

1888

The field of Compulsory Education does not seem open work at the present time, although the need of it is felt in many places.

Members of our Committee have made efforts to get differences settled by Arbitration. One report states that at regular meetings of this Committee, instructive papers were read on Arbitration, and that a large amount of literature pertaining to that subject was distributed. A paper on Arbitration, by a member of this Committee, was read at the Philanthropic Union in New York, and published in its report. "It was clear, comprehensive and altogether satisfactory presentation of the subject from the standpoint of our Society."

Reports from our different Monthly Meetings show increased activity in Temperance work. Public meetings and conferences have been held at many points, at which earnest and thoughtful addresses have been delivered on the moral, political, scientific, and other phases of the subject.

Report
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Attention has been paid, too, to the proper instruction of pupils in public and private schools, as to the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics. Literature touching upon nearly every phase of the Temperance reform has been distributed in large quantities, in the hope that thoughtful persons will be influenced thereby.

Besides the work within our limits, it has in some instances been found best to unite with already organized Temperance Societies which are actively at work in this cause, in order that united efforts wisely directed, should yield fuller results. With this view delegates were sent to the annual meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance and \$25.00 appropriated for the use of that Association.

The report from Baltimore gives evidence that several of those in membership with us are still engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquors, in connection with their other business, but it also shows that there is an increasing concern on the subject and an earnest wish and endeavor to relieve our Society of its responsibility in this connection, as it tends to paralyze our efforts in philanthropic work, and continues to be a source of great anxiety.

Petitions, numerously signed, asking that the people of Maryland be allowed to vote on the question of a Prohibitory Amendment to the constitution of the State were taken to Annapolis by members of this Committee and an earnest effort made to aid the

1888

passage of the measure, which, however, failed for want of seven votes in the House of Delegates to make up the necessary three fifths of all the members elected to that body; this bill having previously passed the Senate almost unanimously. When this question again arises, all should unite in bringing every right influence to bear that will lead to success, as it is evident, that no remedy will avail against the liquor traffic, except its prohibition by law.

The subjects of Social Purity and Corrupt Literature have received much attention; lectures have been delivered within the limits of several Monthly Meetings, bearing upon this important subject, and literature distributed. Our Committee prepared a bill for the better protection of young girls and presented it to the Maryland Legislature, and an earnest appeal for its passage, but were unable to secure its enactment into a law, notwithstanding the urgent need for some legislation on this subject.

Report
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The Committee on Tobacco fully realize the magnitude of their work, and have endeavored to discourage its use whenever opportunity offers, both by example and precept. In the endeavor to spread an abhorrence of the practice, a successful effort has been made to influence the Director of Physical Culture at Swarthmore College, to take a firm stand upon this question. Efforts have been made by a member of this Committee to have all applicants for a position on the corps of instruction at Swarthmore College or the Friends School in Baltimore refused, if the applicant uses tobacco or has recently done so. Our Committee both orally and by circulation of literature, has endeavored to show to the young the deleterious effects of the use of tobacco in any form, and especially of the injurious effects of cigarettes on boys. More attention should be given this subject, both in the home and in the school.

Early in the year the officers of the General Committee prepared and forwarded four papers addressed in duplicate, respectively, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, endorsing the following measures:

1. The Blair Educational Bill.
2. Bill for Prohibition in the District of Columbia.