The State law does not provide protection for children engaged in street trades except for messengers and delivery boys. The newsboys, boot-blacks and children who work in the markets are not restricted in their labor, except in so far as the compulsory education law applies to them. The Executive Board of the Ohio Committee is considering the advisability of regulating the work of children in the various street trades in Cincinnati by municipal ordinance, and has drafted a proposed measure with the intention of urging the City Council to put it in force.

ALBERT H. FREIBERG,
Chairman.

WARREN (OHIO) CHILD LABOR LEAGUE.

Thus far the Committee has confined its attention to local conditions. Its Investigating Committee acts, for the most part, through the superintendent of the public schools and the truant officer. Few cases of minors illegally at work have been found. The officials themselves consider that the Committee has stimulated them to greater alertness and activity, and the employer to a more careful observance of the child labor laws. Perhaps this is the most valuable work of the Committee.

An excellent truant officer and an equally excellent humane officer have usually been able to secure aid from the proper authorities without our help, for the few children who need such aid in order to remain in school.

PHEBE T. SUTLIFF,
Chairman.

The report of the Child Labor Commission of the State of Oregon was received too late for publication in *THE ANNALS* Supplement, but will appear in the reprint of this volume to be published by the National Committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION.

Since the report made in April, 1908, the local child labor organizations in Pittsburg and Philadelphia have federated under the name of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association. Local branches have been organized in other cities and during the fall months an active campaign of education was carried on in preparation for the introduction of two child labor bills which have the following for their purpose:

1. To require proof that children are fourteen years old before they shall be allowed to work.
2. To place the issuance of employment certificates in the hands of school officials.
3. To raise the age for work in soft coal mines from twelve to fourteen.
4. To allow only a ten-hour day for children under sixteen years of age.
5. To prohibit all forms of night work for children under sixteen years of age.

The Federation of Women's Clubs, Mothers' Congress, the Consumers' League and various local organizations are all co-operating to this end.

Eleven different types of literature have been distributed, some in 30,000 quantities, bearing upon the issues of the campaign. The prospects are encouraging for a bill which will stop parental perjury and give school officials the issuance of certificates, but determined opposition has already shown itself to the ten-hour day and the abolition of night-work provisions in our second bill. Another court decision—the fourth within four years—has overthrown an additional part of the existing child labor law. This, however, only makes the passage of our bills more necessary.

FRED S. HALL,
Secretary.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (PA.) CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Child Labor Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, has authorized me to make the following report of the work done by this Association:

Since April, 1908, the Association has been occupied mainly in working in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association in framing bills to be presented to the Legislature now in session. Since December 1st, active measures have been taken to create public opinion throughout the district and in organizing the work here. The services of a directing secretary have been secured to extend the work.

ALIDA LATTIMORE,
Directing Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILD LABOR.

The Joint Committee on Child Labor—formed in Rhode Island in January, 1908, and composed of representatives of local educational and philanthropic societies, as well as sub-committees of the Rhode Island State Child Labor Committee—is continuing during the present winter its active campaign for an improved child labor law. A bill amending the law in four particulars was introduced in the assembly in 1908. It passed the House, but failed of passage in the Senate. A bill similar in its provisions has been introduced this year and is now in the hands of the Senate committee on special legislation. A public hearing on the bill is promised within a few days. Meanwhile the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs has published a simplified statement of the present Factory Inspection Law of the state, which controls the labor conditions of the women and children, and has also supplemented the statement with the amendments proposed to the present law and the reasons why such amendments are deemed wise and practicable, asking each member of the Federation to bring these amendments and the arguments in their favor to the attention of their local representatives in our assembly.