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Quarterly Magazine

OF THE

Southern Industrial Educational Association

MARCH, 1913.

Vol. V.

No. 1.

11

Southern Industrial Educational Association

(INCORPORATED)

Organized to promote industrial training of the white children
of the Southern Appalachian Mountaineers.

Headquarters: Southern Building, Room 331, Washington, D. C.

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Chief Justice Court of Appeals
District of Columbia

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Teach Him—Don't Jail Him.

"Be not overcome with evil but overcome evil with good."
So spoke the Master.

The Government of the greatest nation on earth, as we love to call it, has not always practiced this doctrine. For instance, the Internal Revenue Bureau, a great organization, presents as the only cure for the illicit distilling of whisky and its myriad of attendant evils the arrest and imprisonment of the offenders. It makes no plea for their education or the more profitable development of their energies. Instead, it asks for more officers to run them down.

In the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on page 25, are found these words:

"Illicit distilling and 'bootlegging' continue without sign of abatement. * * * It appears that in some sections of the country, where local officers make some effort to enforce local prohibitory laws, there is a correspondingly greater demand for illicit whisky, and as the price goes up, more persons are willing to run the risk in violating the law.

"While most of the plants captured are comparatively small, when it is taken into consideration that there are great numbers of plants running which we do not succeed in locating and destroying, the tax on the entire amount of spirits aggregates a large amount of revenue that is lost to the Government."

Not the loss of the father to his family, the son to his widowed mother, or the poor, cheap food and clothing that would have been purchased with the money for which this pitiful amount of liquor was sold—but the loss of a few paltry hundreds of dollars in revenues from whisky stills to a government that it costs a billion dollars a year to support.

The Commissioner's report continues:

"The force engaged in raiding could, with propriety, be greatly increased, and if illicit distilling is to be eradicated it

will be necessary to maintain, in sections in which it is prevalent, a much larger force than the present appropriation will permit."

The illicit distillers in their mountain homes regard their corn as their own. The Government, which they know only in a vague way and chiefly through Revenue officers, has done nothing for them so far as they are aware. In their primitive thought, they see no reason why they should not make a living by turning their corn into whisky without paying a tax to the Government of several times what the original product is worth. They don't need the jail and the penitentiary—they need to be taught the duties of citizenship and the various ways by which they can take care of their families. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue tells of the number of Revenue officers who have been killed in fights with the illicit distillers and very properly suggests that the Government should provide for the care of their widows and children. Of course it is not his province to recommend provision for the widows and children of the distillers who are killed.

It is utterly impossible to cover within the space allowed a discussion of the questions that come up in this connection.

Perhaps the chief question can be answered best by a quotation from a recent charge of Judge D. W. Gardner of the 31st Judicial District of Kentucky to the Knott County Grand Jury:

"The people of Knott County are to be congratulated upon the decrease of crime within the County. Eight years ago when I first came to this County to hold your Circuit Court, I found that on the Saturday night before my arrival, the Clerk's office had been entered and nearly four hundred indictments stolen. More than half of these indictments were for the illegal sale of liquor in the County.

"It was generally supposed that the illegal liquor vendors were responsible for the theft, and it seemed that this class of outlaws had the County by the throat. Murder through-

out the County was rife, fights and brawls, cuttings and woundings common, arson numerous, drunkenness rampant, and it was hardly safe to be upon the streets of the little town of Hindman after nightfall.

"How is it to-day? No homicide for several years; felony docket of little moment; your town quiet and peaceable, and your last Grand Jury able to report that crime of all kinds is decreasing, and the illegal sale of liquor reduced to a minimum.

"What has brought about this happy state of affairs? To my mind it is the effect of education, disseminated among the people of this County and surrounding country, through the school in your midst conducted under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union."

Let some mathematician figure how long it would have taken Revenue officers to have brought about this millennial change? I am not censuring the Revenue officers. They are like the western church organist over whose head was printed in large letters the significant sign: "Don't shoot the organist—she is doing the best she can." I am making a plea for the support and establishment in the Appalachian Mountains, from Maryland to Alabama, of schools like this remote settlement school at Hindman in which can be trained the splendid young mountaineers whose chief art now lies in dodging Revenue officers.

This country knows no grander work than that which is being done towards this end by the Southern Industrial Educational Association. There is no conservation to be compared with the conservation of these mountain people and the direction of their lives into useful and progressive channels. Let those whose hearts are inclined to charity pause here and study the splendid opportunity that lies before them.

CLAUDE N. BENNETT.

Annual Report of the President.

To the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association in Annual Meeting Assembled March 26, 1913:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

As required by our By-Laws, I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of the administration and condition of the affairs of the Association.

1. The meetings of the Board of Trustees during the year have been held and our records kept in the office of the Association in the Southern Building at Washington, the advantages of which were pointed out in my last report. Our founder and organizer, Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, and the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Augusta S. Stone, have desks in the office where they are in constant attendance to receive visitors, impart information, and enroll members. The office has also served to display the products of the industries of the mountain schools. Many of these have been disposed of and the receipts transmitted to the producers, proving of great benefit to them. Moreover, it has enabled visitors to see the character of work that is done in the mountain industrial schools, which they are asked to aid. As this exhibition is important, it is desirable to procure a larger office in a more public place in order to attract wider notice.

2. During the year Mr. D. G. Ambler has discharged his promise to donate \$5,000 for the erection of an industrial school. No active steps have been taken to erect the contemplated school, as it is work that requires much careful consideration of ways and means. A suitable location has first to be found, a building planned; and provision must be made for the continuous operation of the school by competent teachers.

Miss Katherine Pettit, of the School at Hindman, Kentucky, writes us that she has completed arrangements to erect another industrial school in a thickly settled mountain district near where the four counties of Perry, Leslie,

Letcher and Harlan unite. The school is welcomed by the people who have donated 150 acres of well-located land and the timber for a school building and improvements. The work will begin early in April under Miss Pettit's direction, which insures its success. Other established schools have extended their scope with improved methods.

3. As shown by the report of the secretary, our collections for the year amounted to \$9,793.54, in which is included the balance of his gift paid by Mr. Ambler, amounting to \$3,833.32. These collections have come from our auxiliaries, patriotic societies, schools and clubs, members and patrons, sales of Mrs. Gielow's book "Old Andy," and the proceeds of entertainments, etc. The disbursements for the year have been \$5,703.95. Itemized statements of the receipts and disbursements are attached hereto as exhibits.

4. While our collections have not been as great as we had hoped, we have occasion to be satisfied with the results that have been achieved by the Association during the seven years of its existence. As said in the last report, the success of our undertaking is not to be measured, merely, by the money actually received and expended by us in industrial education. One of our main objects has been to awaken the interest of the people of all of the states in the promotion of industrial education as well as to stimulate special exertion to that end within their own boundaries. In this we have been successful. The intelligent people of the country have been made aware of the conditions that prevail in the southern mountains, of the character of the people, and the importance of their improvement in the growth of the country and the preservation of its institutions. They have begun to realize the truth of the statement of President Woodrow Wilson, made while Governor of New Jersey, at the Carnegie Hall, February 11, 1911: "In the pockets of those splendid mountains lie some of the future sources of our strength, there is a sort of sequestered store, an unspoiled stock, stock of the original stuff of

which America was made for the most part. And you have only to touch this source with the magic of a little subscription of money to see the strength leap forth."

5. Many donations continue to come to us with designation of the particular school to be aided thereby. New schools are being organized and many appeals are made to us on their behalf. It is of the first importance that those giving money, or who may be called upon for assistance, should have accurate information in respect of the standing, benefits, and efficiency of the several schools, which are situated in distant regions difficult of access.

During the past year the Board of Trustees have realized more than ever the need of an efficient organization for the inspection of schools and their management, and inquiries into localities where industrial education may be most needed. We have every reason to believe that if we can secure sufficient subscriptions, or promises to pay certain sums annually, for say five years, to be used for the expenses of the Association, without inroaching upon general collections or dues, that we would be able to conduct our affairs on a better business foundation. We would first employ a male representative or agent of training and experience in the matter of industrial training, who would travel the mountain regions. It would be his duty to carefully inspect all established schools, advise improvements in their methods, and make statistical reports of each; and to examine localities where schools are most needed, form plans for their erection and maintenance, and organize the people therein who are found willing to contribute land, labor and material. The reports of the agent would be kept on file in the secretary's office for information and a synopsis of the facts relating to each particular school would be kept in a card index for ready reference. The majority of people, who give money to public purposes, wisely demand knowledge regarding the particular object before responding to an appeal in its favor. These would have ample means

of informing themselves. The agent equipped with a knowledge of the important facts would be able to impart it in a businesslike way, and when not otherwise employed could be of great service in raising money to be used directly in promoting industrial education. The expense incident to this proposed purpose is far greater than the resources of the Association will permit; for it has felt it to be its duty not to use funds not specially contributed therefor.

To accomplish this purpose, and others, a finance committee has recently been appointed to consider and devise ways and means. Honorable Richmond P. Hobson, always a staunch friend of the Association, has consented to take the chairmanship of this committee. He has appointed his subcommittees and is now engaged in forming practical plans of operation. Our first object is to obtain the guaranty of an annual fund, for at least five years, sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of administration.

This it is hoped will be accomplished by obtaining a number of subscribers of annual sums each. I am pleased to inform you that already some subscriptions have been made and the prospect of more is encouraging.

A regular administration fund will enable us to increase the size of our office and locate it at a place where the mountain industries can be better brought to the public attention; and to increase the size and circulation of the QUARTERLY, which has been of great benefit.

6. You will find from an examination of our financial reports and our audited accounts that the strictest economy has been practiced, and no expense has been incurred that has not been found strictly necessary in the prosecution of the objects of the Association. The expenses of the office have been met by private subscription of members and officers throughout the year. The duties of our vice-president and organizer and our secretary, constant and onerous, have been performed with assiduity and efficiency, and their unselfish devotion has been greatly appreciated.

(Continued on page ten.)

Quarterly Magazine

OF THE
SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, ROOM 331 SOUTHERN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Application for entry as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Congress, July 16, 1894, pending.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March, 1913.

All communications relating to the QUARTERLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. C. David White, Room 331, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

President's Report. (Continued from page nine.)

Mrs. Gielow has made arrangements to perfect the organization of an auxiliary association in the city of Philadelphia from which much benefit is expected. Her book—"Old Andy, The Moonshiner"—has been widely sold and the proceeds have increased our receipts each year. Better than this, it has aroused great interest and brought us many donations of money. Our records and accounts have been well kept by the secretary, and have been audited by a competent committee, whose report is submitted. These are open to inspection of electors and it is their privilege, if not their duty, to provide for another audit by experts; and we will be glad if they shall exercise it at this meeting.

7. The terms of four members of the Board of Trustees expire to-day by limitation; under the terms of the By-Laws it is the duty of the electors to fill the vacancies by election at this meeting.

8. On behalf of the trustees and officers of the Association, I take this occasion to return sincere thanks to our Auxiliary Associations, the patriotic societies of the country, to the clubs, fraternities and schools, and to the many public-spirited men and women who have so generously contributed to our objects.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH SHEPARD,
President.

March 26, 1913.

Another New Settlement School.

In fulfillment of a long desire Miss Katherine Pettit again starts out as a pioneer, to build up a much-needed school in the Pine Mountain region where four of the more remote counties join—Perry, Leslie, Letcher and Harlan. Perhaps some of our readers will remember the letter published in the QUARTERLY of June, 1911, in which a mountain preacher begged for a school in this region where opportunities are few.

The mountain people have given 160 acres of land and a large number of trees for the lumber. The first tree was cut by a little boy seven years old who worked at it an entire day.

Miss Pettit and the trained nurse who accompanies her will live in a log cabin for the present until some of the buildings are put up. She has nothing in the way of an outfit, but has \$6,000, the land, the trees, and, best of all, the good will and eager co-operation of the community. Any who feel like helping the work either by money or by useful articles like bedding, table covers, towels, napkins, or old linen, have ample opportunity. Mail comes but twice a week, and the post office is Jane, Harlan Co., Ky.

Miss Pettit's place at Hindman will be filled by Miss Ruth Huntington, who has had considerable experience in the work. The financial problem is in the hands of Miss Eve Newman, a most enthusiastic and capable young woman who by her own efforts has already raised \$30,000 towards the permanent endowment of \$100,000.

Ruskin says, "Why not consider, among other national manufactures, that of souls of a high quality?"

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, through her great interest in the work done by the Southern Industrial Educational Association, has accepted the office of Honorary Vice-President.

Financial Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1913.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Southern
Industrial Educational Association:

SIRS:

In accordance with Article 11, Section 3, of the By-Laws of this Association, I have the honor to submit the following report of its financial operations for the year from February 24, 1912, to and including February 21, 1913:

Balance on hand February 24, 1912..... \$3,366.33

Since the last Annual Meeting, the receipts of the Association from all sources, as per stubs and duplicate deposit slips, up to and including February 21, 1913, amount to..... 9,793.54

Total amount in Treasury for fiscal year.. \$13,159.87
The expenditures as disbursed through warrants properly executed in accordance with Article III, Section 6, of the By-Laws, and presented to the Treasurer for payment, amount to.... \$5,703.95

Leaving in the Treasury this day a balance of \$7,455.92
The total receipts of the Association since its organization, amount to \$56,834.76
The total disbursements amount to..... 49,378.84

Balance \$7,455.92

AUGUSTA S. STONE,
Corresponding Secretary.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Southern
Industrial Educational Association:

Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Southern Industrial Educational Association respectfully report that they have examined in detail the accounts of the Association. The books, receipts, disbursement warrants, cancelled checks, bank books, etc., and that they find the

accounts correct throughout, the bank balance being in accord with the bank balance as reported by the Secretary.

Further, we wish to congratulate the Association on the business-like, complete and accurate form in which its accounts have been kept.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. C. CALHOUN,
C. DAVID WHITE,
Auditing Committee.

One of the Least of the Little Ones.

[The following incident was related by Archdeacon B. N. Spurr at the annual public meeting of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, held in Washington, March 26th. Archdeacon Spurr is located at Moundville, W. Va., where he ministers to the sick, the poor and those who are in prison, in the mountains as well as in the valleys and the towns.]

We take care of seventeen to eighteen hundred cases in the hospital wards, and the district nurses make three thousand visits in the year, and we take care of the convict in and out of the prison and try to do all we can of the lowly work that so often is left undone. The nurses are instructed that I can be seen at any time for one of the wee'uns. A nurse came one day and said that one of them wanted to see me and I asked if she had told him to come up. She said yes, but that he would not come, and had said I would know when I went down. So when I got down there, I saw the little barefoot fellow in his dirty pair of trousers, though you could hardly call them trousers, a ragged shirt, with a piece of twig, not even a nail, to hold it together, a ragged cap, and his face dirty, careworn and thin. He put his hand up to his head in a half-bewildered way and said, "Be you the man that takes care of the sick folks?"—and I think if they would put that title on my tomb it would make me glad I lived—"Mary slie be peart sick, ain't

you comin' to get her?" Mary was one of a family of seven. Father and mother taken off by tuberculosis, and the children put out among the neighbors. Mary was placed in another family of seven, and then that mother died and left the man, a wretch, to take care of the eight. And Mary got the blows when the man got drunk. So I knew what he meant when he said, "Ain't you comin' to get her?" I got the horse and we went up the mountain. Just as we got to the cabin, the boy said—it was almost dark—"Just there by the shed." He slipped off, and we went to a manure pile, and what we saw lying there was just a gunny sack, if it were not for the heaving of it. I knelt down and touched the bundle, and the child put up her arms and shrieked, and the little lad knelt down and said, "It be all right, Mary, he ain't going to hurt you, it be the man from the hospital—he be goin' to take care of you," and after much persuasion Mary was got up in front of the saddle and we slipped down the mountain, and it was one of God's precious jewels that I was taking home. I had sent for what we called "the kiddy doctor," and he was waiting for us when we got there, and the nurse took the child, cleansed her and put her in a cot. He came in afterwards to my library with a white face and said, "I understand why those men commit murder; I would like to kill the chap; there is no chance for the kid; she is going to die." We all have to go out some how, and if the bark is only met on the other side of the shore by the Christ, we are after all not going out but going in. Well, in the morning the nurse came to me saying, "Mary is going." Have you ever sat by a child's bedside and realized the child could not stay, and tried to say something. I tried and failed, but at last I said, "Mary, dear, would you like to go and live with God?" The little lips trembled and she looked up and said, "Yes, I think I would, if you are sure He won't beat me."

These are my wee'uns—your children, God's children, the children of the poor white people of the mountains.

For God's sake, help them!

An Appeal for the Uplift of the Motherhood of the Shut-in Mountain Mothers.

MOTHERS AND FRIENDS:

It is something more than a mere pleasure to be one of you on this occasion; for to the precious name of *mother* we all bow in reverence, and to you who stand as representative motherhood of the nation I wish to say a few words in behalf of the shut-in mothers of our southern mountains.

It is said "The mountains are a good place for men and dogs, but they are hard on women and horses," and it is true that no class of women in the world undergo such hardships as most of our mountain women. From early childhood there is no let up until too feeble to work and prematurely old; these mothers toil amidst the darkness of isolation without conveniences or pleasures to lighten the monotony of a burdensome life; and ignorant of the laws of sanitation, with the crudest and most primitive methods of nursing and doctoring, the sacrifice of mothers and babies is appalling. Through the lack of knowledge of proper care thousands of these babies that do survive are afflicted with disease and have injured sight, while there is hardly a mountain mother who is not suffering from the result of ignorance and lack of proper care at child birth.

The standard and glory of the nation rest greatly upon the foundation of its motherhood, and you who know its responsibility should not forget in the great purpose of your organization the obligation you owe to those mothers less fitted for their exalted mission.

Through no fault of their own they are cut off from all opportunities of that enlightenment for which they are now calling. Will you not go to them and help them to a better understanding of motherhood, of life, and of living?

Surely the uplift of the motherhood of our mountain mothers is of vital importance to the nation, for the nation has ever drawn upon the mountains when in need of fighters and defenders, and nowhere else can the nation draw upon

for pure unadulterated American citizenship, and these fine Scotch-Irish and English Saxons in our Appalachians, are mostly descendants of heroic ancestors and are of your own color and blood.

In reply to Madame de Stael's question as to who was the greatest woman of France, Napoleon replied, "She who is the mother of the greatest number of children." If the same were said of America (and we have an ex-president who I believe would agree with Napoleon) then the mountain mother would claim the honor.

There is no tendency to race suicide in the mountains, and not only do they have the largest families to be found in the nation, but they have a way in the mountains of doubling, and trebling, that is most remarkable. Most of the large families have one set of twins at least, many have two sets and I have seen three living sets in a family of nine and triplets and twins in another. In one mountain county I know of a mother who has presented the nation with twenty-seven children in twenty-four years, including six sets of twins and a set of triplets.

Should not some care be given to this prolific yet undeveloped human asset? Should not the privileged mothers of the land feel it a part of their work to lift up these less fortunate mothers, existing in bleak one-room cabin homes, calling for light to a better way? Mothers, I appeal to you to come and help the Southern Industrial Association in giving a chance to the motherhood, the childhood and the manhood of our mountaineers.

[Ten-minute address before the Congress of Mothers at their breakfast on founders' day, February 17, 1913, by Martha S. Gielow.]

Will not each reader of this QUARTERLY secure one new subscriber for 1913, or make a membership gift to some one who cannot afford the subscription of one dollar a year, but who is interested in the uplift of the mountain people.

Minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting.

The seventh Annual Meeting of the Electors of the Southern Industrial Educational Association was held in the office of the organization on the evening of March 24, 1913. The meeting was called to order by the President, Judge Shepard, at 8.40. A majority of the Electors were present in person or by proxy.

The minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary then read her report, including the financial statement for the year, a copy of which is printed on page 12.

The report of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. Calhoun and White, by whom the accounts had been found to be complete, in good form, and correct in every detail, was then presented, after which the Secretary's financial statement was accepted and approved.

Next followed a report by Mrs. Mary Mildred Sullivan, of the efficient work of the New York Auxiliary during the year. The adoption of this report was accompanied by an expression of the appreciative thanks of the Electors to the New York Auxiliary for its constant and loyal services.

The Annual Report of the President, Judge Shepard, which was then submitted, led to the passage, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, of a resolution that the Annual Report of the President be read next year at the public meeting as well as at the business meeting. It was regretted by all that Judge's Shepard's report had not been heard at the afternoon meeting at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mrs. Gielow, Vice-President and Organizer, then presented a report of her activities in spreading interest in and soliciting funds for the various projects of the Association, and her success in enlisting the interest of public-spirited citizens, one of the most valuable of the latter being Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President of the United States.

She further reported progress in the work of raising an administrative fund, the purpose of which is to meet the expenses of the necessary administrative work and to guarantee the salary of a trained educator, who shall inspect the schools aided by the Association and have general supervision of the educational work.

Attention was called to the gratifying sales of her little book, entitled "Old Andy the Moonshiner," resulting in substantial returns to the treasury of the Association, and announcement made of the fact that a New York publisher had offered to bring out a de luxe edition upon terms profitable to the Association.

Mrs. Gielow's report was accepted with the appreciative thanks of the Electors.

The next order of business being the election of four trustees, it was moved by Mr. Robinson that the retiring members, Mrs. Spencer, Judge Shepard, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Calhoun be re-elected. This motion met the unanimous approval of the Electors and the Secretary was ordered to cast the affirmative ballot of the Electors for these persons.

Attention was next called to the desirability of revising the By-Laws so as to permit the election of an Honorary President and Vice-Presidents. Mr. Claxton offered a resolution, which was unanimously passed, instructing the Trustees to meet immediately following the adjournment of the Annual Meeting. Following this action a discussion ensued, introduced by Mr. White, of the work and the educational policy of the Association, it being urged that closer accounting be required from the schools receiving help from the Association; that greater care be taken to examine into the nature of the work carried on in each school and to place the funds of the Association in those schools only where the best and most satisfactory results are accomplished; that the industrial type of the settlement school, located only in the midst of the mountains, be encouraged, and that specific reports of the industrial and educational work accomplished

through the aid of the Association be published by the Board. Mr. Claxton thought that great efficiency and more widespread results might be obtained by co-operating with public schools, thus stimulating them to strive to introduce, with the help of the Association, vocational training. He cited as good examples of such work the Volksschule, of Denmark, and recommended that at an early date a public meeting be held for the discussion of the best methods of accomplishing the objects for which the Association stands.

At 10.18 the Annual Meeting adjourned.

MARY H. WHITE,
Recording Secretary.

**Statement of Classified Receipts from February 24, 1912,
to and including February 21, 1913.**

| | |
|--|------------|
| From Mr. D. G. Ambler, Washington, D. C. | \$3,833.32 |
| " New York Auxiliary | 1,800.00 |
| " California Auxiliary | 116.00 |
| " Maryland Auxiliary | 150.00 |
| " Patriotic Societies, Schools and Clubs. | 1,270.00 |
| " Patrons, Life Members and Annual Subscribers | 1,744.75 |
| " Sales of Mrs. Gielow's story, "Old Andy". | 99.10 |
| " Proceeds from entertainments. | 490.37 |
| " Proceeds from sales of mountain products. | 190.00 |
| " Memorial Donation | 100.00 |
| Total receipts | \$9,793.54 |

AUGUSTA S. STONE,
Corresponding Secretary.