

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational Association

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Southern Industrial Educational Association

(INCORPORATED)

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(See page 15.)

What the Census Shows.

"Is the mountaineer a fellow citizen who should have help in his educational foundations as the western frontiersman had?" is the question asked in a late number of the *Berea Quarterly*. In reply to this query President Frost published as documentary evidence a letter from the Director of the Census, together with tables showing the illiteracy of the mountain regions of four States, from which we quote as follows:

Of course you realize that the census returns with regard to illiteracy and school attendance, which would be significant in connection with your work, are not yet available for the census of 1910. I have no reason to doubt, however, that the conditions shown in 1910 will be broadly similar to those shown in the census of 1900. I have personally examined the returns of illiteracy for a large number of mountain counties in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and find that the percentage of illiteracy among the native whites is exceptionally high in practically all of these counties, exceeding by several fold the average percentage of illiteracy among native whites in the country as a whole.

I am enclosing herewith a list of 14 mountain counties in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, selected at random, showing the very high degree of illiteracy among the native white population as a whole and among the native white males of voting age. I could readily compute similar figures for a large number of counties if you consider it worth while. Unfortunately the printed tables of the census of 1900 do not present the data in such convenient form.

June 1911

Two things are to be said about this showing of illiteracy: First, illiteracy here means not inferiority, but lack of opportunity. Second, the need of outside help is shown by the table of property values—comparing the mountains with more favored regions.

Illiteracy in Southern Mountains.

	Total native white population	Illiterate native whites 10 years of age or over	Native white males 21 years of age or over		
			TOTAL	Illiterate	
				Number	Per cent
United States . . .	56,740,739	1,916,434	14,103,619	688,750	4.9
Kentucky, No. Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia . . .	5,767,772	598,482	1,386,710	204,697	14.8
14 Mountain Co's .	207,019	39,518	43,796	10,844	24.8
<hr/>					
KENTUCKY	1,812,176	169,324	444,067	63,348	14.3
4 Mountain Co's	54,986	12,163	11,226	3,245	28.9
Bell	13,761	2,679	3,107	755	24.3
Harlan	9,609	2,536	1,885	566	30.0
Letcher	9,126	2,002	1,777	493	27.7
Pike	22,490	4,946	4,457	1,431	32.1
<hr/>					
NORTH CAROLINA	1,259,209	175,647	286,812	54,334	18.9
3 Mountain Co's	39,200	6,163	8,044	1,702	21.2
Allegheny	7,292	1,034	1,521	302	19.9
Ashe	18,885	3,152	3,837	822	21.4
Watauga	13,023	1,977	2,686	578	21.5
<hr/>					
TENNESSEE	1,522,600	157,396	365,537	51,688	14.1
2 Mountain Co's	36,953	6,660	8,167	2,013	24.6
Grainger	14,856	2,827	3,420	802	23.5
Hawkins	22,097	3,833	4,747	1,211	25.5
<hr/>					
VIRGINIA	1,173,787	96,117	290,294	35,327	12.2
5 Mountain Co's	75,880	13,532	16,359	3,880	23.7
Buchanan	9,683	2,841	1,954	695	35.6
Dickenson	7,744	1,558	1,518	380	25.0
Lee	19,099	3,097	3,988	960	24.1
Scott	22,059	3,828	4,780	1,102	24.9
Wise	17,295	2,208	4,119	657	16.0

A Mountaineer's Appeal for a School.

The following letter, addressed to a teacher in one of the settlement industrial schools aided by this Association, asking for the establishment of a school in a new region speaks for itself in a way that cannot fail to arouse the interest of the reader. The writer, a minister-teacher, himself a mountaineer, makes a forcible and convincing case in his call for help for his community. Although the omission of the names robs the letter of its personal and local application, while concealing the identity of the teachers whose work has won such high appreciation, the earnest appeal of this "Voice crying in the Wilderness" is for a school in a specific region the needs of which are set forth in his own way by a representative of its own people.

Dear Miss P—— having lived at X—— and knowing the vast amount of good you have accomplished at that place I make this appeal to you in behalf of a people that I have been laboring with one year at this date. The people of this remote place have been neglected. The county that they live in is so rough that they hardly ever saw a preacher except some old country fogie that thinks a person must not be spoken to about religion until they are forty years old and then they require some great dream as an experience which begins on some man or church and ends on same. They are opposed to education and improvement. They have the same old log school houses with the same old benches, holes bored in a puncheon. I taught last year in a log school house and the trustee gave a speech on the first day and pointed to a bench that was made from a puncheon and said what little larnin I got was on that bench 30 years ago the bench is here yet to serve some

future generations unless they have someone come to their rescue. When I first came here they did not know what a missionary was they would tell all kinds of things about me; they say that I won't baptize anyone unless I get ill but these people are waking up, they see a better day ahead and are anxious for an opportunity. Just a short time ago the mother of five boys and three girls from the neighborhood where we want this school got on a mule and she put two jugs in a sack some bottles in a pair of saddle bags and a .45 pistol in the other side rode to a moonshine still had her jugs filled got drunk and started off pulled out the pistol and emptied the contents along the highway. And the husband of this woman will give \$100 to the school. I was at a meeting the other day and a young lady 18 years old was complaining; I asked the cause and some one said she had been on a drunk. After all, these people can be redeemed; they are the easiest people reached you ever saw they never have been taught any better, those young ladies have the best voices to sing you ever heard. I was at church the other day and sang "There is not a friend like the lowly Jesus." A girl about 17 years old no doubt but what she had never been to church in her life went home and told her ma that the preacher sung the prettiest song she ever heard; her mother asked her what it was she said it was something about a Long-eyed Jew. These people are not ignorant but illiterate. There is people here grown who were never in a Sunday school in their life. I was running a boarding house in Y— last winter a year ago and had some young men boarding with me. A number of them were Christians some were not, there was a revival going on in town and a young man 17 years old was convicted of sin. I was interested in

him and often brought him to the family room and my wife and I would pray with him. One night he was converted and as we started to church he came to us and said that he was going to join the church. That night he seemed so happy we went on to church and he went by the post office. He came in and sat close to me. I saw a change had come over him he looked sad and when the sermon closed and the invitation given for the reception of members some went but he never moved but completely broke down. When church closed we went home and he came directly to my room. And I asked him if he was doubting his conversion he said no and produced a letter that he had received from his father. The letter stated, "dear boy I understand you are about to jine the church now you are jist a boy and not fitten to jine the church wait till you are fitter and then jine the regular Baptist for they haint no good in money preachers I have been fixin up for you to have a good time when you come home there is going to be some big frolics and you will want to get on a spree and a fellow can't get on a spree and belong to the church besides. We have some rough land to tend and you will have to plow old Frank and you will have to cuss a good deal, so remember what your father has said to you and don't git into that lodge fer God sak." But thank the Lord the arrow of conviction was so deep that the boy held out, overcame all the temptation and in one year joined the Missionary Baptist Church and is now an active Christian.

I would shrink from asking any one but you to undertake to start a school in such conditions as we will have to meet but I know you understand them. Ten years ago, when I met you and Miss S— and you told me you had

decided to have a school at X—— I thought to myself a failure; what can those women do at X—— with eight stills in a circle of eight miles of X——; in 5 years you could not get whiskey in X—— for anything and no violence were used people saw something better and took advantage of it.

Wont you come over and let me take you to this place and see the people. When you come the best way is to come down —— and up the river to M——'s Creek, then up M—— Creek across to the river again just below L—— that way you will be only where the new railroad is being built for about three miles and I don't think they are blasing any along there. We will walk from my house to Z—— as it is such a rough way. You need not be a bit more about smallpox they are all died out and besides you don't come into the country where they have been.

I think you will find a very kind and responsive people here but they are not cultured. They will not do you a wrong by any means they will be as kind as they know how to be. I am satisfied you will like the field and it is the way place to make a model school for you have the material to begin with. You take them from the very bottom.

I think there is a good place here where Z——, M——, L——, S—— Creek, L—— and C—— all head in again —— Mountain, pure air pure water and plenty of children to enjoy it; invest something in their character of these boys and girls and some day you will reap a good harvest if not in this world it will be in heaven where there is no many stars in your crown for what you have already done.

Yours for Christ and the uplift of these people.

A Word From Mrs. Gielow.

FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

More than ever do we need your interest and assistance as the extension and development of the work increases the demands and forces heavier responsibilities on the administration of the Association. Our work has now grown so that we must have all the time of a Secretary and a place for records, literature, correspondence, the accounts of the Association and the reports of the schools and pupils aided; a "headquarters" which will be open to the public during office hours, and where exhibits of the work of the schools can be seen. A suitable headquarters office, appropriately located in the new Southern Building, corner of 15th and H Sts., in Washington, has been placed within practicable reach of the Association through concessions by the generous men of the Southern Building Corporation; but even a small rent means an added expense. Further, the Trustees can not ask a Secretary, who has for five years given her services to the cause, to leave now her home and give all her time to the office affairs. A paid Secretary has become a necessity. We are glad that it has become a necessity, but this entails a new source of expense. Heretofore we have had but little aid for executive expenses, in fact the work has been mostly one of love and sacrifice on the part of all, the bare expenses of an organizer being provided for. Even the very small amount of clerical assistance employed has been for the most part paid for from the private purses of Trustees. We now ask your most generous support so that the educational work may not in the least be curtailed on account of these necessary but new office expenses. The school work must not suffer; it must increase. A thousand cries from the mountains—children begging admission to the schools—call us to their help.

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
 423 GIRARD STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1911.

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. J. Lewis Bell, 423 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.

JAMES J. GORDON.

It is with profound regret we record the death of Major James J. Gordon, of Washington, for several years in director of this Association. Intimately familiar with the mountain people, he was a practical as well as earnest advocate of industrial training and settlement work in their behalf. He was always in attendance and actively helpful in the meetings of the Association, and his wise counsel and strong support will be sorely missed by the officers and trustees.

It is planned that the new "headquarters" office of the Association in the Southern Building will be equipped with furniture made at the school at Arden, N. C., where the Association has for several years paid the salary of a teacher in carpentry. That, however, the financial burden may at all fall on the school, it is urged that others among the friends of the Association follow the example of Mr. Samuel Spencer, one of our Trustees, who has given the

book cases, and another patron who has promised another article, in presenting the various pieces of furniture. We shall need, among other things, a desk, rugs, chairs and cabinets, the latter for the accommodation of a permanent exchange of mountain home industry wares, including weavings, baskets, carvings, etc., to be sold for the benefit of the mountain schools. The exhibit will be an attractive feature of the headquarters which should be ready for occupancy by August 1st.

A Bill for the Promotion of Industrial Training.

For the benefit of those readers who are not familiar with the movement for industrial education represented by the "Davis" and "Dolliver-Davis" bills, we print the accompanying outline of the measure as introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Page. This bill in its essential features is identical with the Dolliver-Davis bill, which was based on the bill presented by Senator Davis of Minnesota, in 1907. On the 3rd of March the present bill (S. 10905) was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The object of the measure is "to co-operate with the States in encouraging instruction in agriculture, the trades and industries, and home economies." Following is a summary of its most important provisions:

For the maintenance of instruction in the trades and industries, home economics and agriculture in (a) public schools of secondary grade, \$5,000,000, allotted to the States and Territories in proportion to the population; (b) State district agricultural schools of secondary grade to be established as prescribed in the bill, \$4,000,000, allotted according to the population engaged in agricultural pursuits; (c) branch agricultural experiment stations to be located at the agricultural schools provided for in this act, to be

administered as parts of the respective State experiment stations now established, \$1,000,000, allotted as in the preceding case, provided that no State or Territory shall receive its allotment until its legislature shall have provided a sum at least equal to the government allotment for the maintenance of such stations, and that the money received shall be applied only to the conduct, at such stations, of experiments bearing directly on agricultural industry; (d) extension departments to each State college of agriculture and mechanic arts established under the Morrill Act, in order to extend the instruction to persons not resident at these colleges, normal or secondary schools, \$500,000, to be increased to \$1,000,000, provided that no State or Territory shall receive its allotment until it shall have provided for such extension work and made for the work an annual appropriation equal to the allotment made by the central government, though arrangements may be made for organizing a part of the work and utilizing a corresponding portion of the federal funds; and (e) State and Territorial normal schools, \$1,000,000 distributed in proportion to the State population.

Additional conditions necessary to secure the benefit of this Act are: (1) That each State and Territory shall divide itself into districts, providing in each district for one senior agricultural school and a branch experiment station, the total number of such districts in a given State or Territory to be not less than one for each fifteen counties or more than one for each five counties and fraction of five counties, and shall provide for the allotment and administration of the respective funds.

(2) That the funds appropriated for instruction in agricultural secondary schools in the respective districts provided for in this Act shall be used only for distinctive study in agriculture and home economics; the funds appropriated for instruction in public secondary schools shall be used only for distinctive instruction in the trades and industries,

home economics, and agriculture, in separate schools organized for that purpose, or in separate units or courses organized as departments under a properly qualified head in regular secondary schools; the funds appropriated for instruction in State and Territorial normal schools shall be used only for distinctive studies in agriculture, home economics, and the trades and industries in separate units as before; the funds appropriated for college extension departments shall be used only for instruction and demonstrations in agriculture, home economics, and rural affairs; and that continuation courses shall be included for persons not necessarily graduated from elementary schools who need opportunities offered by short or night vocational courses.

(4) That all States and Territories accepting these funds shall provide the necessary lands and buildings, and pay the cost of all instruction in such other and general studies as shall complete well-rounded courses, the main purposes of which are to give vocational as well as general preparation for agriculture, the trades and industries, and home making, suited to the needs of the respective sections and communities of the United States.

(5) That no portion of said moneys shall be applied directly or indirectly to the purchase, erection, or rental of any building or buildings, nor to the purchase or rental of lands.

(6) That in States where separate schools and departments of schools and colleges are maintained for the colored race the allotment of money for the vocational training outlined above shall be in proportion to the population of the two races, respectively.

(7) That the administration of the law shall rest with the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor, to whom shall be rendered detailed reports of the work of the educational branches, of the finances, etc.

While it is probable that there are wide differences of opinion as to the value or wisdom of certain provisions or conditions in the bill, there can be no shadow of doubt as

to the incalculable value that would result from the fulfillment of its terms. Not since the Morrill Act has an educational matter of such vital importance been under consideration in Congress. That the bill may pass at this or the next session is most unlikely, but that circumstances of no inexactness of the merits of the bill or the far-reaching benefit to the country to be derived from its enactment and faithful administration. The amounts, totalling about \$12,000,000, carried in the bill would build two womanhood, womanhood, the home and individual usefulness, to profits would be beyond price; the results expressed in increase of the efficiency of the nation and of its agricultural and industrial wealth would equal many times the total appropriations within ten years. It is probable that the most isolated and deserving white mountain people would, as usual, be the last to receive direct benefits from such a law, but benefits, even if indirect, would come to them from the first. Later the influences would be more direct. It is most regrettable that legislation fraught with so great good to the nation must itself depend on so long and laborious a campaign of educating the legislator.

The mountain handicraft products were well exhibited and greatly admired at a sale held at the Washington Club in Washington, on the afternoon of May 25th. Though the attendance was not large, the sales exceeded expectations, so that liberal returns were remitted to the schools represented. The Carolina mountain home-spun and the Kentucky baskets were the best yet sent to the Association to be sold for the schools. Great credit is due to Mrs. Gielow and Mrs. White, the committee in charge, and to the friends of the Association who assisted.

It is expected that another bazaar of the mountain school wares will be held next autumn in the new headquarters of the Association, the occasion being utilized for a housewarming.

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Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational
Association

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No. 3.

Southern Industrial Educational Association

(INCORPORATED)

Organized to promote industrial training of the impoverished mountain children of the Southern Mountains.

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The Appalachian Mountaineer and Conservation.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

(Extract from an address on "The People's Possessions in the Appalachian Forests," given before the American Forestry Association at the annual dinner, Washington, January 13, 1911. For the complete address see *American Forestry*, March, 1911, pp. 132-144.)

The richest opportunity offered to the advocates of conservation—richer than the preservation of all the forests that clothe the Appalachians from one end to the other is one that has been little considered. No delicate questions of constitutional construction arise touching it. At a glance it will be seen to be the plain duty of every one of whatever view as to national powers to aid in the movement. It is the educating and uplifting of the mountaineers, who inhabit this region. Like the Swiss mountaineers they are greatest lovers of their homes in all the world. Without their cooperation the whole power of the United States can not save these forests. With their aid the thing will be done beyond a question. The writer declares his belief then that not only the best way, but the only way, to preserve the forests of the Appalachians is to avail ourselves of this richer opportunity and educate the strange and sterling people who dwell among the mountains and constitute their population. In this great region of the Appalachians dwells a race which needs only to have the mountain regions fully opened up to renew one of the most vital strains in our national life. Some three million souls inhabit the Appalachian range and its intervening valleys extending from the Pennsylvania border almost to the Gulf of Mexico. They are absolutely of Anglo-Saxon blood, whilst in other portions of the country, even in a portion like Massachusetts, is the very heart of New England, which was once as ab-

absolutely Anglo-Saxon as is now this region of which I speak, foreign immigration has so changed the complexion of the population that 80 odd per cent are now foreign born or the offspring of foreign-born parents. In the Appalachian range the foreign-born population is so small as to be absolutely negligible, in some of the States it being less than one per cent.

It has been customary to apply to this mountain population such terms as "poor white," and "mountain cracker." Heaven knows they are in the main white enough and poor enough, but if the designation is intended to convey a term of reproach it is wholly misplaced. These people are the mountaineers of America—pure bred English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish stock. They have the names, they have the physiognomy, they have the characteristics, they have the vices, to some extent only, and they have the virtues not more than the virtues of the rest of the body of the American people. *Montani semper liberi*. They are the guardians of liberty in this western world as they have ever been in the Old World. They are the custodians of the old speech and the old racial traits. The whole military force of the country would hardly suffice to turn their mountain region into a preserve against their will; but with their aid it would not require a corporal's guard. It is of the utmost importance then, that in this movement their interest and their cooperation be enlisted. And the best way to do this is to enlighten them, to prove to them that the movement will be for their good—in other words to educate them.

A century or more ago they rendered an inestimable service to this country in that they manned and held against the Indians and the French the outer bulwark of American rule on this continent. They furnished the pioneers who crossed over and seized the Mississippi Valley. Again a half century ago they rendered to this country what I believe most of you here will esteem an invaluable service. Without them this Union would have been divided as surely as I

stand addressing you to-night. Non-slave holding, participating little in the advantages of citizenship in the several States and therefore caring less for the divisions of State lines than for nationality and racial solidity, knowing little of history save that which their grandsires had handed down to them, with the rifles with which they fought at King's Mountain and on the Kanawaha, they espoused by a great majority the cause of the Union. They furnished over 180,000 men to the Union armies, and they were not bounty jumpers or conscripts. But more than this they furnished to the Union cause a great friendly territory staunch for the Union through its breadth and length, extending for hundreds of miles down through the south and cutting the Confederate south in two. But for them Maryland and Kentucky would have gone out of the Union with a rush and Tennessee and Virginia would have been solid from east to west. You will perhaps get some estimate of what they merit at the hands of the Union if you but recall that in their territory Rosecrans, one of McClellan's lieutenants, was able to withstand him who was possibly the greatest captain of the English speaking race. When the seat of war was shifted from the mountains of West Virginia to the lowlands of eastern Virginia, Lee was able to sweep McClellan from the gates of Richmond. But for them Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga would never have given Grant his laurels; but for them Sherman could never have marched across Georgia to find the south empty of men; but for them the cause of secession would have inevitably succeeded.

I do not wish any one to misunderstand my personal opinion on this subject. In every fiber of my being—body and soul—I was with Virginia and the Confederate South. But as my people were Union men before the war, so they became Union men when the war closed, and however I may hold in my inmost heart the sacred memories of the unhappy and glorious past, I know now what the South is to

this Union and I know how to honor those who were gallant foes even then.

I therefore make no apology for advocating before you the claims of this great population. As they saved the Union in times past, so in face of the rising tide of foreign immigration I feel that they may be destined to save it again. And it is one of the chief causes of my interest in this discussion to-night that I am wondering what effect this movement in the direction of securing a national front in the Appalachian mountains will have on this population. If it will benefit them, if it will carry to them the light of knowledge, if it will open that region for the diffusion of the better part of modern science and modern knowledge, then I shall be heart and soul for it, and I believe that it will tend to do so. What is needed is that the rest of the world shall know that this population is among her Appalachian mountains; that they shall know what a virile strain courses in their veins; that they shall know that all that is needed is that the light shall be carried to them. They are beginning to awaken themselves to the knowledge that they are in darkness; they are beginning to see the glimmer of the light afar off and are groping their way towards it, asking that it may be brought nearer to them.

It has often been a cause of wonder to me that with philanthropy pouring out its lavish millions for the education and betterment of other races and other sections, so little of it should have gone to this race and region which saved the Union. All that they need is light and they may become themselves the torch-bearers of the future civilization.

I have not had time to go fully into the history of these mountains and these mountaineers, but I will tell you a few men who have come from there and by them you may judge their possibilities. Andrew Jackson came from there; Stonewall Jackson came from there; Abraham Lincoln was the son of one who came from there.

Do you think that the strain which produced these men has died out in the past generation? If so, you are vastly mistaken. No more virile strain of men and women exists in any quarter of the world than today inhabits the Appalachian range, and no one which promises more for the future welfare of this country. One of the most distinguished citizens of New York—a man of national reputation as an orator and a lawyer—was a mountain boy from the eastern corner of Tennessee, and what is more he was one of fifteen sons. His father never learned to write until after he was married and his mother never learned to write, but, mark me, this illiteracy did not necessarily mean ignorance. It was only that they had not had the opportunity. That father was a lieutenant in the federal army during the war and afterwards he reared fifteen sons in the fastnesses of the Appalachian range.

Now, sirs, talk about conservation, here is something worth conserving. Conserve the American strain in the Appalachian range by bearing to them the light of knowledge and giving them the advantages of education and training and you will have the basis of the greatest government park that this or any country has ever known.

Few schools or colleges of any importance exist among them. The States give them their share of the taxes levied for common school education, but the Southern States still have a great illiterate population and are still unable to meet with any adequacy their needs. Here and there private philanthropy and devotion have established some admirable schools, such, for example, as Miss Berry's school in Georgia; Miss Pettitt's school in the mountains of Kentucky; and Archdeacon Neve's school in the ragged mountains of Virginia. And there is a college or two, the most noted of which is Berea College in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. All of these are doing great work, but what are they among so many. They are but lights on the mountain to show the wanderer that human sympathy still exists and

to encourage the lost not to despair. The writer feels that greater benefit than to call to public attention the fact that preservation at this time is a population kindred to the best element of our people, constituting a great reservoir of conservation of those traits of the Anglo-Saxon which must after have to turn for the salvation of the Union as the Union turned to it in the fighting sixties.

In those mountain regions, when the fire in the cabin has been extinguished, they often have to send to a neighbor across the mountain to borrow fire. All they ask of us now is "Lend us fire." Should we not do so? Let us apply ourselves and our powers along this line of conservation. If we do, we may be very sure that the time will come when they will return into our bosom a hundred fold for all the gifts that we now bestow upon them.

All the schools which the Association has been aiding report the necessity for greater equipment and more scholarships for the hundreds of children who are eagerly awaiting the chance to attend schools where they may obtain the benefits that industrial training gives. How great the need is no one can realize who is not in touch with the west and who has not seen the mountain conditions at first hand. The work which we are trying to do is vital to the west. Help us do it!

One brave woman who is working almost unaided and alone in one of the very worst districts of the whole mountain region is sadly in need of a typewriter to relieve her from the exhaustion of carrying on all her correspondence by hand. Is there not some one who has a partly used machine, or better, a good new one, that he can send her? We will furnish the address to any one desiring it.

The annual bazaar and sale of mountain products, such as baskets, weavings, carved nut bowls and trays, etc., will be held in November.

It is hoped that sometime during the winter there may be held here under the auspices of the Association a Conference of Mountain Workers, who shall speak upon the educational needs of the mountains, the number of children without educational opportunities, and the best methods of reaching them.

The Association is now "at home" to its patrons and friends in its new headquarters in the Southern Building, recently completed, at the corner of 15th and H Sts., N. W. The furniture, including a particularly handsome bookcase, desks, chairs, tables and a chest, is of mission style in weathered oak finish and was all made from native wood by the boys of Christ School, Arden, North Carolina, where for three years the Association has paid the salary of the teacher of carpentry. The smaller furnishings, including scrap baskets, letter baskets, rugs, etc., are also the products of the mountain industries. Most of the furnishings have been paid for by special gifts from the Trustees and the friends of the Association. Among those who have contributed generously in addition to Mrs. Samuel Spencer, who was mentioned in our last issue, are Mr. C. C. Calhoun, Dr. George E. Myers, Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, Mrs. A. S. Stone, Mr. Hermann Hollerith, Mrs. Gielow, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. C. C. Clay, Mrs. Anne Davis, Mrs. Perot, and Miss Harobline Humphreys. Great praise is due our indefatigable founder and organizer, Mrs. Gielow, whose enthusiasm and unwavering courage have made the new office possible.

Copies of Mrs. Gielow's mountain story entitled "Old Andy the Moonshiner," will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price which is now twenty-five cents.

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

September, 1911.

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. J. Lewis Bell, 4210 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.

The Board of Trustees of the Association sustains a severe loss in the resignation of Dr. George E. Myers, who for five years was the Principal of the McKinley Manual Training School of this city, and who now goes to take a similar position at the Normal Manual Training School of Pittsburg, Kansas. This is the first school of its kind under State control, designed for the training of manual training school teachers, and it is already attracting the attention of the whole country.

We feel impelled to express our appreciation of the kind mention in the will of the late Major J. J. Gordon, an editor and yearly contributor of this Association. Though the chances to secure the one-third of the two millions which he left are too remote to consider (as it is to come to us only through the death of his lovely young daughter without heirs), yet it is nevertheless gratifying to know that he valued the great work we are trying to do and gave it the endorsement of his dying wishes. An endowment fund of a few hundred thousand dollars would enable us to establish many small schools in regions where they are desperately needed and we hope there are others who will remember us in their wills by a bequest in fee simple.

A Prize Essay.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Gage, President of the National Society of Colonial Daughters, three of the beautiful "Good Citizenship Medals" were presented to the Association to be used as prizes in the mountain schools for the best essays on "Good Citizenship and Patriotism." The contest for these medals created great enthusiasm and interest at the Berry School, Rome, Ga.; Christ School, Arden, North Carolina; and the Industrial School at Hindman, Ky.

We print a part of the essay submitted by Myrtle Combs, winner of the medal of the school at Hindman, as particularly worthy of notice since it comes from a mountain girl whose family is illiterate:

PATRIOTS, PATRIOTISM AND GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Who is a patriot? A patriot is one who loves his country, serves it, and works with the greatest interest to its good. Every citizen ought to have his heart full of patriotism, full of love and interest for our country. If we are patriots our heart should thrill when we hear the song, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," or "America." It should make us feel the real love that we have for our country. Though we know it means hard work let us all be patriots.

It is, indeed, a task to be a patriot, but nevertheless we should strive to the end. If some one says "it is too hard to be a patriot and I haven't time," then some patriot should tell them to screen the flies from their house, to keep the yards clean, the back yard as well as the front, keep the barn clean and you will have no flies to carry diseases, nor homes for germs. People that think they can't be patriots should be taught what small things they can do as patriots. They should be told how that doing simple things leads us to do great things, and by doing smaller patriotic things we are soon true patriots.

Can citizens be patriots in war only? No, and the call today for the patriot in peace is above all others. Let us

have in peace the number of patriots whom we have in war and see the change that there will be in our country. There is quite a difference between a patriot in war and a patriot in peace. A patriot in war must at the very instant be very courageous, but the victory is soon won or the defeat comes, while the patriot in peace must keep hope all the way through his life. The patriot in peace must fight just as hard as the patriot in war and his battles must be continuous. Let none of us think that in war is the only time for us to show our patriotism. The square deal in business and purity in politics are among the duties of a patriot in peace.

Good health for all ought to be desired by true patriots, and each one of us ought to do our best to make the health of our country better. Simple cleanliness, pure, fresh air, and sunshine are things we can always get and the things most needed. None of us should ever sleep in a room without plenty of fresh air, because we breathe the impure air into our lungs. Patriots should teach the children in their homes to throw the covers over the foot of the bed when they get up in the morning in order to let them air.

Our most dreaded diseases to-day come from filth. Consumption, the most dreaded of all diseases and the one that causes most deaths, could be prevented if the simple orders of cleanliness were carried out. I think there is no person in the United States who wouldn't be glad to get rid of this disease, then they should all be patriots and enforce the law rules that prevent its spreading. No consumptive patient should ever spit on the floor, because one time spitting he may infect thousands and call them to his condition. As patriots we should fight hard against the contagious disease of our country so that it may stand high as to good health.

Take as an example of a patriot in peace, Gorgas, the man who has decreased the number of deaths by yellow fever at Panama. At the time that the French attempted to dig the canal they could have no success because of the yellow fever scourge, but now there is hardly any trouble

from it because of the patriotism of Gorgas, who fought the yellow fever mosquito and planned a weekly house to house inspection.

One of the greatest things a patriot can do is to help make better schools. This is indeed a task because people disagree so much in things pertaining to school questions. If we care anything about the children who are to be the coming generation we must be patriots and work to their interests. Some parents will say about their own children that they never had any education and that the children are no better than they were. Perhaps they are no better but why not make them better? They should love their children and want them to be better than they themselves were. Because they had no chance for an education they shouldn't want their children to be uneducated. We shouldn't want our children to be as we were, but as much better as they can be made. It is no patriotic parent that doesn't encourage his children to go to school and be their best. A patriot in peace that is interested in his country and in children will not grumble over the different taxes that he must pay, because most of it goes right to his children in school. It is all used for the good of the country.

A patriot even if he has no children should pay the taxes, because it is going to make the children of his country better. Let us no longer say that patriots are more needed in war than in peace. Let our hearts therefore thrill with patriotism, the love of our country.

From the school at Hindman comes this interesting item: "As a reward for bathing every day this summer I sent twenty-three boys and girls to Cincinnati to visit the Zoo. They left early one Monday morning, got to Jackson on Tuesday about ten o'clock, and to Lexington that night, where they were guests of the W. C. T. U., and were in Cincinnati on Wednesday from eleven o'clock until eight. While there they were guests of the American Book Company and enjoyed every minute of it. After the Zoo they

were shown through the book factory, which was a treat to the boys especially, as the machinery there is most wonderful. Wednesday night they again stayed in Lexington and on Thursday morning went about seeing the points of interest as the street railway company gave them a ride. That night they were in Jackson, whence they started Friday morning for their return and arrived in Hindman on Saturday noon in a pouring rain. It was a wonderful trip and a liberal education to them and they still talk of it.

Child Conservation.

Let us go into the highways
 For the children that are there,
 From the mountains and the valleys
 Let us gather them with care.
 Regardless of condition
 Let us gather every one,
 Nor halt in the endeavor,
 Until the work is done.
 Of all the conservations
 This is the noblest, best—
 The care of little children
 That God's holy lips have blessed,

RACHEL TONGATE BECK,

Ex-President, League of American Penwomen
 Washington, D. C.

The Southern Educational Association, now in its twenty-second year, will hold its meetings at Houston, Texas, November 30th, December 1st and 2d, and among the subjects for discussion will be "Ways and means for reaching the hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who live in the mountains of the South without educational advantages, who must be trained into good productive citizens." Mr. Gielow will probably go as a delegate from the Southern Industrial Educational Association and take part in the discussion of this most vital subject.

From questions which are frequently asked it is evident that there are many who do not yet differentiate the work of this Association from that done by other agencies in the mountains.

There are a good many denominational and other schools, usually situated not very far from a railroad, in which the old ideal of education still persists, where Latin, Greek, algebra, geometry, a little art, and a smattering of science are considered indispensable features of an education—where there is all head-work but no hand-work.

This Association stands for elementary book education, not going beyond the grades of the public school system, since this will give the average mountain child all that he needs to meet the conditions of his environment. But along with that goes just as much industrial training as can be crowded into the curriculum and which the particular conditions of each school will justify. The girls are taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, the hygienic care of the home, and simple nursing, while the boys receive training in agriculture, carpentry, the necessity for sanitary conditions outside the home, etc. This training can be best given by means of settlement schools in remote and inaccessible regions in which the children shall live for eight or nine months of the year, learning how to lift up their own homes to their highest and best possibilities when the time shall come to return to them. In this way they learn the art of living together in communities so that the interests of all instead of the individual shall be conserved; they gain an understanding of the requirements for good citizenship, of one's duty to his fellowman, and of the responsibilities and privileges of the voter. In short, we aim to equip the boys and girls for efficiency in right living through a training that shall include all the practical things of everyday life for the betterment of the individual, the home, and the community, as found in the mountain environment.

Subscriptions are:

\$1.00 a year for a Member.

5.00 for a Sustaining Member.

25.00 for a Patron.

\$100.00 will place a child for eight months in one of the better-equipped, remote settlement schools.

\$50.00 will place a child for eight months in one of the smaller schools where industrial training is given.

\$10.00 will give industrial training for eight months to a day pupil who does not live in the school.

\$600.00 will pay the salary of an industrial teacher or more.

Official receipt and the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE will be sent to all subscribers.

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Southern Industrial Educational Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed please find.....Dollars

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Make checks payable to Southern Industrial Educational Association, and send to the Recording Secretary,

MRS. C. DAVID WHITE,

1459 Girard Street, Washington, D. C.

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Organized to promote industrial training of the
uneducated white children of the
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(Continued on page 22)

A Mountain Clinic.

The second week of September Dr. Stucky, of Lexington, came up and held his second clinic at the little hospital of our school. He arrived with his four nurses, also from Lexington, on Saturday evening, and on Sunday gave two delightful and simple talks about the care of the body in the "church-house" down in the village.

Miss Butler had sent out word to all the school-houses and post offices for miles around, of his expected visit, and that he would treat eye, ear, nose and throat troubles. Monday morning early a crowd of people around the hospital awaited his appearance. And what a crowd! Of course in a region where trachoma is perhaps the most prevalent disease, the majority of cases were eye-trouble. There were more men than women—men being of more importance in this country. Old men leaning upon staves groped their way along; strong hale men, with hats pulled down over their inflamed and suffering eyes, were led in by women and boys; young men, in the very morning of their lives doomed to sit in darkness, were helped in from their nags at the gate. Women, too, in black sunbonnets, forlorn hats, and old-timey dresses, waited patiently, and quieted the babies at their breasts; and children of all ages and sizes, in all stages of trachoma, were everywhere. Sometimes whole families of seven or eight were painfully shielding their eyes from the light.

Passing among them, one heard their sad histories. One elderly man, with frightful eyelids, grown fast to the balls, sat beside his daughter, a young woman with a sunbonnet drawn tightly over inflamed eyes, the tears from which dropped upon the eight-months' old baby in her arms. This old man said he had been suffering with his eyes for thirteen years, and was now entirely unable to work. From time to time he would take the baby from his daughter, and it would laugh and crow and pass its little hands over his

face and the hideous discharging eyelids—a sight to sicken any heart.

Aunt Susan Cooper, from Short Fork of Ball, described her trouble as "a scum over my eyes for four year. Some calls hit cat-tracks."

Another man, nearly blind, being questioned as to how many there were in his family, replied, "Me 'n the old woman and eight young 'uns." "How many have sore eyes?" "Well, about ten of us."

An elderly woman in black dress and sunbonnet came in with her husband and two tall daughters in pink calico. All four were in an advanced stage of trachoma, and she said the ones at home had it, too. When we remember the use of the family towel and washpan, and the lack of them, the only wonder is that anybody escapes.

There were other troubles, too. One mother, with as extremely friendly baby who, as she pleasantly expressed it, "Never sees no strangers," brought a little blind boy, and a little girl who, as she said, "Makes a furse in sleeping at a night. I think there is maybe something in her nose." There was—nothing less, indeed, than two huge adenoids.

A small boy, being asked what was the matter with him, replied: "I've got a year." "I should think you had," said the Doctor, "with those large adenoids, inflamed tonsils, and a big hole in your ear-drum!"

One woman said that the back of her head "felt queer and swimmy all the time." It was found she had an enormous polypus. We were inclined to doubt the word of another woman, when she said she was only thirty-two years old, for her drawn and haggard face looked at least sixty. But when we saw the turbinate that was removed from her nose, we wondered that she was alive at all.

Many, young and old, were "deef" from "risings,"—a large number incurably so.

All day that first day Dr. Stucky worked with great speed, examining and operating (besides all the people who

came in, every one of the two hundred and twenty pupils in the school had to be attended to); but by night the crowd around the hospital was greater than when he began in the morning. Patiently they sat, the women and children on the wide porch, the men in rows on the grass, awaiting their turns; patiently they went away for the night, to come back and wait possibly two or three days more. Never during the week were the porch and the yard cleared, and on Saturday, the last day, numbers were still waiting.

In the operating room, any hour during the week, the sight was intensely interesting. With marvellous speed, one patient after another was etherized, laid on the table, and relieved of the affliction that rendered life futile or burdensome. All that science and genius could do was done. In another room, the sore eyes were being treated constantly. Tents had been set up behind the hospital for the overflow surgical cases, while the sore-eyed put up in the village and came daily for treatment. Never, perhaps, was more accomplished for suffering humanity in the space of a week.

There was a noticeable lessening of prejudice against the surgeon's knife. Last spring many parents refused to have their children operated on, much less themselves. This time only a few balked, though many characteristically left the question for the children to decide.

It is an interesting fact that everybody, without exception, wished to pay for treatments and operations. For operations that ordinarily would cost twenty-five or fifty dollars, they were permitted to pay a dollar-and-a-half. Those who had no money invariably brought produce of some kind. The woman from Caney, with the pink calico daughters, brought four chickens and some eggs, two or three dozen, one of the daughters said. The mother corrected her. "Two dozen and five hit is, women,—I want to tell you the pin-blank truth about hit. Hit were all I had."

Aunt Susan Cooper, with the "cat-tracks," walked eight

miles bringing a half-gallon of honey. She said, "I am a poor woman, and ain't got no money, but I thought I would bring you this here bucket of honey, I would have brung more, but I wa'n't able to carry hit."

Mrs. Delia Tucker brought in for examination her "fittified" son, who, though grown-up, has never been able to work or learn. She said she would pay in baskets—she makes very beautiful ones. And not only that, but when a girl neighbor appeared, without money and needing an operation, Aunt Delia said she would teach her to make baskets, so she could pay too.

Another woman brought eight bushels of apples in a sled; and two boys brought pokes of beans.

Every day there were new and strange sights and stories; indeed, so great was the human interest that it was impossible to tear oneself away from the little hospital.

Surely no one ever did a more glorious week's work than Dr. Stucky and his helpers, or one more sadly needed. It was like Bible times over again,—as one looked at the waiting crowds, scene after scene from the Gospels was brought to mind:

"The blind receive their sight, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the poor have the good news preached to them."

"And they brought all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, to be healed."

"He commanded them to sit down in ranks on the green grass."

"And great multitudes came together to hear and to be healed of their infirmities."

If ever the work of Christ was done on earth, this is it. The Great Physician wisely healed bodies before attempting to minister to souls. Oh, that more of our skilled surgeons and doctors would, like Dr. Stucky, realize the enormous need, and give some of their valuable time and skill each year to this great work!

Christmas in the Mountains.

The following article is taken from one of the series of Kentucky mountain sketches written by Miss Lucy Furman and published in the *Century Magazine* under the title "Mothering on Perilous."

This is not a fanciful sketch but a true recital of actual experiences in one of the mountain settlement schools, and we print it because it presents in a naive way the sentiments among very young boys, mostly between the ages of eight and twelve, with regard to drunkenness. It reveals an appalling situation.

As Christmas approached, Miss Loring was astonished to see how apathetic the boys were about it. The girls were greatly excited, but the boys appeared dreadfully bored by the talk and preparations. One night, after she had had them practice the old English carols they were to sing through the Big House and down in the village street early Christmas morning, she asked them why they were not happier over Christmas.

"Nothing to feel happy about, by Ned!" said Nucky. "No chance for no Christmas doings here."

"But there will be great Christmas doings, and the best times you ever saw," she replied.

"What, you women aiming to get drunk and do a lot of shooting?" he asked, with dawning hope.

"Horrors! no!" Miss Loring exclaimed.

"Them's the good times I allus seed a-Christmas," he said.

"Me, too," chorused the other eleven.

"Didn't you ever hang up your stocking, or have a Christmas tree, or get presents?" asked Miss Loring.

"Never heard tell of no such till I come here. Nobody but quare women does it."

"But it's the greatest fun," insisted Miss Loring.

"Fun enough for women, maybe. But men! Gee!"

"Gimme a big jug of corn liquor!" shouted Philip.

"And a pistol in both hands!" cried Geordie.

"And a galloping nag!" added Killis. The others all joined in an ecstatic whoop.

"Oh, boys," sighed Miss Loring, "you can't mean to tell me you are in the habit of getting drunk Christmas?"

Philip whistled. "What you think we made of?" he inquired. "If there's ary boy here hain't been drunk or half-was drunk every Christmas he can ricollect, hold up your hand!"

Not a hand moved, till suddenly, as if by an afterthought, Killis's went up. "I weren't last Christmas," he said. "Paw axed me when he was a-dying never to drink nary 'other drap, so I hain't tock it sence."

"Mighty hard on you!" remarked Joab. "I never passed a Christmas in my life without bein' drunk. Paw he used to fill me 'n' Iry up till we couldn't see single, and then make us walk a crack in the floor."

"I used to lay around just hog-drunk from New Christmas to Old Christmas," said Killis. "Paw he'd turn me loose in the doublings, and lemme swill all I wanted."

"Blant and Eary they allus gives me all I can hold, and then lets me ride around behind 'em and shoot off paw's pistols," said Nucky.

"One time when I were a little five-year-old," contritend Geordie, "my uncles give me all the liquor I could drink and then put a pistol in my hand, and p'inted it at Abnaim—he were seven—and told me to shoot. I fired away. Got thing I weren't sober, I'd 'n' kilt him sure!"

Hen Salyer, nine, cast a contemptuous glance at his dör brother. "Keats he hain't half a man," he said. "I can drink twice as much as him."

"Self-brag is half-scandal," exclaimed Keats, angrily.

"It's because I've had white-swellin' and typhoid I hain't able to drink as much as you, you sorry little scald-pate!"

"Paw and me we got so drunk last Christmas we could 'nt roll over in bed," piped up eight-year-old Jason. "He gimme a whole pint!"

Tashee Bolling, the oldest and a great stickler for propriety, summed up the matter authoritatively: "Folks would think they was bad-off if they couldn't pass around a jug of liquor a-Christmas," he said slowly. "They woukdn't think it were showing hospitality."

After a moment Killis spoke again. "I want every boy here that can get to my house a-Christmas to come, and see a good time," he announced. "Come the Saturday after New Christmas. I can't drink myself, on account of paw, but I got good and plenty for my friends, by Heck! And naw she'll give you all you can eat, too; and we'll get out all paw's guns and pistols."

There was a unanimous acceptance, even by boys who lived nearly forty miles distant from Killis.

Miss Loring sighed again, deeply this time. "Boys," she said, "you know what I think about drinking liquor; you know I think it's very wrong."

"Quare women has quare notions," murmured Joab, impartially.

"You know I hope the day will come when none of you will ever touch it," she continued; "but I suppose not a boy here thinks enough of me now to promise not to drink this Christmas?"

The silence that followed was broken at last by Philip. "We like you all right; but, by grab, a fellow's got to see some fun!"

With this conversation in mind, it is small wonder Miss Loring was loth to see her boys depart for their homes on Christmas day, after the tree, the stockings, the carols, and everything had ended. She called Killis into her room the

last thing, and talked to him again, but without visible effect. Her heart grew more and more heavy during the two days that followed, so much so that she could not enjoy the other trees she helped with over on Wace and on Right Fork of Perilous. Friday night she did not sleep at all for worrying, and by noon Saturday she could endure the strain no longer, and saddling 'Mandy, and taking Jason, who had had no place to go, behind her, she set out for Killis's home, over on Clinch. Dark pictures rose before her all the way—her dear boys drinking and fighting and shooting and maybe killing one another. She might at least get there in time to avert the worst. All the ten miles she was too anxious and miserable to feel the cold wind that came down from the snowy mountain-tops.

On her arrival, about half-past three, Killis's mother welcomed her at the door. They had met before at the school. She was a large, handsome young woman of twenty-five, only a dozen years older than Killis, having married at twelve.

"Where are the boys?" Miss Loring asked anxiously, seeing nobody but the little girls about the fire.

"They been in and out all day; now they're up in the deadening, shooting," was the reply.

"Have they been drinking much?" asked Miss Loring.

"A sight!" answered Mrs. Blair. Then she continued, smiling: "But what they've drank won't hurt 'em much, I reckon. When Killis come home a-Wednesday, the first words he said was: 'Maw, I've bid a lot of the boys been a-Saturday to see a good time. I want you to gimme five or four jugs of liquor, and all paw's guns and pistols, and make up a good batch of pies and gingercakes.'"

"All right, son," I says; 'you know your maw never does you nothing.'

"Maw," he says, 'Miss Loring she axed me not to give them boys no liquor and get 'em drunk; but I'm a-hankin' not to a-Christmas. But if I had something that wend'

give 'em blank liquor, but would just make 'em a little happy, did burn me! if I wouldn't give 'em that to please her!'

"We got a barrel of cider left in the corn-crib," I says.

"Gee! Maw, I never thought of that. It's the very thing—hard enough to make 'em happy, but not wild-drunk!"

"So yesterday I cooked up, and this morning, a little grain before the boys begun to come in, he drewed off a bag of cider, and poured in two or three gallon' of water, so's they wouldn't get too happy, and all day they been eating and drinking fit to burst, and then running out in the road to shoot a while, and then filling up again. And this evening, after dinner, Killis he took 'em up in the deadening to shoot at the trees. I never seed such a boy for shooting at trees as him."

Relieved and happy beyond expression, Miss Loring leaned back in her chair, relaxed her weary mind and body, and gave thanks to God. Jason ran in from stabling 'Mandy, and she told him he might join the other boys in the deadening. A few minutes later Killis burst in the back door with beaming face.

"I never give them boys nary drap to drink but cider," he said; "I done it to please you!"

Miss Loring threw her arms around him, yes, she even wept, so great had been the strain.

"And I watered the cider, too," he continued. "Them boys think they're drunk and seeing a big time, but they hain't. But it does 'em just as much good!"

Soon the other boys followed, piling up guns and pistols on one of the beds, and taking another round of gingercake and cider. Miss Loring looked at them hungrily, thankful to see them in possession of life and limb.

According to the Kentucky Blue Book over 5,000 of the white school trustees in that State can neither read nor write. Sixteen counties have no railway; six have no newspaper.

Quarterly Magazine

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Necessity for Sanitary Education in the Mountains.

The need for combining sanitary education with industrial training among the mountain people is pathetically illustrated by the interesting article entitled "A Mountain Clinic" which is printed in this number. The scenes therein described are indeed heartrending, yet the conditions are probably no worse in this particular county than in several others in the mountain region of the same State. By way of explanation it may be added that the incidents here described were connected with the second visit of Dr. Stuckey and his nurse assistants to this region. The good results of his visit a year earlier, though he was able at that time to give treatment to but a small number of those applying, were evidently noised abroad so that this year he and his larger corps of nurses were overwhelmed with the increased number of the afflicted.

Medical knowledge is not more indispensable to the missionary carrying the gospel to the heathen than is sanitary education to the teaching work of the mountain school. Several of the settlement schools of the broader type now include in their courses instruction in elementary nursing, in hygiene and sanitation, the care and feeding of infants, and first aid to the injured. Two or three of the settlement

schools, through the generosity of noble-minded patrons, are permanently equipped each with a trained nurse and a small hospital and dispensary for the purpose of instruction as well as for the physical care of their pupils. In each of these cases the beneficent influence of the trained nurse extends for miles around and no words can describe the relief and help she brings to the lonely cabin homes.

The Southern Commercial Congress, which has a permanent exhibit of the natural resources of the south in the new Southern Building, has given space to this Association for exhibition of the industrial school and fireside products of the southern mountains. From the cabins come the old-fashioned coverlids and other weavings made from the native wool with the vegetable dyes, an industry preserved from the days of our forefathers and almost extinct everywhere else. From the schools may be seen furniture, baskets, needlework and other specimens which show how skillfully the mountain children use their hands when once they have had suitable training. We hope that all who are interested in the work for which the Association stands will visit the exhibit when they are in Washington.

The annual bazaar for the sale of articles representing the mountain crafts and cabin industries was held in the new headquarters of the Association, room 325, of the Southern Building on November 7th. Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Thyson, the business manager of the Southern Building Corporation, four additional rooms were leased which were filled with handsome weavings, baskets, woodcarvings, needlework, and other articles from schools and cabins. The patronage was generous and the sales were large.

The bazaar served a two-fold purpose, namely, in creating a market for the articles sent by the various schools and

cabin workers so that substantial sums were sent back to the mountains, and also in awakening public interest in the work for which the Association is organized.

"Old Andy, the Moonshiner," the little mountain story donated to the Association by its author, Mrs. Martha E. Gielow, has proved of much value to the Association, not only financially, but also for the message which it carries. An attractive new edition is now on sale for the benefit of the Association, at twenty-five cents a copy.

That the manufacture of "moonshine" is on the increase rather than the decrease in the mountains is shown by the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, ending June 30, 1911. We quote the following from the report:

"Illicit distilling has increased steadily, especially in those States in which prohibitory laws have been enacted. During the past fiscal year there were seized and destroyed 2,488 distilleries, as compared with 1,911 for the fiscal year 1910. The prevalence of this practice will be better understood when it is recalled that there were operated last year only 923 registered distilleries in the entire United States.

Illicit distilling is most extensively engaged in in the States of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia."

The thanks of the officers of the Association are due the Junior Branch organization for its efficient and enthusiastic services rendered at the sale of mountain school products held at the rooms of the Association December 16th, and at the afternoon tea service on other days.

The members of the branch are now greatly interested in the preparation for an entertainment to be given at an early date in aid of the Association's work.

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