

WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE

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MRS. WILSON URGES MUSIC AS BRANCH OF STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mrs. H. D. Wilson of Ruston, Chairman of Music for the State Federation has sent out the following letter to the President of the Federated Clubs:

Dear Madam President:
The question, "Why should we have a Supervisor of Music and Music as a regular branch in the Public Schools?" having been asked, the following letter is sent out as an answer.

The statements, "It will add to the pleasure of the student;" "It will give an added attraction to the home;" "It will help the church service by giving more and better congregational singing," have all been given so often that they have ceased to have the force they merit.

The power of singing in building up a nation's pride has, however, but recently been recognized. Only within the past few years have factory and department store employees been gathered together to unite in community songs. The community sing, as a force in uniting the people of a community is now well known. If the boys and girls were allowed to commence this work early in life, as they would be in any school with an up-to-date Supervisor, more people would be able to take part in these sings and their power for good proportionately increased.

There is another reason why we should have an efficient Supervisor of Music. It is the educational value of music. To give an idea of the value attached to music by leading educators I give the following quotations, only one of which is the statement of a musician.

Thomas Tapper, Lecturer in the Institute of Musical Art of the city of New York, says, "Music is not merely the work of the fingers but of the hand, the head and the heart." Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University, says, "The school which music now holds in the school programs is far too small. By many teachers and educational administrators music and drawing are regarded as fads or trivial accomplishments not worthy to rank as substantial educational material; whereas they are important features of the outfit of every human being. It means to be cultivated, efficient, and rationally happy." At another place he said, "Music rightly taught, is the best mind trainer on the list; it should have more of the practical aspects, like music and drawing, and grammar and arithmetic."

P. P. Claxton, Provost, University of Alabama and Ex-United States Commissioner of Education, says, "We are a very practical people, we are Americans, and we are constantly looking in our schools things that are of practical value. We teach arithmetic because of its practical value; we teach writing, arithmetic, geometry and algebra because of their practical value. But, if you think of the next to reading and writing, and next to the power to count and perform the simplest processes of arithmetic, music is the most important thing in our schools."

Dr. E. Winship, the well known editor of the Journal of Education, says, "Music is as real in its service to humanity as the multiplication table." Again, "Music when rightly taught and practiced gets into the hearts and minds of boys and girls and stays there throughout their lives as does the knowledge of the Eskimo or the Frenchman, Englishman, or the American."

On the face of such evidence must we wonder if our parents and daughters continue to neglect the privilege of Supervised Music in the Public Schools?

Very respectfully,
MRS. H. D. WILSON,
State Chairman of Music.

Please read before your club. I am sure which Mrs. Wilson is in line with the work of the federation.

Many of the clubs are disappointed and hopeful of the work from their work. In the work is keen on the work all over the state.

Parent-Teacher Association has been formed and the State Federation is in touch with them and is also offering assistance in the organization of many others. For the benefit of new clubs a great deal of work is going forward in planning organization and work is going forward, though not yet complete, in mapping out programs for study. It is hoped that before the end of the year the Federation will have some definite help to give to every newly organized club, in the line of civic study, school problems, literary programs or programs for music clubs. Material already on hand for distribution includes Suggestions for Parent-Teacher Work, Suggested Topics for Discussion at Parent-Teacher Meetings, Suggestions for Inexperienced Officers, An Outline for a Constitution for Women's Clubs and a Model Constitution for Parent-Teacher Associations. In preparation is a short literary course for Rural Clubs and Requisites for the Success of Parent-Teacher Clubs.

This extension of club influence will form the chief subject for discussion at the District Conventions of the federation this spring. The first of these will be the Sixth District meeting in Hammond, March thirtieth and thirty-first. The Third District will hold its meeting at Lafayette, April fourth and fifth, and the Seventh District at Lake Charles April sixth and seventh. Programs for these meetings are well under way and promise to be very interesting.

The Eighth District meets in Alexandria on April fourth and the dates for the Fourth and Fifth District meetings will follow shortly after these. District Presidents will be elected in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Districts but all of the Presidents now serving are eligible to re-election except Mrs. Edwards of the Third District, who has served for four years. Mrs. Reed expects to attend all of these meetings except that of the Eighth District which conflicts with the Third.

COMPARE THESE PRICES WITH THOSE OF TO-DAY.

During the week ending January 19th, 1883 the following real estate transfers were recorded in the books of the Recorder of this parish:

During that week the late C. D. Favrot purchased eight lots of ground each 60 by 128 feet in Hickey, Duncan and Mather subdivisions in the square opposite to and south of the Community Club house for which he paid \$500 for the eight.

At the same time Andrew Jackson purchased 21 lots in same subdivision paying \$220 for the entire number or ten dollars per lot. These are those opposite the high school and beyond on the south side of Florida street.

The above were purchased at a sale made of property of a contemplated railroad to connect with the Illinois Central at Ponchatulala but the construction of which was interrupted by the Civil War and the project abandoned.

Other sales recorded during the week above mentioned were:

Lot No. 7, square No. 8, Hickey, Duncan and Mather subdivision was sold by J. W. Burgess to E. W. Willis and J. E. Blouin. Price \$60.

Also sale by C. D. Favrot to W. G. Maddox, lot No. 13, square 2, suburb Young. Price \$100. This lot is located on America street just beyond East Boulevard.

So much for urban property. Now let us note values of farm lands:

On the 19th of January, 1883 was recorded a sale of 40 acres of land on the Plank Road six miles from the city of Baton Rouge for which Mrs. B. K. Avery received from John Cocke the sum of \$200, that is five dollars per acre.

On the same date E. M. Allen sold to J. LeBlanc 100 acres of land on Jones Creek for \$200.

From the above it is plain that considerable advance has been made in city and country real estate since the advent of railroads and the plant of the Standard Oil Company.

Unexpected Benevolence.

"I've decided," said the land-lord, "This month I'll raise your rent." "It's a philanthropist ye are, sir; From heaven ye must be sent. I was wonderin' how I'd raise it, Me, with my money spent!"

Women's Organizations of City; Names of Local Club Presidents

Civic Association—Mrs. Lee R. Harris, president.

The Philistonia—Mrs. W. S. Payne, president.

Little Theatre Guild—Mrs. D. W. Thomas, president.

Henry Watkins Allen Chapter, U. D. C.—Miss Mattie B. McGrath, president.

Joanna Waddill Chapter, U. D. C.—Mrs. L. U. Babin, president.

Rest Room League—Mrs. James Clayton, president.

Graduate Nurses Association—Mrs. E. LeMotte, president.

League of Women Voters—Mrs. E. O. Powers, president.

Reading Circle—Mrs. J. B. Bombet, president.

La. Association of University Women—Miss Annie Bell, president.

Study Club—Mrs. Carruth Jones, president.

Social Science—Mrs. J. L. Pillow, president.

Fiction Club—Mrs. W. S. Holmes, president.

Marietta Johnson Auxiliary—Mrs. Royal Tucker, president.

Nicholson Post, Woman's Auxiliary—Mrs. Miles E. Coe, president.

Music Club—Mrs. W. S. Holmes, president.

Ike Gottlieb Memorial—Mrs. Joe Ramires, president.

The Reviewers—Mrs. M. H. Gandy, president.

Charity Ward—Mrs. J. A. Carruthers, president.

Temple Sisterhood—Mrs. Mayer Maas, president.

St. Margaret Daughters—Mrs. J. S. J. Otto, president.

Catholic Daughters of America—Mrs. T. S. Gill, grand regent.

Children of Mary—Miss Maggie Lee Jolly, president.

Girl Scouts—Miss Judith McGregor, captain.

Pastorial Aid, St. James Church—Mrs. S. J. Powell, president.

Woman's Auxiliary, St. James Episcopal Church—Mrs. J. E. Temple, president.

W. M. S. Emanuel Baptist—Mrs. A. E. Bruse, president.

St. Agnes Altar Society—Mrs. Jules Arbour, president.

St. Joseph Altar Society—Miss Minna Martinez, president.

W. O. W. Circles—Mrs. Belle Rauhman, president.

W. M. S., First Methodist Church—Mrs. Sidney Fairchilds, president.

W. M. S., First Baptist Church—Mrs. W. A. McComb, president.

B. Y. P. U.—Miss Gleason, president.

Naomi Chapter, Eastern Star—Mrs. J. H. Perkins, president.

Label League—Mrs. A. A. Costley, president.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EXPLAINED AT MEET

The invitation of the Civic Association through its committee composed of Miss C. Farrnbacher, Mesdames I. M. Causey, A. R. Albritton and H. F. Reinhart, to hear Community Service explained in the Community Club, February 27 was accepted by many organizations of the city.

The proposition was explained by Mr. V. P. Randall, representative of the National organization, and highly acceptable to those hearing him. A motion carried unanimously that a committee of ten or more be named to invite Community Service to Baton Rouge.

At this meeting two temporary officers were named. Mr. T. L. Small was made temporary chairman and Mr. I. M. Causey temporary secretary.

Those forming the initial committee from this meeting to invite Community Service, Incorporated, to establish its workers in Baton Rouge were: Mrs. C. H. Stumberg and L. U. Babin, Wess, Ora Page, W. J. Farrier, T. D. Boyd, J. D. Saint, Dewey Sanchez, L. P. Amis, I. M. Causey, J. J. Ricard, Geo. Wildes, Rabbi H. F. Reinhart, Mayor Grouchy and Chairman T. L. Small. This committee met in the afternoon of March 1st, in the Chamber of Commerce with Mr. Randall, at which time a committee of five from those present were named to go into the city and ascertain if there were a sufficient number of citizens who so wished Community Service established here as to attach financial assistance.

Those named to do this were Messrs. M. J. Farrier, J. D. Saint, Rabbi Reinhart, Messrs. L. U. Babin and C. H. Stumberg.

It was estimated that not more than \$900.00 would be needed for our share of the expenses of having trained workers here for a period of 3 months, Community Service, Inc., paying the other half and other expenses amounting to \$1,000 to \$1,200.

This committee met a most ready response and the following signatures are the result, each underwrote for \$50.00:

Rosenfield Dry Goods Co., Joseph Gebelin, I. H. Rubenstein, R. E. Stearns, Joe Ramires, W. P. Connell, Farrnbacher Dry Goods Co., R. A. Hart, Chas. P. Manhip, H. C. Yarbrough, S. Farrnbacher, Central Trades Council, by Ora Page, president; R. J. Hummel, S. I. Raymond, W. R. Perkins, W. S. Payne, T. L. Small and I. M. Causey.

Mr. C. A. Magoon, district manager of Community Service, Inc., with office at Houston, Tex., was in Baton Rouge this week consulting with Mr. Randall, who was organizing the work and with the committee to invite Community Service, Inc., to Baton Rouge. The work will begin as soon as possible.

LOOKING BACKWARD ON WOMEN'S WORK

At one time within the memory of many persons, men and women, sentiment was such that the field of female operation was confined to care of children and household affairs; their sphere of activity was within home boundaries. At that no distant past none dreamed that the time would come when daughters of the South would be found in every commercial, financial and industrial activity. The day is not so far back when not a single female was employed in bank, office or store, notwithstanding heads of families found it a burden to support their dear ones, owing to the meagre earnings of the bread winner. Baton Rouge had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the Civil war and it was a severe struggle for many to support families most of whom had once been surrounded not only by comforts, but luxuries as well.

But while wage earners were poorly paid, quite a number of mercantile firms were prospering through trade of farmers and planters, the latter fortunately realizing handsomely through large crops and fair prices and as merchants prospered and grew rich they turned their attention to the betterment of less fortunate neighbors and to the community generally.

After more or less agitation by a few progressives, it was decided that the only way to lessen the burden of heads of large families with grown young women was to create in the latter a spirit of self-reliance and independence; to break up the prevailing belief among Southerners that women were incapacitated by nature birth and breeding for any but home duties; that employment of females in salaried positions was abhorrent to the average Louisianian; foreign to the ideals, sentiment and teaching of generations.

Notwithstanding, the question was put squarely before the young ladies themselves, and most nobly did they respond as our women have done whenever called upon in war or peace.

The first ladies to appear in this city was at Rosenfield's and in the office of the Weekly Truth, but once the ice of custom was broken, ladies applied for positions in every large dry goods establishment and were soon to be seen behind counters of Farrnbacher and Raymond as well as Rosenfield's.

From the small beginning of one or two lady employees, look where you will today, and you will find ladies in every trade, profession and political positions. If men were as energetic, industrious and faithful the cry of hard times would be heard no more in the land. These remarks were suggested by a perusal of a copy of the Weekly Truth which had the following to say on the subject of female employment:

"We learn with pleasure of a move (Continued on page 8)

OBJECTS OF SOUTHERN CONSERVATION LEAGUE EXPLAINED AT MEET

Mrs. R. G. Pleasant and Mrs. Celeste Claiborne Carruth, addressed a large meeting of prominent women at the City Hall on Thursday, March 2nd, explaining the Southern Conservation League. Mrs. Pleasant said:

"In view of the pending 20th Amendment to the Federal Constitution which Senator Curtis, floor leader of the republican party, will urge upon Congress at an early date, also in view of the legal rights' blanket bill which will be introduced at the May session of the Louisiana Legislature, as well as in every other State Legislature at its next session, it should be clearly understood by the citizenry of Louisiana that there are two organizations in this state already actively at work for and against these measures. The Woman's Party is sponsoring the movement. The Southern Conservative League is determinedly opposing it.

"The National leaders of the Woman's Party are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, and Miss Alice Paul. The Louisiana heads are Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, of Shreveport, and Miss Lavinia Egan, who are making a tour of the state in the interest of these 'sex equality' doctrines.

"I seriously doubt if some of the ladies who have joined the Woman's Party know that they have identified themselves with the militant wing of the original suffrage party, such is undoubtedly the case.

"Miss Paul's prison record probably eclipses that of any other American suffragette. She was an ardent co-worker with Mrs. Pankhurst in her militaristic suffrage crusade in England and later led the militant host in this country. The whole story of the 'militants', which, upon the ratification of the 19th Amendment, resolved themselves into the Woman's Party, has been given to the public in a sensational volume entitled 'Failed for Freedom,' written by Doris Stevens and dedicated to Alice Paul. Mrs. Belmont's tirade of abuse against men and man-made laws seems particularly illfitting, coming as it does from one who is waging her war against men with millions that have come to her through her marriage to two multi-millionaires, the first husband being one of the Vanderbilts. Certainly the law has not operated against Mrs. Belmont in any manner that we have been able to discover.

"While it is true that the Woman's Party has but a small following in Louisiana and the other Southern States, it behooves the conservative women of this and all other states in the Union not to sit apathetically and permit a small but clamorous number of women to deceive the members of legislatures and of Congress into thinking that all Women are advocating this 'sex equality' doctrine which, in truth, is being advocated mainly by feminists who appear to resent the fact that nature created them females, by rich and idle women seeking a new fad, and by Bolsheviks, pure and simple, who, if possible, would upset all established laws and customs. In addition to these, there are undoubtedly some fine women who joined the Woman's Party, but I believe that they did so with an entirely erroneous conception of the real mission and purpose of this organization. They did not give the question proper consideration. In en-

dorsing the principle of 'equal rights' they did not realize that EQUAL RIGHTS would endanger, if not destroy, all SPECIAL PRIVILEGES that the law now confers upon women because of their sex, and that it would imperil all protective legislation for working women. Prof. Ernest Freund, Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law of the University of Chicago, in discussing the proposed 20th Amendment in the December Number of the American Bar Association Journal, writes as follows: 'The sweeping character of the provision has created alarm among the friends of women workers who are justly apprehensive that the adoption of the Amendment would wipe out laws concerning hours of labor, underground labor, minimum wage laws and all other kinds of protective social legislation for women with the exception of laws safeguarding maternity. There are feminists masculine enough to be prepared to surrender special privileges at the price of getting rid of disabilities, but they are probably in the minority.' Numbers of eminent lawyers throughout the United States are attacking the Amendment upon the same ground as does Professor Freund. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that Mr. Samuel Gompers, National head of the Federation of Labor, has denounced the Woman's Party measures through the labor journals, and has called upon the local unions throughout the country to oppose them vigorously. Nor is it difficult to understand why the Trades Union women flatly turned down this question of 'equal rights' when it was submitted to them, and that it suffered a like fate from the National Consumer's League an organization which has been instrumental in obtaining the passage in many states of much helpful legislation for women. The League of Women Voters, through its national president, Mrs. Maud Woods Park, has also advised against the proposed 20th Amendment, taking the position that the legislature is the proper place for the adjustment of all civil reforms. Miss Pollitzer, National Secretary of the Woman's Party, who boasts that she is the proud possessor of three stars awarded her by the militant suffragists, stated at the recent extra session of our Legislature that certain legal lights of the past had set the seal of their approval upon the blanket bill of rights which she, an outsider, was berating our Legislature for having rejected. It is my opinion that all of the legal rights do not shine in the eastern firmament and that Louisianians prefer to leave to their own lawmakers matters of purely state character. As we are the only state in the Union governed by the Civil Code, it stands to reason that Louisiana lawyers are more competent to interpret the Code and what effect the passage of the Woman's Party measures would have upon it than are jurists of the common law states.

"I have personally interviewed a number of our ablest lawyers and can say with absolute truthfulness that I have yet to find one who favors the bills under discussion. Two of these gentlemen who are recognized throughout the state as eminent legal authorities declare that, in their opinion (Continued on page 8)

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