

"AM I MY SISTER'S KEEPER?"



Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, who lived in the stockyards territory



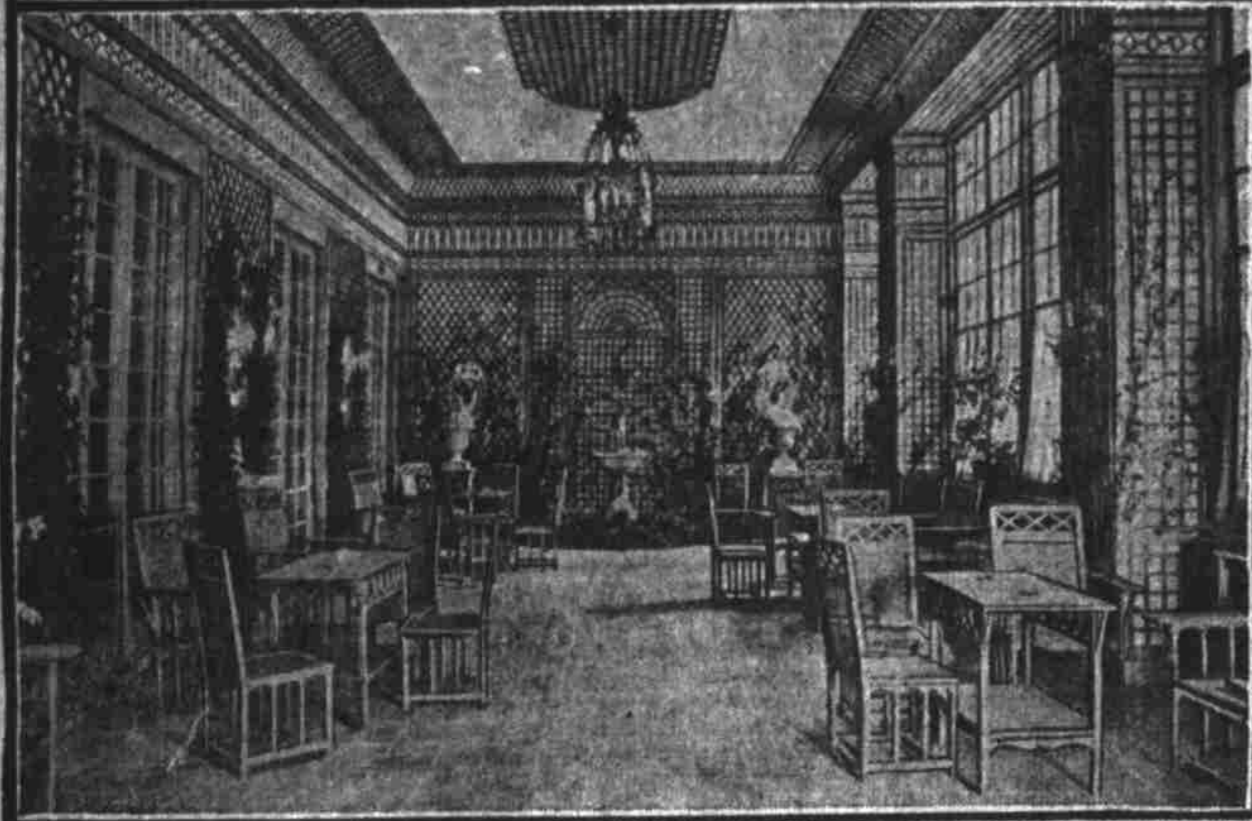
Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, builder of model cottages for workers



Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver



Miss Gertrude Beeks, field general of the movement



A room in the Colony Club, New York, where the plans were formed.

Yes, Rich Women Respond, So They Will Leave Luxury to Act as Factory Inspectors

DEAFENING was the roar of machinery. In that thunderous din of whirring wheels, clattering looms and throbbing shuttles no voice could be heard.

In that busy scene were many girls, with white faces, straining eyes and thin white hands. Closed and poorly ventilated, the room reeked with heat and bad odors. Breathing was difficult; faces streamed with perspiration. The scene was a common one of factory girls at work.

Visitors were allowed in the factory frequently by the superintendent, so the girls paid little attention to an attractive-looking, neatly dressed young woman who passed along, looking with sympathy upon the weary, bending figures.

The visitor was dressed in brown. Her hair, her eyes were brown. She was not handsome—merely attractive. These facts the girls recalled some weeks later. For to the visit of the young woman were ascribed changes that took place—of the adoption of a proper system of ventilation, of a careful heating of the factory to the right temperature, the opening of a rest room, with rockers and settees and other improvements.

None other was the woman in brown than the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and one of the richest heiresses in the country.

For a number of years Miss Anna Morgan has been interested in working girls, and within the last month has crowned her efforts by starting a national movement for the betterment of conditions of working women and men in the big cities. Associated with her are some of the wealthiest and most fashionable women of the country, all of whom have volunteered to act as factory inspectors.

MISS ANNA MORGAN, daughter of the Wall Street magnate, is a sensible, serious, well-balanced woman, whose charitable and church work has been done on a sound basis. Her aim has always been to help permanently; she

taboos superficial charity. And to help the working girl, she decided, one must know the conditions under which she works. So last month Miss Morgan called a convention of more than 100 women of the big cities. They met in the Colony Club, New York, where they organized as an auxiliary to the National Civic Federation, their aim being to benefit women and men employed in factories, shops and mills.

Associated with Miss Morgan as leader are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Marbury, of the Colony Club, and Miss Gertrude Beeks, of the National Civic Federation. These young women have agreed to act as factory inspectors in New York city and New Jersey. The purpose of the movement, as stated, will be to offer suggestions for reform through factory legislation, as well as finding the needs of employees and prevailing upon employers to better conditions that need improvement.

Among the more prominent members are: Mrs. J. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, who has undertaken a study of conditions in the packing house district there; Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago; Mrs. Eva McDonald Walsh, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. P. Orr, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Thomas Sherwin, Boston; Mrs. Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Hoboken; Mrs. William H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, Denver; Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Syracuse; Mrs. E. Thurston Ballard, Louisville; Mrs. J. K. Otley, Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenwood, S. C.

New York women who will take an active part in the campaign are Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Everett Macy, Mrs. Thurston Ballard, Mrs. George Avery, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mrs. E. H. Cabot.

Already Miss Morgan has done considerable work in person investigating the conditions under which girls labor. And in many mills, it is said, improvements have been secured by her.

Into the glass factories of New Jersey the daughter



Conditions they hope to remedy

of the millionaire has made her way; she watched the glassblowers at their dangerous tasks and the women and children taking the bottles after they had been tempered; into their homes she also went, talking with the wives and learning how they lived.

To many employers the young woman sent suggestions for improvements. She told of dilapidated houses, leaky roofs and all undesirable conditions which came to her attention.

Members of the organization formed by this energetic young woman plan to visit the places where women work with the purpose of securing proper ventilation, heating and lighting. They will endeavor to persuade employers to fit up reading rooms and baths, and in the larger factories will suggest gymnasiums.

In Chicago Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick—before her marriage the well known and beautiful Miss Ruth Hanna—has secured many reforms in the packing districts. Last November, with her husband, Mrs. McCormick went to live among the people in the district "back of the yards," the greater number of whom are Slovaks, Poles, Bohemians and Lithuanians.

DWELT AMONG ALIENS

This is in the heart of the foreign district. There, perhaps, three-fourths of the 30,000 workers in the stockyards live. The population is largely Slav. The people are mostly ignorant and the conditions in which they live often deplorable. Frequently one finds as many as twelve persons living in three rooms, and in many cases both day and night boarders are kept by families in such limited quarters.

Established eleven years ago, the University of Chicago settlement has become a power for good in the community. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were given a small room there, and, like most of the workers, were assigned regular lines of work. Both visited the homes of the people and reported cases of sickness and distress.

Mrs. McCormick undertook her share of the labor; she taught some of the women to sew and gave them

advice freely. As publisher of a Chicago daily, Mr. McCormick did not have as much time to spare as his wife. But both learned from the close range of investigation of actual conditions. And they are now working to improve them.

A branch of the movement started by Miss Morgan has been organized in Chicago by Mrs. McCormick. A number of young women have volunteered as factory inspectors, and the work begun in the stockyard section will be carried elsewhere.

In New York Mrs. J. Borden Harriman heads the committee on needs of workers in specific industries and Mrs. Julia E. West that on welfare for government employees. Miss Morgan has been busy paying visits to factories.

That such a woman as Miss Morgan heads the movement is taken as a guarantee that there will be something doing in the reform work. In her way she is as determined and energetic as her father. While Mr. Morgan is busy with the affairs of Wall street and the financial world, the daughter plays the part of St. Elizabeth and distributes among the poor.

For many years she has spent every Saturday morning at St. George's parish house, where she teaches a class of poor little girls to sew. Head of the infant department of the industrial school there, Miss Morgan not only teaches sewing, but takes her little pupils on delightful jaunts and excursions, sometimes lasting one and two weeks.

From her father she receives an allowance of pin money—something like \$100 a year. Of this money, it is said, she spends only about \$300 on herself.

Presents are bought each Christmas by this young woman for the infants in the Industrial School. Ten poor families in New York, who find it very hard to get along, might tell an interesting story if they would, for Miss Morgan pays their rent and buys much food for them.

The heiress has ten proteges—five little boys and five little girls—whom she clothes and supports. The tuition fees of several girls at art schools are paid by her. Her charities are numerous, and not of the least is the sending of fresh flowers each week to little cripples whom she meets on her visits to hospitals.

Miss Morgan is businesslike to her finger tips. Each morning she arises at 7 o'clock. After breakfast she takes a morning walk with her dog. Upon her return she goes over her accounts. She keeps tabs on stock she owns and the dividends due, and is said to look after more investments than the average man of affairs.

Athletic, healthy, tall as her father, she is a typical outdoor woman. She loves horses and is an expert driver. A crack shot, she has bagged some of the biggest game found in the West. She is a thorough yachtswoman, and runs her father's yacht with the skill of a regular seaman.

Besides this, she loves music and literature. She regularly attends the opera during the season in New York and goes each year to the Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth. She is on terms of intimate friendship with Frau Cosima Wagner. Her tastes in art are healthy, and it was she who first objected to the production of "Salome" in New York and succeeded in having it discontinued.

STUDIES FACTORY LIFE

Always interested in the girl compelled to earn her own bread, Miss Morgan has made factory conditions a study. Her investigations have been quiet, and many of her wise suggestions have been acted upon by the owners.

Associated with her in the new crusade is Miss Beeks, whose assistance will doubtless prove valuable. This young woman went to Chicago from Tennessee not many years ago and joined the army of working women. She was secretary to a business man. Evil conditions prevailed, and she saw that tolling women had no proper place to eat their midday meals, often were driven to saloons at lunch time and that in many factories conditions were unhealthy.

Upon her advice Mrs. McCormick opened a dancing hall for his employees. Her welfare work was carried throughout the United States, and was so effective that last year she was sent by Secretary of War Taft to investigate conditions on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, who aided the work of Miss Beeks in Chicago, is one of the most active women in the movement inaugurated by Miss Morgan. Both she and her husband have brightened the lives of many toilers in Chicago. Several years ago the couple built a number of model cottages for workmen as a memorial to their daughter Elizabeth, who, before she died, talked of building better houses for the laborers.

Have You a Mascot for Your Motor?



Some Auto Mascots that Find Favor Abroad.

HONK-HONK! Driving sixty miles an hour! Have you a mascot? Then it's all right. Needn't fear accident or arrest—you're under the influence of the occult.

Yes, it's the newest thing. Came from Paris for the exasperation of ardent policemen and constables, whose chief pleasure in life is the harassment of automobilists.

In Paris there is scarcely an automobile that doesn't have its mascot.

OF COURSE, if you motor, there's nothing you would not do to eliminate or overcome the terrors of a motorist's existence—the punctured tire, the accident and the rural constable. The mascot, it is asserted, is a cure for all ills. It has something to do with the occult, they say. You just place the mascot over the motor, in front of the machine, and then the cops, the puncture, the accident you defy.

Two mascots have already become popular in the

United States. One is the Teddy bear, the other the American eagle. The eagle is usually made of brass, with proudly poised head and outstretched wings.

The eagle, the believing manufacturer asserts, will ward off accident and disease, and, it is said by many who have used it, the Teddy bear is a proof against punctures and policemen.

Other mascots are making their way over from Europe. In England a miniature policeman, made of wood and beautifully painted in colors, is said to be effective for the protection of fast drivers. One chauffeur is recorded as saying that since he adopted the policeman he has not run over a single individual.

Another who swears by his wooden greyhound says that since placing it before his machine he has killed fewer than twenty chickens, which is a small number, considering the record of many motorists.