maine, Jan. 11, 1913.

Dear Comrade:

Since my appointment at the last National Convention as Superintendent of the department of Franchise, I have been making a careful study of the literature that the department now possesses, and realize the pressing need for a literature that will show the relation of the suffrage question to the Temperance Reform Movement. In examining a great deal of literature that has been sent to me, I have been unable to find any that deals definitely with this phase of the subject, and therefore it must be created. This will take a little time for the securing of such matter as we desire to bring to the attention of the public.

The desirability of the ballot for women seems to be a generally accepted fact. The old arguments against the granting of suffrage to women are little heard of today. A prominent eastern senator said recently, "It is not a question of whether I believe in the ballot for women or not, it is a question of my being ready for it." The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes in being ready for it, and we urge the local unions to a systematic study of the question, showing how the granting of suffrage to women would be a great help to the securing of legislation against the liquor traffic, and the enforcing of the laws after they are secured. Kansas women have today the strongest weapon that they could possess for the retention of their prohibitory law, namely the right of franchise. The women of the other prohibitory states are coming to see that they too must possess the ballot if they are to hold the law which more than any other brings peace and prosperity to a people. The liquor traffic admits that if equal suffrage should be granted to the women of this nation it would receive the greatest blow that has ever yet been dealt to it.

In many of the states suffrage campaigns will be inaugurated during the coming summer months, and we hope to have in readiness very soon a series of leaflets that will be suitable for that kind of work.

Any suggestion that you may have as to what you need in your state will be gratefully received.

I trust that we may come to know each other well during the coming year and that you will feel free at all times to write me concerning the work of the department.

I have recently removed to Bangor, Maine, where I can be addressed in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

Wetnah Knott Livingston
National Superintendent.

W.C.P.A.

Kentucky Equal Rights Association

"If Ye Abide in My Word *** Ye Shall Know the Truth,
and the Truth Shall Make You Free."

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge,

President, ~~Miss Laura Clay,~~
189 N. Mill St., Lexington

First Vice-President, ~~Mrs. Mary B. Clay, Richmond~~

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mary C. Cramer, Lexington

Third Vice-President, Mrs. N. S. McLaughlin, Covington

~~Miss Laura Clay~~

Corresponding Secretary, ~~Mrs. Mary C. Roark, Richmond~~

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma M. Roebuck,
112 W. Front St., Newport

Treasurer, ~~Mrs. Isabella H. Shepard,~~
31 E. Twelfth St., Covington.



189 N. Mill Street, Lexington, Ky.

Jan. 17th, 1913.

Copy

Mr. A. C. Mayer,

Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir,

The officers of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association have read with much gratification that the Kentucky Federation of Labor, in convention in Paducah, has again endorsed Woman's Suffrage.

I have been instructed by Mrs. Breckinridge, president of the Ky. E.R.A. to express the thanks of our Association for this action of the Federation of Labor. The Ky. E.R.A. has decided to ask for the submission of a Constitutional Amendment granting full suffrage to Kentucky women from the General Assembly of 1914; and we very earnestly bespeak the co-operation of the Ky. Federation of Labor in securing the passage of such an amendment. ^{a bill for the submission}

With much gratitude for the vote of endorsement of suffrage for women by your Federation, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Corresponding Secretary of

Ky. Equal Rights Association.

c19135
Paducah Ky Jan 19th 1912

Miss Laura Clay.

Sec Kentucky Equal Rights Association
Lexington Ky.

Dear Madam

Your favor of the 17th inst
duly received. Permit me to say in reply.
Our motto always has been and always
will be Equal rights to all. Special
privileges to none. Our efforts are made
for the purpose of raising the standard of
humanity by abolishing poverty. We
believe that every man who desires
to work should be given the opportunity
to do so under such conditions and at
such a wage as will permit him to
retain his health and provide for
himself and those dependant upon him
a share of the comforts and conveniences
of modern life. We believe women to be
our equals in every sense of the term
except physical strength. Therefore we
believe she should be on an equal

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footing with us politically and share with us the burdens of government and we urge upon your association the necessity of studying the labor movement. Learn what it really is and then I am sure you will always be ready to lend a hand in the cause of labor.

I can assure you that our Representative at Frankfurt will render you all assistance possible in doing your cherished work.

With best wishes for your success
I am

Truly yours

of Labor
A. C. Mayer, Pres. Ky. State Federation

430 Murrell Blvd.

Paducah Ky

Sadieville, Ky.,
Jan. 20, 1913.

My dear Miss Clay:

I hope you
will pardon a stranger
for asking a favor of
you and ignore the
request if it is true
blame. I have a
class of High School
boys and girls who are
somewhat interested

in Woman Suffrage
and are about to write
on that subject.

Could you refer us to
any available material
for study - particularly
by the results when it
has been tried?

Thanking you in
advance for any sug-
gestions

Sincerely,
Jennie Quinn

OFFICE OF
J. S. GILLIAM

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Gents Furnishing
Goods and Shoes.

Morgantown, Ky.,

Jan. 22 1918

Miss Laura Clay
Lexington Ky
Dear Miss Clay:

We have
decided to take up the depart-
ment of Franchise - What
special literature do we need -
Any information you can
give us as to how to work it
effectively will be appreciated -

(Miss)

Mary Cherry
Pres. U. C. T. U.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Branch of International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of National Council of Women

President

Anna Howard Shaw
Moylan, Pa.

1st Vice-President

Jane Addams
Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

2nd Vice-President

Charlotte Anita Whitney
2121 Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.

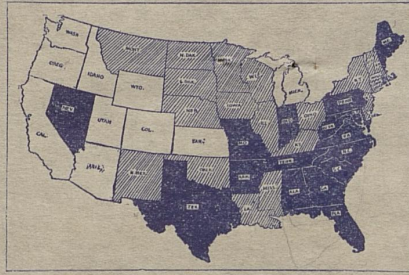
Corresponding Secretary

Mary Ware Dennett
505 Fifth Avenue, New York

College Equal Suffrage League

M. Carey Thomas, President
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Telephone, 6855 Bryant



WHITE STATES . . . FULL SUFFRAGE
SHADED " . . . PARTIAL " "
DARK " . . . NO " "

National Press Bureau, Elinor Byrns, Chairman, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York

NATIONAL AUXILIARIES:

Friends Equal Rights Association
Mary Bentley Thomas, President
Ednor, Maryland



Recording Secretary

Susan W. FitzGerald
7 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Treasurer

Katherine Dexter McCormick
505 Fifth Avenue, New York

1st Auditor

Harriet Burton Laidlaw
6 East 66th Street, New York

2nd Auditor

Louise De Koven Bowen
1430 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Equal Franchise Society
Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President
535 Park Avenue, New York

Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York

Jan. 24, 1913

Miss Laura Clay,
189 N. Mill St.,
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Miss Clay:-

I have never received from Kentucky the data asked for on the enclosed blank, a copy of which went to each State President last summer, and two reminders of which have been subsequently send.

May we not have the report from Kentucky at once.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Ware Dennett

Corresponding Secretary.

Jan. 25th, 1913.

Miss Mary Cherry,

Morgantown, Ky.

Dear Miss Cherry,

I am gratified that your Union is going to take Department of Franchise ^{up the} work.

I have not laid out a regular program to recommend to the Unions; for I think each can best judge for itself what program will best suit its requirements. I do think it well to bear in mind that the plan adopted for the Franchise work is that of co-operation with any other society which has a suffrage work in progress. In 1911 we worked with the Federation of Women's Clubs for School Suffrage. This year our plan is to co-operate with the Ky. Equal Rights Association in asking for the submission of a Constitutional Amendment granting full suffrage for women, from the General Assembly of 1914. The harvest is ripe; it is time to put in the sickle.

For literature, I would recommend that you send ten cents in stamps to the headquarters of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, for sample leaflets. I recommend these rather than the W.C.T.U. literature on the subject because it will present somewhat a new viewpoint.

I wish also you could subscribe for the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Price/ \$1.00 a year; or four months' trial subscription for 25 cents.

For program, I recommend:

(1) That you become thoroughly familiar with your School Suffrage privileges;

learn what school elections are to come off in your town; what ones in your county; learn when the women should register in the town. Above all, try to get the women voters out to vote.

(2) On your Franchise Department day have short speeches of five minutes from five or six women, each one speaking of a different point of the subject. By watching the newspapers much information can be gathered, though nothing will take the place for giving that of the Woman's Journal.

(3) Obtain permission of the Union to present a three minutes' Current Event report at every meeting, and let some member appointed for that day report the last piece of news from the Suffrage field. Something is happening now practically every week; and there will always something of interest present itself. Of course, these Current Event talks should take in all countries, and not simply the United States, or Kentucky.

If I can be of any further help, I shall always be glad to render any service I can.

Very cordially yours,

Sup't Franchise Depart. of Ky. W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. SETTLEMENT SCHOOL

HINDMAN, KNOTT CO., KY., January, 1913.

My dear Friend:

The great change we have heard rumored for years has come at last, and the railroad is now only twenty miles distant. For two years, everywhere through the mountains, new lines have been projected or under construction, the work of the coal and lumber companies who discovered years ago the wealth of our resources; last summer the first train was run to Hazard, the County Seat of our neighboring Perry County. We no longer leave the railroad at Jackson in "Bloody Breathitt" for the long two days' journey to Hindman, but can come through, in a hack wagon, in a day, or by nag back in half a dozen hours. We wonder if our summer and fall visitors who have made this trip so easily can realize what it has meant to haul shingles, cement, furnaces, piping, fencing,—everything that has been needed for the building up of our Settlement School,—the full forty-five miles. Our faithful teamster, Frank Gayheart, can now make three trips a week to the railroad, but we wish we could do justice to the patience, courage, and cheerfulness with which he has brought in all our materials when a single load of fifteen hundred pounds meant a five days' encounter with mud, holes, "slips in the road," washed out trees, high water, and the beds of streams.

Our visitors, so rare in the old days, have given us great encouragement by the approval they have expressed. You who are friends of the school, and have faith in it though you cannot be eye witnesses, will be glad to hear some of their opinions. Mrs. Frost, of Berea College, one of whose letters we have quoted on the circular, said, "You who are struggling with the obstacles, feel the defects, but don't let your teachers think of these to the exclusion of the really big things you are accomplishing in the midst of obstacles and in spite of defects." Another visitor of unusual prominence said, "You are too economical—you don't spend money enough—you ought to have a great deal more to use." A Pennsylvania physician asked, "Have you had any man to direct this work of fencing, road-building, and getting your grounds in order?" When answered "No," he said, "Well, excuse me for saying it, but usually when women undertake those particular jobs, the result looks feminine. But this place hasn't any such marks—the work has been done in a man's way."

The solid strength and permanence apparent in all the work done on the grounds is due to the invaluable supervision of the president of our board, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp. She has spent a month of every summer working hard over just these problems; teaching us how to tamp fence posts, stretch wire, make roads, lay sidewalks, fill the silo, and build stone fences, ready with her immense practical ability at every turn. She directs all the work of crop planting and caring for the farm, by letter, and her services to the school are inestimable.

Another event than the passing of the forty-five mile journey, that has typified the changing conditions in our town was the death a few weeks ago of the "old grandmother of the town." Dying at ninety-three, she lived her life in those most melancholy days for the mountains, when long isolation and loyalty to the early feudal ideal had bred violence and utter recklessness

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of life. Her husband, two sons, and two sons-in-law were killed in feuds or disputes over land, and her daughter, whose husband's murderers shot into his grave with steel balls, was ordered by them to leave the mountains within twenty-four hours. Let no one suppose these tragedies brought little suffering to her, because the days were evil. They meant anguish to her, as anyone knows who has seen the smiling and heroic reserve of mountain women break down in the presence of death. Her grandson has told me how, as a child, he was profoundly impressed when his old grandmother sat mourning for the murder of her son. "'Oh, my dear son, oh, my dear son,'" she moaned for what seemed to him years. Yet so entirely have conditions changed that it is impossible for this grandson's children to carry with them such memories as their father's. His term in the Senate was one of distinguished service to his State; as one of the leading citizens of Knott County he furthers every good movement; while his children, who were among the very few pronounced physically perfect at the last clinic, are being trained in gentle ways and purity of thought.

Hindman itself, with its many attractive new cottages, amply and conveniently planned, its good stores and electric lights, bears witness to the fact that the long isolation of the mountains is past. Yet perhaps just because the railroads are coming in, the need for first rate schools is greater. As the coal companies buy up the land, the original owners move out, unready for new conditions in the lowlands. Consequently unprepared by education or experience, these who have such possibilities of service to their country, are easily assimilated by the most no-account element in the towns or cities where they go. Probably for the next twenty-five years the schools in this region have "'emergency'" work to do. Mrs. Frost says, "'Thus far I cannot see that the railroad is affecting our problems very deeply. In vicinities where there has been a railroad for twenty years there is the same lack of ideals in farming, home keeping, teaching and religion.'" One of our boys visiting a railroad town for the first time, was asked if he liked the looks of the girls with their elaborate hairdressing and fine clothes as well as of ours. "'No,'" he answered firmly, "'and I don't like their manners, neither! Just walkin' up and down and standin' at the corners to talk, as if they didn't have nothin' to do.'"

The State and Federal health authorities are coming to recognize that because of the new freedom of movement, the fight with trachoma is also emergency work. Our September clinic was unusually interesting because of the presence of Dr. MacMullen, U. S. Expert, who at the invitation of the State Government spent the summer investigating the eye diseases of the mountains. We quote from his report, "'In company with Dr. R. W. Duke, the county health officer, I arrived July 12, 1912, at Hindman, the county seat of Knott County, twenty miles from the nearest railroad, and reached on horseback over very rough roads. I found the people much interested and willing to lend their assistance and hearty co-operation to any measures which might benefit the appalling numbers suffering from the "'sore eyes'" or "'granulated lids'" as trachoma is known there, and this was particularly true of the doctors of Knott County. The majority of the country schools were in session at this time, but none of the town schools, and it was decided to visit as many of the former as possible, in various sections of the counties, since some communities are much more heavily infected than are others, sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the families being infected in some neighborhoods.

"'The examination of four schools, which was the usual day's work, meant a ride of twenty or more miles. Many persons were examined along the roadside and in the homes in passing, and there was practically never any objection to having their eyes examined, as the people are well acquainted

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with "granulated lids" and its fearful sequelae, usually willing to discuss the subject, and always interested in learning matters pertaining to health.

"In Knott County twelve schools were visited, 659 school children were examined, and 119 were found to have trachoma—more than 18 per cent., or nearly one in five. Two of the twelve teachers were found to have well marked cases of trachoma. Outside of schools, 400 people were examined throughout the county and 102 cases of trachoma found among them. Some of these 400, however, were presented for examination because they were known to have sore eyes, which accounts for this rather large percentage. A total of 1,059 people were examined in this county and 221, or about twenty per cent. were suffering from trachoma. The schools have averaged from two to forty-four per cent. of trachoma, with a general average of about eighteen per cent. It is estimated that from eight to ten per cent. of the population (11,000 estimated) of this county are suffering from this disease, or about 900 cases of trachoma. This county was taken as a typical one for purposes of investigation, and therefore more time was spent there and more people were examined than in any one of the other counties, the local doctors heartily co-operating and lending every aid in accomplishing the task.

"Among the hundreds of cases of trachoma seen, I witnessed cases pathetic in the extreme. I saw small children shut out all light from the eyes, so intense was the photophobia. They probably had not seen daylight for weeks or even months, and these unfortunately, are by no means isolated cases. In one school visited a number of the nearer neighbors were present, and there were cases of trachoma which had existed for a lifetime and had ended in the terminal cicatricial stage and total blindness. These are only instances of the many pathetic sights to be seen in these mountain counties as the result of this dangerous, infectious disease, which, without proper care and treatment, not only lasts throughout the lifetime of the individual, but makes victims of others and gains strength as it advances—certainly a terrible handicap to struggle against through life, only to pass their final days in darkness, a burden to themselves, their families, and their friends.

"The time and means which Dr. Stucky is giving and the splendid work he is doing in the mountains entitles him to much praise and substantial encouragement. The field, however, is a very large one, and in my opinion, one which will have to be dealt with in a very persistent and systematic manner."

Our hospital work through the generosity of the lady who has paid Miss Butler's salary is to be extended so as to make it of very large usefulness. Another nurse will come to take care of our settlement family and have charge of the hospital we hope to build this summer, leaving Miss Butler free for district nursing, demonstrated lessons in the care of the sick, mother's clubs, and preventive educational work in our own school and the country schools. Whatever work of this sort she has already done has brought large results, and we believe Miss Butler's new freedom to carry out her splendid plans is a fine thing for this entire community.

One of the most interesting things about this settlement has been the way in which new workers, seeing its needs and realizing that the board cannot possibly meet them all, "fall to" themselves. The new workshop with its ample second story room for sewing is the achievement of the teachers, who raised the money for it and for its furnishings of tables, benches, stools, stoves, and new sewing machine. It is quite the most

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satisfactory of our buildings, and the carpenters about town say it is the best built house in town. Another very delightful evidence of the workers' interest was the letter asking for a new power house sent to Mr. Rockefeller, by the boy whose business it was last year to "run the lights." He had struggled and worried and grieved over our dark, ill-arranged power house until it came to him that if Mr. Rockefeller only knew how much we needed a new one he would give us money for it. This appeal met with no response, but its naivete touched us very much.

The school proper has never been so well organized and ably handled in every department as it is this year. The first six grades are now divided between three rooms instead of two, and the young woman who came as a volunteer worker last year, is now the regular teacher in the extra room. The primary teacher still has eighty-six children, but the additional room is a great help. A Smith College graduate, herself a Kentuckian and full of enthusiasm is volunteering her services in the high school, and cheerfully putting up with crowded quarters although she has been used to the best equipment, because of her interest in the school.

With the fencing complete, and our enemy, the hog, routed, improvements in the grounds are very evident. One of the teachers coming in at the opening of school and seeing the new drains to carry the water off the hill, grass and clover growing where the land had always been bare, and the new, splendidly engineered road said it was a joy to get to Hindman after the discouraging trip from Ashland, that this was the only country place for a hundred and fifty miles where things looked thrifty and cared for. This fall thousands of blackberry and raspberry bushes have been set out on the steep creek bank to keep the land from washing away. We have been able to outwit the hog,—this fight against nature is a far more serious one. We plant rye to serve as a cover crop,—she sends a great rain and washes off the seed before it has had time to root. We set out a garden, the creek rises and carries it away. We build up the bank with all the debris we can lay hands upon, a tide comes and washes it a hundred yards down stream, But we do not quit struggling and try to keep up the fight in the spirit of our children who were hoeing corn this summer. One scorching July afternoon when they were hoeing on the steepest part of the hill, just as the clock struck two, they broke forth into the doxology and sang hard for one solid hour.

The Fireside Industries Department steadily grows and keeps us in constant touch with country people anywhere from two to ten miles away from town. You will be interested in this account of her "home manufactures" given us by one of our regular basket makers. "The fall is the very best time to get the willers because the sap is down. It will do very well if they are pulled about the time the corn is laid by. You have to wait until the young growths begin to come and then you can get them. Willers grows best in creeks and swamps. They are two kinds the golden and the brown. You gather 'em first, and lay them up to dry. I lay some up over the fire board. You kin put them on something and put them out in the sun. You dry 'em until they get seasoned and you can tell that by the bark turning red. I wait about a month and a half before I work mine. You take 'em down and put 'em in hot water and scald 'em until they get soft and then take 'em out and work 'em. Scald 'em when they are green if you are going to peel them. Peel them and let the ooze set in the kittle and put the peeled willers out to dry. When you want to color them you put them in the ooze just for a few minutes. This makes gray. Put copperas in the ooze or onion hulls to make it sorter yellor. The pretty greenish gray ones is made by putting in a little copperas. I color some with broom sage root too and copperas. You jist put a little pinch of copperas in it. I have been making baskets about ten years. I bought me a cow for

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twenty-five dollars, a couple of bedsteads and springs for twelve dollars and a half, a cook stove for six dollars and a half, paid off five bank notes for fifty dollars each, bought five barrels of flour, paid a man to put in my crap each year and everything that my family needed to eat and wear I have paid for with my basket money.''

Some of you have already heard of Miss Southworth's Sunday evening Bible Class. We can best estimate its effect on character building by the letters full of deep appreciation for it that constantly come back from former members; and its good works are numerous. Last year it arranged for two Christmas trees in the country and they were the most delightful, thrillingly interesting trees we have ever had—this year they are planning for two more. When our whole school was grieving over the death of Pearl Hays, one of the most promising and manly boys we have ever had, the Bible Class determined to raise \$100.00 for a memorial scholarship for him. No one from outside was to be asked to help, for this memorial is to represent the love and interest of Pearl's friends, and of those at home who believe in this school. About half the amount is now raised.

No sums of thousands of dollars could ever mean more than did the gift of this class, last year, to the school to be established at Pine Mountain. After their last year's Christmas trees, the class had forty-five cents left, which they wanted to use for missions. Various fields were studied and at last the vote of the class was taken—between Dr. Grenfell's work, a station in Africa, Korea, Ramabai's work, and Pine Mountain. Miss Southworth's account of that memorable meeting is too good not to give in detail. 'They all were very much interested in their topics and very nervous when they came, for each was so anxious to do his best for that particular station. I found myself getting very anxious when it was time for them to speak, for I was so anxious for the way each station was represented, but so very anxious for Pine Mountain to win, for it seemed to me such a splendid thing for these boys and girls who have had the helpful influence of this school to realize their responsibility in reaching out a helping hand to the less fortunate right here, yet I would not, or tried not to, let my personal influence be felt. S— talked his outline over with me after League, and you could understand something of how earnest he was when I tell you that instead of going to walk with the others, he went to his room to think it out. It was delightful to see how he took it to heart and how anxious he was to present it in a way that the others would see the need of it as he did. All did well with their topics. S— came last. I cannot describe his talk. His expressions were so funny. We just gave way to a general laugh. He was frightened for you know how hard it is for him to speak in public. His face was red and covered with perspiration. Once he forgot everything, but fortunately I knew his outline and could prompt him. Hard as it was for him he would not give away until he had done his best for Pine Mountain. He told of their need, what you hoped to do, how much they wanted the school and finished by reminding them there were Bible verses that told us to help those along side of us first, before we went to help the others in foreign lands and as they had had the help of this school, they ought to help start this other school. The slips were passed and all voted for the station they preferred. When R— was ready to give us the report I nearly held my breath. He reported from four to eight for the other stations and thirty-two for Pine Mountain. Wasn't that splendid? And best of all they did it through the appeal of one of their own number and no outside influence. P— said after the meeting, 'I just felt so sad for those wimmen in India, I wanted to send the money to them. Then I thought folks all over the world would know about them and nobody but us knowed how much they needed a school at Pine Mountain.' The class was able to increase its gift to eighteen precious dollars.

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Miss Pettit and Miss de Long will leave Hindman this spring to start the new school. We are glad that there is to be another settlement school with the educational ideals of this one, for it has long been our hope that such a development could come. Yet in order that this new school may mean a real growth and not a crippling of the work here, we want to ask every friend of Hindman to be loyal to it, and to do for it all he has done in the past that "the work of our hands may be established unto us."

Miss Stone will carry on the work here with the assistance of Miss Ruth Huntington, who has been the teacher of woodwork for the last two years. Miss Huntington is a graduate of Smith College, in the class of 1897, and is rarely qualified for her new work, by the unusual opportunities of her life as well as by her large natural gifts. The school is fortunate in the enthusiasm, good judgment and fine ideals she brings to her service as a member of the Committee in charge.

Miss Newman, our former Secretary, is spending this year as our "financial agent" trying to raise the \$100,000.00 endowment fund which will mean so great a relief to us. If you can help her in any way please do so.

The old order is changing here in the mountains. We long for an education to come to them that shall develop as sterling traits of character as did the old civilization now almost gone. A moment ago I was called from my desk to talk to an old lady of sixty-four, the grandmother of the brightest girl in our school. She has never been a day in school, she cannot read or write a word, but the record of her life would be a marvelous document, in those essentials of patience, kindness, and purposeful labor that are the solid foundation for the race. Married at nineteen, she had thirteen children of her own, and has raised sixteen other children who have just come to her from "hither and yon." She has kept the house, ploughed, hoed, tied wheat, pulled flax with her own hands, spun and woven everything her family wore, and the sheets, tablecloths, and towels besides, split many a rail and made many a fence,—"Law, there ain't no kind of fence I can't make,—I could allus beat my man a workin'," has always been "stout and healthy" and is now a beautiful old lady. Only just lately her knees have begun to give down with rheumatiz, so that now and then she has to "rest in a cheer" a minute. Can any one call her life shiftless and lazy? We know that many people believe both these things to be true of the mountain people, yet this woman's life is only one of countless lives, as useful, hardworking, and rich in fundamental human qualities. There have been no vacations in it, no rest cures, no nervous breakdowns; steadily, ungrudgingly, graciously she has lived on and worked on—with readiness to raise sixteen children from "hither and yon" besides her own. She has not always known the best way, but without stint she has done her best. Like Ulysses—"She has drunk life to the lees"—"A heroic heart," now in her old age she longs for a school to be established on the top of the mountain near her home, "for they's so many children."

There is a grave danger that the new type of civilization may lack something of the solid values for humanity of the old. Mr. Burns, that famous man of the Kentucky Mountains, once said, "Bring us your Northern culture, but leave us our civilization." Soberly, with full realization of our responsibility, the school is trying to build up a form of education that shall mean growth, and not retrogression, as the type of the mountain civilization changes with the incoming railroads. We believe we have chosen wisely the industrial type of school. Faithfully yours,

MAY STONE,
KATHERINE PETTIT.

Please do not let any of this get into print.